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www.afgazad.com

afgazad@gmail.com

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BRICS invite Argentina, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Emirates and Iran to join the bloc

Atilio Boron said that with its incorporation into this agreement, Argentina "is freed from this tremendous subjection with the International Monetary Fund" because it will no longer need to "get dollars to pay for imports. The BRICS leaders announced the incorporation of Argentina to the group, along with 5 other countries (Egypt, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, Iran and the United Arab Emirates).



BRICS: "A space of opportunities opens up for Argentina"

Sociologist Atilio Borón said that Argentina's incorporation into the BRICS group opens "a very important space of opportunities" for the country.

Leaders of BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) announced on Thursday the admission of six new members from next year. Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, Iran and the United Arab Emirates will join the group as of 1 January 2024. The news was

celebrated by sociologist Atilio Borón, who said: "It opens a very important space of opportunities."



Atilio Borón celebrated the incorporation of Argentina to the BRICS group

In a dialogue with *Radio 10*, Borón explained that *"BRICS is a commercial, financial and political agreement, promoted in its beginnings by Lula da Silva and Xi Jinping."* And he pointed out that in recent years this space *"has acquired an exceptional gravitation, both due to the pandemic and the process of relative decline of the global power of the United States"*.

In that line, the incorporation of our country is relevant because *"the center of gravity of the world economy moved from the North Atlantic to the Asia-Pacific,"* he said. And he exemplified: *"India is already the fourth economy in the world. We're talking about giants."*

The sociologist, a specialist in geopolitics, said that with its incorporation into this agreement, Argentina *"is freed from this tremendous subjection with the International Monetary Fund"* because it will no longer need to "get dollars to pay for imports.

Moreover, Borón pointed out that currently two provinces, San Juan and Santa Fe, already have *"a high degree of dependence on their exports to India."*

"Being in BRICS facilitates, finances, avoids having to use dollars to intervene. Because BRICS has created an international system of payments between them. And today, this group has more economic gravitation than the G7. The truth. a very important space of opportunities opens up", he concluded in dialogue with *Pablo Duggan in De Vuelta*.

[Radio 10](#) Redacción, 24 August 2023

The irresistible rise of polycentrism

The surprise expansion of the BRICS, not because it was not already in the plans of the organization but because of the decision to resolve it at the last minute at the Johannesburg Summit, ratifies the substantial modification produced in the international geopolitical and economic chessboard. It is no longer an ongoing process, which advanced hand in hand with the slow but unconcealable decline of the global power of the United States, manifested in the economic area with the growing loss of gravitation of the dollar in the world economy and in the military field by the ignominious withdrawal from Afghanistan after twenty years of wars. To cite but two examples. Instead, we are facing a process that has already come to an end, crystallizing a new configuration of world power that put an end to American unipolarism and the global primacy of the West.



The international scene today shows a very different picture from the one that prevailed a decade ago: the BRICS forming an organization whose combined gross product exceeds that of the G7 countries; a formidable advance in the field of new information and communication technologies in countries such as China and India (and to a lesser extent, Iran) surpassing in several areas the United States and Europe; the collapse of five centuries of Western domination over the rest of the world, expressed in the challenges posed today by countries that were plunged into backwardness and misery by England and its European accomplices, such as China for example, with the two Opium Wars; or subject to a colonial status, such as India; or marginalized as an expression of "Asian barbarism," like Russia; or the revival of an anti-colonialist stance in several African countries, an issue that Emmanuel Macron experienced firsthand during his recent visit to

some countries in the region; Europe, turned into an unworthy American protectorate lacking a minimum degree of influence on its own territory, not to mention the surrounding regions, and where NATO displaced the European Union as the true European supranational organization, directed remotely from Washington. Examples of this reconstruction of the structure of world power, in a post-hegemonic key, are visible in the most diverse areas of the international scenario.

The BRICS enlargement incorporated six new countries of which five are rich in energy resources (Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Iran and gas in Argentina and Ethiopia) while the old global economic elite of the G7 is characterized precisely by its dependence on oil and gas imports, not to the same degree for all its members. Hence the laments and criticisms of the thinkers and strategists of the empire before the enlarged BRICS. For Argentina, joining this organization could not have taken place at a more propitious time: it will diversify our foreign trade, allow access to new financing for infrastructure and industrial development works, and will be an invaluable lever to put an end to the disastrous influence of the IMF in the internal affairs of our country. Predictably, the right, without distinction of nuances, came out against joining BRICS, unloading a series of worn-out platitudes such as "our place is in the West" and the like. Given their status as mere colonial agents, nothing else could be expected of them. His proposals, each more retrograde and destructive, will now encounter new obstacles, in a country strengthened by its membership of the BRICS and by its association with the great emerging economic and political powers that have already built a new polycentric and post-hegemonic international order.

Atilio A. Boron

Source: [Page12](#), August 24, 2023

What are the BRICS, the block of countries that Argentina will join in 2024



If you have only a few seconds, read these lines:

- It is a group made up of the 5 most powerful emerging economies in the world (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), which has been formally operating since 2009 and recently agreed to incorporate 6 countries, including our country.
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- Among the objectives of the bloc are the promotion of bilateral trade agreements between member countries and the financing of productive projects through the New Development Bank.
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- Together, the BRICS account for 25.7% of global GDP; 16.1 per cent of exports; 14.9 per cent of world imports; 40.8 per cent of the world's population; and occupy 29.5% of the total surface of the planet.

The BRICS leaders announced [the incorporation of Argentina to the group](#), along with 5 other countries (Egypt, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, Iran and the United Arab Emirates).

After learning of the incorporation (which will be effective on January 1), the President of the Nation, [Alberto Fernández](#), said: "We have joined the alliance of the most important countries of emerging economies. A new scenario opens up for Argentina."

For his part, Brazilian President Luiz Inacio "Lula" Da Silva [welcomed the incorporation](#) of new countries, saying that "the relevance of the BRICS is confirmed by the growing interest shown by other countries in joining the group."

What are the BRICS and how important are they in the world economy? We tell you in this note.

What is the goal of the BRICS?

BRICS is the acronym for Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, the countries that so far make up the bloc. These are 5 of the most powerful emerging economies in the world, and their name was suggested by an article by the [Goldman Sachs group](#) that warned about the potential of these countries in the future.

The BRICS are an economic, trade and political partnership that formally began operating in 2009, with the [first summit](#) of presidents held in Yekaterinburg (Russia). However, the foundations of the bloc began to settle from 2006. In 2011, South Africa was accepted as a full member, thus completing the current list of partner countries.

These countries have in common a large population, extensive territories and large amounts of natural resources. "It is expected that a successful country in the BRICS group must have a broad productive capacity (agricultural, industrial and services) that corresponds to its economic potential, a relatively stable economy and a not very low profile on the international stage," says a document from the [Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean \(ECLAC\)](#).

Among the objectives of the bloc are the promotion of bilateral trade agreements between member countries and the financing of productive projects through the [New Development Bank](#), created in 2015 by the 5 member countries.

The weight of the BRICS in the world economy

The economy of the 5 countries that currently make up the BRICS accounted for 25.7% of world GDP in 2022, according to [data from the World Bank \(WB\)](#).

As for international trade, in 2022 the countries of the bloc participated in 16.1% of total exports of goods and services and 14.9% of imports, according to data [from the World Trade Organization \(WTO\)](#).

In addition, together the 5 member countries group 40.8% of the world's population (according to [World Bank](#) data), 29.5% of the [planet's surface](#) and 26.5% of agricultural land ([WB data for 2020](#)).

Jose Gimenez

Source, [Chequeado](#), August 24, 2023

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