

Brazil

Russia

India

China

South Africa



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BRICS



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BRIC is an acronym for the economic bloc of countries consisting of Brazil, Russia, India, and China.

In 2010, South Africa joined the BRIC group.

Economists believe these four nations will become dominant suppliers of manufactured goods, services, and raw material by 2050 due to low labor and production costs.

The BRIC grouping's 1st formal summit, also held in Yekaterinburg, (2009) The summit's focus was on improving the global economic situation and reforming financial institutions, and discussed how the four countries could better co-operate in the future.

📍 **BRASÍLIA**
↔ 8,516 1,000 SQ.KM
👤 211
👤 24.8 PER SQ. KM
🇧🇷 **REAL**

📍 **PRETORIA**
↔ 1,221 1,000 SQ.KM
👤 59
👤 49.1 PER SQ. KM
🇿🇦 **RAND**

📍 **NEW DELHI**
↔ 3,287 1,000 SQ.KM
👤 1,366
👤 426.9 PER SQ. KM
🇮🇳 **RUPEE**

📍 **BEIJING**
↔ 9,600 1,000 SQ.KM
👤 1,434
👤 149.3 PER SQ. KM
🇨🇳 **RENMINBI**

📍 **MOSCOW**
↔ 17,098 1,000 SQ.KM
👤 146
👤 8.6 PER SQ. KM
🇷🇺 **ROUBLE**

Brazil

- Official name: Federative Republic of Brazil
- Official language: Portuguese
- Currency: Real (R\$) (BRL)
1 R\$ = 0.17 USD
- President: Jair Bolsonaro
- BRICS leader: Jair Bolsonaro



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Russia

- Official name: Russian Federation
- Official language: Russian
- Currency: Russian rouble (₽) (RUB)
1 ₽ = 0,013 USD
- President: Vladimir Putin
- BRICS leader: Vladimir Putin



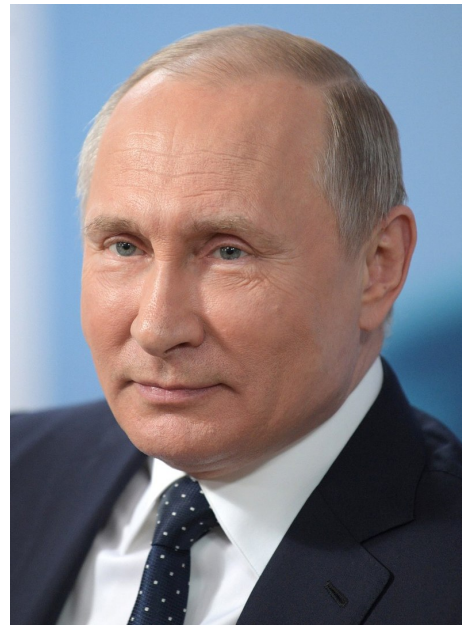
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India

- Official name: Republic of India
- Official languages: Hindi, English
- Currency: Indian rupee (₹) (INR) 1 ₹ = 0,014 USD
- President: Ram Nath Kovind
- BRICS leader: Narendra Modi (Prime Minister)



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China

- Official name: People's Republic of China
- Official languages: Standard Chinese, Mandarin
- Currency: Renminbi (yuan; ¥)
1 ¥ = 0,15 USD
- President: Xi Jinping
- BRICS leader: Xi Jinping



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South Africa

- Official name: Republic of South Africa
- Official languages: Afrikaans, English, isiNdebele, isiXhosa, isiZulu, Northern Sotho, Sesotho, Setswana, siSwati, Tshivenda, Xotsonga
- Currency: South African rand (ZAR)
1 rand = 0,067 USD
- President: Cyril Ramaphosa
- BRICS leader: Cyril Ramaphosa

The global GDP

GDP, PPP per capita

Tab. 1	the global GDP (trillions USD)	World position
Brazil	1.84	9th
Russia	1.7	11th
India	2.87	5th
China	14.28	2nd
South Africa	0.35	39th
Czech republic	0.25	48th
World	87.7	X

Tab. 2	GDP, PPP per capita (USD)	World position
Brazil	15,300	94th
Russia	29,181	58th
India	6,997	135th
China	16,804	86th
South Africa	13,034	108th
Czech republic	44,296	33rd
World	17,811	X

The global exports vs. The global imports

Tab. 3	the global exports (millions USD)	World position
Brazil	263,498	26th
Russia	481,287	17th
India	528,298	13rd
China	2,641,273	1st
South Africa	104,916	41st
Czech republic	186,483	33rd
World (Average)	24,889,713	X

