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THE BRICS COOPERATION MECHANISM

Since June 2009 when Brazil, Russia, India and China held in Yekaterinburg the first BRIC summit and decided to establish the dialogue mechanism among the four countries, the BRIC cooperation mechanism has developed rapidly. In April 2011, South Africa became the fifth official member. In less than two years, the BRICS has evolved from a dialogue mechanism into a cooperation mechanism and has enlarged its members, highlighting its strong vitality and influence, and thus attracting attention from the international community.

I. Recap of the Achievements by the BRICS

The BRIC countries, before its enlargement, accounted for 26% of the global land area, 42% of the world's population, 36% of the global arable area, 18% of the world's GDP, and 15% of the global trade volume. In recent years, the contribution by the BRICS to the world economic growth has been over 50%, become the locomotive of global economic recovery, and changed the pattern of world economic growth which used to rely largely on the steam of the European and US economies, and the US economy in particular.

First, cooperation mechanisms at various levels have taken shape. Following the first meeting of the BRIC leaders in Yekaterinburg in June 2009, the four-country summit mechanism was institutionalized. In April 2010, the second summit was held successfully in Brasilia in April 2011, the third summit of the expanded BRICS was held in Hainan, China. Meanwhile, ministerial consultation and meeting mechanisms in foreign, security, financial and agricultural affairs have also been established respectively. Foreign ministers of the relevant countries have held frequent meetings on multi-lateral occasions, the high-level representatives for security affairs have gathered for two consecutive years in an effort to discuss regional and international security issues, financial ministers, governors of central banks have held intensive consultations, and agricultural ministers have held their

first meeting to exchange in-depth views on global food security, mitigation of the impacts of climate change on agriculture, and so on.

Second, the BRICS have cooperated with one another in international affairs. In terms of building up a multi-polar world and promoting democratization of international relations, the BRICS hold the same or similar positions, and conduct close cooperation and coordination in international organizations and multilateral institutions. Member states have the consensus that the existing international architecture needs to accept emerging countries, especially the BRICS, and support diversification of world civilization. They insist that international disputes be resolved peacefully through dialogue on the basis of mutual trust, mutual benefits and cooperation, oppose unilateralist and arbitrary actions by force ignoring the UN, and advocate the establishment of the global and regional security systems based on the principles of mutual benefits and reciprocal security. All member states "cannot accept the intention of Washington to make the world a uni-polar world following the US rule and dominated by the US", and they argue that "the BRICS should make efforts to promote the idea of multi-polar world under the leadership of the UN, resisting the US hegemony". The BRIC leaders, in the Joint Statement of the Brasilia Summit, stressed that they expected to see that the reform of international financial institutions and the UN could bring about "a multi-polar, equal and democratic world order" to better reflect the demands by emerging economies.

Third, the BRICS have supported the important interests of the member states. At Copenhagen Summit on climate change, China, India and Brazil actively coordinated their stances, worked together against the attempt by the rich countries to evade obligations on greenhouse gas emission reductions, and effectively safeguarded the interests of the developing countries including China, India and Brazil. In the process of promoting the building of a stable, predictable and diversified international monetary system, the BRICS have teamed up, worked together, and agreed to "get rid of the over-reliance on the US dollar as soon as possible". They do not agree that the Renminbi is a major problem of the current international financial system. Brazilian President Lula accused the US and other rich countries of causing the global financial crisis while having inadequate efforts to manage the crisis. Russian President Dmitry Medvedev stressed that, given the scale of

China's economic development, it is impossible to reject Renminbi as a "new reserve currency". He maintained that the financial world would be much more stable under such a multi-currency system. The four leaders, at the second official meeting in Brasilia, jointly suggested that IMF and the World Bank should resolve "their weakness in terms of reasonability as soon as possible", and called for "a significant adjustment in the voting rights in favor of the emerging markets and developing countries", thus keeping the four countries' participation in decision making in line with their relative weights in the world economy. It is with the joint efforts of the four countries that the World Bank transferred in 2010 3.13% of the voting rights from the developed countries to the developing countries, increasing the latter's ratio to 47.19%. The IMF also transferred shares and voting rights to the BRIC countries, elevating them within the top ten countries in terms of shares and voting rights. The cooperation mechanism of the BRIC has become an important platform for the member states to coordinate positions, take concerted actions and achieve win-win situations, in their efforts to safeguard self-interests and the interests of developing countries.

