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BRICS Research Topics

BRICS Cooperation: The Cornerstone for a Pluralistic World*

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Abstract: The changing global environment has enabled the BRICS and other emerging powers to play a more important role in the global political and economic landscape. The flaw of the global governance system is that it is mainly based on Western concepts of universality and treats the entire world as a single entity. homogeneous entity, denying the existence of different values and governance systems. The world has encountered Western universalization, which has led to the backward development of many developing countries. Because developing countries cannot meet the requirements set by the West and cannot obtain development funds, it is achieved through a single dimension. The practice of world universalization is a product of colonization and still serves as a tool of neo-colonialism, destroying diversity and denying the prospects for common prosperity. The BRICS countries entered the global governance system in the hope of building a pluralistic world based on the realities of all countries. ÿ The BRICS countries are committed to strengthening, promoting and protecting multilateralism and becoming the cornerstone of building a pluralistic world. Driven by the BRICS spirit of openness, inclusiveness, cooperation and win-win, the BRICS countries are committed to dialogue with other emerging market countries. Establish partnerships to promote common development and prosperity. The expansion of the BRICS mechanism to developing countries and emerging economies allows them to choose institutions they are willing to

cooperate with, reducing their dependence on Western-dominated and rigid international financial institutions.

Keywords : Pluralism, universality, colonialism, global governance, development, BRICS countries. About the author: Busani Ngcaweni, visiting professor at Wits School of Management and Suzhou University, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa, President of the National School of Administration, South Africa, Bang Bongani Mayimele, Director of the

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of this article is Yu Qiang, a second-level translator at the Party

In 1978, Thabo Mbeki, a member of the National Executive Committee of the current ruling party, the African National Congress (ANC), pointed out at a seminar held in Ottawa, Canada: "Modern political science favors the fact that every society Institutions have certain historical origins. If the saying "everything happens for a reason" is correct, then it can be said that the future is formed in the present, and the present breeds the future. Therefore, all societies bear the imprint of their own history, and history can Whether it has a significant impact depends on a series of internal and external factors faced by each society." ÿ Today's international society and global

governance system are products of history. Whether they are true or distorted, they have created what we often see today. "Reality". In this context, an emerging school of thought attempts to redesign the prism through which the world is accustomed to observe itself, especially to challenge what Craigazu calls "the fallacy of one world, one reality, and one universe"ÿ, and what Ndlov-Gatsheny calls the "false and tenacious concept of pluralism—a world without others" that opposes it. ÿ Escobar describes the idea of plurality as a way of looking at reality, which This approach is in sharp contrast to the "one world hypothesis", which believes that there is only a single fact, while the former believes that there are a variety of cultural or subjective representations. ÿ

The emergence of the "one reality" mentioned above is both a creation and a product of power. Since everything has a cause, the historical roots of the global governance system bear the marks and ideas of universalism and colonialism. Global Governance The formation of the system stems from the history of conquest, Western hegemony, interest games and struggles for influence. If left unchecked, the global governance system will continue to define most of the global reality through agenda setting and control of knowledge production and dissemination. In short, it is epistemology. Hegemonyÿ

Although the global governance system is based on the so-called "common interests", it is deeply influenced by the ideas of its founders and reflects the interests of the founders. Zhang Zhenxie believes that the global governance system is still a neoliberal paradigm in the international political power structure and the international community. The result of changes in economic relations, it is influenced and defined by many actors such as countries, international organizations, and the scientific community.ÿ

In this battle for influence between different states and non-state actors, history has repeatedly

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written, thereby advancing certain agendas and gaining dominance. The scientific community and lobby groups represent a wide variety of interests or the interests of funders and continue to influence global governance, perpetuating universalism while ignoring the existence of other realities. This contributes to The global governance system often represents the interests of the so-called powerful countries. In this pattern, the formation of the BRICS mechanism is the cornerstone of moving towards a pluralistic world. This mechanism accepts diversity and is committed to "building a

community with a shared future for mankind." ÿ Diversity provides space for those countries and peoples who cannot interpret or share their own reality and history to interpret and weave their own reality. Until the lion learns to tell stories, the hunter is always the winner. The hunter here is the colonizer. They erase Learn about the history of the "badlands" and tell stories to praise yourself, not the lions (i.e. the Aboriginal people).

