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INFLUENCE OF EMERGING COUNTRIES IN THE NEW WORLD ORDER



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INFLUENCE OF EMERGING COUNTRIES IN THE NEW WORLD ORDER INFLUÊNCIA DOS PAÍSES EMERGENTES NA NOVA ORDEM MUNDIAL

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this document is to analyze the influence of emerging countries in the world order of the 21st century, with attention in the BRICS group, made up of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, considering the contribution made by the elements of national power within the context of international relations, in such a way that this has repercussions on regional or global leadership. Although the emerging term was used to refer to the growing economy of some countries, also other factors such as geographical, political and military, have played an important role in projecting this influence through territorial extension, the amount of population, the diplomatic presence, summits and high level meetings or participation in international organizations, which has allowed countries to be classified in significant positions in the world ranking.

The data collected was obtained from important works such as Stuenkel Oliver, 2015 "The BRICS and The Future of Global Order", reports from international institutions such as the United Nations (UN), and web pages, using the descriptive method to develop the theme.

Keywords: Emerging countries, BRICS, national power, world order, 21st century

RESUMO

O presente trabalho tem como objetivo analisar a influência dos países emergentes na ordem mundial do século XXI, com atenção ao grupo BRICs, integrado por Brasil, Rússia, Índia, China e África do Sul, considerando a contribuição dos elementos do poder nacional dentro do contexto das relações internacionais, de tal maneira que isso tem repercussões na liderança regional ou mundial. Ainda que o termo emergente seja utilizado para referir-se à economia crescente de alguns países, os fatores geográfico, político e militar, por exemplo, desempenharam um papel importante para projetar essa influência por meio da extensão territorial, do tamanho da população, da presença diplomática, cúpulas e reuniões de alto nível ou da participação em organismos internacionais, o que permitiu que os países fossem classificados em posições significativas no ranking mundial.

Os dados compilados foram obtidos de obras importantes como The BRICS and The Future of Global Order (STUENKEL OLIVER, 2015), relatórios de instituições internacionais como a Organização Mundial das Nações Unidas (ONU), e páginas da Internet, utilizando o método descritivo para desenvolver o tema.

Palavras-chave: Países emergentes, BRICS, poder nacional, ordem mundial, século XXI.

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1. INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the 21st century, the economic growth of some developing countries has exceeded world growth and developed economies, this factor has been decisive to call them emerging; when these countries unite their efforts they form influential organisms in the international scenario, such is the case of the BRICS group, whose acronym was used for the first time by the British analyst Jim O'Neill to refer to Brazil, Russia, India and China. However, there are other factors that contribute to some extent to achieve or maintain regional or global influence and knowing those factors and their actions was the reason that helped the development of this document.

The structure of national power is composed of the expressions Political, Economic, Psychosocial and Military, the preponderance of one or more of them is used to achieve or maintain national objectives (COSEDE, 2018). These factors play an important role to support the regional or global leadership of emerging countries, their study deserves to be deepened, however for the present investigation general information is presented and order does not imply its importance.

To start, it was necessary to question what is the role of the factors that make up the national power? in the development of this article we find that the geographical factor shows the importance of the geographical characteristics, the population and reserves of natural resources. The Political Expression through the direction, coordination and decision participates in meetings, assemblies and forums to deal with topics of international importance; it is also part of international organizations that allow it to influence world affairs. The economic expression through economic growth, production, consumption, cooperation and financial contribution to international institutions influences the global economic arena. The Military Expression cooperates with international organizations for the maintenance of world peace and security, and projects a power that places them at the top of the world list.

The integral action of each one of the expressions of the BRICS national power reflects the influence in the global and regional scope, nevertheless, there are important challenges to achieve a further ascent in the international arena; the recognition of global powers and neighboring countries (Milani et al., 2017).

2. EMERGING COUNTRIES AND THE NATIONAL POWER

The emerging country designation has been given to countries that have not reached the status of developed but have shown significant influence in the international scenario, this has allowed them not only to compete with developed economies but have also advanced more than other countries in the process of development (Sanchez, 2015).

In order to have a guide of the areas or expressions that make up the National Power, reference was made to the National Power Manual of the Superior Command of Education of the Guatemalan Army (COSEDE) (2018) that defines the structure of the National Power, this power is composed of the following expressions or fields of action: Political, Economic, Psychosocial and Military. Each one of the factors is used with preponderance, according to the national objectives of each country, either internally or externally and all are closely related; however, for the purpose of this document, a separate analysis will be carried out to better understand it.