Fourth, the BRICS have carried out in-depth practical cooperation. In 2009, trade volume of Brazil with the other three BRIC countries was \$70.18 billion, accounting for 18% of its total trade volume. Trade volumes of Russia, India and China with the other three member countries accounted for, 11 %, 11% and 6% respectively of their total trade volumes. In 2010, trade between China and Russia restored its rising trend, and the bilateral trade volume rose to \$ 55.45 billion, with an increase by 43.1 % year-on-year. Two-way investment between the two countries also saw substantial growth, with the direct investment of China in Russia reaching \$594 million in value, 43.8 % up than the previous year, and the direct investment of Russia in China was \$ 34.97 million in value, 9.3 % up. Interests of China and India were continuously converging, and the bilateral trade was rapidly increasing. In 2009, the two-way investment increased by ten times, and China became the second largest trading partner of India. In 2010, the two countries signed trade contracts and agreements worth \$ 16 billion, and the trade volume reached \$62 billion, more than 20 times as much as the bilateral trade volume 10 years ago. Scale of trade cooperation between China and Brazil was expanding, too. In 2010, trade volume between the two countries grew by 52

%, reaching \$ 56.2 billion. The National Development Bank of China signed a \$ 10 billion loan agreement with Petrobras, with the latter exporting 10 million tons of crude oil to China annually from 2010 to 2019. China took the place of the US to be Brazil's largest investor and trading partner. The traditional cooperation between Russia and India still existed. In 2010, the bilateral trade volume stopped its decline and rebounded to nearly \$ 9.8 billion. Trade volume between Russia and Brazil grew by 5 times from 2002 to 2008. In 2010, the bilateral trade volume rose by over 50 % to nearly \$10 billion. Meanwhile, multi-lateral cooperation among the BRICS made considerable progress. In April 2010, the Russian Foreign Economic Bank, the National Development Bank of China, the Brazilian National Bank of Social and Economic Development and the Export-Import Bank of India signed a "quartet" Memorandum of Cooperation, which designated the four banks to invest in projects of common interests, to provide mutual financial aid in the areas of high-tech, innovation and energy-saving industries, and to form a "bank consortium" of the member countries, in an effort to promote multilateral cooperation of the BRICS. In 2010, the BRICS held successfully in Russia the first Convention of International Competition, and the first BRICS Forum for Entrepreneurs is under consideration. Furthermore, the BRICS have been steadily promoting cooperation not only in the fields of agriculture, manufacturing, oil and gas, nuclear energy, aerospace, and science and technology, but also in their response to the global threats including terrorism and nuclear security.

II. Challenges for Further Cooperation among the BRICS

Despite the rapid development of the cooperation mechanism of the BRICS and the willingness of the member states to further deepen their cooperation, the newly-born organization is still facing the following challenges.

First, it is the lack of political mutual trust. There are vast differences between member states in terms of state system, political system, religious civilization and level of social development, leading to inconsistencies in foreign policies. It is still hard for China and Russia to resolve the problem of mutual suspicion although the bilateral relations have reached an unprecedented level. Russia hopes to develop the economy of the Far East

and Siberia with the help of China, while worrying about falling into the vassal of the latter because of over-reliance on the Chinese economy. Although there has been progress in the Sino-Indian relations, it is hard to bridge the old grudges between the two countries, with a still weak basis of mutual trust. Indian Defense Minister Anthony and former commander of the Army overtly declared that China was the potential threat to India and suggested that India be prepared for a war with China and the on Pakistan at the same time. In recent years, India has spent billions of dollars to purchase arms. Military spending increased by 4% in 2010, and surged by 11.6% in 2011, among which more than 40% was earmarked for the expansion of the military equipments, especially for the arms purchases. Over the past five years, weapons purchased by India have accounted for 9% of its total international arms imports, and has truly become the No.1 arms buyer globally. Furthermore, on the ground that China is constructing ports on the Indian Ocean, that is, Jeddah Port of Bangladesh, Kyaukpyu Port of Myanmar and Gwadar Port of Pakistan, India has strengthened its relations with Vietnam, Indonesia and South Korea, signed a comprehensive agreement of economic partnership with Japan, and invited the Japanese Self-Defense Forces to attend several Indo-US joint military exercises in spite of China's opposition, in order to contain the "China-North Korea-Myanmar-Pakistan axis" and the rising influence of China. Meanwhile, China has been very cautious on the aspirations by India and Brazil to pursue permanent seats at the UN Security Council.