What is pluralism?

The book "Pluralism: A Dictionary of Anti-Development" was edited and published by Kothari and others in 2019. It contains more than 100 articles on pluralism. Comments on the book by scholars pointed out that pluralism can help us re- Thinking about the meaning of society and human beings has made a valuable contribution to the

establishment of an anti-cognitive community. ÿ This shows that diversity is highly valued. Now more than ever, it is necessary to use diversity to dispel the fallacy of "one world". Grossofger pointed out : "Countries of the Global South have developed The crucial concept of 'plurality' is a truly democratic and decolonial solution that can replace the concept of 'universality' proposed by the West, which has imperialist and authoritarian overtones." ÿPerry Supporting this view, she argues that "plurality is a concept born out of the ideas of the decolonial movement that provides a counternarrative to the universal visions advanced by the contemporary North" and demonstrates "a concept based on 'ways of being in the world'. 'A Shared Plan for Diversity'. Vasconcelos and Martin describe diversity as creating cognitive diversity in the process of knowledge production. Mignolo pointed out: 'Pluralism is not a cultural relativity.

It is not a meaning (a world composed of independent units), but the interweaving of several different worldviews in the current pattern of

power differences." ÿ Pluralism is "a way of looking at reality, which is consistent with the 'one world hypothesis' ' In sharp contrast, the latter believes that there is only a single fact, while the former believes that there are a variety of cultures, opinions or subjective representations." Ndlov -Gatseny believes that the concept of "one world" has serious problems for human beings. flaws, and further refers to this phenomenon as the paradigm of "oneness", which is based on the firm belief in oneness, that is, one God, one country, one knowledge, one people, one culture, one A language, an identity, a sexual orientation, a religion, a way of knowing, an economic system, a political system, a moral order, monogamy, are also founded on the belief in bounded sovereignty and citizenship. Based on the rigid concept of identity, this is undoubtedly restrictive and exclusive.

Escobar argued that a universal view of the world and its governance contrasts sharply with "the plurality proposal, which acknowledges the existence of multiple realities but does not 'correct' the idea of a single reality in the name of a truer description." point of view". 5 Therefore, pluralism does not question the common standards and widely studied phenomena that help us manage our daily affairs, such as measurement of distance, weight, temperature, etc. On the contrary, according to Vasconcelos and Martin point of view. What needs to be pointed out in particular is that pluralism refuses to accept the "universalization of universalist thought"ÿ as a complete truth, under which there are no other worlds. Pluralism only hopes to put forward such an idea, that is, There are other sciences and knowledges, and as Blazer, de la Cadena, Escobar and others assert, pluralism is a tool that can be an alternative to the "one world" fallacy and is relevant to those who want to break the "one world" fallacy. "World" resonates with other worlds in the narrative and "means a shift from one-world concepts such as 'globalization' and 'global studies' to concepts centered on plurality, a multiplicity of interconnected, common constitute but

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"diversity of completely different worlds" rather than simple dualism. Therefore,

the spread of pluralist ideas constitutes a force that subverts universalism. Universalism is based on colonialism and erases and The falsification of the history of countries considered to be "wastelands" is a point supported by Craigazu, who points out: "The concept of universality is extremely powerful and is forced as reality in different ways, some of which are more Other ways are more violent. This concept has become so strong and natural that it seems indisputable."ÿ This is achieved through various tools in the service of neocolonialism, with the aim of maintaining the global South's dominance over Western civilization. Dependence, and the domination of Western civilization over other regions, thereby perpetuating its self-created notions of superiority and inferiority. But the pursuit of plurality through the search for other truths and the acceptance of ontologies from around the world is controversial. Mignolo sums it up well: "Pluralism, as a universal solution, is not to change the world, but to change the belief and understanding of the world (theory of knowledge), which will change (all) the practices we live in the world." 3 This is important because In this world, a single worldview is used to construct the world and its institutions that govern our lives and dictate the rules of our development within the confines of Western modernity, while ignoring humans, their belief systems, and nature. Environmental Diversityÿ

2. Universality and its limitations

Universality is the product of epistemological violence and is also a tool and product of Western dominance and development. The demands of colonialism and neocolonialism contain what Santos calls "abyss thinking", which believes that the world is dualistic, that is, universality is located in On one side of the abyss line, all other knowledge systems lie on the other side. Due to the deliberate cognitive blindness created during the colonial period, other knowledge systems are considered obscure, trivial, and unscientific. Everything happens for a reason. Universal The starting point of the concept of worldly nature is that it itself has an unchangeable and self-evident correctness. Therefore, it is unquestionable in terms of knowledge, governance and human development.