Tab. 4	the global imports (millions USD)	World position
Brazil	269,602	25th
Russia	352,912	19th
India	606,366	10th
China	2,476,287	2nd
South Africa	103,148	44th
Czech republic	171,379	33rd
World	24,416,479	X

The global foreign direct investment

The global debt

Tab. 5	the global foreign direct investment (millions USD)	World position
Brazil	69,174	5th
Russia	31,975	16th
India	50,611	9th
China	155,815	2nd
South Africa	4,625	46th
Czech republic	9,333	32nd
World	1,630,976	X

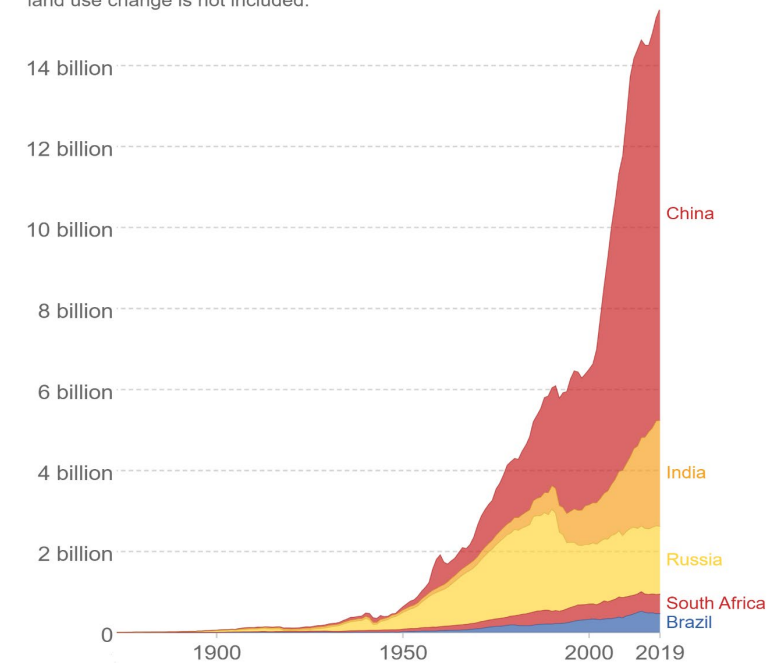
Tab. 6	the global debt (millions USD)	World position
Brazil	1,645,294	9th
Russia	236,881	28th
India	2,075,316	8th
China	7,578,833	3rd
South Africa	218,352	33rd
Czech republic	76,598	57th
World	X	X