Second, it is the contradiction in the interests of the member states. China and Russia are competing at the international arms market, and disputes over prices often occurred between energy enterprises of the two countries. There is little progress in more than ten years of the negotiations on the export of natural gas to China. After a natural gas pipeline was built between China and Turkmenistan via Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, India tried actively to persuade parties concerned to build a pipeline from Turkmenistan to India. In terms of investment to Africa, China and Brazil are competitors. Russia and India are not satisfied with the huge trade deficit with China, while India does not accept the demand by Brazil to sharply cut tariffs on agricultural products. During the Doha Round negotiations, Brazil was concerned with the export of raw materials, Russia focused on oil and natural gas, India was interested in

information service and technologies, while China attached importance to heavy industries and finance. Since "every state talks about globalization in completely different ways", it is still hard for them to form an "interest alliance or cartel". Especially when the currencies of India and Brazil appreciated sharply against the US dollar and the renminbi, they quickly changed their previous positions to support a relatively stable renminbi exchange rate and supported the US demand for China to revalue its currency, and criticized its exchange rate policy. Governor of Central Bank of India Subbarao said, "If some countries asserted influence on their exchange rates and artificially lower them, then the burden of adjustment will fall on others". He further argued that the Indo-China trade imbalance was "obviously" resulted from the different systems of the two countries on exchange rate management. The demand to revalue renminbi by the Brazilian Financial Minister Mantega sounded like an official from the US Financial Ministry, "Cheap exports are strangling Brazilian manufacturers as they strangled its US counterparts". The governor of Brazilian Central Bank Meireleis stressed that the appreciation of renminbi was "absolutely critical to achieve balance of world economy". President Rousseff defined the undervalued renminbi as the greatest threat to the prosperity of Brazilian economy, and insisted that the cheap goods from China affected the trade balances of Brazil, resulting in significant loss of manufacturing jobs in Brazil. Just because of that, many Brazilian enterprises have been asking the government to impose protective trade barriers on the Chinese goods.

Third, it is the discriminated investment environments by the western standard. In a survey on the efficiency and incorruptness of governments conducted by relevant institutions in 2005, China, India and Brazil were ranked 15th, 27th and 50th respectively, and Russia was ranked further down the ladder. In the World Economic Freedom Report in 2009 assessing the freedom of economic policies of 103 countries, China was ranked 82nd, Russia 83rd, India fell from 56th to 86th, and Brazil was ranked 111th, 3rd from the bottom. In an assessment of the regulation of business and credit market in 141 countries, India was ranked 123rd. In the Economic Freedom Index Report in 2010, which was authored by the American Heritage Foundation and *Wall Street Journal* based on an assessment of ten indicators for investment environments (business freedom, trade freedom, fiscal

freedom, scale of government spending, monetary freedom, investment freedom, financial freedom, property protection, freedom from corruption and labor freedom) in 197 countries, the four countries were on the list of "fail states". By the standard of 100 points, Brazil was ranked 113th (55.6 points), India 124th (53.8), China 140th (51.0), and Russia 143rd (50.3). In the ranking of Global Corruption Perception Index published in 2009 by Transparency International-the anti-corruption organization, China ranked 79th, while Russia was ranked 146th, tied with East Timor, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe and Ukraine. Because of the failure to continue reform on liberalization, bad performance in regulations of commerce and credit markets, low-level public service, weak enforcement of labor laws and other factors like high inflation rate, India's economic attractiveness started to decline. In recent years, foreign investment dropped by nearly one third, and in January 2011 alone, foreign investors withdrew \$900 million from the Indian stock market. In Brazil, the disparity of the rich and poor is amazing, cities are severely short of infrastructure, the taxing environment is "suffocating", and "thorny problems like illegal business and limited openness of economy still exist". Moreover, the World Bank once pointed out that "Brazil is still one of the most closed economies in the world" despite the fact that Brazil had achieved remarkable results in economic openness under former Presidents Cardoso and Lula.