It is doubtful, and the challenge to it that may be questioned is irrational. Similarly, the global governance system did not come out of thin air. It originated from the thinking of the Western ruling powers at that time. Zaikova borrowed Marx and Engels's ideas about ruling classes and rule. The discussion of the relationship between ideas points out that "society is shaped by the ideas of the ruling class. These ideas express and defend the positions of the ruling class. Ideas and values cannot exist independently of the politically and economically dominant class. The ruling class The ideas are often described as universal truths and are in the interests of the people."ÿ

Perry clarified the importance of literacy in shaping society. He believed that "literacy, as a pillar of education and a tool for social change, is inseparable from policies and practices of sustainability, equity, and development." ÿ Chasse said in his conference paper Li pointed out that "when the United Nations was established in 1945, European colonialism was still very active"ÿ, and quoted Li's point of view: "During the process of building the United Nations institution, the ideas of European and American countries dominated and were colonized by former European countries. Therefore, in a sense, the United Nations was built according to the ideas of the former European colonizers. The ideas of the European ruling class at that time were promoted through the cognitive violence that continued colonial rule, and eventually became the dominant force of the United Nations . Thoughtÿ

This process itself stems from profound cognitive violence. Makdisi pointed out: "Between 1790 and 1830, the history of more than 1.5 billion people was erased by the British in the 'wasteland' through romanticism. During this period, British literature and artistic creation flourished greatly in Romanticism, announcing the arrival of a new era, a new world full of social and personal traumas and possibilities."ÿ

At the heart of active colonial rule and Romanticism was a Eurocentric worldview that meant It means the victory of European science and knowledge over other science and knowledge, and the fallacy that "the world outside Europe is a 'wasteland' and cannot contribute anything to humanity, while Europe represents the future of the world and has the best politics, Economic and social systems, especially pluralist democracy that claims to be universal."ÿ

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Ndlov-Gatsheny pointed out: "The core of the European idea is to universalize particularities. This process is called Europeanization." ÿ Europeanization and modernization are driven by imperial will, and forcibly sell Europe or the West to the outside world. Worldview. Mignolo noticed this. He said: "The universalization of Western universals is part of its imperial project." ÿ African universities use Western epistemological paradigms to construct knowledge models, treating propositional knowledge as universal, objective, scientific, abstract, neutral, ahistorical, disembodied, impersonal and cross-cultural. In short, universality is an epistemological basis to which the rest of the world must adapt. Europeanization of the world. It can be said with certainty that the Eurocentric modernity after 1492 was intertwined with imperialism and colonialism. Vasconcelos and Martin lamented the artificial superiority of modernity and called modernity It is "a lie with a Western claim to be universal in its roots "ÿ. There is no doubt that Eurocentrism has had a significant impact on how European colonial outposts shaped their social, political and economic systems. Chasse pointed out that the United Nations Twenty years after its establishment, that is, in the 1960s, the imperialist governance structure gave way to the new dominant structure that emerged with the rise of sovereign states. This shows that Western ideas will influence global governance. At that time, there were only 17 African countries After the country achieved independence, the concept of the global "family of nations" seemed to have new legitimacy. 4 To make matters worse, South Africa, which was under British rule and implemented the apartheid system, also joined the United Nations in 1945. South Africa's racial system The apartheid system was based on the oppression and subjugation of black people.

