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The developmental experiences of emerging countries (BRICS)

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Abstract :
Economic take-off is the goal of economies that have not yet been able to achieve, and strives to provide the necessary conditions for launching its growth forces as a necessary preliminary stage to reach the desired goal. Achieving this goal requires complex and multifaceted efforts, and requires structural changes at several levels. On this basis, the state plays an important role, especially in the development experiences of emerging economies.
Keywords: emerging countries, development experiences, political economy

Résumé
Le décollage économique est l'objectif des économies qui n'ont pas encore été en mesure de réaliser et s'efforce de créer les conditions nécessaires au lancement de ses forces de croissance en tant que phase préliminaire nécessaire pour atteindre l'objectif souhaité. Atteindre cet objectif nécessite des efforts complexes et multiformes, ainsi que des changements structurels à plusieurs niveaux. Sur cette base, l'État joue un rôle important, en particulier dans les expériences de développement des économies émergentes.
Mots-Clés : Pays émergents, expériences de développement, économie politique

Introduction

Nearly half a century after the so-called "era of development" and the second millennium, the world has found itself continuing to divide between areas of varying levels of development. Reality The change of development literature did not hide the conceptions, labels and labels of the transition from the dualism of "developed and underdeveloped countries" to the dualism of "the North and the South".

The countries that begin the economic development recently, starting from where the others ended, and thus save time, money and effort, by taking advantage of the experiences of developed countries and scientific and technical achievements and follow the same steps taken by these countries on the right track. Over the past years, the emerging countries (the BRICS) (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) have witnessed extraordinary political and economic transformations. In the political sphere, the most obvious shift has been the process of transition from tyranny to democracy, even if this trend is not comprehensive. As for economic change, many of these countries experienced severe economic and financial crises in the 1980s and 1990s. The response to these crises was a profound change in the economic model. All emerging countries have seen a shift between two models, the state-led economic development model to look for internal development, another model focusing on the market, private ownership and the great openness to foreign trade and foreign investment.

However, the role of the state has not disappeared. The country has been a major factor in the emergence of some emerging countries. They play the role of the planner, the pathner, the developer, the protector, the liberal and the organizational at the same time. As the 2007-2008 economic and financial crisis does not affect the state's position on the economic policies of these emerging countries.

Based on the above, the problem of this study crystallizes in the following question:

What role does the state play in achieving development in emerging countries?

The experience of emerging countries is one of development experiences worthy of attention and study of the great achievements that could benefit the developing countries in general and the Arab countries, especially in order to rise from underdevelopment, stagnation and dependence. It has also made tremendous strides in human and economic development. It has managed to establish an advanced infrastructure as well as diversify its national income sources from industry, agriculture, minerals, oil and tourism, and has made progress in tackling poverty, unemployment and corruption and reducing debt to large levels.

This topic will be addressed through two axes. The first axe deals with generalizations about the political economy and development experiences in emerging countries. The second axe deals with the role of the state in achieving the success of development experiences of emerging countries.

The first axe: generalizations about political economy and development experiences in emerging countries

The subject of our research is one of the sciences that engage human activity in society. This is the political economy that engages in social activity in economic activity. As this science has helped many countries, especially the emerging ones to achieve good results through their development experiences, which has become a lesson to be followed by the rest of the world, and this is what we will address through this axe.

1. The concept of emerging countries (emerging powers)

The world's peoples, countries and international organizations have realized that they face common global challenges that cannot be tackled by separate and sometimes contradictory development strategies and agendas. The industrialized countries have launched the Millennium Development Goals, set development priorities for countries and set up indicators to follow up and evaluate their policies From 2000 to 2015.

With the beginning of the twenty-first century and the beginning of the emergence of new emerging powers such as the BRICS and huge blocs such as the European Union, a new shift in the distribution of power in the world order began to threaten the position of the United States of America as a single pole.

In order to understand the role of emerging powers, we must address the most prominent example of the BRICS Group, which identified a special leap in terms of the economic performance of these countries, which allowed it to converge.

