



# The role of Brics in Shaping the Global order

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## Abstract

*The BRICS alliance, which is comprised of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, has emerged as a crucial force in the process of restructuring the global order in the 21st century. With the goal of promoting a multipolar world that places an emphasis on inclusion, sovereign equality, and South-South cooperation, the BRICS nations are challenging the dominance of established Western organizations such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Within the context of global governance, economic progress, and geopolitical realignment, this study investigates the developing role that the BRICS nations play. It highlights the work that the group is doing to reform international financial institutions, promote sustainable development, and address concerns such as climate change and digital transformation. BRICS is confronted with a number of internal issues as a result of political and economic inequalities among its member states, which are also investigated in this study. Although these contrasts exist, the BRICS nations continue to serve as a counterbalance to the hegemonic influence of the West, therefore promoting an alternative vision for global cooperation. The last section of the study provides an analysis of the ability of the BRICS nations to promote equitable growth, strengthen multilateralism, and make a contribution to an international order that is more balanced and just.*

**Keywords:** BRICS, Shaping, Global

## Introduction

In an era that is characterized by fast geopolitical transitions, changing economic power centers, and developing multipolarity, the BRICS alliance, which is comprised of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, has emerged as a major actor in the emerging global order. BRICS was first envisaged as a coalition of rapidly expanding emerging countries; nevertheless, it has now evolved into a strategic alliance with the objective of challenging the long-standing dominance of Western-led institutions and advocating for a global governance system that is more inclusive, balanced, and egalitarian. The term "BRIC" was first used by economist Jim O'Neill in the early 2000s to characterize the growing economic dominance of Brazil, Russia, India, and China. This is where the origins of the BRICS acronym can be traced back to. The incorporation of South Africa into the group in 2010 not only resulted in the acquisition of a continental representation but also served to firmly establish the organization's character as a voice for the Global South. These five countries collectively account for more than forty percent of the world's population, around twenty-five percent of the worldwide gross domestic product, and important portions of the global commerce, investment, and energy resources. With their combined economic and demographic weight, the BRICS nations have established themselves as a strong force that has the capacity to influence the formulation of world policy. Annual summits, ministerial meetings, and initiatives like as the New Development Bank (NDB) and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA) are the means by which the

BRICS nations carry out their operations. These institutions were founded in order to provide alternatives to the Bretton Woods institutions, which are controlled by the Western world. Through these measures, the group is demonstrating its dedication to the reformation of the global financial architecture, the enhancement of South-South collaboration, and the promotion of sustainable development without any political conditions. As an additional point of interest, the BRICS nations frequently coordinate their stances on important global problems such as climate change, cybersecurity, global health, and trade reforms at international venues such as the United Nations, the G20, and the World Trade Organization. Nevertheless, the BRICS alliance is not devoid of internal tensions, despite the fact that its power is expanding as a result. There are substantial differences between the members in terms of the political systems, economic models, regional interests, and global aspirations that they hold. Due to these differences, doubts are raised regarding the cohesiveness of the group as well as its long-term strategic goal. Despite this, the BRICS nations continue to show that they are committed to working together to establish a multipolar world order that takes into account the perspectives and perspectives of rising economies. This article analyzes the institutional systems, political influence, economic initiatives, and problems that are associated with the BRICS nations in order to investigate the role that these nations play in influencing the global order. Additionally, it investigates the extent to which the BRICS nations can act as a catalyst for global changes and whether or not they are able to maintain their momentum in the face of evolving global dynamics and shifting internal difficulties.

### **literature Review**

BRICS's ever-evolving position in the formation of the global order has been the topic of a significant amount of discussion in both academic circles and policy circles. Several aspects of the BRICS phenomenon have been investigated by academics. These aspects include the BRICS's institutional growth and geopolitical importance, as well as its economic relevance and internal tensions.

One of the early contributions in this field was by Jim O'Neill (2001), Who conceived of the BRIC group as a collection of developing markets that have the potential to outperform the traditional G7 nations in terms of economic output? A more complex vision of BRICS as a geopolitical and strategic alliance has emerged since then, replacing the previous emphasis on only economic forecasts as the primary focus of attention. BRICS is a type of "soft balancing" against Western hegemony, as stated by Cooper (2016). What this means is that the members of BRICS are attempting to modify the norms of global governance without resorting to confrontation.