The global CO2 production

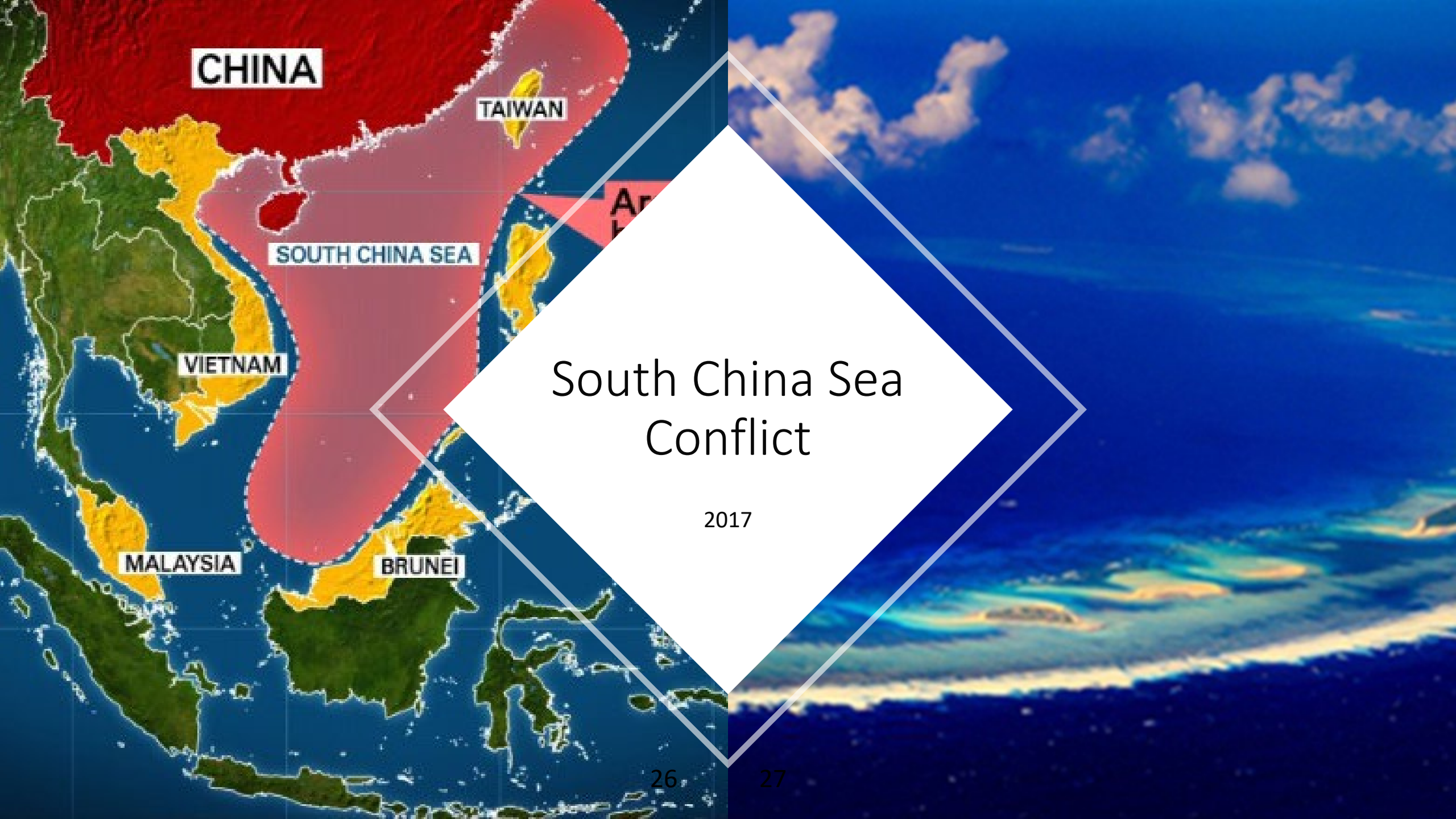
Tab. 7	the global CO2 production (megatons)	World position
Brazil	478	14th
Russia	1,792	4th
India	2,597	3rd
China	11,535	1st
South Africa	495	12th
Czech republic	106	39th
World	38,017	X

Annual total CO2 emissions, by world region

This measures CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels and cement production only – land use change is not included.



Source: Our World in Data based on the Global Carbon Project
 Note: 'Statistical differences' included in the GCP dataset is not included here.
 OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions • CC BY