Fourth, it is the challenges from other emerging economies. Being the first to coin successfully the concept of the BRIC, the Chief Economist of Goldman Sachs O'Neill later coined the concept of Diamond 11 emerging economies (Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria, South Korea, Vietnam, Turkey, the Philippines, Egypt, Pakistan, Iran and Bangladesh). Immediately after that, the HSBC attracted the attention of the world by promoting the concept of CIVETS (Columbia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Egypt, Turkey and South Africa). The bulk of the public opinion holds that the above emerging economies have the same advantages as the BRICS in terms of demographic structure, investment environment, economic diversity and relative stability of domestic politics. Specifically, the total GDP of Diamond 11 countries will meet that of the US by 2050, becoming another hot spot of global investment. With the rapid development of the said emerging economies and their rising contribution to global economic growth, the BRICS are now faced with great

challenges. The year 2010 saw great fluctuation in most stock markets of the BRIC countries. BOVESPA Index of Brazil and Shanghai Index of China fell by 1.93 % and 12.94% respectively. The index of MICEX (Inter-Bank Monetary Exchange of Moscow) of Russia fell by 22 % compared with 2007. Because of the sharp shrinking of wealth in the Russian market, some investors have started to reconsider their decisions to invest in Russia. In 2011, because the BRICS adopted a tight monetary policy to fight address inflation, their stock markets were not promising. In the first half year, except for Russian market that kept rising by 8.1 %, the others all fell. Shanghai and Shenzhen Indexes of China were relatively good, with the drop by 1.78 % but from a global perspective, their performances were still ranked the top ten from the bottom. Sensex 30 Index of Mumbai, India fell by 12.45 %, ranked 2nd from the bottom among the major stock markets in the world. The IBOVESPA Index of Sao Paulo, Brazil fell by 11.7 %, ranked 4th from the bottom globally. The stock market of South Africa dropped by 5.75 % in average. The purpose of Goldman Sachs promoting the concept of the BRIC was to attract the focus of investors with high economic growth rates and high investment return rates in the four countries. If the economies of the BRICS fail to develop continuously and steadily, their influence will fall as well.

III. Opportunities for Further Cooperation among BRICS

There are many constraints on the development of the cooperation mechanism of the BRICS, and many Western politicians suspect that this newly-born political organization with great differences in political systems and fierce competition in business among member states will bear any achievement, since it is difficult for even such organizations as the G8, which have much more common grounds and interests than the BRICS, to achieve much. However, because the BRICS have enormous development potential and their consciousness to unite to be strong and cooperate for mutual benefits is generally improving, and their common interests are much greater than their differences and disputes, there are still more opportunities than challenges in the development of the cooperation mechanism of the BRICS.

First, the potential of cooperation for mutual benefits among the BRICS is great. Chinese economy has been growing for a long time at a double-digit

growth, and its potential for overseas investment is obviously growing. In 2010, Chinese economic output became No.2 of the world, and its manufacturing output exceeded the US (19.4%) and accounted for 19.8% of the global output, becoming the No.1 manufacturing country, bringing an end to the history of the US being the number one for 110 years in this area. Russia is abundant in natural resources, being the biggest producer of such rare minerals as palladium, platinum and titanium and a traditional producer of energy. India is the 4th largest economy after the US, China and Japan and one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, with its economy steadily growing at an average annual rate of 7-9%. Brazil is the largest economy in Latin America, with a distinctive advantage in natural resources, possessing abundant iron, copper, nickel, manganese, aluminum, and other important mineral resources. During the past decade, Brazil's GDP has been growing at the annual speed of 3.6% in average, and both its general level of development and GNP are at the top of Latin America. When Europe and the US were trapped in financial dilemma, the BRICS were mostly rich in foreign reserves, with China, Russia, Brazil and India holding \$3.2 trillion, \$514 billion, \$350 billion and \$320 billion respectively. As of July 2011, China's holding of US treasury bonds reached \$1.17 trillion, and the total holding by other BRIC countries exceeded \$356 billion. The BRICS are actively discussing buying European bonds to help Europe out of financial difficulties.