Stuenkel (2015) It places an emphasis on the role that the BRICS nations play in challenging the normative underpinnings of the liberal international order. He contends that the establishment of institutions such as the New Development Bank (NDB) and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA) by the group is a manifestation of its desire to lessen its reliance on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, as well as to provide development financing that is not constrained by the political conditions of the West. According to Desai (2013), the BRICS nations are a representation of the shifting power balance and the growing prevalence of pluralism in the process of making decisions on a global scale.

The BRICS grouping, on the other hand, has been criticised for its internal diversity and lack of ideological consistency, both of which are seen to be limits of the grouping. Pant (2013) contends that the BRICS nations are unable to demonstrate their potential to function as a single player on the global arena because

of the inherent contradictions that they face. These contradictions include variations in political regimes, regional interests, and economic capacities. In a similar vein, Stephen (2014) argues that although members of the BRICS group have similar complaints about the existing international order, they do not have a unified vision or strategy to replace it.

In addition, the literature investigates the operational success of BRICS projects from the point of view of the institutions involved. The National Development Bank (NDB), which was established in 2015, is widely regarded as a model of success in terms of supporting projects related to sustainable development and infrastructure in member nations and beyond. On the other hand, academics such as Reisen (2015) warn that the size of BRICS projects is still not comparable to that of traditional financial institutions that are controlled by institutions from the West.

On the geopolitical level, experts such as Kornegay and Bohler-Muller (2013) have observed that the BRICS nations have started to form discourses about global security, digital governance, and environmental sustainability. These academics have observed that BRICS summits are increasingly producing common statements that represent various perspectives on sovereignty, non-intervention, and the democratization of international institutions.

As a result, the current body of literature paints a complicated picture: the BRICS nations are both a platform of promise and contradiction, presenting both the possibility of a new international order and the constraints that are imposed by internal difference. Using these ideas as a foundation, the purpose of this study is to evaluate current events and strategic alignments within the BRICS group, as well as to analyze the practical contributions that the group has made to the process of altering global governance.

### **Significance of the Study**

- **Academic Significance:** By examining the changing dynamics of global power redistribution, this work adds to the academic conversation. It provides an all-encompassing framework for changing international systems, including theoretical, historical, and practical considerations.
- **Practical Significance:** This study sheds light on the dynamics of the BRICS countries' increasing influence in global governance, which is important since rising powers have the potential to change the course of international affairs and pose a threat to established hegemony.

### **Objectives of the Study**

This study aims to:

The growth of the BRICS nations should be analyzed, with a focus on determining their fundamental components and evaluating their position in international affairs.

The BRICS nations should be evaluated for their ability to become a cohesive international force that is capable of forming a multipolar global order and lessening the hegemonic influence of the West.

### **Hypotheses of the Study**

This study is based on the following core premise: "The growing role of BRICS in global affairs signifies a redistribution of power within the international system and may contribute to the decline of U.S.

hegemony." This theory serves as the foundation for this investigation. The following hypotheses provide support:

- [1] The BRICS nations are making a positive contribution to the promotion of global stability and equilibrium.
- [2] As a legitimate threat to the economic supremacy of the United States, the economic expansion of the BRICS countries provides an opportunity.
- [3] The continued transition from unipolarity to multipolarity is being signaled by the combined impact of the BRICS nations.

## **Methodology**

This investigation makes use of both historical and descriptive approaches within its methodology:

**Historical Method:** Beginning with the age of balance of power and continuing through the bipolar system that existed during the Cold War, this approach tracks the evolution of the global order, beginning with the unipolar dominance of the United States and ending with the more recent move toward multipolarity. The period following the financial crisis of 2008, during which the BRICS nations started to seek a more aggressive role, is given special focus. The descriptive technique is a method that assists in the analysis of the strategic objectives, institutional structures, and international behavior of the BRICS organisations. In addition, it provides guidance for the analysis of data in order to evaluate the long-term viability of the BRICS nations as a global force that may bring about transformation.

## **The Current Political Climate and Its Impact on the World Order**

The first part of this section explores the notion of the international system, providing an overview of its theoretical foundations and the historical progression of its growth. In the next section, it examines the structure and major characteristics of the contemporary global system, claiming that a systemic viewpoint is necessary in order to comprehend the changes that are occurring on a worldwide scale. Following that, the focus changes to the BRICS, beginning with its conceptual conception and analyzing its development through summit meetings from the time it was first established to the year 2024. According to the findings of the study, the BRICS nations are not simply a response to shifts in global power; rather, they are the manifestation of a common identity and previous collaboration. This viewpoint was initially brought forward by the economist Jim O'Neill. As the part comes to a close, an analysis of the institutional framework of the BRICS nations and their expanding involvement in global governance is presented.