Despite the great difficulties that the countries of the South still face in overcoming their underdevelopment and achieving progress in various dimensions of development, some countries have succeeded in achieving high and rapid levels of economic growth for decades. This has brought them to the attention of existing international institutions and economic powers, Their reports and their observational and forward-looking studies within the so-called "economies / markets / emerging countries". The most prominent of these powers are the so-called BRICS countries.1 These countries are: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, where Brix is the Latin alphabet of the countries of the group: Brazil-Russia-India-China -South Africa), BRICET (BRIC + Eastern European countries + Turkey)

BRICM BRICM, MINT (Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria, Turkey), NEXT 11 (Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, South Korea, Turkey, Vietnam) (Colombia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Egypt, Turkey and South Africa), VISTA (Vietnam, Indonesia, South Africa, Turkey, Argentina)

Emerging countries "Emerging Powers" or "Emerging Powers" or "Emerging Economies" in French Pays émergents, Rising Rising There are those who believe that there is no definition, and there are those who say that it has no specific economic definition. This perception emerged in the 1980s with the development of stock markets in developing countries, 2 or the South, coinciding with US investment banks looking for markets to maximize their gains and protect their position as a force in the financial markets. (3)

The term "emerging countries" was introduced by the Dutch economist Antoine Van Agtmael and was the first use of the term in 1981, and these countries offered suitable opportunities for investors.

Emerging economies are those economies that have some of the characteristics of advanced economies but cannot be included in the list of developed economies, and those economies where the GDP per capita does not exceed the threshold set by the World Bank to distinguish these countries from high-income countries. (2)

2. Characteristics of emerging countries:

It can be said that the emerging countries are those less developed or not reach the level of developed countries, and these countries are characterized by several characteristics, including:

- Fast growth registration.

- The standard of living of individuals destined for developed countries.

- New companies and infrastructure.

- Quality of life of citizens.

- An eloquent growth in per capita income and a high share in world income.

- The most developed and weaker religious and more attractive for foreign investment. (3)

- These countries quickly integrated into the global economy on two levels:

a.Trade sector: Developing the export sector

b.Financial: Financial markets open up to foreign capital. (4)

3. The reasons that led to the rise of these countries:

- Division of labor: through the application of emerging countries to the model of an extroverted development model.

-**Export growth:** The economic growth of these countries is reinforced at the beginning by the internal supply (national) as an alternative to import.

- **Value of investment:** Modernization funding comes from the value of savings, which increase with the population. Especially investments made by foreign banks.

4. Development Experiences for Emerging Countries (BRICS)

4.1. China's economic boom

China's remarkable economic breakthrough is manifested in several aspects, some of which can be referred to as:

a. Global economic openness while maintaining privacy: External factors have a clear impact on the Chinese economy. The modernization program targeted the first goal of China's opening up after its international isolation under Mao Zedong, Which allows it to take advantage of the advantages of this openness, particularly FDI flows related to technology transfer, export diversification, and technical and managerial know-how. This openness has deepened China's accession to the World Trade Organization with all its opportunities and challenges.

b. Trade openness and integration: China's history has long been keen to consolidate trade relations with many countries as it strives to re-establish the Silk Road with an open capitalist flavor to the outside world. But interest in trade openness has fallen with Chinese President Mao Zedong's policy of closure on the outside world , Which had a significant impact on China's share of foreign trade, which did not exceed 1.44% in 1955, and deteriorated to 0.4% in 1975.

Some scholars believe that China's integration and global openness are the most important factor in its economic growth, following the example of its former Asian economies, which also adopted their opening up, such as Japan, Dragons in the 1960s and Tigers in the 1970s.

Of the positive effects of China's opening up to the global economy (1):

• China's international trade volume doubled: 247% during 1989-1996.

• China's international exchange reserves rose to $ 4698 billion in March 2013.

• The development of Chinese exports and imports in the last decade of the twentieth century, where it reached growth rate of 541.1% compared to 215.7% for the United States of America and 77.7% for Japan and 31.9% for Germany.

• In 2014, China ranked second among the exporting countries with more than 12% of the world's exports before the United States of America 8.53% and Germany 7.95%.