Second, the BRICS have become the engine of economic recovery and steady development of the world. The Outlook for World Development Report published by the OECD shows that world economic power is shifting from advanced countries to developing and emerging countries. The Outlook for the International Economy, an assessment by the IMF, also pointed out that economic growth of the four BRIC countries accounted for 46.3% of the world economic growth, their contribution to world economic growth might reach 61.3% by 2014, and the total GDP of the four countries in 2015 was expected to account for 22% of the world's total, exceeding the US. In 2009, compared with 1999, the Brazilian share in global manufacturing output rose from 1.4% to 2.4%, India from 1.1% to 2%, China from 7.5% to 18.6%, while the US and Japan fell from 25.8% to 19.9% and from 16.7% to 8.4% respectively. In the past decade, the emerging economies represented by the BRICS regained the leading position in manufacturing taken away by Europe

in the early 1800s and then by the US. Meanwhile, the overseas investment capability of the four countries greatly improved. Since 2009, loans provided to developing countries by China alone exceeded \$110 billion, exceeding the total loans released by World Bank in three years. In 2010, the total volume of overseas M&A by the BRICS reached \$402 billion, 74% higher than in 2009. 61 enterprises from the four countries were ranked among top 500 enterprises of the world, and the BRICS became the main driving force of world economic development. The Outlook of Agriculture 2010-2019, a report jointly released by the UNFAO and the OECD in June 2010, pointed out that, with the stagnation of agricultural production in West Europe, agriculture of the BRIC countries would undergo a substantial growth, and the four countries were expected to replace France and the US as the new "world granaries".

Third, international investors are still optimistic about the development potential of the BRICS. A signed article on *Wall Street Journal* in June 2010 said that international investment bankers had targeted BRIC countries as another profitable economy, and many strategic investors were actively taking actions to ensure a seat in this "new continent". Previously, a report by the UBS Wealth Management Research forecast that, because of the influx of great amount of capital and appropriate policies, there would be double-digit returns for the stocks in the BRICS that year. Mobius, the fund manager of Templeton Assets Management Ltd and the "godfather of emerging markets", even proclaimed that there might be high returns rate of 30-40% in the stock markets of the BRICS in the next 3-4 years, and these countries were ideal targets for investment. By the end of 2010, investors managing MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund worth \$48 billion had put nearly half of the capital in hand into stock markets of BRIC countries. Now, even the US led by Obama is trying its best to rope in the BRICS. According to *Forbes* in March 2011, 108 of the 214 new billionaires were from the four BRIC countries. The development of said countries as a whole would continue to attract the attention of international investors.

Fourth, it has become the common strategic option for the BRICS to unite to be strong. All BRIC countries are in an important historic stage of development, all are facing difficult tasks to optimize external environments, develop domestic economy, and improve living standards of the people, and