CHINA

TAIWAN

SOUTH CHINA SEA

VIETNAM

MALAYSIA

BRUNEI

South China Sea Conflict

2017

South China Sea conflict

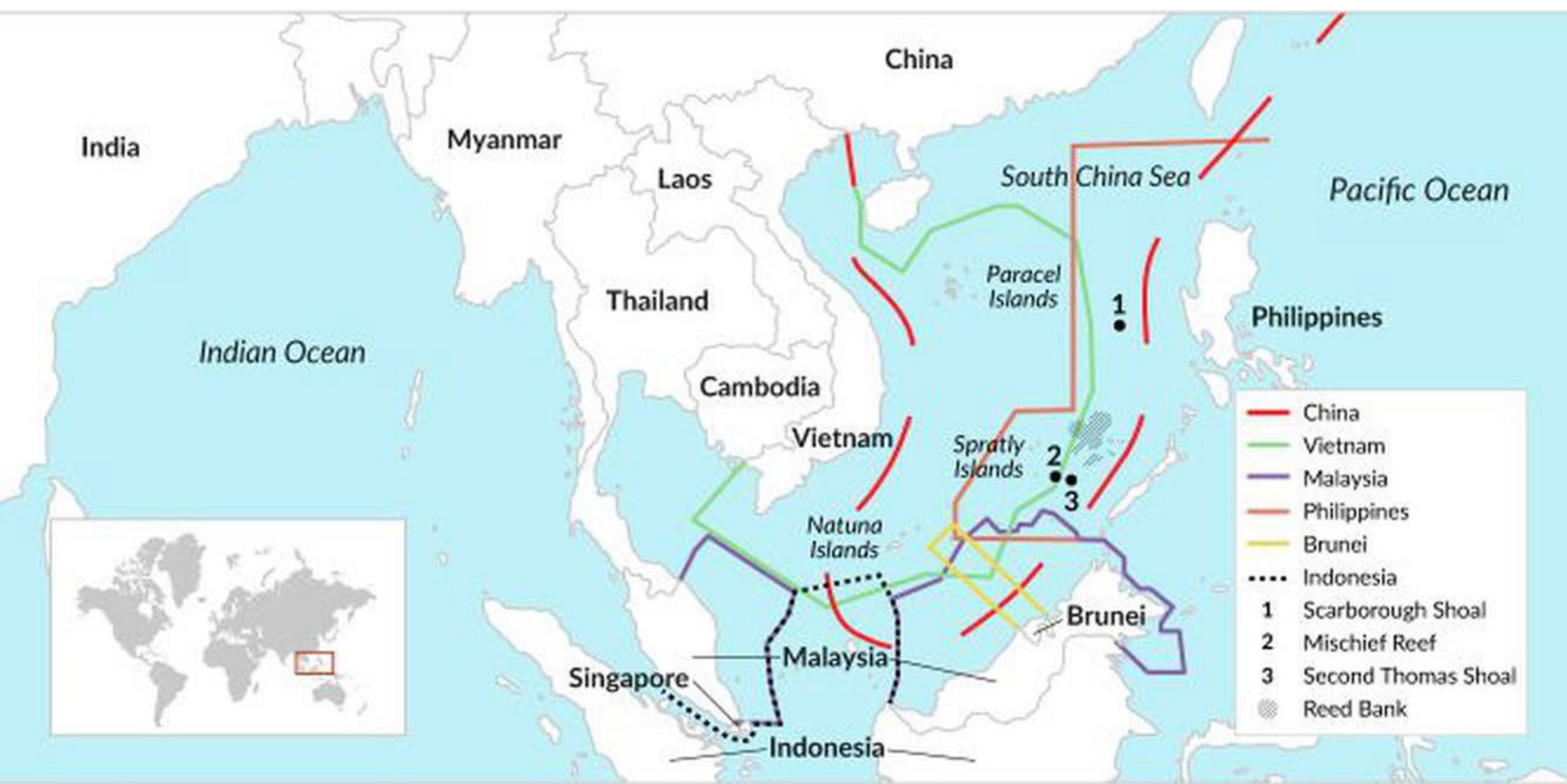
- Dispute about South China Sea
- Involve the islands, reef, banks and other features
- Between China, Taiwan, Phillipines, Bruneu, Malaysia, Vietnam





Why is this happening?

- No claimant occupied a single island in the entire South China Sea after WWII
 - Discoverations of oil beneath South China Sea waters
 - A lot of disputes over the biggest islands
 - China declares their almost 80% of South China Sea
-





Why is the sea so important?

- **TRADE**

- Located between the mainland coast of Asia and the island group of Philippines, Borneo and Indonesia
- Link between the Indian and Pacific Oceans

- **BIODIVERSITY**

- At least 3 365 known species of marine fish
 - 12% of the global fishing catch
 - Worth over US\$21 bilion per year
 - Employment to at least 3,7 million people
-

China's role

- Largest and the most powerful
- Came late to the island occupation game
- A lot of small islands
- Build new island



Superpower conflict

- Conflict between China x USA
- Disrupt shipment to other countries
- Secure huge oil and gas reserves
- USA has maintained that the South China Sea is international water
- The sovereignty in the area should be determined by the UNCLOS



Competing maritime claim

- All the south China Sea states make claims to maritime zones offshore
- China Claims „nine-dash line“ – almost 80% of the South China Sea





The Philippines challenges China

- International court case between China and Philippines
- Ruled on both maritime claims from small islands and on China's nine dash line claim
- China refused to accept this decision

The tribunal also found that China had:

- Violated the rights of the Philippines in waters off its coasts
 - Caused severe harm to the coral reef environment
 - Made the dispute worse by permanently destroying evidence
-

Keypoints

- The South China Sea is important as a trade route as well as for its resources, and is contested by the nations that surround it.
- The situation is complicated by the large number of small islands in the sea, to which neighbouring nations have laid claim.
- China is the most powerful of the claimants and is building military power. There is a potential for conflict with the USA over freedom of navigation.
- Claims to maritime areas have led to the Philippines challenging China in the international courts.
- The continuing competition for territory and resources has both political and environmental implications.