In the case of economic expression, some researchers consider it to be called emerging, when it meets the following conditions: wealth of raw materials and resources, strong industrialization, growing number of young workers, political stability, strong foreign direct investment, strong growth of local consumers, as well as the political and economic influence in the countries of its economic space. (EENI Business School & HA University, 2018).

On the other hand, by 2018, a new approach to the wealth of 141 nations is carried out by the World Bank Group in the document *The Changing Wealth of Nations 2018*, in the analysis new factors are integrated: natural capital, which includes energy (oil, natural gas and coal), minerals, agricultural land (farmland and pasture), protected areas and forests (wood and some non-timber forest products); capital produced, which includes machinery, structures, equipment and urban land; human capital, including knowledge, skills and experience of personnel; net external assets including equity, debt securities, direct foreign investment and financial capital in other countries. The sum of the components mentioned above, provide the wealth of the countries studied, generating a classification of global importance, where countries such as Qatar, Kuwait and United Arab Emirates occupy the first places (Lange et al., 2018).

Since the beginning of the 21st century, thanks to economic growth, some countries have attracted the attention of the world, because their economy has impacted the global sphere, such is the case of the BRICS group made up of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa that are called emerging. This acronym was used in 2001 by the British economist Jim O'Neill of the financial group Goldman Sach in the publication *Building Better Global Economic BRICs*, to refer to the four emerging economies Brazil, Russia, India and China (O'Neill, 2001).

3. THE ROLE OF THE EXPRESSIONS OF THE NATIONAL POWER

The current economic influence of emerging economies has been accompanied by actions from other fields of action or expressions, which deserve to be mentioned; the following paragraphs briefly describe the contribution of expressions of national power in the international relations of the group of so-called emerging countries.

a. Geographic Factor

The geographical conditions are important for the development as well as for the geopolitics of a country, so the following describes data of the countries analyzed:

The Federative Republic of Brazil, located in South America, its territorial extension is 8,515,770 km², it is the fifth largest country in the world, after Russia, Canada, the United States and China, it has a border with almost all the countries of South America, except Ecuador and Chile. It is the largest country in South America. The natural resources it possesses are: bauxite, gold, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, platinum, tin, uranium, oil, wood and the largest tropical wetland in the world. The official language is Portuguese. The predominant religion is Catholic with 64%, followed by the Protestant religion with 22% (CIA, 2018a). With an estimated population of 209 million inhabitants, it is the fifth most populous country in the world after China, India, the United States of America and Indonesia. Its population density is 25 people per km² (United Nations, 2017b).

Brazil's main reserves of natural resources are described in the annual report of the BRICS statistical offices. For the year 2014: crude oil (million tons) 2,189, natural gas (millions of m³) 859,268, iron (millions) 22,565,000, coal (millions) 2,771,000, aluminum (bauxite) (millions) 2,600,000, plaster (millions) 400,000, salt (millions) 21,630. For the year 2015, those that had variation are mentioned: crude oil (million tons) 1,758, natural gas (millions of m³) 745,473 and freshwater resources (m³/s) 235,720 (National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, 2017).

Russian Federation, is located in the north of Asia, is the largest country in the world has an area of 17,098,242 km², has a border with fourteen countries, its natural resources include oil, natural gas, coal and wood. The official language is Russian, although others are spoken such as Tatar and Chechen. The most practiced religions are Russian Orthodox 15-20%, Muslim 10-15% and Christian 2%, Orthodox Christianity, Islam, Judaism and Buddhism are also practiced (CIA, 2018b). With an estimated population of one hundred and forty-four million inhabitants occupies the ninth position in the world, its population density is nine people per km². (United Nations, 2017b).

Russia's main reserves of natural resources are published in the annual report of the BRICS statistical offices. For the year 2014: crude oil (billions of tons) 29.4, natural gas (trillions of m³) 70.3, iron ore (billions of tons) 109, manganese ore (millions of tons) 230, copper (millions of tons) 91.9, lead (millions of tons) 19.4, zinc (millions of tons) 60.3, bauxite (million tons) 1,414, tin (1,000 tons) 2,167, gold (1,000 tons) 13,1, silver (1,000 tons) 122, mineral graphite (millions tons) 90.4. For the year 2015: crude oil (billions of tons) 29.7, natural gas (trillions of m³) 70.0, iron ore (billions of tons) 110, manganese ore (millions of tons) 230, copper (millions of tons) 97.8, lead (millions of tons) 17.8, zinc (millions of tons) 59.8, bauxite (million tons) 1,407, tin (1,000 tons) 2,165, gold (1,000 tons) 13,8, silver (1,000 tons) 119, mineral graphite (millions tons) 90.4 and freshwater resources (millions of m³) 4,647,900 (National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, 2017).