all hope to push the international community to change the current unfair system of the world politics and economy and forge good external environments for development with the help of the "united force" and influence of the BRICS platform. Therefore, since the time when the BRICS held the first summit, they have clung to the interests of this organization and developing countries, called for the countries all over the world to make then joint efforts to reduce the impact of international financial crisis on the world , especially on the developing countries, and appealed to the developed countries to seriously fulfill the obligation and help the developing countries with 0.7% of their GDP and strive to meet the UN Millennium Development Goals. With the rapid development of cooperation mechanism of the BRICS and the fast growth of consensus and mutual trust, the idea of allied self-reliance by member states has been gradually embedded. The difference in civilization and national situation has not become the insurmountable barriers for cooperation between the member states, rather, enthusiasm and dependence of member states on the organization are on the rise. China has actively hosted the third meeting of leaders of the BRIC countries, pushing the cooperation mechanism to develop further ahead. From the outset, Russia has promoted the establishment of four-country dialogue regime. President Medvedev believes that the BRICS could still "achieve win-win situations in many areas" in spite of competition to some extent among BRIC countries. To this end, Russia has vigorously promoted cooperation among the BRICS in various areas including agriculture, nuclear energy, aerospace, space probe and nanotechnology. Indian Prime Minister Singh stressed that the BRICS are playing a key role in "promoting economic growth and prosperity of the world". Brazil has come to realize the importance of cooperation with other member countries in the course of financial crisis. When the National Development Bank of China provided a \$10 billion loan, the representative of Brazil was deeply moved and said that "nobody from the US government would sit down and have discussion with us like the Chinese government" during the crisis. South Africa has since 2009 strived to join the BRICS. The spokesperson for its Foreign Ministry acknowledged candidly that the BRICS stand for the biggest markets. If South Africa fails to join the club, it cannot possess similar positions in trade negotiations. South African Ambassador to China Langa claimed that joining the cooperation mechanism of the BRIC

would bring South Africa great opportunities in economy, trade and investment, and allow it to represent more effectively the developing countries in international affairs. Now, the cooperation mechanism of the BRICS is not only one of the major non-West cores for interests coordination in a multi-polar world, but also the driving force to promote economic development of member states, all benefiting from cooperation.

Fifth, all parties have frequently showed good faith and positive attitude to resolve their differences. Although Russia has been complaining that Sino-Russian trade and economic structure is unreasonable, worrying about being economically dependent on China by simply exporting resource products, it starts to realize the fact that some of its products are not competitive in other international markets and have no advantage in bilateral trade with China. President Medvedev has admitted that Russia will possibly continue to be a major oil and gas provider in the next few decades. Putin also stressed that China and Russia have their own advantages in various fields like technology and trade, and there is no problem of competition between them. China can continue to produce cheap consumer goods, as Russia has no plan and "no necessity to take place of China in producing consumer goods". Enjoying competitive advantages in high-tech field, Russia can sell special technical equipments and weapons worth of millions, even billions of dollars to China, while buying more consumer goods from China". Friendship is still the mainstream of Sino-Indian relations, in spite of prominent divergences between them. Premier Singh said that the potential for bilateral cooperation was great since "this world is big enough to accommodate the growth and ambition of the two countries, and we should develop bilateral relations based on this". To curtail bilateral trade deficit caused by differences on development patterns and economic structures, China has committed to facilitating entrance of information technologies, pharmaceuticals and agricultural products into Chinese market on which India has advantages, and to expanding cooperation in the areas like infrastructure, environmental protection, telecommunications, investment and finance in which India takes interest. China and Brazil are also actively resolving problems on bilateral trade structure. China is expanding import from Brazil highly value-added products like car and airplane parts, and 67% of Brazilian enterprises are setting off to improve design of products and increase investment in product

quality, which helps to put products from the two countries into malignant interaction.

Sixth, the joining of South Africa put more vitality into cooperation mechanism of the BRICS. In April 2011, South Africa officially joined the BRIC cooperation mechanism. Since then, the BRIC Four dialogue mechanism was changed into BRICS cooperation mechanism. The joining of South Africa is a win-win option. For South Africa, joining the the BRICS further consolidated its position as an important emerging economy, and acquired an opportunity to express opinions, including political views, in a multilateral dialogue framework. Meanwhile, as "the spokesperson of interests of the whole African continent", South Africa's role in other international institutions like the UN was also enhanced by "entering the ranks of leaders of emerging markets". For the other four countries, since South Africa is the only African country in the G20 and a member state of the expanded meeting of the G8, its joining will no doubt greatly elevate the representativeness of the BRICS in world politics, adding more geopolitical weight on the cooperation mechanism. Although economic size of South Africa is not big, it has become the largest economy and most influential country in sub-Saharan Africa in recent years. Its GDP accounts for roughly one third of the GDP of the whole region, and its enterprises have a pivotal position in industries like finance, power grid, telecommunications, construction and agriculture in Africa. Inviting South Africa on board would not only enhance the trade relations of the four countries with Southern African countries, but also expand the said cooperation mechanism from Europe, Asia and Latin America to Africa, promoting unity and cooperation among emerging economies, making them more globalized, and highlighting the strong vitality and broad prospects of development of BRIC cooperation mechanism.