USA – China trade war



Background of the China – US trade war

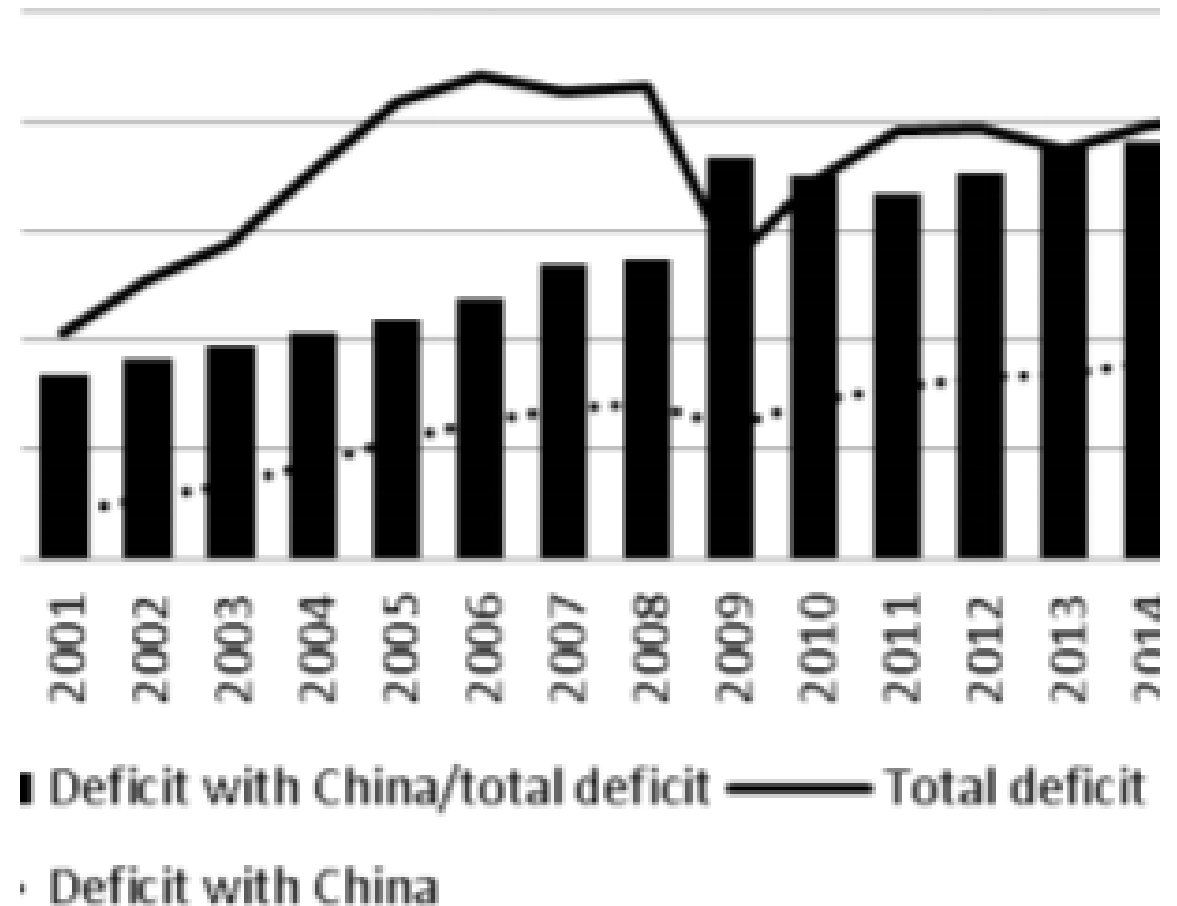
- Donald Trump – tough stance on trade policies
 - Imposed antidumping duties or tariffs on Chinese imports
 - Escalated 2018 - China's intellectual property practices and threatened extra tariffs on Chinese imports
 - Next day – China did the same on American import
 - 17th May - Cooperating attitude from both sides and a temporary easing of trade tensions
 - 16th June – tariffs on both sides
 - Suspending tariffs for 90 days
-

Causes

- China-US trade gap
 - Higher tariffs erode the attractiveness of Chinese goods by making them more expensive in the US market, which ultimately suppresses China's exports to the US.
- American political system

• = Global economic dominance

US trade deficit





Economics impacts on China

- China 2017 – trade surplus US\$375,2 bilion with the US
- Worst case scenario – shrinks by 27% (-101,3 USD)
- Employment and reserve – negative shocks
- Output -1% HDP (121,6 bil. USD)

While the findings confirm that the trade war will have some impact on China, it is far from catastrophic.