Republic of India, located in South Asia, in a region of global importance for trade routes. It has an area of 3,287,263 km², borders six countries, is the seventh largest country in the world. Its natural resources are coal (the fourth largest reserve in the world), iron ore, manganese, mica, bauxite, titanium ore, chromite, natural gas, diamonds, oil and limestone. Hindi is the most spoken language; although it officially recognizes 14 other languages: Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Urdu, Gujarati, Malayalam, Kannada, Oriya, Punjabi, Assamese, Kashmir, Sindhi and Sanskrit. The representative religions are 79.8% Hindu, 14.2% Muslim, 2.3% Christian (CIA, 2018c). With an estimated population of one thousand three hundred thirty-nine million inhabitants, it is the second most populated country in the world after the People's Republic of China, with a population density of four hundred and fifty people per km² (United Nations, 2017b)

The main reserves of natural resources that India has are mentioned in the annual report of the BRICS statistical offices. For the year 2014: crude oil (million tons) 647, natural gas (billions of m³) 1,199, coal (billions of tons) 302, iron ore (millions of tons) 6,642, manganese ore (1,000 tons) 95,871, copper ore (1,000 tons) 237,573, metal lead (1,000 tons) 2,115, metal zinc (1,000 tons) 10,893, bauxite (1,000 tons) 830,195, gold ore (1,000 tons)

14,616, silver ore (1,000 tons) 118,281, graphite (1,000 tons) 8,469. For the year 2015: crude oil (millions of tons) 636, natural gas (billions of m³) 1,252, coal (billions of tons) 307, iron ore (millions of tons) 5,495, manganese ore (1,000 tons) 93,475, copper ore (1,000 tons) 207,767, metal lead (1,000 tons) 2,482, metal zinc (1,000 tons) 9,999, bauxite (1,000 tons) 656,422, gold ore (1,000 tons) 17,228, silver ore (1,000 tons) 150,444, graphite (1,000 tons) 7,961 and freshwater resources (billions of m³) 2,246 (National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, 2017).

Popular Republic of China is located in East Asia. With an area of 9,596,960 km², it is the fourth country with the most territory in the world, behind Russia, Canada and the United States, sharing borders with fourteen states. Its natural resources include coal, iron ore, oil, natural gas, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, uranium and the world's largest hydroelectric potential. It has several official languages but the most used is Mandarin. The religions practiced are Buddhist 18.2%, Christian 5.1%, Muslim 1.8%, popular religion 21.9% and others (CIA, 2018d). With an estimated population of one thousand four hundred and ten million inhabitants it is the most populated country in the world, the population density is one hundred and fifty inhabitants per km² (United Nations, 2017b).

The main reserves of natural resources that China has are published in the annual report carried out by the statistical offices of the BRICS. For the year 2014: crude oil (1,000 tons) 3,433,350, natural gas (millions of m³) 4,945,178, coal (million tons) 239,993, iron ore (millions of tons) 20,656, manganese ore (1,000 tons) 214,154, copper (1,000 tons) 28,364, lead (1,000 tons) 17,208, zinc (1,000 tons) 40,341, bauxite (1,000 tons) 983,219, nickel (1,000 tons) 2,530, tin (1,000 tons) 1,106, gold (1,000 tons) 2, silver (1,000 tons) 39 and mineral graphite (1,000 tons) 41,290. For the year 2015: crude oil (1,000 tons) 3,496,107, natural gas (millions of m³) 5,193,950, coal (million tons) 244,010, iron ore (millions of tons) 20,760, manganese ore (1,000 tons) 276,262, copper (1,000 tons) 27,218, lead (1,000 tons) 17,388, zinc (1,000 tons) 41,027, bauxite (1,000 tons) 99,782, nickel (1,000 tons) 2,873, tin (1,000 tons) 1,092, gold (1,000 tons) 2, silver (1,000 tons) 39, mineral graphite (1,000 tons) 55,164 and freshwater resources (millions of m³) 2,796,260 (National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, 2017).