It can be safely said that South Africa under apartheid was able to join the United Nations because it believed in the universality of whiteness and the superiority of Europe. This observation, combined with Marx and Engels's discussion of the ruling class, is helpful. serves to strengthen the argument that the global governance system bears the imprint of a colonial past, with colonial ideas dominating the United Nations system through the perpetuation of universal ideas. In other words, when most African countries gained independence, global governance The design of the system had been reinforced by the ideas of the colonial ruling class. As a result, these newly independent states became participants in a system they did not design, a system built around universality rather than plurality. Dugan et al. people

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It is believed that "the current international environment is characterized by increasing competition and confrontation among major powers, trying to change cross-regional integration initiatives and eliminate new threats to the international security order." V

The situation is further complicated by the current epistemological regimes controlled by sponsored research, knowledge commercialization, international aid agencies and lobby groups, which continue to pursue a neocolonial agenda tinged with epistemic violence, exploiting the "universal" vision of "one world". "World" knowledge inculcates policy positions in the global governance system, rejects and limits any voice that contradicts one's own, or makes a set of knowledge systems scientific and universal through the endorsement of "universal" scientific methods, while treating other knowledge as The system is a non-scientific knowledge system, or simply an indigenous knowledge system, although all sciences are indigenous from the source. Craigazu notes that "international relations not only excludes difference through the disciplinaryization of epistemology, but also rejects other ontologies. Ontologies, especially those belonging to indigenous peoples, and relegating them to the

category of myths, legends and beliefs" ÿÿ This is a game of power. Craigazu shows this power game and points out that international relations as a It is a discipline that should produce knowledge about the world by bringing together different viewpoints from all over the world. However, sadly, this discipline is controlled by the West, which not only ignores theoretical contributions from all over the world, but also opposes themÿ, resulting in only one knowledge system dominating the world . Affairs. As Craigazu said, "The impact of this situation is not just theoretical. It will have a huge impact on the way we deal with reality and the political arrangements we make, and ultimately affect our daily lives." ÿ There is a close relationship between knowledge, power and development. ÿ According to Jacobs and Asokan, "knowledge promotes development in many ways, either as a productive resource or as a contribution to education, scientific research and industrial technology. It is an indispensable input, either as a catalyst for social change and economic development, or as the foundation of civilization and cultural values, promoting social unity and harmony, which is an important foundation for development."ÿ

Likewise, Bernard concludes: "Colonialism, past and present, has profoundly shaped the contemporary world: inequalities within and between countries, racial hierarchies, state forms, patterns of international trade, and patterns of financial flows, and The structures of international organizations are influenced by colonial activities and colonial legacies

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There is nothing wrong with studying how to inculcate policy positions. However, it becomes a problem when only one knowledge system enjoys the privilege of having an audience, while the other knowledge system is devalued. Ngkaweni said about the current situation commented on the situation: "We must pursue pluralism as an idea against hegemony so that solutions can be found within the totality of human experience. This includes the abolition of colonialism and its stifling of knowledge systems in the Global South, not Let colonialism continue to exist under the guise of universality." ÿ Despite undergoing reforms, the structure of global governance still bears the mark of history. This is a story of sectarian interests, hegemony and colonization under the cover of the banner of universality. The history of socialism and universalism believes that there is no other in the world, thereby perpetuating neocolonialism. The BRICS countries are in a position to change the status quo and have become the cornerstone of moving towards a pluralistic world.

Three BRICS cooperation: the cornerstone of a pluralistic world

When the global governance system was established, European colonialism was still active. Most southern countries were under European colonial rule, including today's BRICS members such as South Africa and India. Brazil gained independence in the early 19th century, and Russia has since have not suffered colonial rule. This point is mentioned to illustrate that not all BRICS members participated in the design and construction of the global governance system as independent countries in 1945. Chasse's words quoted earlier mentioned that the United Nations was founded by Dominated by European and American countries, this dominance aroused widespread repercussions among representatives of European colonies at that time. At that time, two current BRICS members, India and South Africa, joined the United Nations as colonial outposts. Their expressions may have been affected by the control of the metropolitan countries at that time. Therefore, the concept of global governance does not take into account diversity, but is based on the European and American ideal world model, that is, "one world", a

world without others. Since most countries strive to get rid of the politics and colonial rule, Ideological imprisonment, and the need to change the Western-dominated global governance system, the 21st century has witnessed the transformation of the world into a multi-polar structure based on a more equitable and pluralistic world order with multilateralism at its core. In this process ÿ The BRICS countries have become important participants in multipolarity and global governance, seeking to reshape the global governance syste

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Because most countries have been deprived of their place in the global power hierarchy.