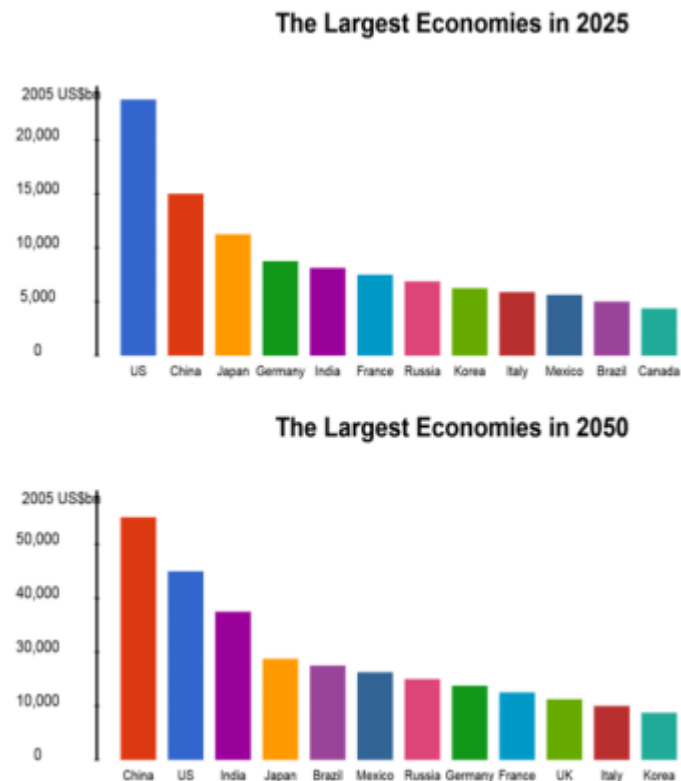
## **The International System: A Conceptual and Developmental Overview**

While the contemporary international system had its origins before WWII, it was only after the war that its shape became more apparent. While involving many countries, the battles that preceded World War I were relatively small in scale and purpose. Before then, great power rivalry was defined by imperial rivalries and the desire for colonies, which confirmed the necessity of a systematic perspective on international relations based on the Westphalian model (Al-Dhahir, 2007). The word "international system" does not have a consensus meaning, despite its importance. Opponents claim it is prejudiced or controlled by double standards, while proponents see it as a neutral framework. According to Mingst (2003), the system is

considered fundamental by realists, liberals, and constructivists in the study of international relations. In popular perception, it is a web of independent nations whose interactions take on discernible patterns, moulded by the distribution of power and resources in either a bipolar or multipolar arrangement (Huesken, 2012). According to Maurice A. East and colleagues, the system is best understood as interstate patterns of cooperation. David Singer stresses the need of a balance between diversity and uniformity in state action, while Hedley Bull describes it as a network of interdependent states that promote the maintenance of sovereignty and peace (Hettne & Oden, 2002,). All big countries want hegemony to assure security, but this undermines systemic stability, according to structural realist John Mearsheimer, who places an emphasis on regional dynamics and geography rather than global polarity (Little, 2009).

### **The Concept of the BRICS Group and Its Stages of Development**

New transnational players, including multinational firms, financial institutions, and regional economic blocs that go beyond national boundaries, have emerged as a result of the conventional nation-state's diminished influence due to the increasing complexity of global political, economic, and social processes. The impact of developing countries on the formation of a multipolar economic system and the subsequent decentralization of the global economy made this tendency more noticeable in the twenty-first century (Dailami & Masson, 2011, p. 7). A reaction to its restricted involvement in the G8, Russia shifted toward the BRIC grouping, which was initially proposed by Jim O'Neill of Goldman Sachs (Åslund, 2012). The acronym BRIC was first used in 2001 to describe the four countries—China, Russia, India, and Brazil—that had recently emerged as major economic powers (John, 2012, p. 2). According to Xiaoyun and Carey (2014) and South Africa's Position in BRICS (2013), the BRIC countries will have more GDP than the G6 by 2040, according to *Dreaming with BRICs: The Road to 2050*, and O'Neill's paper *Building a Better BRIC World Economy* highlighted their increasing influence in global banking. Skepticism about the BRIC nations' ability to integrate deeply stemmed from their perceived internal variety as well as their differing political systems and development methods (Scaffardi, 2014, p. 141). Many think the BRICS will eventually become a political organization, while others think it will stay an economic alliance. Some contend that O'Neill's idea served as a means of identifying rising powers and a framework within which they might shape their geopolitical identity (Bond, 2013, p. 59). According to Sandrey and others (2013), other rising economies do not have the same level of structural strength as the BRICs, however Goldman Sachs' 2005 study *How Solid Are the BRICs?* (O'Neill, 2005) provided justification for the group's makeup. The paper projected the BRIC countries as economic powerhouses of the future, predicting that China will exceed the U.S. by 2040 and India would surpass Japan by 2033.



