



Algeria and the BRICS: between aspirations for membership and justifications for refusal

Benzidane Fatma zohra *¹

¹ University of Chlef, (Algeria), f.benzidane@univ-chlef.dz

Received (09/01/2024) :

Accepted (06/04/2024) :

Published (30/06/2024) :

Abstract:

This paper examines the role that the BRICS group plays in representing developing countries in the international economy. By 2022, the share of the global GDP attributable to the BRICS countries has grown from 18% in 2010 to 31.67%. 22 nations, including Algeria, submitted requests to join it as a result. The study discovered that Algeria's application was denied for a number of economic reasons, including the country's size—hydrocarbons account for 95% of its GDP and the fact that it did not join the World Trade Organization or adhere to free trade principles..

Key words: BRICS, Joining Criteria , Algeria

Jel Classification Codes : F15, N57

Introduction

As is well known, the majority of emerging nations are found in areas with the highest population density worldwide. Their image was drastically altered at the start of the century due to their most rapid population expansion in history and a decline in population growth rate, which raised their GDP per capita to levels comparable to wealthy nations. This was made feasible by rising nations' growing economic integration with the global economy, which was evident in the commerce and finance sectors. The positive outlook for these nations has led to a decrease in the perception of risk associated with emerging markets, thereby solidifying the previously indicated trends. The BRICS nations are among the developing nations that have the following traits: around 42%

In order to handle important global challenges like trade, finance, climate change, and energy security, BRICS has grown in importance. Its influence goes beyond debates to include reshaping the world economy. The New Development Bank (NDB) was established by the member countries in 2014 with an initial capital of \$50 billion. The NDB offers financing for infrastructure and sustainable development projects as an alternative to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

About forty countries are interested in joining the BRICS group of rapidly emerging economies because it has positioned itself as a rival to the Western world. The grouping is preparing for a meeting in August.

The rapidly emerging BRICS group of countries has positioned itself as a rival to the West for this reason..

1-Research Question:

From the above, we see the following problem:

-For what reasons has Algeria's application to join the BRICS been denied?

To answer the main question, we ask the following sub-questions:

* Corresponding author

- What are the requirements to be admitted into the BRICS group?
- What motivates nations to become BRICS members?
- Was Algeria's application rejected for economic reasons?

2-Study hypotheses:

- BRICS countries rely on economic criteria to process countries' accession applications.
- The success of the BRICS countries prompted a group of countries to apply for accession with the aim of achieving economic gains.
- The rejection of the Algeria file is due to non-economic reasons, since the file of Egypt, Argentina and Ethiopia was accepted despite their weak economic weakness.

3-Research importance:

The research aims to show the economic importance of the BRICS countries, in addition to analyzing the reasons for rejecting Algeria's application to join them.

4- Research methodology

In our study, we adopted the descriptive and analytical approach in presenting and analyzing aspects of the research study.

5-Previous Studies :

- **Study Chirefa klaa (2023) Towards Algeria's accession to the BRICS: any requirements and gains ?** This study examines the possibility of Algeria joining the BRICS group, in light of the current international conditions following the Ukrainian crisis and the rising power and influence this group reached in both the global economy and the international politics. The reasons that are driving Algeria to seek membership in this emerging group as well as the existing requirements for that are discussed in this paper. In addition, this study tries to uncover the benefits Algeria may gain in case it is accepted as a new member. And finally, this study concludes that in its quest for a full BRICS membership, it is facing a set of challenges that needs to overcome and conditions to meet in order to wins the group's approval .

- **Study bouabdelli yacine and oussama benaziz (2023) Algeria's accession to the BRICS bloc between economic possibilities and challenges**

The BRICS countries are achieving the fastest economic growth at the global level since the end of the first decade of the third millennium and have shown their presence as an influential force at the international economic level, and its mission has become to form a new global multipolar economic system that is expected to have a leading role in the global economy, and this research paper has aimed To highlight the goals of the BRICS group and its most important components and to analyze what Algeria possesses from the elements that represent an addition to BRICS, and we have concluded that Algeria is on the path of economic transformation and the development of a sustainable and effective development model, and it also possesses the elements that allow it to join the BRICS bloc and that the opportunity is ripe Before Algeria to achieve the actual launch of the national economy from the gate of the BRICS bloc

1-Definition and origin of BRICS

The BRIC bloc was established in 2001 as a result of the idea of collaboration among the developing economies of Brazil, Russia, India, and China. South Africa joined the organization in 2010. BRICS is a framework for economic and political cooperation that arose to counter

Western dominance in the world economy. In order to finance infrastructure projects—a crucial gap in emerging economies—the group established a development fund. (MATHEKGA, 2022)

1-1 Objectives of BRICS

In order to accomplish these significant political, economic, and security goals and objectives, the BRICS are working hard to pursue a number of objectives.

--The primary goal of the BRICS is to establish themselves as a leading provider to accelerate and achieve economic development.

--The BRICS share the goal of advancing wealth and peace for both political and economic stability.

--It is regarded as a successful platform for promoting regional development and eradicating trade restrictions and impediments

--Furthermore, responsible resource management is a worldwide concern. The goal of BRICS is to verify the administration and assistance provided.

-Encouraging international harmony, peace, and collaboration might be seen as the primary goal of BRICS. (RiserUP, 2022)

table 1 The BRICS countries' geological, demographic, and economic indicators

	Brazil	Russia	India	China	South Africa
National flag					
Currency	Brazilian Real	Russian ruble	Indian Rupee	Yuan	Rand
Population⁽²⁰²²⁾ millions	214.3	143.4	1,407.6	1,412.4	59.4
Rank in world PIB 2022	9	12	5	2	38
Ranking in HDR2022	87	52	132	79	109
Development Institutions	Brazilian Agency for Cooperation subordinated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	M. of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Finance	Several ministries And governmental institutions, led by Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Commerce (lead)	Department for international Relations and Cooperation
Regional Integration	Mercosur -	-	SAARC	SAARC(observer)	SADC, AU
Key Sectors	Agriculture, Education, health	Food security, health	Education, health, rural development,	Agriculture, Infrastructure, public facilities	Post-conflict reconstruction

source: Prepared by authors

Currently, the G7 consists of the United States, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, The BRICS are currently made up of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, while the EU is also a member of the G7.

As of right now, the BRICS nations officially own a larger part of the global PPP GDP than the G7, and this trend is likely to continue.

The G7's contribution of the global GDP has dropped to 30%, while the current BRICS five provide 31.5%. By 2030, the BRICS are predicted to account for more than 50% of the world economy, and the proposed enlargement will almost probably accelerate that contribution. In fact, China's GDP surpassed that of the US. When comparing economies in terms of purchasing power parity in 2015 (Goldman Sachs, 2011)

1-2 - Requirements for BRICS membership

Joining criteria announced after Summit 15 ,The BRICS is not clear at the level of objective criteria and conditions, and that there are other considerations (not only governed by economic criteria) in its selection of its new partners, and one reservation is enough to refuse the admission of a particular country.

It was not clear what motivated the decision or the criteria adopted to include the six countries, especially since some of them are less productive and more indebted, such as Egypt, Argentina and Ethiopia.

Lavrov said after the 15th summit that the criteria taken into account by the BRICS countries (to include the other six countries: Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Ethiopia, Argentina and Iran) include their "political weight, prestige of the state" and their positions on the international stage, and that the six countries whose names were announced met these countries (alquds, 2023)

1-3 -Trends and developments in the BRICS group

The BRICs were conceived by Goldman Sachs, but significant structural changes were already occurring in the member nations, which may have had a significant impact on the firm's initial projections. In order to combat hyperinflation and promote privatization, Brazil implemented a dramatic plan for economic stabilization in the late 1980s, while India implemented extensive economic reforms in the early 1990s. However, China had weathered the Asian financial crisis of the late 1990s and Russia had begun to implement a plan to rebuild and restore its lost economic standing.

The BRIC nations would continue to establish institutions and policies that promoted economic expansion. Nevertheless, the papers did not explore the likelihood that the phrase would be Some of the most important milestones achieved during this period include China joining the World Trade Organisation (WTO) (2001) and opening up a process of modernisation of its industries and services (2001); Brazil kick-starting a period of unprecedented economic prosperity;(2003) China overtaking Germany as the third-largest economy (2007); and Brazil joining China and the Persian Gulf states by becoming a global creditor for the first time, as well as introducing a sovereign wealth fund to invest excess capital (2008).

The inaugural meeting of the BRIC foreign ministers, which was held as a side event to the 61st UN General Assembly in New York in September 2006, marked the beginning of the group's formalization. Several more meetings came after this. Foreign ministers convened in September 2007 and 2008 as a prelude to the 62nd United Nations General Assembly in New York. The subsequent two meetings of the ministers were held in Russia. In addition, there were further meetings in 2007 and 2008, such as the conference of the finance ministers in November 2008 and the BRIC heads of state and government in July 2008. During the third foreign ministers' meeting, it was determined to. (Goldman Sachs, 2011)

The move towards formalisation of the group was concretised when the BRIC leaders held their First summit on 16 June 2009 in Yekaterinburg **see (table 1)**, Russia, calling for a more democratic and multipolar world based on the rule of international law, equality, mutual respect, cooperation, co-ordinated action, and collective decision making of all states.

table 2 : BRICS summits

Sum mit	Participan ts	Date	Location	Goal
1st	BRIC	16 June 2009	Yekaterinbur g, Russia	Talk about how Brazil, Russia, India, and China could collaborate more effectively in

				the future to further political and economic development.velopment along
2 nd	BRIC	16 April 2010	Brasília, Brazil	The four BRIC state chiefs of government who had been pursuing bilateral discussions in the preceding days set up the meeting..
3 rd	BRICS	14 April 2011	Sanya, China	the meeting happened between the five heads of government Brazil, Russia, India, and China, from the BRICS countries aiming to promote cooperation and include new alliances.
4 th	BRICS	29 March 2012	New Delhi, India	The five heads of state from the BRICS nations Brazil, Russia, India, and China—met with the intention of fostering collaboration and forming new partnerships.
5 th	BRICS	2013	Durban, South Africa.	With this summit, the inaugural round of BRICS conferences was completed.
6 th	BRICS	15 July 2014	Fortaleza Brazil	declared the opening of the New Development Bank (NDB), an international development organization designed to serve as a substitute for the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.
7 th	BRICS	8-9 July 2015	Ufa, the Russian	verify the group's ability to continue operating sustainably and to set forward responsible goals during Brazil's BRICS leadership.
8 th	BRICS	15-16 October, 2016	Goa, India	regular gatherings of state heads
9 th		September 2017	Xiamen, China	
10 th		July 2018	Johannesburg, South Africa	
11 th		November 2019	Brasilia Brazil	
12 th	BRICS	November 2020.	via live video link	Originally, July 21–23, 2020, in Saint Petersburg, was the date of the conference. However, because of the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, it was changed to a video conference that was held on November 17.
13 th	BRICS	September 2021	via live video link	Owing to the coronavirus pandemic, the summit was held remotely by video conference.
14 th	BRICS	23 June 2022	via live video link.	Encourage BRICS collaboration of the highest caliber and usher in a new era of global development.
15 th	BRICS	22-24August2023	South Africa.	Talk about the BRICS's plan to expand by bringing on new members, as well as the rules and requirements for admittance.

Source (RiserUP, 2022)

Since then, the remaining BRIC nations have hosted yearly summits; the most recent one was held in India. After South Africa joined the organization in 2010, the abbreviation was enlarged to BRICS, which has since come to represent the combined economic might of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa

. 1-4 Financial Organizations of the BRICS: The New Development Bank (NDB)

The BRICS Finance Ministers signed the Treaty Establishing the Contingent Reserve Arrangement, the Inter-governmental Agreement, and the Articles of Agreement establishing the **New Development Bank** on July 15, 2014, during the Sixth BRICS Summit in Fortaleza, Brazil. "The Bank shall have an initial authorized capital of US\$ 100 billion," the Leaders declared. The founding members will each contribute US\$50 billion to the initial subscribed capital. Russia will produce the Board of Governors' first chair. Brazil will produce the first Chair of the Board of Directors. India will produce the Bank's first President. Shanghai will serve as the Bank's headquarters. The Africa Regional Center of the New Development Bank will

On the financial track, BRICS has established the New Development Bank and Contingent Reserve Arrangement, which provide funding for important infrastructure and sustainable development projects and a safety net for BRICS countries in times of difficulty. And the New Development Bank also welcomes new members from across the world, such as the UAE, Uruguay, Bangladesh and Egypt. All these are vivid testaments to BRICS' commitment to development (express, 2023 p. 10)

1-4 -1 Goals and roles of the New Development Bank

The New Development Bank (NDB) is a multilateral development bank founded by Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (BRICS) to achieve the following:

- Mobilize resources:** The Bank will work to augment the current efforts of multilateral and regional financial institutions for global growth and development by mobilizing funds for public or private infrastructure and sustainable development projects in the BRICS and other emerging economies and developing nations.

- Technical Assistance:** The NDB will support infrastructure and sustainable development projects while conducting business in accordance with solid banking practices. In addition, the Bank will offer technical support for the planning and execution of projects that it will fund. - -

- Financial Assistance:** The Bank will support public or private projects in member countries by loans, guarantees, equity participation, and any other available financial instrument.

- **Emerging Markets:** The Board of Governors has the authority to authorize activities in developing nations and emerging markets that are not members.

- **Employing domestic savings and investment:** According to Rommani, Stern, and Stiglitz (2012), the NDB "could play a strong role in rebalancing the world economy by channeling hard-earned savings in emerging markets and developing countries to more productive uses than funding bubbles in rich-country housing markets."

- Climate change:** Every nation wants a solution to the problem of global warming. The goal of the BRICS is to maintain zero carbon. Depletion of natural resources is becoming a serious hazard to the entire. (Ram Mohan, 2014 p. 5)

1-4 -2 The BRICS New Development Bank's Function.

The New Development Bank (NDB) has evolved as a notable multilateral financial institution tasked with raising funds for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in its member countries and abroad. As the world navigates the turbulent waters of the twenty-first century, marked by enormous challenges and opportunities, the New Development Bank's (NDB) vision and goals for 2030 t.

- **Productive development:** The BRICS bank would be a valuable addition to the current network of international, regional, and national development banks, which appears to give considerably superior assistance for productive development, if NDB had the stronger financial and technical support of banks.

- **Current and experienced bank:** The experience and knowledge of the current, prosperous development bank can and will initially be advantageous to the BRICS bank. like the international World Bank and IMF.

- **Important financial platform:** Developing and emerging nations will find the BRICS bank to be a useful financial platform.

- **Achieving sustainable development:** The BRICS bank contributes to the accomplishment of policy objectives, including the goals of sustainable development. The BRICS Bank is a crucial tool and finances national (Shetiya, 2017 p. 3)

2-BRICS in the global economy

The BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) are crucial for future global economic development. Rapid economic growth has led to environmental and natural resource pressures.

2-1The rise of the BRICS VS G7

The leaders of government finance in the United States, West Germany, France, and the United Kingdom got together informally fifty years ago in the ground floor library of the White House to talk about the state of the global economy. This is the G7's founding narrative.

Japan, Italy, and Canada were swiftly added to this original group, which helped to form a bloc of the largest non-communist economies at the time. G7 economic output has historically contributed about 40% of global GDP. These were economic juggernauts, industrialized nations enjoying the fruits of the post-war productivity surge.

BRICS, which stands for Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, is a relatively recent international group that has been making its mark on the world economy.

James Eagle produced this animation. (Eagle, 2023)

Table3 :Share of global GDP in BRICS and G7

Global GDP Share	1992	2002	2012	2022
BRICS	16.45%	19.34%	28.28%	31.67%
G7	45.80%	42.34%	32.82%	30.31%

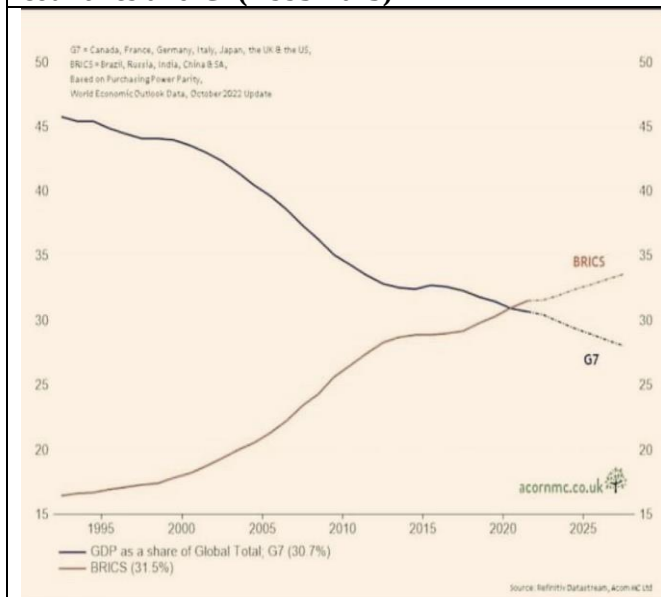
Source (Eagle, 2023)

The economic expansion of China and India has played a significant role in the establishment of the BRICS countries. Following a period of intense industrialization in the 1980s and 1990s, China's entry into the World Trade Organization in 2001 significantly increased its exports. By 2010, this had made China's economy the second largest in the world. **Figure 1**

Although India's economic growth has not been as rapid as China's, the nation still ranks third with a \$12 trillion gross domestic product (PPP) in 2022. Combined, the two nations account for almost 25% of the \$164 trillion global GDP, adjusted for purchasing power parity.

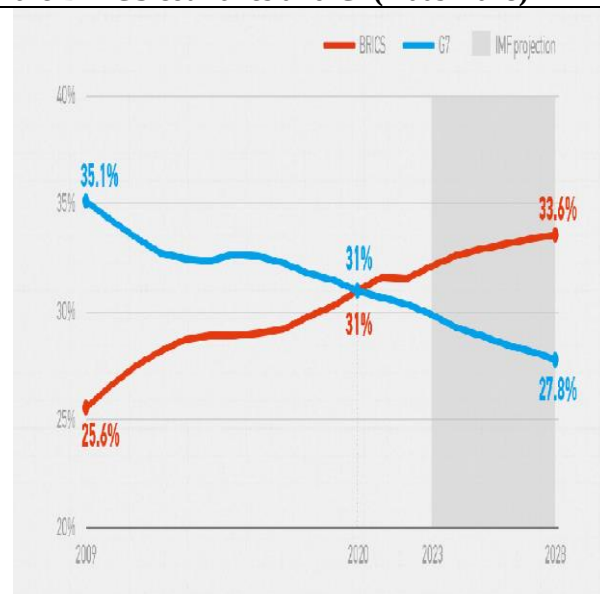
-The BRICS countries' economic growth outpaced that of the G7. Following 2020, it obtained 33.6% in the BRICS in 2023 as opposed to 27.8% in the G7. See Figure 2

Figure 1: The development of GDP in the BRICS countries and G7(1995-2025)



Source (Devonshire-Ellis, 2023)

Figure 2 :The development of economic growth in the BRICS countries and G7(2009-2028)



source (T-House, 2023)

The importance of the BRICS's economies becomes even more apparent when one considers that, except from China and India, neither the G7 nor the BRICS contain any of the economies that are expected to grow at the fastest rate in the world (see Table 4). Apart from China and India, the 192 nations for whom the IMF projects growth are ranked between 143rd and 182nd among the world's fastest expanding economies, placing them toward the bottom of the global rankings for growth. These include the G7 and BRICS countries. With the exception of China and India, the BRICS and G7 economies are developing at the slowest rate in the world economy. To put it another way, without China and India, three quarters of.

Table 4 : GDP Growth in BRICS and G7 2016-2021 –IMF projection in inflation adjusted prices

BRICS		
	Annual growth	Rank in growth
Barazil	1.6%	164
Russia	1.5%	168
India	7.7%	4
China	6.1%	22
South Africa	1.8%	155
G7		
US	2.1%	143
Japan	0.7%	182
Germany	1.5%	173
UK	1.8%	158
France	1.7%	161
Italy	0.8%	181
Canada	1.9%	152

Source (Ross, 2017)

The Great Chess Game explores the reasons why rich economies, which also pursue neo-liberal policies, are unable to accelerate economic growth. These same factors also apply to the rising BRICS economies.. (Ross, 2017)

Thus, in general, neither the G7 nor the BRICS are collections of economies that are rising extremely quickly. Nonetheless, given their combined size, the G7 and BRICS play a significant role in the global economy, as evidenced by the fact that they jointly account for more than two thirds of global growth measured at current exchange rates and nearly two thirds of global growth measured in PPPs (Vumendlini-Schallk, 2020)

2-2 The economic importance of BRICS countries globally

2-2 1-Gross Domestic Product (GDP) :

The global economy has changed over the last ten years due to the BRICS economies' shifting absolute and relative economic weights. The World Bank estimates that the BRICS countries' GDP increased from 18% in 2010 to 26% in 2021, with growth observed in every year of that time. China's growth, which contributed more than 70% of the BRICS GDP in 2021, is a major factor in this upward trend. Compared to the global per capita GDP of \$12,263 in 2021, the nominal GDP per capita of the BRICS as a whole was \$7,666 in 2021. However, the average per capita GDP (PPP) for the BRICS economies is, when expressed in terms of buying power parity, (United Nations, 2023 p. 5)

-BRICS is a significant alliance that unites the world's leading emerging economies, accounting for 24% of global GDP and 41% of the world's population. We note the following from Table 5 and Figure 3.: (Bajpai, 2023)

Table 5 : Ranking of BRICS countries in GDP

	China	India	Russia	Brazil	South Africa
2003	6	12	16	14	29
2013	2	10	8	7	31
2023	2	5	11	10	39
2028	2	3	11	8	42

Source (Bajpai, 2023)

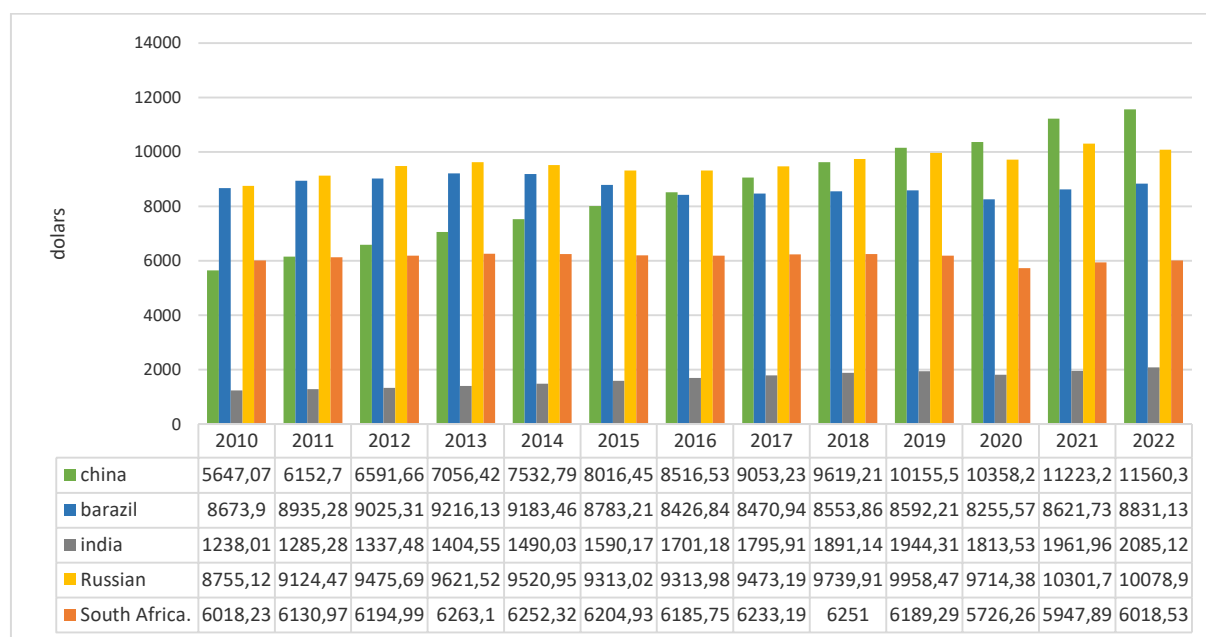
-China's GDP for 2023 is projected at \$19.37 trillion, which will be equivalent to 18.43% of the global GDP. By 2028, China's GDP is estimated to touch 27.5\$ trillion, which will be 20.5% of the global GDP share. China is an upper middle-income country as per the World Bank classification.in 2022 GDP per capita 11560.3 \$ **see figure 5**

-Brazil, the largest economy in Latin America, is poised to be the tenth-largest economy in 2023 with a GDP size of \$2.08 trillion as per IMF estimates, moving up one spot from its 2022 ranking. Brazil's GDP is projected to be \$2.75 trillion by 2028, making it the eight-largest in the world , in 2022 GDP per capita 8831.13\$

-Russia is the largest country in the world, and it represents 11% of the world's land mass. Russia was the eighth-largest economy in 2022 with a GDP of 2.21\$ trillion As reached GDP per capita 10078.9 \$

-India is a domestic consumption-led economy with exports contributing roughly 20% to its GDP. Over the years, the rising middle class and corresponding shift in spending pattern have strengthened its consumption. India's nominal GDP for 2023, which is assessed at \$3.76 trillion, is poised to be 5.57\$ trillion by 2028 based on IMF estimates, in 2022 GDP per capita 2085.12\$ which will make India the third-largest economy in the world. India is a lower middle-income nation as per the World Bank. (BRICS, 2021)

Figure 3 : GDP per capita in the BRICS countries (2010-2022)



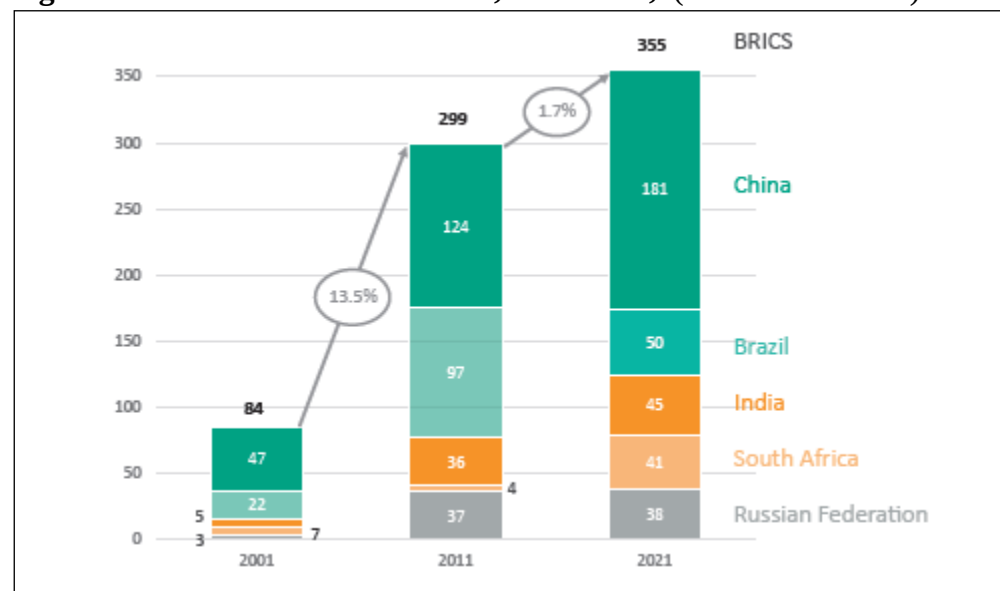
Source: Prepared by author based on the following :<https://data.albankaldawli.org/indicator/TX.VAL.MRCH.CD.WT?view=chart>

-South Africa's GDP is estimated at 399.01\$ billion in 2023 and is expected to expand to \$468.56 billion by 2028. South Africa is classified as an upper middle-income nation by the World Bank. , in 2022 GDP per capita 6018.53\$

2-2 -2-FDI in the BRICS: overall trends

The BRICS have seen a more than fourfold growth in their annual FDI inflows, from \$84 billion in 2001 to \$355 billion in 2021, according to UNCTAD FDI data (figure 4). Additionally, their percentage of foreign direct investment inflows rose from 11% in 2001 to 22% in 2021.

Figure 4. FDI inflows to the BRICS, 2001-2021, (billions of dollars)



Source (United Nations, 2023 p. 4)

FDI inflows to the BRICS grew at a rapid pace throughout the first ten years of the twenty-first century, rising by 13% a year. Although this was normal during a time when foreign investment was increasing, the rate of 9% was nearly twice as high as the global average of 7.6%. FDI

inflows to the BRICS decreased sharply between 2011 and 2021, increasing at a 1.7% annual rate.

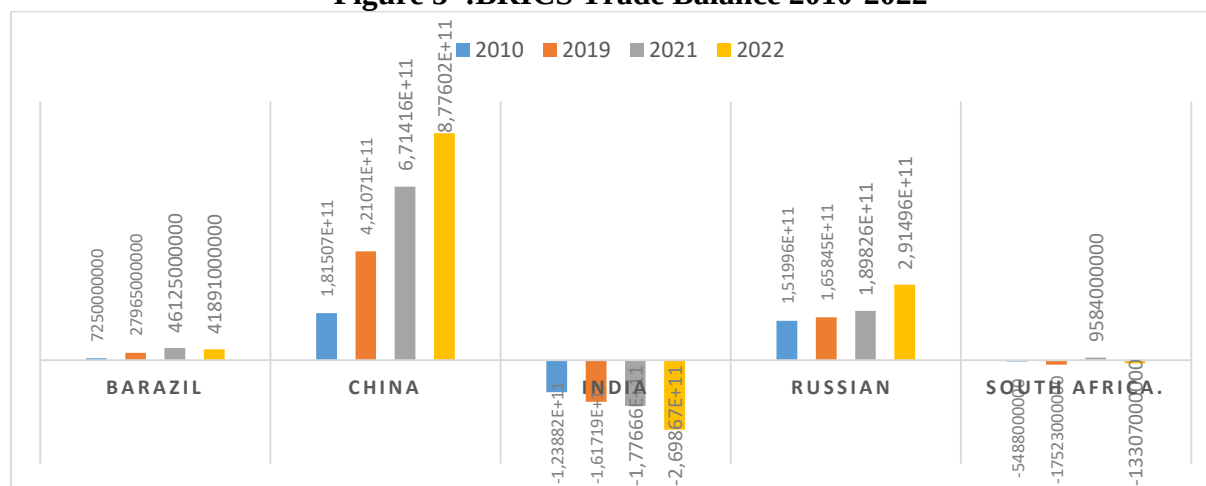
This reflected the stagnating global environment for investment where the average annual growth rate for FDI inflows for the decade turned slightly negative.

The individual economy level showed variation in performance. From 2001 to 2011, China's FDI inflows increased by more than 10% yearly; however, from 2011 to 2021, the growth rate dropped to 4%. From 2001 to 2011, the Russian Federation and India experienced remarkably high annual growth rates for FDI inflows of about 30% and over 20%, respectively. However, in the subsequent ten years, these rates have declined to just over 0% and 2%, respectively. Brazil's annual growth in FDI inflows turned negative in the second decade of the twenty-first century, despite a rebound since 2015. This was after the country had a solid performance in the first decade. The development of South Africa defied the overall pattern, with FDI inflows growing at a negative annual rate between 2001 and 2011. (United Nations, 2023 p. 4)

2-2 -3 BRICS & International Trade :

There is little doubt that merchandise trade amongst BRICS economies holds the fulcrum towards greater engagement amongst them. BRICS over 16% share in the world trade. economies, China has been far ahead vis-à-vis the other four nations in terms of trade.

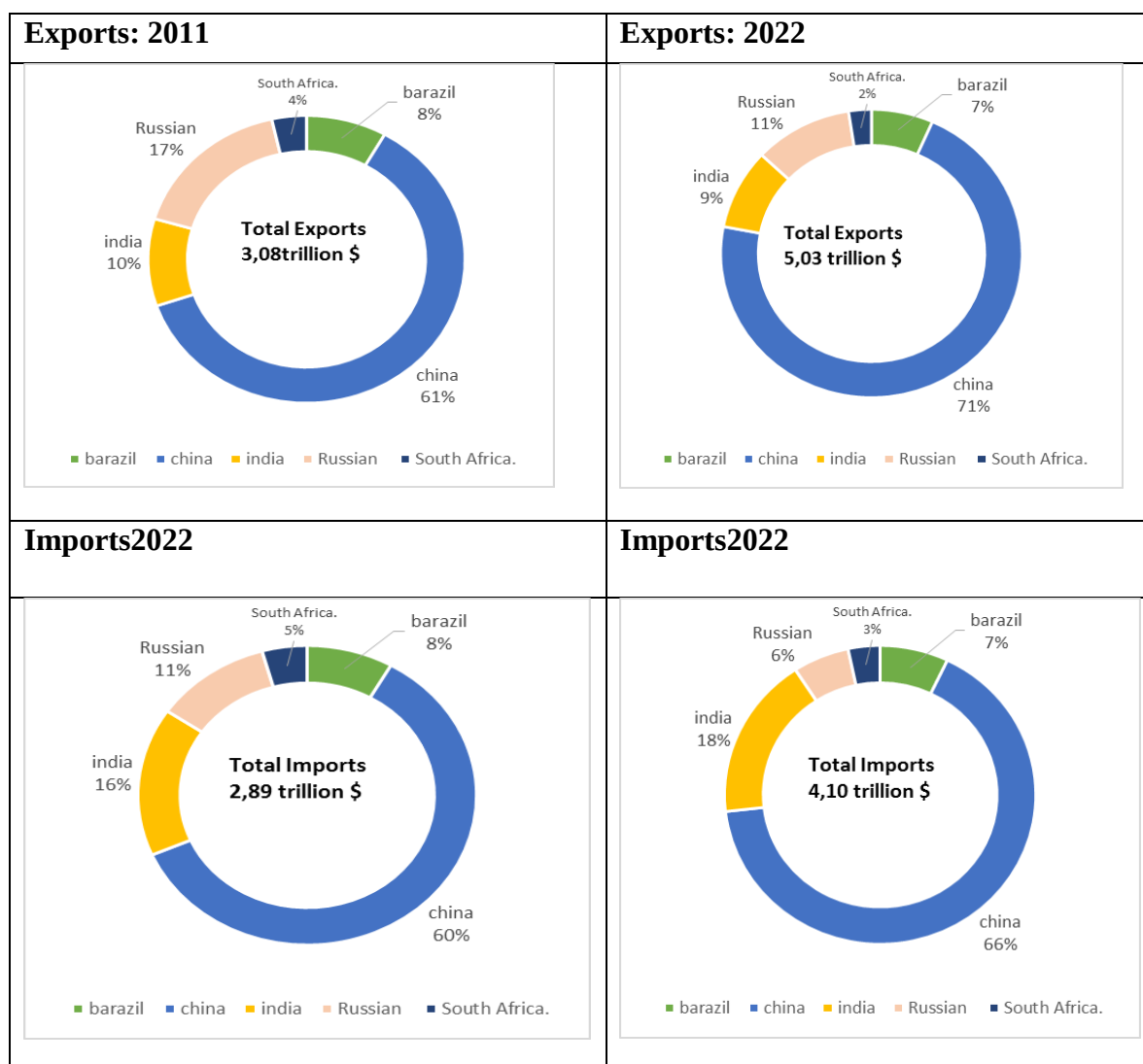
Figure 5 :BRICS Trade Balance 2010-2022



Source: Prepared by author based on the following
<https://data.albankaldawli.org/indicator/TX.VAL.MRCH.CD.WT?view=chart>

We can see through the figure 5 that China achieved a surplus in the trade balance from 2010 to 2022 amounting during this year to 877 billion dollars, and Russia achieved in second place, the trade balance surplus was estimated at 291 billion dollars, and Brazil achieved a surplus, but at a lower rate, at 418 million dollars, and in the end, India is considered in the countries of the group that achieved a deficit estimated at 269 billion in 2022, while South Africa achieved a surplus of 958 million dollars in 2021 While the rest of the years of disability

Figure 6: Contribution of BRICS Nations in the BRICS Trade with the World 2011and 2022



Source: Prepared by author based on the following :<https://data.albankaldawli.org/indicator/TX.VAL.MRCH.CD.WT?view=chart>

However, it may be observed that China has been a major driving force in the BRICS trade with the world and has only grown stronger during the last decade. The contribution of China in the total BRICS exports has increased from 61% in 2011 to 71% in 2022. Out of the other 4 nations,. With respect to the imports, a similar trend is observed. An increase of over 10 percentage point is seen for China during the last decade, while a marginal increase is observed for India share increased (16% to 18%) during this period.(figure 6)

3- BRICS and Algeria: Justifications for Disapproval

The North African nation has grown in geopolitical significance, and interest in it has grown as a result of its bid to join the BRICS alliance. According to reports, Algeria's president, Abdelmadjid Tebboune, declared his nation prepared to join BRICS in August.

Other nations that have indicated a desire to join the BRICS directly or to deepen their connections with its members include Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and others. Their fervor has illustrated the BRICS mechanism's great vitality and allure. Beyond only the five nations, the BRICS cooperation has a positive impact that contributes to global economic growth. (Hu Weijia, 2022)

3-1 What are the possible benefits of Algeria joining BRICS?

Algeria is interested in joining the BRICS, a developing-country economic group that includes Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. North African politician Abdelmadjid Tebboune issued the public appeal during a televised interview on Sunday, July 31, for the following reasons:

- The BRICS countries, as of right now, account for about 42% of the global population and 25% of the global GDP, making them extremely important from an economic and demographic standpoint. By joining a club that is projected to account for 40% of the global economy by 2030, Algeria would be able to fortify its ties with other members of the organization, particularly China and Russia, and enhance its standing abroad.

- As the group works to strengthen its New Development Bank—a substitute financing mechanism for established organizations like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund—becoming a member of BRICS may also provide Algeria access to new sources of funding.

- entering BRICS will strengthen Algeria's economy," Tebboune stated in an April interview with Al Jazeera. (Zahra Rahmouni , 2023)

- Algeria was the first country in the Mena region to join China's New Silk Roads initiative. It is also the African country with the largest Chinese diaspora and, although trade volumes with China are in 7th place in Africa, Algeria is the first target of Chinese direct investment on the continent

- On the other hand, Algeria maintains diplomatic ambitions in Africa and the Mediterranean, congruent with the BRICS vision. Among others: technology transfer in the energy sector, non-alignment with the West and predominance of win-win relationships with countries that are not immediate neighbours (Anouar Diden , 2022)

- The North African nation would be able to fortify its alliances with China and Russia, both of which Tebboune has just returned from. Tebboune was the first speaker at the 2022 virtual BRICS summit. He advocated for "a new economic order where parity and equity between countries will reign".

After joining, Algiers would have access to loans from the NDB, providing it with a substitute for the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Tebboune stated that "Joining BRICS will make Algeria stronger economically" in an interview conducted in April of this year.

- Algeria would be the second nation in Africa to join the BRICS if it is successful in doing so. However, South Africa's GDP was (Sabena Siddiqui , 2023)

3-2 Phases of Algeria's BRICS application process

Algeria declared on November 7, 2022, that it had formally filed an application to become a - member of BRICS, the international organization that brings together Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa through cooperation and exchange of financial, political, and security aspects. China and Russia, the two superpowers in the bloc, greeted Algeria's request right away

- A few months later, Algeria's candidacy for membership in the BRICS was endorsed by Russia, as stated by Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov, who stated that Algeria "is a leading contender" with its criteria. In June 2022, China hosted the BRICS summit digitally, and Algeria's president, Abdelmadjid Tebboune, accepted an invitation to speak. This indicates that the North

African regional power had long been considering joining the organization. Tebboune announced a month later that his nation was interested in joining, (Reuters, 2023)

-Algeria is the continent of Africa's largest gas exporter, accounting for around 11% of Europe's natural gas consumption. A number of European nations have been looking to Algeria more and more for assistance as the world economy has entered a period of uncertainty and instability, partially because of the high cost of energy and widespread inflation.

3-3 Reasons for refusing entry to the BRICS for Algeria

Algeria's application to join the BRICS Economic Partnership was rejected for the grounds listed below:

-The size of Algeria's economy is relatively small, and this is no different in which two and 95% of it is locked up with fuel, and this is on the weight of what you have and what is settled .From the **table 6** we note change in Export will increase from -1.4% in 2024 to -2.2% in 2026 , In addition to the low growth rate of the gross domestic product .

-Unfortunately, Algeria is not committed to free trade rules, unlike the BRICS members.

- Algeria's failure to enter the World Trade Organization since 1987, making it the longest negotiation in history, and with the largest economic organization with 164 countries and representing 98% of world trade.

-Economically, Algeria is Africa's largest gas exporter, has the world's third-largest phosphate reserves, has the second largest iron mine, and has significant reserves of rare and precious metals. Algeria is also surpasses Ethiopia,see the **table 4** which has been approved for membership, in the size of the economy and oil production, and the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Egypt and Ethiopia, in the volume of gas exports, surpassed by Argentina, whose population is larger than that of Saudi Arabia and the UAE and is close to the population of Argentina. In addition, Algeria has a very important strategic location between Europe, North Africa, and sub-Saharan countries, which gives it a strategic scope for influence (alquds, 2023)

- Algeria, despite its geopolitical qualifications, the isolation and failure to exploit the past years in building an infrastructure for the national economy affected its acceptance file (she do not have an influential international port, she do not have an influential transformative international airport,she do not have international transport networks for goods, no dry land ports that contribute to accelerating the movement of goods to Africa, we do not have a national industry qualified for export.... All we have is gas and oil, and we do not use them as a geopolitical card to pressure the decisions of international blocs.

-considerations geostrategic, that would have presided over the decision of the five member countries. It is first of all "a certain balance between the continents", with the integration of three countries from the Middle East, two from Africa and one from Latin America (courrierinternational., 2023).

Table 6 Economic Outlook for Algeria 2023-2028

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
	TRADE GROWTH								
Change in exports (%)	-4.2	16.1	-6.5	-0.4	-1.4	-1.5	-2.2	0.1	0.1
Change in imports (%)	-19	5.7-	1.7-	10.4	5.4	3.5	1.8	0.2	1.2-
CURRENT ACCOUNT Current account balance (% of GDP)	12.8-	-2.8	7.2	0.8	-2.7	-4.3	-5.2	-5.7	-5.8

	GDP								
Change in real GDP (%)	5.1	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.8
GDP per capita (1,000 \$USD)	3.3	3.7	4.3	621.04.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8
GDP PPP (Int'l \$billion)	489.7	529.1	582.8	621.0	650.9	677.6	704.6	729.4	756.4
	INFLATION								
Inflation, year average (CPI%)	2.4	7.2	9.3	8.1	7.7	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.0
	POPULATION								
Population (million)	43.9	44.6	45.3	46.0	46.6	47.3	47.9	48.4	49.0
Total investment (% of GDP)	41.6	37.2	31.4	35.7	37.6	37.8	37.8	37.8	38.2
Gross national savings (% of GDP)	28.8	34.4	38.6	36.5	34.9	33.6	32.6	32.1	32.4
	BUDGET DEFICIT-DEBT								
General government net lending/borrowing (% of GDP)	-11.9	-7.2	-2.2	-7.9	-7.8	-8.0	-8.0	-8.1	-8.1
General government gross debt (% of GDP)	52.0	62.8	52.4	52.2	55.4	58.9	62.3	66.4	70.2

Source: (Trade and Investment Factsheets, 3 May 2023, 2023 p. 13)

3-4 Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Ethiopia, Argentina, and Iran joined the BRICS for these reasons.

The BRICS Emerging Economies Group has agreed to invite Argentina, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Ethiopia, the United Arab Emirates, and Iran to join the organization. South African President Cyril Ramaphosa agreed for the following reasons:

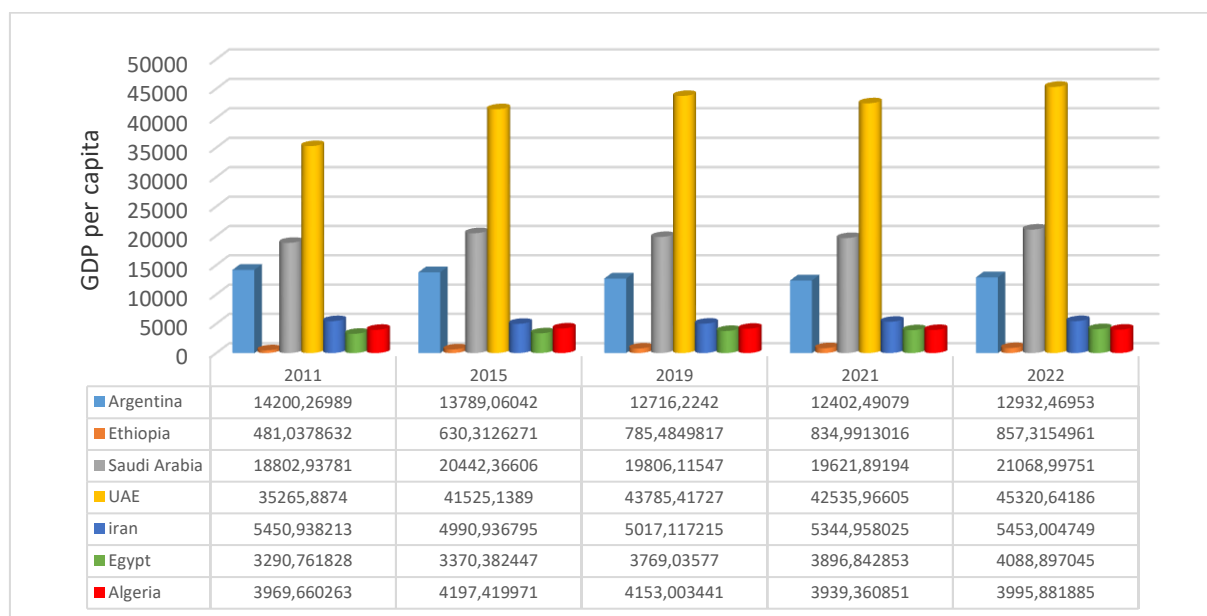
-Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, they are two countries over the past years that have worked to diversify their economies or at least replace economically exploitable infrastructure and great financial influence, in addition to Dubai's transformation into a network linking the world's ports due to the Dubai Ports Company, which earned it membership

-Egypt holds a privileged position in international trade, accounting for 18% of all trade movements. This is largely owing to Egypt's founding of the East Mediterranean Gas Forum.

Economically, Algeria is Africa's largest gas exporter, has the world's third-largest phosphate reserves, the second-largest iron mine, and significant reserves of rare and precious metals.

-Ethiopia is also a stronghold of a Chinese military base and an influential country on the course of the Nile. As a result, the guarantee of this country within the group is similar to the guarantee (key to Sicur) for the movement of international trade in the Horn of Africa. .(alquds, 2023)

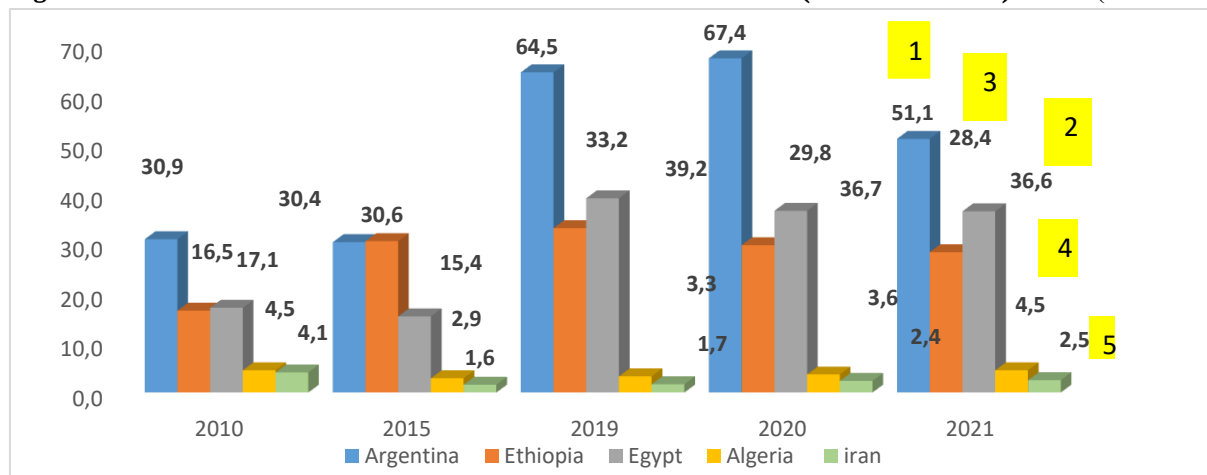
Figure 7 :GDP per capita of new BRICS members compared to Algeria(2011- 2022)



Source: Prepared by author based on the following
<https://data.albankaldawli.org/indicator/TX.VAL.MRCH.CD.WT?view=chart4>

-Algeria is better than Egypt, Ethiopia and Argentina in the proportion of external debt stocks (% of gross national income), where we find it ranks fourth with 4.5%, while Argentina occupies Egypt and Ethiopia in the first three places respectively with percentages of 51.1 %and 36.6 % and 28.4% **see figure8**

Figure 8 : Present value of external debt (% of GNI) (2010-2022)



Source: Prepared by author based on the following
<https://data.albankaldawli.org/indicator/TX.VAL.MRCH.CD.WT?view=chart4>

Conclusion:

BRICS member countries, home to 43 % of the worlds' population, account for around 30 % of global GDP and 17 % share in the world trade. In other words, the BRICS countries are collectively the largest market in the world, and their cumulative GDP has more than tripled in the last ten years. From the results obtained:

-BRICS nations have expanded the group by inviting six other countries – three from the Gulf, two from Africa and one from Latin America to be full members..

- BRICS nations who deemed the oil and gas dependent Algerian economy unworthy of joining the group that has some of the World's rapidly growing economies.

BRICS nations who deemed the oil and gas dependent Algerian economy unworthy of joining the group that has some of the World's rapidly growing economies.

-there is a strong sense of cooperation among BRIC countries given their common goal. But, in the same time they are in constant competition to win markets. Therefore, the cooperation and competition between BRIC countries have a dual role in their economic development .

-BRICS nations who deemed the oil and gas dependent Algerian economy unworthy of joining the group that has some of the World's rapidly growing economies.

-All the economic data and indicators confirmed that it is difficult for Algeria with its current economic model, which relies heavily on the mono-economic pattern that is based mainly on oil and gas revenues, in addition to the low purchasing power of the individual and the controls imposed on foreign trade and foreign investment, all of which precipitated the rejection of Algeria's application to join the BRICS

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