Zondi demonstrated the importance of BRICS countries in changing the current global governance system with universality at its core. important, he wrote: "The BRICS platform brings together what has become a strategic force in shaping global discourse to more truly reflect the diversity of the world. They all have ideas for reform and hope to build a fair, just and reasonable society. world system?"

Dugan shares the same view on the importance of BRICS, stating: "Although there are disputes about the ability of BRICS to influence the global agenda, it is still a global force that promotes the interests of developing countries by strengthening South-South cooperation. "The most comprehensive multilateral platform"ÿ, and coordinate the positions of its members with the positions of more countries in the global South to create a pluralistic world to ensure that they are in the mainstream position of the global governance system. Dugan further claimed that "BRICS countries play an important role in the South-South It plays a unique role in cooperation because it connects different regions and, as an integrator of developing countries, can be seen as a potential driving force for South-South cooperation." ŷ It defends the interests of the developing world as a whole. and the interests of member states eager to diversify.

The first sign of the BRICS' pursuit of diversification was when it was founded in 2009 and announced its support for global governance reform, including the reform of international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. It advocated that the G20 rather than the The Group of Eight, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) or Western-led international financial institutions can coordinate such reforms. ÿ This move is to ensure that the global governance system is diversified and decolonized. The call for diversified global governance is decolonization. voice, because this system was established under the leadership of European and American countries.

The BRICS countries "express the common but differentiated principle and believe that developed countries should assume greater responsibilities in solving global problems and fulfilling their commitments to sustainable development"ÿ. This clearly reflects the idea of diversity. In order to show that the BRICS countries It is a new force towards diversification, Zondi continued, "Prosperity together

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The concept of glory carries the idea of building a better world than the one created by the victors of World War II since 1945."ÿ

4. The BRICS countries and their member states as a collective

Critics are skeptical of the BRICS. For example, they criticize that the BRICS member states are "geographically dispersed, their economies are at different stages of development, and there are large ideological differences." ÿÿ However, it is this diversity that makes the BRICS The relationship between the BRICS member countries is of practical significance. In other words, the BRICS countries value and understand the diversity of the pluralistic world. Although there are various doubts, it is undeniable that the BRICS countries as a whole and its member countries play an important role in global governance and They have played a huge role in building a pluralistic world. They challenge the universality of the West and find alternatives for the development of countries in the global South. They have contributed by changing the global governance system and establishing new ways of financing development. Held in Durban, South Africa in 2013 In the preface to the collection of the 5th BRICS Academic Forum, Zondi pointed out when referring to the growing importance and attraction of the BRICS: "In a period when the Western-centered old world system is facing transformation pressure, the BRICS The BRIC member states have profoundly affected international relations economically and politically." ÿ

What needs to be emphasized is that with the end of World War II and the international pattern settling, universality was placed at the center as a guiding principle, which meant the Europeanization of the world. Europe and the United States were portrayed as having the best If other regions of the world want to succeed, they should imitate Europe and the United States. The social, political and economic systems of European and American countries are promoted to the world as systems that are universally applicable. The core of universality is Universal values such as human rights, democracy and good governance. The issue of good governance is a delicate concept. It is advocated that only one world can be jointly governed under the prism of "universal good governance". world, good governance is therefore largely limited to Western democratic governance.

Huntington proposed that after the end of the Cold War, the main conflict will be between Western civilization and Confucian civilization and Islamic civilization, because each civilization has its own set of value systems. Because of this, the West must abandon the illusion of universality. ÿ Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi spoke at the 14th Bali Democracy Forum

The forum expressed this view on democracy: "Democracy, as an important achievement of the development and progress of human society, is like a plant rooted in the soil of various countries. It draws nutrients from different historical cultures, national traditions and social environments. There is no such thing as a self-centered democracy. "There is no such thing as a democracy that is superior to others." ÿ On August 29, 2021, Li Shimo also showed the limitations of Western democracy at a master class held at the National Administration Institute of South Africa. He said: "Unlike Western democracy, China's political system Does not claim to be universal. China will not impose its own system on other countries in the world." He further pointed out, "If (Western) democracy is the panacea for development, then why are most countries that have chosen Western democracy before China achieved national independence still poor and backward? " This issue and China's success through its own governance mechanism illustrate the limitations of universalism. If the world and the global governance system can readily accept diversity, it will achieve or is likely to achieve success.