Republic of South Africa, is located in the southern tip of Africa, has a limit with six countries. With a territorial extension of 1,219,090 km² occupies the twenty-five position worldwide. Its natural resources include gold, chromium, antimony, coal, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, tin, uranium, gems, platinum, copper, vanadium, salt and natural gas. It has eleven official languages: Zulu, Xhosa, Afrikaans, English, North Sotho, Tswana, Southern Sotho, Tsonga, Swaziland, Band and South Ndebele. Religions practiced Protestant 36.6%, Catholic 7.1%, Muslim 1.5% (CIA, 2018e). Its estimated population is fifty-six million seven hundred and seventeen inhabitants, with a density of 21 people per km² (United Nations, 2017b).

South Africa's main reserves of natural resources are described in the annual report of the BRICS statistical offices. Natural resources for the year 2008 include: iron ore (millions of tons) 1,500, manganese ore (1,000 tons) 4,000,000, copper (1,000 tons) 13,000, lead (1,000

tons) 3,000, zinc (1,000 tons) 15,000, nickel (1,000 tons) 12,000 and gold (1,000 tons) 31 (National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, 2017).

A more recent global classification, in which natural resources are a valuable factor, is carried out by the World Bank in a report for the year 2018; the wealth of a nation is measured by means of ten indicators, including natural capital within them. We can notice that natural resources are an important part of the wealth of countries. When taking into account only the natural factor, the BRICS countries are positioned as follows: Russian Federation; position 16, natural capital 46,921. Brazil; position 21, natural capital of 36,978. China; position 50, natural capital 15,133. South Africa; position 55, natural capital 13,743. India; position 124, natural capital 4,739 (Lange et al., 2018).

b. The Political Expression

The Political Expression is the set of means available to a nation to exercise direction, coordination and decision (COSEDE, 2018) in this sense, the institutions that make up this factor carry out their own actions in order to support the conduct of international relations of the countries, below, some examples of the countries studied:

Brazil maintains diplomatic presence in the world through one hundred thirty-six embassies, sixty consulates and eight vice-consulates (Itamaraty, 2018a). Russia maintains diplomatic relations with other countries through one hundred and forty-five embassies, one hundred thirty-seven consular divisions and eighty-two consulates (Russian Federation, 2018a). India maintains diplomatic relations through ninety-two embassies, forty-seven consulates and thirty-one high commissions (Government of India, 2018a). China maintains diplomatic relations with other countries through one hundred and seventy-nine embassies and ninety-nine consulates (People's Republic of China, 2018). South Africa maintains diplomatic relations with other countries through its one hundred and four embassies or High Commissions and sixteen consulates, while other nations have diplomatic representation in South Africa through one hundred and twenty-three embassies or high commissions and fifty-three consulates (Republic of South Africa, 2017).

Emerging countries also participate in international organizations to maintain or improve their international relations, thus achieving to boost their development and influence at the regional, continental or global level. Brazil, is part of the following organizations: Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), The Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), The Latin American Integration Association (ALADI-LAIA), Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) Organization of American States (OAS), (Itamaraty, 2018b); The World Trade Organization (WTO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), The World Bank, The Group of Twenty (G20) (Itamaraty, 2018c); World Health Organization (WHO), International Labour Organization (ILO) (Itamaraty, 2018d), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) (Itamaraty, 2018e). Russia is part of the following organizations: World Trade Organization (WTO), World Bank, Organization for Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Council of Europe (EC), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Council of Baltic Sea

States, Cooperation Council of Arab States of the Persian Gulf (GCC), Asia-Europe Cooperation Forum (ASEM), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC), Black Sea Economic Cooperation, Cooperation Organization of Shanghai (SCO), Conference for the Interaction and Creation of Confidence Measures in Asia (CICMCA) (Russian Federation, 2018b). India is part of the following organizations: Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Andean Community (CAN), ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), The Group of Twenty (G20), The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Arab League, United Nations (UN), Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC), Pan African e-Network Project (PAENP), Southern African Development Community (SADC) (Government of India, 2018b). China is part of international organizations such as: World Trade Organization (WTO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), G-7 Group, G-20 Group, BRICS, Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), Asian Conference for the Creation of Instruments of Confidence (CICA), United Nations Organization (UN) (Gobierno de España, 2018a). South Africa, is part of international organizations such as: United Nations Organization (UN), African Union, Southern African Development Community (SADC), Southern African Customs Union (SACU), Group of G-20 (where it is the only african country), Non-Aligned Movement, G-77 group, BRICS, IBSA forum (India, Brazil and South Africa), AU Peace and Security Committee, New Development Bank (NDB) (Gobierno de España, 2018b).

Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, through representatives of different institutions, have participated in meetings, assemblies and forums, to address issues of security, economy, health, education, finance, agriculture, development, trade, industry and governance among others; The full list of meetings in which these countries have participated can be found in Appendix II, List of All BRICS Meeting, of the work The BRICS and the Future of Global Order (Stuenkel, 2015), Here are some of them:

In 2013, they hold a meeting of national security advisers that dealt with issues of cybersecurity, terrorism, piracy and threats to international security. Months later, academics and political analysts met where they created the BRICS Think Tank Council (BTTC) in order to exchange knowledge between researchers and academics (Stuenkel, 2015) .

In the UN World Food Program, they present initiatives to promote food security projects, and in 2013, the Ministers of Agriculture and Agrarian Development addressed the theme: "The negative effect of climate change on security world food" (Stuenkel, 2015).

The National Development Banks hold periodic meetings to support the development of infrastructure, energy and the high-tech industry of these countries. The Ministers of Science and Technology of the BRICS group, began their meetings in February 2014, from that date they maintain cooperation in the areas of: climate change and mitigation of natural disasters (led by Brazil), water resources and treatment of pollution (led by Russia), geospatial technology and its applications (led by India), new and renewable energy and energy efficiency (led by China) and astronomy (led by South Africa) (Stuenkel, 2015).

The BRICS have expressed their intention to modify international institutions such as the United Nations Security Council, some of its members, such as India and Brazil, joined Germany and Japan, with the intention of expanding the number of permanent and non-permanent members that include to developing countries, this proposal takes into account that

the number of member states has grown since this organization was founded and currently there is no permanent representation of regions such as Africa and Latin America. (Itamaraty, 2018f).

The effort of the emerging countries has been decisive for the Responsibility to Protect (R2P), to become a global issue. The Assembly of the United Nations in 2009 issues a report that establishes three pillars of the strategy to comply with the "Responsibility to Protect", with the purpose of timely action to protect populations affected by genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, when peaceful means were not enough or national authorities did not solve it (Stuenkel, 2015). These three important pillars involve the integral action of the State, international assistance and timely response; the aforementioned pillars are mentioned: Pillar I: The responsibility to protect that is incumbent on the State, Pillar II: International Assistance and capacity building and Pillar III: Timely and decisive response (United Nations, 2009a).

In 2011, when the BRICS countries were members of the UN Security Council, topics of global interest were discussed, with an emphasis on R2P; The importance of this issue impacted in such a way that the Security Council installed an office for the prevention of Genocide. The 1973 resolution on Libya, adopted in March 2011, was the first time that the UN Security Council authorized the use of force in support of the Responsibility to Protect (Stuenkel, 2015).

In that same year the BRICS expressed their support for the Responsibility to Protect in the conflicts developed in the Central African Republic, Guinea Bissau, Sudan and Ivory Coast, likewise they supported the resolution against the violations of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, in Côte d'Ivoire. India has used the concept of R2P by asking the government of Sri Lanka to protect its civilians (Stuenkel, 2015).

c. The Economic Expression

According to the COSEDE (2018) National Power Manual, this expression is "the set of predominantly economic means available to the nation for the conquest and maintenance of national objectives." In this sense, the emerging countries have been named in this way due to the significant economic growth overcoming developed economies and impacting on the world stage.

In that context, the Global Economic Prospects report, The Turning of the Tide? JUNE 2018 of the World Bank, mentions statistical data of the last three years, reflecting the growth of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of emerging countries. China maintains an average growth of 6.8 for the period between 2015, 2016 and 2017, while India an average of 7.3 in that same period, both countries show projections to maintain it for the year 2020, this growth it is higher compared to the average world growth that is 6.2 and that of developed economies such as the United States of America with an average of 2.2 or Japan with an average of 2.9. The following table presents data on the GDP of some developed economies and the countries studied to get an idea of the economic influence in recent years.

Table 1 - GDP data for some developed economies and the BRICS

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018f	2019f	2020f
World	2,8	2,4	3,1	3,1	3,0	2,9
United States	2,9	1,5	2,3	2,7	2,5	2,0
Japan	1,4	1,0	1,7	1,0	0,8	0,5
China	6,9	6,7	6,9	6,5	6,3	6,2
Russia	-2,5	-0,2	1,5	1,5	1,8	1,8
Brazil	-3,5	-3,5	1,0	2,4	2,5	2,4
India	8,2	7,1	6,7	7,3	7,5	7,5
South Africa	1,3	0,6	1,3	1,4	1,8	1,9

Source: own elaboration with data of "Global Economic Prospects: The Turning of the Tide? JUNE 2018".

Brazil and Mexico are the largest economies in Latin America and the Caribbean that account for 60 percent of regional GDP, while Russia accounts for 46 percent of GDP in Europe and Central Asia and maintains a close relationship of trade, investment and migration with Central Asia and Eastern Europe (Stuenkel, 2015).

In the report entitled Global Economic Prospects: The Turning of the Tide? Published by the World Bank in 2018, the seven largest emerging markets and developing economies are presented, being those of Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, the Russian Federation and Turkey, grouped in the acronym EM7.

The EM7 group that includes four of the BRICS group (Brazil, Russia, India and China) represent about 25 percent of world GDP, approximately 60 percent of metal consumption and 40 percent of energy consumption and food. China accounts for approximately 12 percent of world GDP. Brazil is one of the largest economies in Latin America and the Caribbean. Russia accounts for 46 percent of GDP in Europe and Central Asia.

Emerging countries play an important role as global suppliers of basic products, China is the world's largest producer of coal, various metals (aluminum, refined copper, lead and gold), rice and fertilizers. India is the largest cotton producer and second largest fertilizer producer. Russia is the second largest producer of aluminum and natural gas, and the third largest producer of oil. Brazil is the largest producer of coffee and sugar, the second largest producer of soybeans and the third largest producer of bauxite (World Bank Group, 2018a).

On the other hand, as consumers they also have an outstanding participation; China is the world's largest consumer of coal, aluminum, refined copper, lead and fertilizers. India is the world's largest consumer of palm oil, and second largest consumer of coal and gold. It is also the third largest consumer of crude oil and natural rubber (World Bank Group, 2018a).

Perhaps the most transcendental action of this field of action of the National Power that the BRICS group has carried out to date in the financial field is the creation of the New Development Bank (NDB) and the Contingency Reserve Agreement (CRA), the bank's headquarters are located in Shanghai, China, the initial capital is US \$ 100 billion, starting with U.S. \$ 50 billion from the founding countries, the purpose of this financial institution will be to support infrastructure and development projects in the BRICS and other developing countries (World Bank Group, 2018a).

For the year 2017, the World Bank analyzes the Gross Domestic Product of the world's economies and places each of them in a ranking, below is an excerpt from the list, which includes developed economies as well as the countries studied. The amounts are calculated in millions of US dollars: United States, ranked one with 19,390,604. China, number two with 12,237,700. Japan, place three with 4,872,137. Germany, number four with 3,677,439. United Kingdom, place five with 2,622,434. India, place six with 2,597,491. France, place seven with 2,582,501. Brazil, eight place with 2,055,506. Italy, nine place with 1,934,798. Canada, place ten with 1,653,043. Russian Federation, eleventh place with 1,577,524. South Africa, 32nd place with 349,419 (World Bank Group, 2018b).

Another strategic area where emerging countries exert influence is in the field of world peace and security, and is reflected in the United Nations Organization through the financing of peace operations. The General Assembly of the UN, in the seventieth session in December 2015, issues the apportionment data to finance peacekeeping operations for the period from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2018.

Table 2 - Apportionment data for emerging countries

Country	Effective Rate 2015	Ordinary Budget 2016-2018	Effective Rate 2016	Effective Rate 2017	Effective Rate 2018
China	6,64	7,92	10,29	10,25	10,24
Russian Federation	3,14	3,09	4,02	3,10	3,10
Brazil	0,59	3,82	0,76	0,76	0,76
Turkey	0,27	1,02	0,20	0,20	0,20
India	0,13	0,74	0,15	0,15	0,15
México	0,37	1,43	0,29	0,29	0,29
Indonesia	0,07	0,50	0,10	0,10	0,10

Source: Prepared by the author with data from the "Resolution of the UN General Assembly dated December 28, 2015".

d. The Military Expression

This expression of the National Power is the set of preponderantly military means, which are available to a nation for the conquest and maintenance of national objectives (COSEDE, 2018). Through this field of National Power emerging countries perform strategic actions, such as those mentioned below:

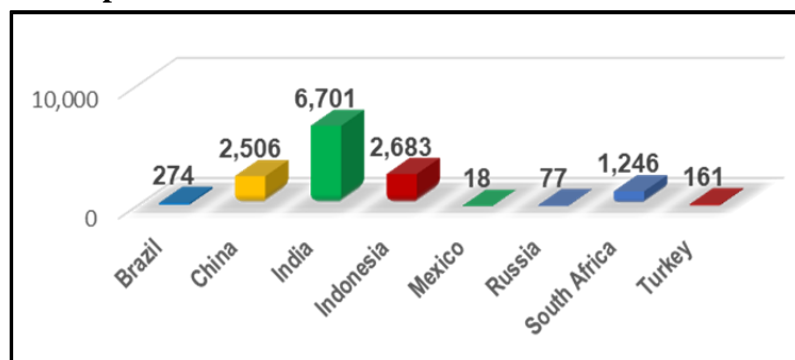
In 2013, national security advisers from Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa discussed issues of terrorism, cybersecurity and piracy. Prior to that, in 2008, military exercises began against South African waters, which integrated three navies from the countries of Brazil, India and South Africa. For the year 2012, a military exercise for humanitarian aid was carried out in international waters (Stuenkel, 2015).

The Organization of the United Nations, to maintain international peace and security, uses and directs peace operations; Its member countries play an important role in this aspect as they provide personnel to support this effort. In the UN document entitled Summary of Contributions to UN Peacekeeping by Country and Post. Police, UN Military Experts on

Mission, Staff Officers and Troops 09/30/2018, describes the number of personnel contributed by member countries in the month of September 2018, and a total of 89,986 involved in peace missions, Emerging countries participate in world affairs with the following human resources: Brazil participates in nine missions and contributes: contingent troops 220, experts on mission 23, individual police 9, staff officer 22, Total 274. Russian Federation participates in eight missions and contributes: experts on mission 38, individual police 34, staff officer 5, Total 77. India participates in ten missions and provides: contingent troops 5,969, experts on mission 48, Formed Police Unit (FPU) 556, individual police 25, staff officer 103, Total 6,701. China participates in eight missions and contributes: contingent troops 2,408, experts on mission 30, individual police 18, staff officer 50, Total 2,506. Turkey participates in eight missions and contributes: contingent troops 84, experts on mission 2, individual police 73, staff officer 2, Total 161. Mexico participates in five missions and contributes: experts on mission 12, individual police 2, staff officer 4, Total 18. Indonesia participates in eight missions and provides: contingent troops 2,451, experts on mission 26, (FPU) 140, individual police 23, staff officer 43, Total 2,683. South Africa participates in three missions and contributes: contingent troops 1,159, experts on mission 17, individual police 51, staff officer 19, Total 1,246.

In the World Ranking of peace operations, in September 2018, one hundred twenty-four countries are involved, the most contributing are Ethiopia, Rwanda and Bangladesh, while emerging countries occupy the following positions: India four, Indonesia nine, China eleven, South Africa seventeen, Brazil forty-eight, Turkey sixty-two, Russia sixty-eight and Mexico ninety-five.

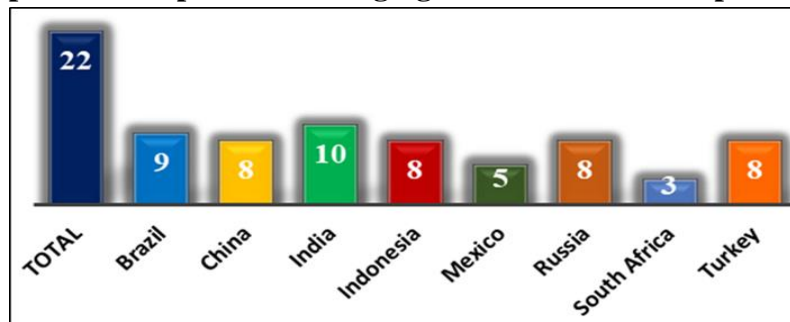
Graph 1 - Personnel contributed by emerging countries to Peace Operations



Source: Own elaboration with data from "United Nations 2018".

The above data show that the human resource that emerging countries contribute to peace operations is relevant; India is the country that contributes the most, followed by Indonesia and China. It is also important to mention that of the total of peace missions developed around the planet, emerging countries have significant participation in most of them. By September 2018 there were 22 peace missions, Brazil had a presence in nine, the Russian Federation in eight, India in ten, China participated in eight, Turkey in eight, Indonesia in eight, Mexico in five and South Africa in three. (United Nations, 2018c).

Graph 2- Participation of emerging countries in Peace Operations



Source: Own elaboration with data from "United Nations 2018".

On the other hand, the military power of 136 countries, using more than 55 factors, is analyzed by GlobalFirePower (GFP), as a result a world ranking is obtained. The aforementioned classification takes into account aspects such as the diversity of weapons, logistic flexibility, natural resources, industry, geographical factors, human resources, financial stability of the country studied; and some aspects such as political or military leadership; As for nuclear warfare, this is not part of the qualification.