Economic influence of carnival in Brazil





Basic information

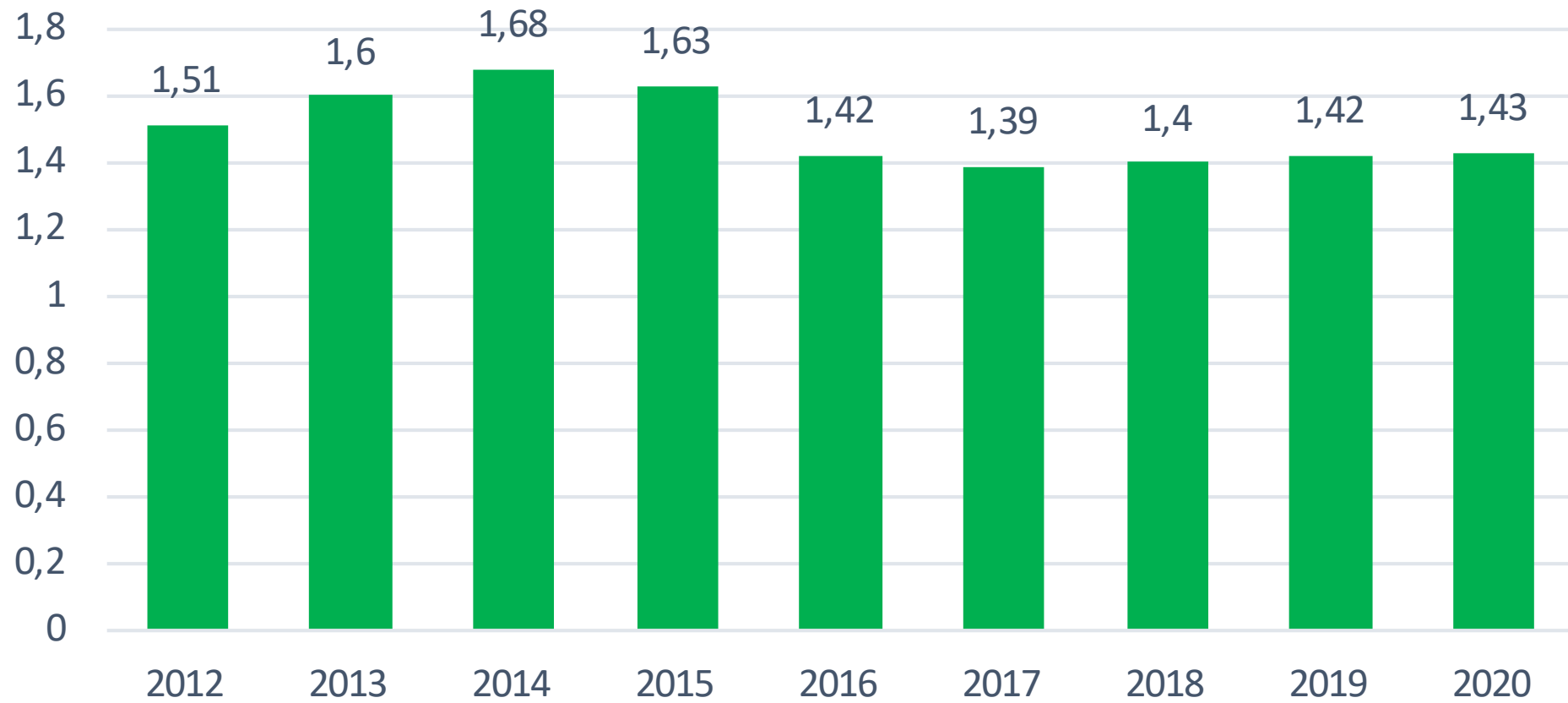
- Biggest national festival in Brazil
 - One big street party lasting 5 days
 - The carnival in Brazil is always held 40 days before Easter.
 - Major stimulus for the Brazilian economy
 - Only 20 % – 30 % of attendees aren't from Brazil
-



Economic Facts

- Generates annually more than seven billion Brazilian reais in revenue (1.21 billion USD)
 - Generates approximately 25 thousand temporary jobs connected only with carnival
 - The hotel occupancy rate reaching 60 % - 95 % throughout the holiday season
 - Generating even more temporary jobs
 - + Airbnb
 - 2021 carnival cancelled because of COVID
-

Revenue of the tourism and services sector during Carnival in Brazil (bill. USD)