Seventh, cooperation mechanism of BRICS countries is rapidly developing. On July 11, 2011, the first Meeting of Health Ministers of the BRICS was held in Beijing. Ministers held in-depth discussions on issues like how to enhance public health, and published Beijing Declaration of the First Meeting of Health Ministers of BRICS Countries. On September 21, the second Conference of International Competition of the BRICS was convened in Beijing. Moreover, the negotiation initiative to establish a new

international rating agency in BRICS led by Dagong International, a Chinese rating agency, was actively echoed by Russia and other member states. On October 12, the BRICS Exchanges Alliance was established in Johannesburg, South Africa. A Russian participant was quoted by Business News Daily of Russia as saying that its establishment would provide a good platform for Russia to absorb liquid capital.

IV. Conclusions

The formation and development of cooperation mechanism of the BRICS is in line with the objective needs of the development of the member countries per se, conforming to the trend of the times and the development toward a multi-polar world, and reflecting the contemporary concepts of win-win cooperation. The BRICS will appear on the international stage as a cooperation mechanism that has broader representativeness, and serves as a bridge between developing and developed countries. Facts have proved that countries with different social systems and ideologies are also able to accommodate each other, those with different development patterns and at various economic levels can cooperate for mutual benefit, those with different historic experiences and civilizations can learn from each other, and those with different cultures and traditions can communicate with each other. Just as President Medvedev said before, cooperation mechanism of the BRICS had a bright future. Although they just set out, the cooperation mechanism had a solid basis, and mutually beneficial partnerships would help ensure the success of this promising forum. The rise of the BRICS would speed up the reshaping of world economic structure and open a new chapter of international economic order.

ԺՈՒԱՈՍ ՄԻՆԳՎԵՆ (ՉՍՀԻ, ՉԻՆԱՍՏԱՆ)

ԲՈՒԿՍ-Ի (ԲՌՀՀՀԱ) ՀԱՄԱԳՈՐԾԱԿՑՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՄԵՆԱՆԻՉՄԱՆ

Հեղինակն ամփոփում է վերջին տարիներին զարգացող երկրներից կազմված միջազգային կառույցի՝ ԲՈՒԿՍ-ի (Բրազիլիա, Ռուսաստան, Հնդկաստան, Չինաստան, Հարավ-աֆրիկյան հանրապետություն)

ձեռքբերումները՝ մատնանշելով կազմակերպության անդամ-երկրների միջև տարբեր մակարդակով գործակցային մեխանիզմների ձևավորման, միջազգային ասպարեզում ընդլայնվող համագործակցության, փոխադարձ շահերի պաշտպանության, խորքային գործնական հարաբերությունների հաստատման փաստը: Աշխատանքում անդրադարձ է կատարվում ԲՌԻԿՍ-ի անդամ-երկրների միջև առկա հիմնախնդիրներին, որոնցից առանձնացվում են քաղաքական վստահության և բավարարությունը, անդամ երկրների միջև շահերի հակասությունը, կրոնական ու քաղաքականության, պետական և քաղաքական համակարգերի, սոցիալական զարգացման մակարդակների միջև զգալի տարբերությունները, ներդրումային խտրական միջավայրի առկայությունը, զարգացող այլ տնտեսություններից եկող մարտաերավերները: Հեղինակը գտնում է, որ միայն այն փաստը, որ վերջին տարիներին ԲՌԻԿՍ-ը վեր է պծվել համաշխարհային տնտեսության վերականգնման և կայուն զարգացման շարժիչ ուժի, բավարար է, որպիսի այդ կառույցի անդամ-երկրները գիտակցեն վոլյաշահավետ համագործակցության հսկայական ներուժը և հաղթահարեն իրենց միջև առկա հակասությունները: