The BRICS and the European Union as International Actors: A Strategic Partnership in a Multipolar Order.

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1. BRICS

Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa

Goldman Sachs: Jim O’Neill, 30 November 2001

Emergent markets: 01 de Abril de 2011

Investment: BRICS Dream
2. World Order: evolution

- Bipolar
- Unipolar
- Multipolar
- Non-polar
- +BRICS
- +Germany
- +USA
- USA/PRC
- Global power?
3. New power cycle

The post-11 September 2001 international system that was marked by attacks perpetrated in the heart of Manhattan at the World Trade Center, which symbolized until that very moment the projection of American hegemonic power, has come to accelerate and enhance the transformation of world order.

Thus, it is worth mentioning that international relations are increasingly operating in a dramatically changing world of uncertain paths of order apparently indefinable, not composed by the continued presence of a hierarchy of powers, but by the convergence and / or divergence point as the unpredictability of the domestic facts potentially international.
3. New power cycle

Strategic reconfiguration of the main actors within the regional balance of power in each State.

Essential to boost the economic and financial arena with international markets to avoid a global crisis. The BRICS emerged as a credible alternative and investment new market.

As the BRICS markets growth, which should, in redefining the world order, become more politically astute.
3. New power cycle

The heterogeneity of the BRICS can generate a first impression, concerning behavioral difficulties in the relationship between sovereign entities.

The homogeneity of the BRICS, particularly of its projection and the actual capacity of power transposed to the international system, will result in the congregation of wills of the individuals in the sphere of governing each of these countries, by other words, the political and economic elite.
3. New power cycle

It is important to recall the visit of U.S. President, Barack Obama, in Brazil on 19 and 21 March 2011, whose speech emphasized the goal of achieving an equal alliance with the countries of Latin America, bringing to mind the concept of *alliance for progress* of former President John Kennedy.

In a joint statement of President Barack Obama and President Rousseff is committed that the United States and Brazil represent a global partnership in building the world order.
3. New power cycle

This kind of partnership also applies to China, given the intentions by the U.S. administration to opt for a strategic policy of rapprochement in the name of public diplomacy and the combination of *smart power*, that integrates the concepts of *hard power* and *soft power* to counter the growing Chinese influence in Asia-Pacific region, and also to avoid the formation of a regional military and economic region between China and Japan with implications for international security.
3. New power cycle

Brazil has been positioned themselves as a strategic actor among the BRIC, not only at the regional level in Latin America but also globally in the consolidation of democratic values and reducing the high rate of poverty that plague these countries.

President Rousseff reaffirms the need to build a new world order rooted around human values and not merely in a defense based on neoliberal economic matrix.
3. **New power cycle**

The world is in transition to an effective change of paradigm because of states are operating simultaneously, as international relations actors, in an undeniable reality of global interdependence and unpredictability.
4. BRICS future?

(1) the strengthening of BRICS in the international arena;

(2) the reform of the monetary system (New Development Bank)

(3) to trade in local currency;

(4) the choice of policies on peace and conflict resolution;

(5) the inclusion of South Africa in the BRICS countries, by its increasing geopolitical role, not only in southern Africa, but throughout the African continent.
## 5. BRICS summits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Host country</th>
<th>Host leader</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>16 June 2009</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Dmitry Medvedev</td>
<td>Yekaterinburg</td>
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<td>2nd</td>
<td>15 April 2010</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Luiz Inácio Lula Da Silva</td>
<td>Brasília</td>
<td>Guests: Jacob Zuma (President of South Africa) and Riyad al-Maliki (Foreign Minister of the Palestinian National Authority)</td>
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<td>3rd</td>
<td>14 April 2011</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Hu Jintao</td>
<td>Sanya</td>
<td>First summit to include South Africa alongside the original BRIC countries.</td>
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<td>4th</td>
<td>29 March 2012</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Manmohan Singh</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>The BRICS Cable announced an optical fibre submarine communications cable system that carries telecommunications between the BRICS countries.</td>
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<td>6th</td>
<td>14–16 July 2014</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Dilma Rousseff</td>
<td>Fortaleza Brasília</td>
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<td>7th</td>
<td>8–9 July 2015</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Vladimir Putin</td>
<td>Ufa</td>
<td>Joint summit with Shanghai Cooperation Organization - Eurasian Economic Union</td>
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<td>8th</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Narendra Modi</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
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6. BRICS future?

(1) maintaining the internal structure of the state;
(2) strengthening regionally and;
(3) expanding its activity in the external environment;
(4) increasing its influence in the international system in order to maintain the balance of the global order with the other powers.
(5) corruption problem
7. A new role for a new world order

The BRIC eventually may fill a very important new role in redrawning the geopolitical order, and requiring the U.S. to share power with other powers in the international arena in order to avoid its transformation in an *old Europe* of national states.

Is it possible, however, reducing this problem to a simple, even if renewed, game of chess?

We think that it’s not possible, after all they are essential regulatory links, even if they differ in function of the cultural space experienced by social systems.

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7. A new role for a new world order

The European weakness is another symptom of the opacity of which we speak. It means, above all, a lack of confidence in European society.

The dangers of this deficit come now to the surface, since Europe is facing the dilemma of having to recognize that the other is part of their identity, which puts on the table the question of whether that vision is the identity Europe.
7. A new role for a new world order

BRICS dynamics in the international market
Reform the financial and monetary system

Create a new global economic order
Identify new market opportunities

Keep up the pace of growth of PRC
Develop integration policies

Recover the growth rate
Stimulate consumption

Increase South Africa geopolitical
8. New World Order on hold

Growing Pains
During the latter half of the 2000s, it was said that the fast-growing economies of the so-called Brics countries might form a bloc that challenged traditional powers such as the G-7. As the expansion of most Brics has cooled, however, that predicted political and economic clout has failed to materialize.

Note: 2015 figures are estimates; all GDP is measured in inflation-adjusted U.S. dollars for comparison purposes.
Source: International Monetary Fund’s World Economic Outlook (Oct. 2015 edition)

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9. The EU and its Strategic partnership with the BRICS

1. The BRICS are the main argument for a more integrated Europe (main trade partner; major implications for EU foreign policy)
2. The EU will not be as strong as it was in the global economy;
3. The future position of EU in the world (dis)order depends on its capacity to present itself as an integrated space;
4. The EU and the case of the Syrian crisis;
5. Lack of alignment regarding positions in global issues (terrorism, climate change, Syria, refugees);
6. The BRICS do not act as a coherent political bloc.