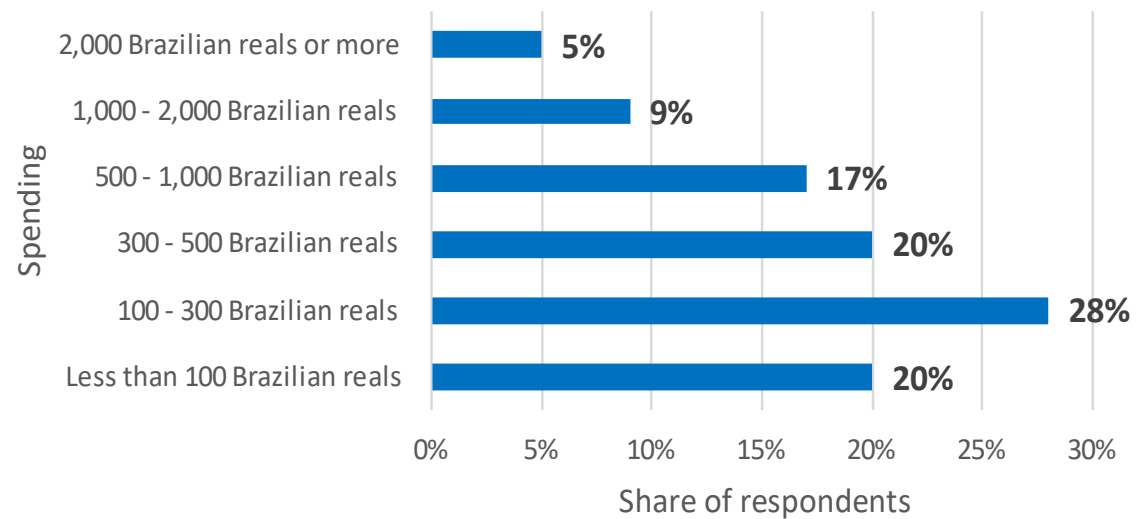


Graph 1

Spending during Carnival

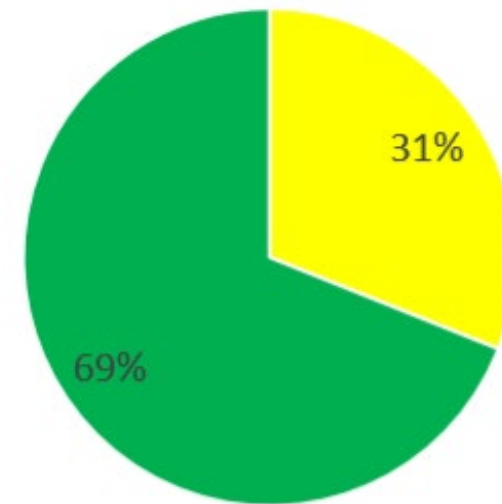
5.55 R\$ (BRL) = 1 \$ (USD)

Expenditure per person during Carnival celebrations in Brazil in 2019



Graph 2

Share of Brazilian who spend over 500 real

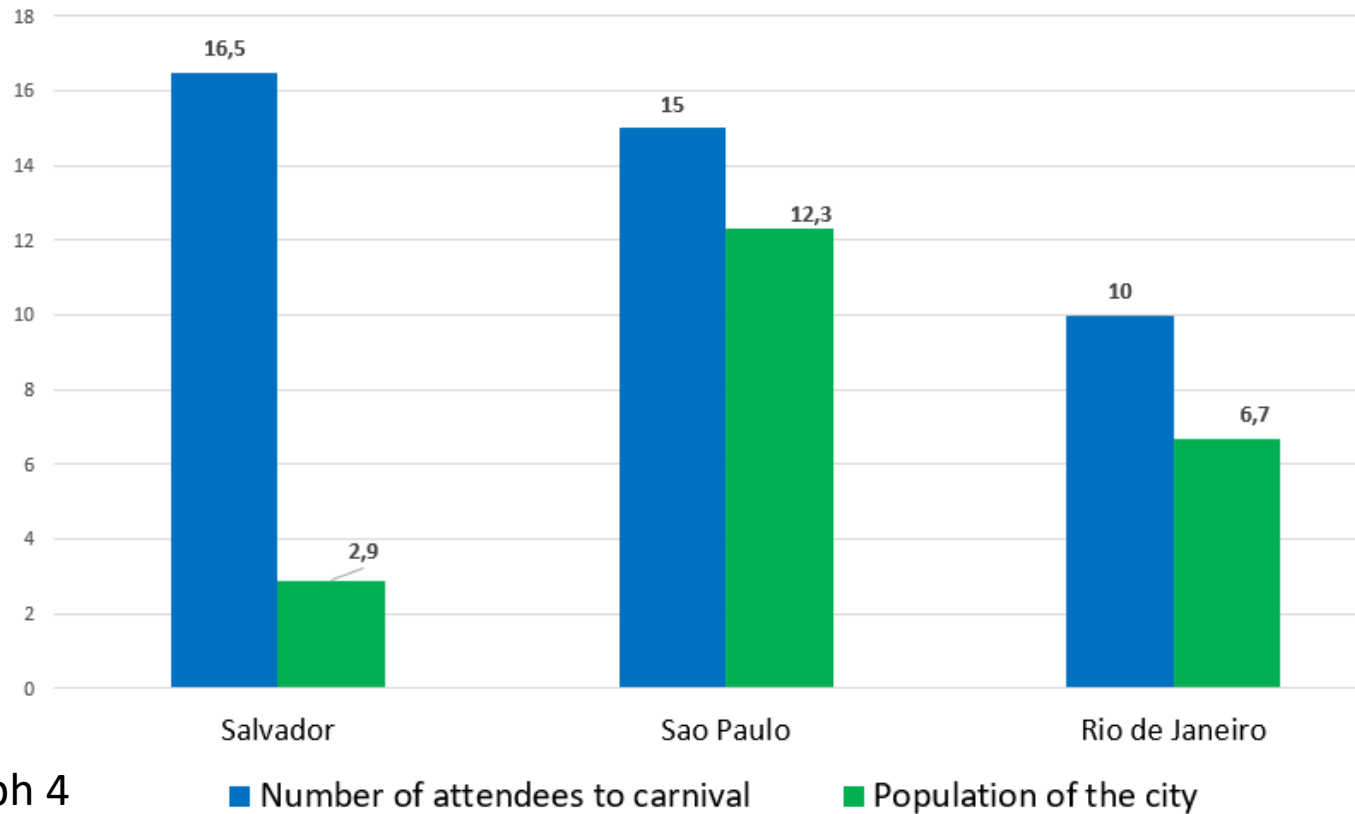


■ Brazilians ■ Tourists

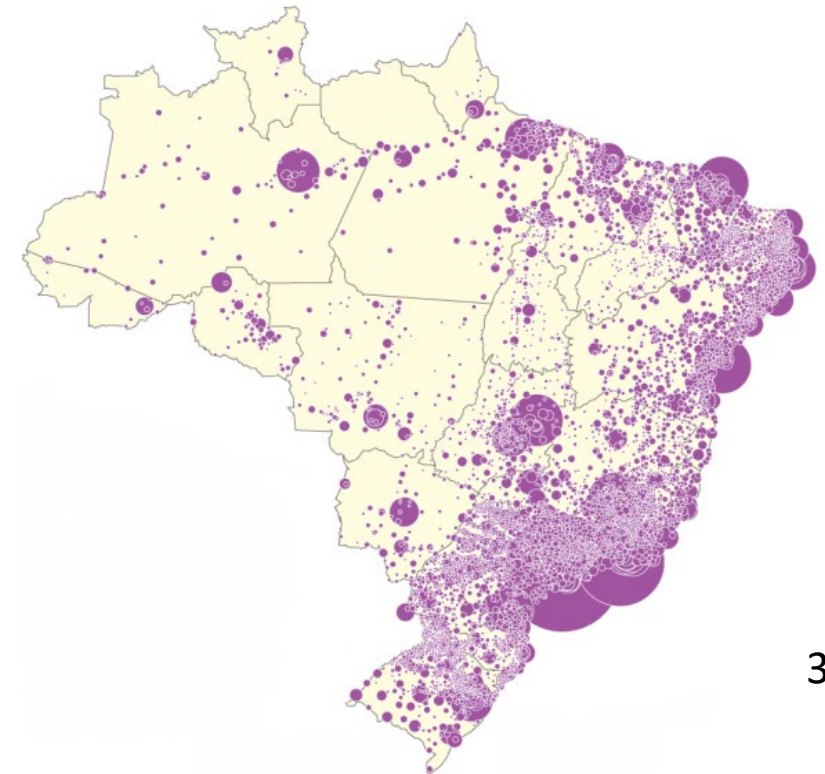
Graph 3

Number of attendees and Brazil population

Number of attendees to Carnival celebrations in Brazil in 2020 and the cities population (mil.)



Population distribution





Thank you for your attention

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