Source: O'Neill & Others, 2005, p. 8

In the following section, we will explore the important stages that have occurred in the growth of the BRICS group. We will focus on the transformation that the group has made from an informal discourse to a structured platform that has a concrete influence on the global community.

Schedule of BRICS Summits from its Inception to 2024:

| S. No | Year | Host City     | Host Country | Member Countries                           | Main Topic & Decisions                                                                                                     |
|-------|------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1     | 2009 | Yekaterinburg | Russia       | Brazil, Russia, India, China               | First official summit, discussing the global financial crisis, calling for reforms in international financial institutions |
| 2     | 2010 | Brasília      | Brazil       | Brazil, Russia, India, China               | Enhancing economic cooperation, developing dialogue mechanisms among member countries                                      |
| 3     | 2011 | Sanya         | China        | Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa | South Africa officially joins the group, enhancing cooperation in energy and climate sectors                               |

|    |      |                       |              |                                            |                                                                                                                                             |
|----|------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4  | 2012 | New Delhi             | India        | Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa | Discussing the establishment of the New Development Bank, enhancing trade among member countries                                            |
| 5  | 2013 | Durban                | South Africa | Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa | Preliminary approval for establishing the New Development Bank, enhancing intra-BRICS investments                                           |
| 6  | 2014 | Fortaleza             | Brazil       | Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa | Official signing of the agreement to establish the New Development Bank and currency reserve arrangements                                   |
| 7  | 2015 | Ufa                   | Russia       | Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa | Launching economic cooperation strategy, discussing global security challenges                                                              |
| 8  | 2016 | Goa                   | India        | Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa | Combating terrorism, enhancing cyber security and technology cooperation                                                                    |
| 9  | 2017 | Xiamen                | China        | Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa | "BRICS Stronger: A Partnership for a Brighter Future", enhancing innovation and industrial cooperation                                      |
| 10 | 2018 | Johannesburg          | South Africa | Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa | Fourth Industrial Revolution and its impact on development, enhancing cooperation in the digital economy                                    |
| 11 | 2019 | Brasília              | Brazil       | Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa | Combating financial crimes, enhancing cooperation in energy, science, and technology                                                        |
| 12 | 2020 | Moscow (Virtually)    | Russia       | Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa | Addressing the COVID-19 pandemic, enhancing health and economic cooperation during the pandemic                                             |
| 13 | 2021 | New Delhi (Virtually) | India        | Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa | "Cooperation for Continuity, Consensus, and Change", recovering from the pandemic                                                           |
| 14 | 2022 | Beijing (Virtually)   | China        | Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa | "Strengthening the BRICS Partnership for High Quality Development and Starting a New Era of Global Development", focusing on sustainability |
| 15 | 2023 | Johannesburg          | South Africa | Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa | "BRICS and Africa: A Partnership for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development", discussing the expansion of the group                 |

|    |      |       |        |                                                                                      |                                                                                                             |
|----|------|-------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 16 | 2024 | Kazan | Russia | Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, UAE, Saudi Arabia | "Strengthening Multilateralism for Global Development", discussing expansion and potential unified currency |
|----|------|-------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

In 2009, in the midst of the worldwide financial crisis, the BRIC grouping was formally established. South Africa became a member of the BRICS in the year 2011. After its founding, the BRICS group has progressed through six significant stages of growth:

- Formation Phase (2009-2011): According to John (2012), the initial summits placed a priority on economic cooperation and financial reform.
- Institutionalization (2012-2015): (Stuenkel, 2015) The New Development Bank (NDB) and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA) were both introduced in 2014, which signified significant structural advancements with their respective launches.
- Strategic Expansion (2016-2019): The agenda extended to encompass political coordination, digital innovation, and cybersecurity (Pant & Saha, 2020).
- Crisis Resilience (2020-2022): The organization was responsible for coordinating responses to pandemics and holding virtual summits that were centered on public health (BRICS 2021 Declaration).
- Global Expansion (2023-2024): There was a trend toward broader geopolitical outreach that occurred when Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, the United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia were accepted (BRICS 2024 Summit).
- Future Outlook: According to Aparajita (2023), the agenda has been updated to include suggestions for a BRICS currency, as well as sustainable development and digital transformation discussions. The BRICS nations are now acting as a voice for the Global South, advocating for multipolarity and opposing institutions that are controlled by the West.

### The Impact of BRICS Countries on the Global Order

A multipolar perspective on international relations is represented by the BRICS group. This perspective is founded on four fundamental principles: the promotion of legal equality and mutual benefit among states; support for diverse national development models; respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries; and noninterference in the internal affairs of states, except within the framework of mutually accepted international norms and standards. As part of its efforts to coordinate its stances on global security concerns through organizations like as the United Nations, the bloc remains steadfast in its advocacy for the right of all nations to access and profit from the peaceful use of nuclear technology. Additionally, the BRICS nations have the objective of bolstering the economic and financial capacities of their member states and partners in order to facilitate growth throughout the nations of the Global South. Fundamentally, the BRICS group is a coalition that is hostile to the unipolar structure that has been the defining characteristic of world government for a very long time. By advocating a political and economic system that is more balanced and inclusive, the organization hopes to reform the global order. This system would

challenge the hegemony of the United States and counteract the concentration of monetary and financial power in institutions that are dominated by the West. A wide variety of coordinated activities in a variety of fields have been undertaken by the BRICS nations in order to achieve this objective. BRICS nations have launched a number of political activities in response to unipolar dominance. These efforts include stressing their united viewpoints on critical global problems and their resistance to interventions led by the West. This section begins with an examination of these political actions. After that, it moves on to a study of the economic initiatives and financial policies that the group has implemented, with a particular focus on those that are aimed at minimizing reliance on Western financial institutions and constructing alternative platforms for development and collaboration. In conclusion, this section evaluates the larger impact that the collective activities of the BRICS nations have had on the changing structure and dynamics of the global order. It also analyzes the degree to which the group has affected the transition toward a more multipolar international system.

### **BRICS Political Actions Against Polar Hegemony**

A systematic attempt by developing countries to advocate for a multipolar world order and seek more involvement in global organizations such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank was carried out during the first BRIC summit, which took place in 2009. The organization underlined the importance of reforming global governance in order to incorporate the concerns of emerging nations in a more accurate manner. The BRICS states, in reaction to Western interventionism during the Arab Spring, advocated for the concept of non-interference and issued a caution against efforts to replace regimes that lacked viable alternatives to governance and presented hazards to the stability of the region. As a result of the BRICS nations, notably Russia and China, criticizing the mission for exceeding its mandate and aiding regime change, the NATO involvement in Libya in 2011 marked a turning point. The invasion was first justified on humanitarian grounds. A coordinated attitude on Syria has been formed as a result of this experience, where Russia and China have consistently opposed military action and favored diplomatic solutions (Morris, 2013, pp. 1265-1267). This experience has strengthened their cynicism of interventions led by the West. The members of the BRICS group have also adopted a unified stance against the sanctions that have been placed on Russia by the West. They argue that such actions violate international law and weaken the United Nations Charter. The organization contends that these unilateral sanctions, particularly those that do not have permission from the Security Council, impede the recovery of the global economy and promote protectionist agendas. From the point of view of the BRICS nations, economic limitations that are politically driven intensify unfair competition and deepen structural inequities in the global economic system. According to Chellaney (2012), on page 4, the alliance between Russia and China has expanded greatly in this respect. It is characterized by developing bilateral trade agreements and strategic collaboration meant to lessen dependence on financial networks that are dominated by the West. Regarding the issues surrounding Iran's nuclear program, the BRICS nations have continuously voiced their opposition to any unilateral military action and have emphasized their strong support for Iran's right to develop peaceful nuclear energy in accordance with international commitments. In particular, within the context of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and related resolutions passed by the United Nations Security Council, the bloc emphasized the need of resolving the conflict via diplomatic means and discussion (Mohammed, 2015, page 54). According to Mikhail Kalugin, who is the head of the BRICS Affairs Department at the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the group has reaffirmed its opposition to extraterritorial penalties imposed by the United States as a result of the United States' departure from the

Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). He also pointed out that such actions violate multilateral requirements. The involvement of BRICS members with Iran is a reflection of their larger opposition to unilateralism and serves to strengthen their commitment to a global governance framework that is pluralistic (Al-Alyawi, 2020, page 251). Another important area in which the BRICS nations together fight against the hegemonic influence of the United States is cybersecurity. There are a number of BRICS nations that have had cyber intrusions, which are considered to be connected to operations of foreign spying. As a consequence, the bloc has worked together to take concerted actions to lessen its dependency on digital infrastructure owned by the United States. Specifically, Russia has begun a project to establish a strategic fiberoptic network that would connect important BRICS centers such as Vladivostok, Shantou (China), Chennai (India), Cape Town (South Africa), and Brazil. This will allow Russia to circumvent the networks of the United States. This project has been championed by President Vladimir Putin, who has advocated for more digital sovereignty and promoted technology built in Russia as secure alternatives to platforms established in the West (Zidane, 2013, pp. 151-153). The BRICS nations have regularly expressed their disapproval of the establishment of Israeli settlements, which they consider to be breaches of international law, in relation to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The alliance maintains its support for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and promotes direct discussions between the parties involved in the conflict. On the other hand, the BRICS nations have voiced their concerns with Western mediation, which they consider to be biased in favor of Israel. AlAlyawi, 2020, page 251 states that the organization continues to place a strong emphasis on the fundamental values of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and respect to international law as core precepts concerning world order. A unified approach that seeks to counterbalance Western dominance and promote a multipolar international system is reflected in the political actions of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRICS) as a whole. The BRICS nations have articulated a collective vision that is anchored in pluralism, legalism, and global inclusion. This vision is articulated via diplomatic cooperation, resistance to unilateral sanctions, support for sovereignty, and investment in digital freedom. The rise of the BRICS nations is not only a development in administration or procedure; rather, it is a purposeful political strategy with the objective of altering global governance and lowering the influence of conventional Western powers. Kipgen and Chakrabarti (2022) contend that the incorporation of new members is a deliberate action taken by the BRICS nations in order to bolster their geopolitical power and portray a multipolar option that is more representative of the actual world order. By including nations that share a normative commitment to sovereignty, non-intervention, and global equality, the growth plan highlights the bloc's wider political aim of confronting the polar hegemonic framework. This is primarily accomplished through the incorporation of countries. Through the process of diversifying its membership base, the BRICS group is able to strengthen its legitimacy and bargaining leverage within international institutions, hence increasing its ability to challenge Western-centric frameworks of power and decision-making (Kipgen & Chakrabarti, 2022).

## Conclusion

In the effort to create a new international order that is more multipolar and inclusive, the BRICS grouping—which includes South Africa, Brazil, Russia, India, and China—has become a major player. Though their fast economic development first united them, BRICS has now transformed into a platform for strategic collaboration, questioning the long-standing hegemony of Western-led institutions and calling for changes to the systems of global governance. As an alternative to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, BRICS has promoted development funding free from political influence through programs like the

Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA) and the New Development Bank (NDB). Climate change, trade, digital governance, and UN reform are just a few of the important global topics that it has taken coordinated stances on, demonstrating its increasing political and diplomatic power. One strength and one problem of BRICS is the variety within the organization. Although member states' diverse political systems, economic models, and regional objectives make up the Global South, they also make it harder for them to work together. Deeper integration and collective action are impeded by geopolitical issues, especially those involving China and India, as well as Russia's fragile ties with the West. Notwithstanding these obstacles, BRICS has been successful in directing the world's focus to the opinions and issues of developing economies. A more representational, egalitarian, and democratic international order has been demanded, and the validity of current global institutions has been challenged. In the ever-changing world of global governance, BRICS is poised to have a significant impact as new technologies, economic upheavals, and geopolitical shifts reshape the international order. Ultimately, BRICS has not yet achieved full integration or revolutionary transformation as a global power bloc, but it is certainly a force for improvement. Propagating multipolarity, encouraging collaboration among emerging nations, and advocating changes to create a more equitable and balanced global system are its key influences. How successfully BRICS handles its internal disagreements, uses its collective power, and reacts to the complicated problems of the 21st century will determine its destiny.

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