Universality is based on a Western vision of the world and is blind to diversity and to several relativities that are known but not well understood in different societies, especially those committed to decolonization and the pursuit of pluralism. This is used as Deliberate neglect as a tool of hegemony has many limitations, especially when related to concepts such as democracy, human rights, and development. Because the initial form of development is Western modernization, Matonhu described it as allowing Africa to follow Rostow's stage theory of economic growth. ÿ "Following the pace of European development" ÿ Western-style modernization in other regions has to follow the "development" of the West as an example. The universality and forced promotion of Western standards have undermined the development of developing countries to a great extent. In The use of "universal" knowledge and concepts in a pluralistic world often leads to the backward development of many countries. As Mignolo observes, the universality of the West makes a serious mistake, which is to deny that all known civilizations are based on themselves. Based on the universality of the world view, these civilizations unite to form a pluralistic worldÿ. Developing countries must meet Western demands for human rights, democracy and governance, but these demands do not take due consideration of differentiation and diversity.

The coercion of Western universal requirements hinders developing countries' access to development funds, especially funds provided by the Bretton Woods institutions. Countries in urgent need of development funds are forced to accept structural adjustment programs, which are necessary to adapt to Western modernity. This article will not discuss the disastrous failure of the structural adjustment program. However, due to the neglect of diversity, these failures contributed to the failure of the BRICS institutions.

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and the establishment of the New Development Bank (NDB). "The goal of the New Development Bank is to provide The establishment of the Bank is hailed as one of the significant achievements of the BRICS countries today. Therefore, many scholars regard the establishment of the New Development Bank as the "BRICS The work of the New Development Bank complements the efforts of multilateral and regional financial institutions to achieve global growth and development, and its work focuses on rapid, flexible and efficient ways . Maximize the impact of development. ÿ This kind of flexibility that takes into account the specific circumstances of each country is very important in a pluralistic world and can ensure equitable development for all countries. The 2022 BRICS Foreign Ministers' Meeting further demonstrated the importance of

promoting the development of countries in the global South. commitment to development, and decided to "support the advancement of the BRICS membership expansion process through discussions and promote BRICS outreach activities and 'BRICS+' cooperation." This call shows the inclusiveness reflected in the 2015 meeting declaration of the BRICS countries. principles of equality and representativeness, reaffirming the openness of BRICS countries to deepen cooperation with other countries, international and regional organizations on the basis of equality and mutual respecty, thus giving rise to the "BRICS+" cooperation model. BRICS countries are committed to cooperating with other countries, international and regional organizations. and other emerging market countries to engage in dialogue, establish partnerships, and promote common development and prosperity. This is driven by the BRICS spirit of openness, inclusiveness, cooperation, and win-win. ÿ This expansion to developing countries and emerging economies makes them Being able to choose institutions with which they are willing to cooperate reduces reliance on Western institutions, which are often rigid and inflexible. The flexibility of the BRICS increases the attractiveness of the organization. It has been widely reported in the media that Iran and Argentina have applied to join BRICS, Iran's Foreign Minister claimed that "Iran's membership will bring benefits to both parties" ÿÿ

5. Reform of the global governance system

Since the establishment of the BRICS mechanism, member states have repeatedly reaffirmed the core position of the United Nations in the

global governance system based on multilateralism. However, due to the limitations of the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions

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(The establishment and operation of some of these institutions are based on the universality and dominance of the West). Since its establishment in 2009, the BRICS countries have been calling for the reform of the global governance system headed by the United Nations. For some time, the Bretton Woods institutions have continued to experience legal issues. Sexual crisis, Latino pointed out that in view of this crisis, "BRICS countries demand a thorough reform of the Bretton Woods institutions, in which Western powers occupy too many seats, which harms the interests of emerging economies."ÿ Regarding the reform of the international financial system, 2009 The joint statement of the first meeting of BRICS leaders in 2019 stated: "We are committed to promoting the reform of international financial institutions so that they can reflect changes in the world economic situation. The voice and representation of emerging markets and developing countries in international financial institutions should be increased. ÿWe strongly believe that a stable, predictable, and more diversified international monetary system should be established."