• In the same year, China received 10.26% of world imports, making it the second largest market in the world. Since 2000, China has contributed to the EU equivalent of raising world demand for imports.

c. China and WTO:

Joining the World Trade Organization is an opportunity for China to sweep global markets in areas where it has the competitive edge of textile, which has become the world's first exporter (20% of the world's total). However:

• Liberalization and opening markets for more global competition.

• Removal of all plankton before entry and operation of foreign companies.

• Abandon discriminatory support of exports or local institutions.

• Providing banking institutions with the possibility of completing transactions in foreign currency.

• Cancellation of customs and quantity restrictions on manufactured goods.

d. The role of foreign direct investment in the launch of the Chinese economy

China has sought to attract direct foreign investment for its associated advantages such as technology transfer, management knowledge, facilitating access to international markets, improving productivity and competitiveness of domestic enterprises, having long been cautious about everything that is agnostic. China is ranked second after the United States of America and England in receiving foreign direct investment in 2014, and during the period 1980-2006 (1) invested a Impact of foreign companies with 514 385 exceeding US $ 600 billion. China has started its policy of attracting FDI with cautious openness through special economic zones that offer attractive tax advantages to foreign investors as well as its strategic geographical location. FDI in China reached US $ 192 billion in 2017, with China accounting for 12.71% of the global share of foreign investment.

4.2. Brazil's economic boom

The Brazilian development model is one of the leading models in the world, despite the continuation of military rule for more than half a century, but Brazil has been able to build a democratic system economically and socially successful,

It combines left-wing policies for the poor and the middle class, and liberal policies that protect the interests of the upper class, is a source of hope for the countries of the South for the development and progress and the economic start-up in which Brazil has made considerable strides. It is currently one of the strongest emerging economies and is likely to become Advanced Economies Brazil has developed a set of strategies that allowed economic takeoff (2).

Brazil is one of the largest emerging economies in the world. It is the largest country in Latin America with 37% of GDP, which is the world leader in 1995, about 151 billion dollars to a country that receives 969 billion dollars as foreign investments 2014, The World Bank is the seventh largest economy in the world, with the strongest growth rates in the period. (2000-2010) 5% per annum, Brazil has achieved the highest competitive level in the world in 2009. (3)

The industry is a key component in changing Brazil's policy by manufacturing some goods instead of importing them. In a short time, it achieved a significant growth rate in manufacturing, ranking first in Latin America, absorbing 24% of the active population and contributing 37% And two-thirds of exports. The food industry ranks first, followed by the textile industry, and mechanical industries have developed rapidly, with high technology. Brazil is now a global manufacturing center, benefiting from the existence of cheap steel and labor. (1)

4.3. The beginning of the Russian economy:

Russia's external debt fell to 52 billion in 2006 after inheriting a 100-billion-dollar debt from the Soviet Union. Monetary reserves now stand at around $ 400 billion in 2004. (2)

After the reforms, the Russian economy was characterized by a number of improvements and jumps in the economic indicators. After negative growth in the beginning of the 1990s, it reached 10% in 2000 and then stabilized between 5% and 7% in the period 2001-2008, after which it suffered a collapse due to the global financial crisis However, oil production rose again in the same period. Oil production reached 480 million tons in 2006, with exports reaching 349 tons. Natural gas production and agricultural production also increased. Workers' salaries also rose to 13.3% and unemployment dropped to 5%.

4.4. The start of the Indian economy

India's development experience is one of the most controversial experiences in the modern world. In recent years, the country has been able to make significant progress in its development potential and become an emerging economic power.

India has been able to build a strong economy based on its own capabilities and qualified human resources. India has shifted from a policy of economic contraction and isolation to a policy of openness to the world and to foreign investments that have developed the country's economy since the 1990s. (3)

No doubts there are factors that have helped to achieve development in India and can be said that these factors have not

It is difficult to distinguish between the worker and the result. In some development cases, education is a lever for the economy. In contrast, the developed economy requires qualifications and cadres that respond to the educational system. India is largely of its historical heritage. Among the factors that have helped to develop the Indian economy is India's ability to develop a more politically secure modernization path because it combines the advantage of integration and integration into the global economy along with the small size of the wealth gap in its economy. Moreover, India has the largest market Consumer by virtue of its population The Indian internal market is very large and therefore in a better position and thus has the capacity to concentrate most of its economic capacity to meet the needs of its domestic consumers. On the other hand, India's economic growth rate was 7.96% of GDP. (1)

4.5. The start of the South African economy

The South African economy is based on three main axes (industry, mining, trade). The industrial sector is the main generator of economic growth in the country. South Africa has remarkable technological progress in a number of industrial and service sectors, namely energy, fuel, mining, iron and steel, As well as advanced infrastructure and a network of roads and communications are the largest and most advanced in the African continent.

South Africa is Africa's most powerful economy, with record economic growth in South Africa

In the 1990s after it was negative at the beginning but quickly corrected in 2006 and was estimated at 5.60%. The South African economy has experienced leaps in other economic indicators similar to foreign investments. Of the total 500 African companies in South Africa, more than 127 have a business turnover of 62%.

The second axe: Development experiences of emerging countries (BRICS)

The economic history of the development of the role of the state in a long and complex economy is shifting between two opposing parties: a party that does not recognize this role and restricts the role of the state in specific traditional jobs, which is referred to by the role of the guardian state, and on the contrary gives the state an effective role in achieving economic growth. Under the concept of welfare state.

The examination of the economic role of the state in the context of development experiments is aimed at determining whether this role is based on the theoretical principles imposed by the theoretical models followed, or on political ideology, but rather the circumstances behind it.

1. For the Chinese experience:

After the death of Mao Zedong (1976) two years ago and during the Eleventh Congress of the Communist Party of China, it was agreed to work to carry out economic reforms that will reduce the gap between rich and poor through continued government assistance to raise the standard of living of the Chinese individual.

When Deng Xiaoping took over the economic reform and opening up to the outside world in 1978, Deng Xiaoping introduced a socialist economy to the market and raised the slogan of the "new option" to build an economic, scientific and technological base that enables China to compete in the global market. To the outside world, especially the United States of America (1). In 1978 a conference was held where the four updates program was launched. The program can be summarized as follows:

1. Making China's economy more adaptable to the structural changes defined by the global economy. One of the advisers of the former Secretary-General of the Communist Party Zhaoxiang divided the countries into four groups in terms of the ability to deal with the changes that affect the international community in several aspects as follows:

a. Rigid governments and a rigid economy: the power structure on the one hand and the structure of the economy on the other are not qualified to adapt to changes, for example the Soviet Union.

b. Rigid governments and a flexible economy: the mechanisms of adaptation in the economic sector are more abundant in the political sector, for example the countries that claim to be "Asian tigers."

c. Flexible governments and a rigid economy: a pattern that is different from the previous one, in which the government is more adaptable than the economic structure, as in India.

d. Flexible governments and a flexible economy: a pattern that exists in developed countries, where both the government and the economy have plenty of mechanisms to adapt to international changes. The chancellor believes that China should work to join this group.

2. Review the priorities of development so that the focus is on agriculture and then industry, scientific research and finally defense.

3. Restructuring of the production sectors. The family liability system (approved by the party in 1980) was adopted to transfer collective farms to family holdings and to allow private enterprises. The state retains control of heavy industries, energy and mining.

4. Urban reforms (approved by the party in 1984) and decentralized public projects, especially with regard to price and employment policies, opening up joint ventures with foreign investments or allowing them to set up their own projects after obtaining a license. Must have commercial representatives abroad, who shall be accountable to the local authorities and not to the Ministry of Economic Relations and Foreign Trade.

5. Giving the administrative institutions a degree of independence from the party bureaucracy.

6. Facilitating foreign trade channels by reducing tariffs.

7. Seeking to join international financial and trade bodies.

8. Encourage tourist facilities and embark on extensive operation to build this facility.

The goal of this Chinese leader is to increase production and reach the community to economic well-being, and in order to achieve this, China should follow the path that leads to it, regardless of whether it is a socialist or a capitalist.

At the 12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in 1982, Deng Xiaoping introduced his "theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics" on how to work for the development of socialism, stages of development and external conditions. When the eighth decade of the last century came to an end, China "finally succumbed to the economic logic of advanced industrialization ... it accepted the need for markets and decentralized economic decision-making." However, China's foreign policy is unique, especially the European socialist countries and the Union The Soviet Union, as it has not been subjected to sharp political changes, and the reason for this is as follows:

1. The Chinese Communist Party has maintained power and resisted all attempts to destabilize the regime.

2. The Chinese leadership did not adopt the style of openness as suddenly as the countries of the socialist camp did.

This has helped to ease the economic pressure, get out of isolation and openness to the world, absorb the adverse reactions and establish the pillars of regime rule more strongly than before. The reforms and openness of the state have undergone three stages:

a. Achieving a doubling of the total value of national production during the ten years from 1980 to 1990, in order to solve the problem of food and clothing for the population.

b. Achieve a doubling of the total value of national production two more times by the year 2000 as the people's livelihood reaches the standard of living.

c. Is to achieve modernization of the Chinese economy in the middle of the twenty-first century, and access to the Chinese economy to the global industrial summits in many industrial production rings, as well as to reach the level of developed countries in terms of per capita share of total national production.

The Chinese president was able to obtain approval from the 11th CPC Congress for reforms. He then obtained the approval of the Fourteenth Congress to speed up the process of economic reform. The concept of a socialist or socialist market economy with Chinese characteristics was used. Privatization was not accepted in China at the leadership level. The reforms embodied in the market economy were:

- The contribution of state-owned units in manufacturing industries declined from 53% in 1991 to 34% in 1994, and the contribution of individual units increased from 6% to 13.5% for the same period.

- Jiang Zemin, the new president, won the approval of the 15th Congress of the Communist Party in September 1997 for his program to sell the majority of state-owned industrial units.

- China's accession to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the institutions in which US hegemony is evident in one way or another.

- The Chinese leadership has studied the Soviet experience and the experience of Eastern European countries, which resulted in political and economic ends. Accordingly, the economic reforms came from within and under the umbrella of the Chinese Communist Party itself and not a coup from political groups outside it as happened in Eastern Europe. The Chinese leadership did not abandon the priority of the agricultural sector in favor of the industrial sector, as did the Soviet and Eastern European experience, which contributed to the acceleration of economic and therefore political and ideological failure in these experiments.

Moving from one phase to the other gradually is what distinguishes the economic experience in China, where the system of market economy and the departure of the central planning system. Initially, the experiment was confined to limited areas and transferred to all regions of the country if the experiment was successful. The gradual approach was also evident in that the experience of reform was limited to a particular sector and then disseminated to other sectors. The agriculture sector was selected and then moved to other sectors. This method has helped to continue this experience and failure.

The process of market economy operations started in 1993 and aims to restructure the Chinese economy. This experience has become a model for other countries, especially in the developing world, after having caused great changes in the population of more than 1.2 billion people. . An indicator of China's progress is the establishment of five economic zones with special economic policies, which can be illustrated by the following:

- The development of the economy of the private areas depends mainly on attracting foreign capital and benefiting from it and its products mainly export. The economy of the private regions is a united unit composed of joint investment institutions, cooperative enterprises between China and foreigners, foreign enterprises mainly invest in addition to the existence of various other economic forms, and the economy is in special areas to lead the socialist economy throughout China.

- The need to show the role of adapting the market within the economic movement in the private areas.

- Providing special privileges and facilities in the fields of taxes and procedures for entry and exit visas for foreign traders who come to it with the intention of investing.

- Implementing a different administrative system from the system of the interior areas, where institutions enjoy greater freedom.

2. For the Brazilian economy:

In the early 1990s, the Brazilian government adopted reformist policies to adjust the course of the country's economy. It aimed at the market economy by eliminating customs barriers and launching the privatization program, particularly in the trade and finance sectors through the sale of shares of public companies, And increased financial support for scientific research.

After the reforms, the Brazilian economy grew economically but after the crisis in the economies

Latin America, which cast a shadow over the economy and thus adopt promising economic development policies quickly proved effective as economic growth reached its highest level in 2010 by 7.5%, and Brazil has become one of the strongest economies in the world to join the BRIC countries in the leadership of emerging economies in the world. (1)

3. The Russian economy:

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia was transformed from a totalitarian economy based on central planning to a free market economy. Russia made some reforms and, thanks to these reforms, was racing to return to the ranks of the superpowers. The head of the Department of Economic Forecasts in the Russian Ministry of Development indicated that the volume of Russian GDP in 2020 will reach about 5 trillion dollars, that is five times more than in 2006, and Russia will be ranked as the fifth position in the world, and will reduce dependence on this growth on the oil sector Despite the importance of increasing their economic exploitation, the Russian hope is to make the most of other available resources, increase competitiveness and modernize the huge industrial sector, especially the transfer sector. Russia today is the least European in terms of income tax, only 13%. Reduction of VAT and GIT sales tax.

4. The Indian economy experience:

India has experienced a severe crisis that has led to the collapse of government financial resources and low living standards below the poverty line. The severity of India's crisis has led to the delivery of a full-tonne cargo from the gold reserve in exchange for short-term loans from London.

The economic crisis in which India has passed has been marked by two phases: the first is Social Socialism; the second is the pragmatic capitalist Lepali orientation led by a graduate of Oxford University where the Indian economist Manhum Singh worked to reduce the national currency (Rupee) Tariffs, and non-tariff barriers. These outdated decrees and laws, which have only been counterproductive and hindered for a long time, have prevented business managers from developing their businesses. These changes have put the country on a path that has not been challenged by all Indian governments. Of. (1)

These historical measures have worked to get the country out of the depression it was suffering from, and most of it

It has revolutionized the economic and political orientation of the country, from a socialist state based on excessive centralization to a liberal state based on economic openness. These new trends reflected a dynamic performance by Singh's government, where it was able to take urgent and effective economic measures over two years, Such as currency devaluation and the liberalization of the economic export sector, opened the way for investors in the state-owned aviation and oil sectors to abolish licensing provisions in the face of foreign companies, thereby reducing bureaucracy and corruption and reducing taxes. They have started to run the unemployed, the inflation rate has dropped from more than ten to under ten, the debt has declined, and the foreign exchange reserve has been recovered. , And India avoided the crisis. (2)

In the 1980s, the BRIC economies were out of the top ten economies in the world. In 2000, emerging economies began to advance in world centers. China became the sixth largest in the world. Brazil made six major cities in Spain and Australia. In the same year, many emerging economies, such as South Korea and Turkey Indonesia finds itself among the world's major economies. After the beginning of the 2009 crisis and the damage of its major economies, we are losing the first positions in favor of the emerging economies. China has become the second strongest economy and Brazil is the seventh strongest economy, so if the economic growth rates continue as expected and in 2050 the countries will become the first BRIC countries as shown In the following table:

Table 1. The upward movements of the economies of the BRICS countries by size of GDP

Place	1980	2000	2010	2050
1	USA	USA	USA	China
2	Japan	Japan	China	USA
3	Germany	Germany	Japan	India
4	France	UK	Germany	Brazil
5	UK	France	France	Russia
6	Italy	China	UK	Japan
7	Canada	Italy	Brazil	Mexico
8	Mexico	Canada	Italy	Indonesia
9	Spain	Mexico	Canada	UK

10	Argentina	Brazil	India	France
11	China	Spain	Russia	Germany
12	India	South Korea	Spain	Nigeria
13	Netherlands	India	Australia	Turkey
14	Australia	Australia	Mexico	Egypt
15	Saudi Arabia	Netherlands	South Korea	Canada
16	Brazil	Argentina	Netherlands	Italy
17	Sweden	Turkey	Turkey	Pakistan
18	Belgium	Russia	Indonesia	Iran
19	Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland	Philippines
20	Indonesia	Sweden	Sweden	Spain

Source: GS Global ECS Research

Conclusion

For a while, attention has been focused on the economic rise of emerging countries as one of the new global economic powers as well as the European economy, which together represent the real challenge for the US economy in the foreseeable future.

The continued rise of emerging countries to catch up with major economic powers is an important step towards the prospect of a new global economic system that will contribute to strategic partnership in order to strengthen economic and trade cooperation. These countries have been able to gain their position as a result of economic reforms and their ability to diversify their economies to keep abreast of recent developments. This has reflected positively on their economic indicators of high growth, low unemployment, self-sufficiency and other indicators.

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