

**Government of Russian federation**  
**"National Research University**  
**Highest School of Economics"**  
**School of Asian Studies**

**Course**  
**"BRICS Countries and the Emerging Global Order"**

**Senior Lecturer Vladimir Zakharov**

Moscow, 2017

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## **Political and Trade world and regional Blocs - main trends towards Regional Integration**

Instructor: Senior Lecturer Vladimir Zakharov.  
e-mail: [vzakharov@rambler.ru](mailto:vzakharov@rambler.ru)

### **General Schedule:**

#### **Overview of the course**

This course focuses on the main reasons for setting up political and trade Blocs in World and Regional framework giving prospects to shape general patterns of new Integration Process. In the same time it provides a general design for creation of a total new Structure of global and regional Security. In general we will summarize bilateral and multilateral relations between regional states as well the impact of globalization to this region and the role played by external actors. In this course we will stress on most important functional features of the emerging world and regional order: economics, globalization, and regional security.

This course is mainly based on the students creative work in finding and reading new materials about present day policies and it means that for each class you have to read a lot to understand the different approaches to international Relations in Asia Pacific.

This course examines BRICS and the SCO as a new pivotal global and regional system in the international context, focusing on security, economic ties and transnational global relations.

The course will draw upon theories and questions found in the international relations literature to examine whether BRICS and the SCO are coherent systems. We will provide an overview to the general theory of international relations, model or regional and sub-regional relations, legacy of history. Attention is paid to continuities and discontinuities in state formation and foreign policy, regime types, and political culture. We will also cover developments in the international relations since the end of the Cold War. It also stresses on the case studies of regional conflicts, development of regional organizations, non-state actors, analyses most important bilateral relations (Russia-China, Russia- India, Russia-Brazil, China-

India, China-Brazil, China-South Africa etc.) and multilateral relations inside and outside Political and Trade Bodies.

## **Rational**

In the framework of our study we will consider BRICS before and after the inclusion of South Africa in 2010. The BRICS members are all developing or newly industrialised countries, but they are distinguished by their large, fast-growing economies and significant influence on regional and global affairs; all five are G-20 members. Since 2010, the BRICS nations have met annually at formal summits. South Africa currently holds the chair of the BRICS group, and will host the group's tenth summit in July 2018.

As of 2016, the five BRICS countries represent over 3 billion people, or 42% of the world population; as all five members are in the top 25 of the world by population, and four are in the top 10. The five nations have a combined nominal GDP of US \$ 16.039 trillion, equivalent to approximately 20% of the gross world product, and an estimated US\$4 trillion in combined foreign reserves. The BRICS have received both praise and criticism from numerous commentators. Bilateral relations among BRICS nations have mainly been conducted on the basis of non-interference, equality, and mutual benefit (win-win). It is estimated that the combined GDP (PPP) of BRICS would reach US\$50 trillion mark by 2020.

Special attention will be given the Shanghai Cooperation Organization as a new type multifaceted cooperation regional body. In 2001, six heads of state signed on 15 June 2001, the Declaration of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, praising the role played thus far by the Shanghai Five mechanism and aiming to transform it to a higher level of cooperation. On 16 July 2001, Russia and the PRC, the organisation's two leading nations, signed the Treaty of Good-Neighbourliness and Friendly Cooperation.

In June 2002, the heads of the SCO member states met in [Saint Petersburg](#), Russia. There they signed the **SCO Charter** which expounded on the organisation's purposes, principles, structures and form of operation, and established it in international law.

Its 8 full members account for 60% of the land mass of [Eurasia](#) and its population is a quarter of the world's. With observer states included, its affiliates account for about half of the world's population.

By 2007 the SCO had initiated over twenty large-scale projects related to transportation, energy and telecommunications and held regular meetings of security, military, defence, foreign affairs, economic, cultural, banking and other officials from its member states.

The SCO has established relations with the United Nations, where it is an observer in the General Assembly, Association of Southeast Asian Nations(ASEAN), the Commonwealth of Independent States.