The aforementioned classification gives importance to the real workforce (human resource), because conflicts with a high degree of wear and tear regularly favor countries with greater human resources. According to this classification, for countries that have significant amounts of population such as China or India, they have an important factor in their favor (GlobalFirePower, 2018).

To get an idea of this classification, the following are the most relevant data and their weighting, both from the best ranked country and from the countries studied in this document (emerging). United States: position number 1, rating of the Power Index (PwrIndx) 0.0818, available labor force 145.215.000, total military personnel 2,083,100, active personnel 1,282,900, reserve personnel 801,200. Russia: position number 2, rating PwrIndx 0.0841, labor force available 70,000,000, total military personnel 3,586,128, active personnel 1,013,628, reserve personnel 2,572,500. China: position number 3, rating PwrIndx 0.0852, labor force available 750,000,000, total military personnel 2,693,000, active personnel 2,693,000, reserve personnel 510,000. India: position number 4, rating PwrIndx 0.1417, labor force available 616,000,000, total military personnel 4,207,250, active personnel 1,362,500, reserve personnel 2,844,750. Brazil: position number 14, rating PwrIndx 0.3198, available labor force 107,000,000, total military personnel 1,987,000, active personnel 334,500, reserve personnel 1,652,500. South Africa: position number 33, rating PwrIndx 0.6445, labor force available 26,000,000, total military personnel 94,050, active personnel 78,050, reserve personnel 16,000 (GlobalFirePower, 2018).

4. CONCLUSION

The emerging term was used to refer to developing countries with an influential economic expression in the global economic arena, which competed with developed economies. In this sense the economic analyst O'Neill in 2001 used BRIC to refer to Brazil, Russia, India and China while the World Bank in 2018 when studying emerging markets grouped them in the acronym EM7 that includes Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Russia and Turkey. In

both cases Brazil, Russia, India and China are mentioned, this confirms the importance of the countries that make up the BRICS group in the economic analyzes.

However, there are other factors that support the influence in the international scenario; the BRICS group constitutes 30.6% of the total territory of the world, they have the representation of several continents and have important natural resources that allow them to have importance worldwide. The BRICS population represents 41.8% of the world total, an important characteristic as potential consumers.

In the field of political action, the BRICS are members of important international organizations such as the UN where China and Russia play an important role as permanent members of the Security Council; while Brazil and India have expressed the intention to expand the permanent members of this body in order to directly influence world peace and security. The responsibility to Protect is a project supported by the BRICS that has become a global issue and has been an instrument to prevent human rights violations around the world, in addition to this they maintain broad diplomatic participation around the world.

By analyzing the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 the global influence of the economic field continues; China and India maintain GDP growth above world growth and developed economies such as the United States of America and Japan and with projections to maintain it by 2020. According to the World Bank, China contributes approximately 12% of global GDP and the economy of the BRICs, is located in the first eleven positions in the world ranking.

As suppliers of basic products: China is the largest producer of coal, various metals, rice and fertilizers. India the largest producer of cotton and the second of fertilizers. Russia is the second producer of aluminum and natural gas and the third largest oil producer. Brazil is the largest producer of coffee and sugar, the second largest producer of soybeans and the third largest producer of bauxite. As consumers: China is the largest consumer of coal, aluminum, refined copper, lead and fertilizers. India is the world's largest consumer of palm oil, second largest consumer of coal and gold and the third largest consumer of crude oil and natural rubber. In the financial field, the BRICS have created the New Development Bank and the Contingency Reserve Agreement in order to support development projects in developing countries, as well as making financial contributions to peace operations.

The Military Expression of the BRICS participates in peace operations contributing 12.01% of the total human resources of these operations. China and India are ranked in the top ten positions of the countries that contribute the most personnel to peace operations. On the other hand, the armies of Russia, China and India are part of the global top ten in terms of military power.

The preceding paragraphs reflect the contribution of expressions of national power for the influence of the BRICS group in the world arena. In contrast, some countries find obstacles to regional leadership, we can mention the case of Brazil, which did not get the support of Mexico and Argentina to modify the spaces of permanent members of the UN Security Council, in addition these two countries they have characteristics of emerging countries (Malamud, 2011). In this same line of thinking, the BRICS countries need to overcome some important challenges in order to obtain a promotion in the international hierarchy; the recognition of the world powers and of the neighboring countries. While this is happening, they will have to look for spaces in international governance bodies to promote changes of world order (Milani et al., 2017).

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