According to Dugan and others, the challenge facing the BRICS countries is: "The traditional global governance system is in crisis. This is evident from the repeated failures in the efforts to modernize and reform the World Trade Organization and the Bretton Woods institutions. Affected by this, The gap between the actual role of emerging markets and developing countries in the global system and their opportunities to participate in the decision-making processes of global institutions is growing."ÿ Multiple examples can be found in the outcome document of the annual meeting of BRICS leaders. These examples The document reaffirms the core position of the United Nations in the global multilateral system and calls for the reform of the United Nations to be more transparent, equal and inclusive.

representative

Peace is a prerequisite and product of development. In the joint statement of the first meeting of BRICS leaders in 2009, it was decided to support the establishment of a more democratic and just multipolar world based on the international rule of law and to resolve international disputes through diplomatic means. ÿ This document Showing that the BRICS countries are advocates of global peace. The BRICS

countries are recognized actors in global governance. These documents of the organization are very important. This is because so far calls for various reforms have often been the prerogative of a few countries, such as The G7 and other non-state actors that enjoy a monopoly in global governance exercise influence on behalf of various Western vested interests.

This article does not intend to detail the achievements of BRICS member countries, but the achievements of two countries are worth noting.

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First, the concept of "building a community with a shared future for mankind" proposed by Chinese President Xi Jinping has been written into United Nations resolutions many times. ÿ Behind this concept is what State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi said: "It is in line with the pursuit of peace, development, cooperation, and cooperation by all countries." Sincere desire and lofty pursuit of progress"y. From the BRICS to the United Nations, from Latin America to the Middle East, efforts to build a community with a shared future for

mankind have continued to make positive progressÿ. Second, South Africa insists on pursuing a foreign policy, that is, "recognizing mutual respect between countries. interdependent relationship, promote cooperation rather than competition, promote collaboration rather than confrontation, use the African continent as the foothold of foreign policy, be committed to South-South cooperation, maintain the central position of multilateralism, and stand firm in Pan-Africanism and opposition to any form of oppression and To this end, South Africa has pledged to use its membership of the BRICS to "ensure that other parts of the continent benefit from South Africa's membership of the BRICS and ensure that these regions can Continue to benefit from the BRICS countries in the priority areas identified by the African Union."ÿ South Africa's Department of International Relations and Cooperation pointed out, "South Africa will insist on independent control of its own foreign policy stance based on its own national, regional, global status and agenda. However, the BRICS The shared vision and principles of our national partners will continue to ensure closer alignment on global issues of common concern."ÿ Whenever invited to participate in global forums, South Africa has always been at the forefront of the G7, G20 and other international Raise the African flag high in the organization

Six Conclusions

The global governance system bears the imprints and ideas of universalism and colonialism, and is influenced by its Western founders.

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(Translated by Yu Qiang and Editor-in-Chief Huang Nian)

need to be repositioned in a world dominated by cruel and hypocritical states, become home to those tired of seeking justice."ÿIn fact, as Dugan and others observe, "The BRICS countries play a unique role in global development and serve as integrators of developing countries, and are regarded as a potential driving force for South-South cooperation."ÿ As former South African President Thabo Mbeki said, everything happens for a reason ÿ The future is formed in the present, and the present nurtures the future. The BRICS countries emerged from the influence of the current pluralistic thinking. We will definitely start from this and shape a global governance system that accepts diversity in the future. As scholars, we must mutually understand each other. Encourage, point out and support the conscious efforts of the BRICS countries to

address the global ills caused by Europeanization. Like other multilateral institutions, the BRICS countries have their own weaknesses, such as development disruptions when political changes occur in member countries. or slow down. The BRICS countries need to actively manage expectations while gaining widespread public support and accelerate the speed and rhythm of people-to-people and cultural exchanges. In addition, mature national and institutional capacity-building plans should be developed

and placed on the organization's agenda. Prominent positionÿ

It emerges from the game of interests. Due to diversification, the constant changes in international society, and the heterogeneous needs of human beings in space and time, the global governance system needs to be continuously reformed. Taking into account the reality of all mankind in a pluralistic world, the BRICS The country is committed to strengthening, promoting and protecting multilateralism as the cornerstone of building a pluralistic world. In view of its growing influence on the global stage, Marco pointed out, "BRICS countries no longer need to represent the five powerful emerging economies. The institutions of the economy, which

BRICS cooperation: the cornerstone of a pluralistic world