**Aims of the course:**

- provide an introduction to the domestic and international politics of main actors of BREACS and of the SCO;
- provide an overview of the regional policies and bilateral relationships of the major powers
- examine other global and regional organizations and the changing nature of regional order;
- discuss the main conflictual dynamics between BRICS and other global organizations;
- discuss post-Cold War continuities and changes.
- provide a detailed introduction to the main concepts and trend of the development of foreign policy in global and regional frameworks
- discuss the key issues of internal development in Russia, China, India, Brazil and South Africa and their foreign policy,
- compare and contrast comprehensive security with other concepts of security;

**Learning outcomes and competences**

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able

- Identify the geographical situation of BRICS and SCO countries and their role played in world and regional dimensions.
- understand the nature of conflicts between BRICS and other Asia Pacific countries and main approaches for its solving
- be able to examine main trends in the foreign policy of China, Russia, India, Brazil and South Africa;
- to describe the specifics each county and summarize fundamental problems of BRICS and SCO in the context of international relations
- be familiar with the political systems of related countries;
- explain the linkages between local, regional, and global developments and their impact on BREACS and the SCO;
- to summarize political and security trends in the World, evaluate interests of key countries, and explain causes of conflicts, current development and issues.

## - **Course Information and Policies**

### **The structure of the course**

This course is divided into several sessions, each session could comprise from one to three classes. Each session is divided into part: short introductory lecture by instructor and the discussion. Discussion could be presented in two forms: as a group discussion or as a presentation by one or two students and the discussion after this presentation.

### **Discussion**

We will have six group discussions and one “strategic game”. The participation is very important for the final grade. Asking questions to instructor as well to each other (even the same question twice) is expected, indeed strongly encouraged.

### **Participation and attendance**

This is a graduate course and given the nature of the course students are expected to **mandatory** attend all classes and to actively participate. Students are expected to attend class as well as participate in lectures, discussions, and review sessions. As well, preparing the assigned readings is essential, due to the complexity of the subject and the fact that the amount of material covered every week is quite large. If you are late in class more that for 20 minutes without reasonable explanation you grade for participation could be degraded (Instructor will formally inform you about this)

If you’ve missed a class you have to inform instructor before (!) the class and explain the formal reason for that. For each unexcused absence thereafter you

have to write an overview using the readings provided for the missed class (2-3 pages). You could miss no more than two classes (sessions). In other case your final grade will be decreased. You are responsible for keeping the professor informed of any situation that prevents you from attending class.

Class participation will constitute 25% of the final grade.

<b>10 point grading system</b>	
10,9, 8	Excellent
7,6	Good
5,4	Fair
3,2,1	failing grade

Week	Topic	Total class hours			Self-study
		Lectures	Seminars	Practical classes	
1	<p><b>Session 1. BRICS</b></p> <p>The definition and structure, main reasons for setting up a new world order</p> <p>Structure, Rules, Participants. Political and economic Role. Interaction with other international organizations.</p> <p>State formation and regional order: Political, economic and social situation in China, Russia, Brazil, India and South Africa</p> <p>Prospects for BRICS to become international organization</p> <p>Possible extension of BRICS</p> <p>Political and economic issues</p> <p>Controversy on the future of the BRICS</p>	10	14	0	

	<p><b><u>After-Class Readings</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The official Webpage of BRICS - in 2015 hosted by Russia</li> <li>• The Sino-Brazilian Principles in a Latin American and BRICS Context: The Case for Comparative Public Budgeting Legal Research <i>Wisconsin International Law Journal</i>, 13 May 2015</li> <li>• Centre for Rising Powers, University of Cambridge</li> <li>• The BRICS Post – News website with a focus on the BRICS.</li> <li>• BRICS Information Centre. University of Toronto. Retrieved 29 June 2013.</li> <li>• What the BRICS are Building. <i>The Harvard Crimson</i>. 1 September 2014. Retrieved 3 September 2014.</li> <li>• "BRIC(S) nations have become growth markets for the world economy and are no longer emerging markets". <i>China Daily</i>. 13 April 2011. Retrieved 17 June 2013.</li> <li>• "BRICS flame continues to shine". <i>Indrus.in</i>. 29 February 2012. Retrieved 17 June 2013.</li> <li>• "Goldman's O'Neill: Time to move beyond BRICs". <i>MarketWatch.com</i>. 21 November 2011. Retrieved 17 June 2013.</li> <li>• "<u>United States should learn from emerging powers such as India and Brazil in the economic arena</u>". <i>Reuters</i>. 14 October 2011. Retrieved 17 June 2013.</li> <li>• "BRICS – Multi-format Cooperation". <i>Russian Business Council for Cooperation with India</i>. 2011. Retrieved 17 June 2013.</li> </ul>				
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• James D. Sidaway (2012) 'Geographies of Development: New Maps, New Visions?', The Professional Geographer, 64:1, 49-62.. Retrieved 8 August 2013.</li> <li>• "The World Factbook". Cia.gov. Retrieved 15 July 2014.</li> <li>• "BRICS Law Journal"</li> </ul>				
2	<p><b>Session 2</b></p> <p><b>Central Asia. Shanghai Cooperation Organization</b></p> <p>Problems of security – terrorism, extremism, separatism. Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kirghizstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan – economical and social situation, ongoing reforms, external police. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization – trends for multifaceted interaction. Afghan problem.</p> <p><b>Readings:</b></p> <p>- Пань Гуан, Ху Цзянь, 21 шицзи дэ ди игэ синь син цюйюй хэцзц цзучжи Дуй Шанхай хэцзо цзцчжи вэ цзунхэ яьцзю, Бэйцзин 2006</p> <p>- Чжунго гоцзи дивэй баогво, Бэйцзинб 2009</p> <p>- Цюанцю нэньюань цицзюй, Бэйзиню 2009</p> <p>- David Kerr, Central Asian and Russian perspectives on China strategic emergence, Washington,2010</p> <p>- Kalra, Prajakti and Saxena, Siddharth "Shanghai Cooperation Organisation and Prospects of Development in Eurasia Region" Turkish Policy Quarterly, Vol 6. No.2, 2007</p>	8	10	0	0

	<p>- Sznajder, Ariel Pablo, "China's Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Strategy", University of California Press, May 2006</p> <p>- Oresman, Matthew, "Beyond the Battle of Talas: China's Re-emergence in Central Asia" PDF (4.74 MiB), National Defence University Press, August 2004</p> <p>- Gill, Bates and Oresman, Matthew, China's New Journey to the West: Report on China's Emergence in Central Asia and Implications for U.S. Interests, CSIS Press, August 2003</p> <p>- Fels, Enrico (2009), <i>Assessing Eurasia's Powerhouse. An Inquiry into the Nature of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation</i>, Winkler Verlag: Bochum. ISBN 978-3-89911-107-1</p> <p>- Yom, Sean L. (2002). "Power Politics in Central Asia: The Future of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation". <i>Harvard Asia Quarterly</i> 6 (4) 48–54.</p> <p>- Stakelbeck, Frederick W., Jr. (August 8, 2005). "The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation". <i>FrontPageMagazine.com</i>.</p> <p>- Navrozov, Lev. (February 17, 2006). "The Sino-Russian 'Shanghai Cooperation Organisation'"<sup>[<a href="#">dead link</a>]</sup>. <i>NewsMax.com</i>.</p>				
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	<p>- Daly, John. (July 19, 2001). "'Shanghai Five' expands to combat Islamic radicals". <i>Jane's Terrorism &amp; Security Monitor</i>.</p> <p>- Colson, Charles. (August 5, 2003). "Central Asia: Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Makes Military Debut". <i>Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty</i>.</p> <p>- Cohen, Dr. Ariel. (July 18, 2001). "The Russia-China Friendship and Cooperation Treaty: A Strategic Shift in Eurasia?". <i>The Heritage Foundation</i>.</p> <p>- Cohen, Dr. Ariel. (October 24, 2005). "Competition over Eurasia: Are the U.S. and Russia on a Collision Course?". <i>The Heritage Foundation</i>.</p> <p>- John Keefer Douglas, Matthew B. Nelson, and Kevin Schwartz; "Fueling the Dragon's Flame: How China's Energy Demands Affect its Relationships in the Middle East". PDF (162 KiB), United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission, October 2006.</p> <p>- Baris Adibelli. "The Eurasia Strategy of China" IQ Publishing House, İstanbul, 2007.</p> <p>- Baris ADIBELLI, " The Great Game in Eurasian Geopolitics", IQ Publishing House, İstanbul, 2008.</p> <p>- Baris Adibelli, "Turkey-China</p>				
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	<p>Relations since the Ottoman Period", IQ Publishing House, İstanbul,2007.</p> <p>- Baris Adibelli, The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Dream of Turkey, Cumhuriyet Strateji,İstanbul, 2007.</p> <p>- Baris ADIBELLI, "Greater Eurasia Project", IQ Publishing House, İstanbul,2006.</p>				
	TOTAL HOURS 42	18	24		