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SOUTH AFRICAN COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT INSTITUTE
SUID-AFRIKAANSE KOMPREENSIEWE ASSESSERINGSINSTITUUT

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of **SECTION A** and **SECTION B** based on the prescribed content framework as contained in the **CAPS** document.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: CIVIL RESISTANCE, 1970s TO 1980s: SOUTH AFRICA – THE CRISIS OF APARTHEID IN THE 1980s

QUESTION 2: THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA AND COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST

QUESTION 3: THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER, 1989 TO THE PRESENT

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

QUESTION 4: CIVIL RESISTANCE, 1970s TO 1980s: SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION 5: THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA AND COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST

QUESTION 6: THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER: THE EVENTS OF 1989

2. **SECTION A** consists of **THREE** source-based questions. Source material that is required to answer the questions can be found in the **ADDENDUM**.
3. **SECTION B** consists of **THREE** essay questions.
4. Answer **THREE** questions as follows:
 - 4.1 At least **ONE** question must be a source-based question and at least **ONE** question must be an essay question.
 - 4.2 The **THIRD** question can be either a source-based question or an essay question.
5. The application of knowledge, skills and insight are also assessed when answering questions.
6. You will be disadvantaged for merely rewriting the sources as answers.
7. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
8. Write neatly and legibly, in **BLUE** ink only.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question, but not more than TWO questions, in this section. Source material that is required to answer these questions can be found in the ADDENDUM.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID PRESIDENT PW BOTHA'S RUBICON SPEECH INTENSIFY THE OPPOSITION AGAINST THE APARTHEID GOVERNMENT IN THE 1980s?

Study Sources 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D to answer the questions that follow.

1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

- 1.1.1 Which country is PW Botha referring to in the source? (1x1) (1)
- 1.1.2 Which system does the National Party reject, according to Botha? (1x2) (2)
- 1.1.3 Define the concept *white minority* in the context of South Africa in the 1980s. (1x2) (2)
- 1.1.4 Comment on the implications of the statement: '... as a result of the world recessionary circumstances, South Africa ... could not make progress ...' by President PW Botha. (2x2) (4)
- 1.1.5 According to the source, in which areas were South Africa advanced? (3x1) (3)
- (12)**

1.2 Consult Source 1B.

- 1.2.1 Quote ONE piece of evidence from the source that suggest that PW Botha and his government wanted apartheid to continue in South Africa. (1x1) (1)
- 1.2.2 Give TWO reasons in the source given by Tambo for saying that Botha was claiming to be a democrat. (2x1) (2)
- 1.2.3 What do you think would be the consequences, if Botha was not willing to change the political atmosphere in South Africa? (1x2) (2)
- 1.2.4 Comment on the limitation of this source to a historian researching the ANC's reaction to Botha's Rubicon Speech. (2x2) (4)
- 1.2.5 According to the extract, what condition did PW Botha demand for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners? (1x1) (1)
- (10)**

1.3 Read Source 1C.

1.3.1 Explain the message that is conveyed by the cartoon. (1x2) (2)

1.3.2 What does Botha's facial expression depict as the leader of the country? (1x2) (2)

1.3.3 Which organisation, according to the source, is demanding a living wage? (1x1) (1)

(5)

1.4 Study Source 1D.

1.4.1 Quote from the source TWO concerns of Archbishop Tutu about the reaction of South Africans to the Rubicon speech. (2x1) (2)

1.4.2 According to the source, how did the following react to PW Botha's speech?

(a) Critics (1x1) (1)

(b) Senior Reagan Administration officials (1x1) (1)

(c) Chester A Crocker (1x1) (1)

1.4.3 Comment on the reason for Archbishop Tutu to consider punitive sanctions against the South African government. (2x2) (4)

1.4.4 Explain why you think the Reagan administration officials criticised Botha's Rubicon speech. (2x2) (4)

(13)

1.5 Refer to Source 1B and Source 1D. Explain how the information in Source 1B supports the evidence in Source 1D regarding the response to Botha's Rubicon speech. (1x2) (2)

(2)

1.6 Using the information from the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how President Botha's Rubicon speech intensified opposition to the apartheid government. **(8)**

TOTAL QUESTION 1: [50]

QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE CONSTITUTION OF THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) HELP IT TO DEAL WITH VICTIMS OF GROSS HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA?

Study Sources 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D to answer the questions that follow.

2.1 Refer to Source 2A.

- 2.1.1 Quote a piece of evidence from the source to confirm that the establishment of the TRC was a consultative process. (1x1) (1)
- 2.1.2 Identify the act that established the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in 1995. (1x1) (1)
- 2.1.3 According to the source, give any TWO duties of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. (2x1) (2)
- 2.1.4 Define the concept *reconciliation* in your own words. (1x2) (2)
- 2.1.5 Name the THREE committees of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). (3x1) (3)
- 2.1.6 Using the source and your own knowledge, why was the TRC commissioned to only investigate cases of gross human rights abuses from 1960 to 1994? (1x2) (2)
- (11)**

2.2 Read Source 2B.

- 2.2.1 Name any TWO freedom movements that appeared in front of the TRC for the violation of human rights during apartheid. (2x1) (2)
- 2.2.2 Identify TWO acts from the source that are classified by the TRC as gross violations of human rights. (2x1) (2)
- 2.2.3 According to the source and your own knowledge, why were the members of the liberation movements expected to appear before the TRC? (2x2) (4)
- 2.2.4 What were the important features of the TRC, according to the source? (2x1) (2)
- 2.2.5 Comment on the usefulness of this source to a historian researching the composition of the TRC, and its duties. (2x2) (4)

(14)

- 2.3 Consult Source 2C.
- 2.3.1 Explain the term *victim* within the context of the TRC. (1x2) (2)
- 2.3.2 Using the source and your own knowledge, comment on why there were more victims in Durban compared to any other office. (1x2) (2)
- (4)**
- 2.4 Consult Source 2B and Source 2C. Explain how the information in Source 2B differs from evidence in Source 2C regarding the victims of gross human rights violations. (1x2) (2)
- (2)**
- 2.5 Study Source 2D.
- 2.5.1 According to the source, who was the president of the ANC? (1x1) (1)
- 2.5.2 Why, according to your knowledge, did Mbeki say the ANC had ‘serious reservations’ about the TRC report? (2x2) (4)
- 2.5.3 What were the TWO recommendations of the TRC, according to the source? (1x2) (2)
- 2.5.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, why was Minister Magnus Malan and other officials from his department acquitted? (2x2) (4)
- (11)**
- 2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the constitution of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission helped it to deal with victims of gross human rights violations in South Africa. (8)

TOTAL QUESTION 2: [50]

QUESTION 3: WHAT ROLE IS BRICS PLAYING IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY OF THE 21ST CENTURY?

Study Sources 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D to answer the questions that follow.

3.1 Use Source 3A.

- 3.1.1 Quote evidence from the source that suggests that BRICS changed its name in 2010. (1x1) (1)
- 3.1.2 Using evidence from the source and your own knowledge, explain what is implied by the phrase *global economy*. (1x2) (2)
- 3.1.3 According to the source, what were the effects of the establishment of the National Development Bank (NDB) and Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA) by BRICS for the global world? (2x1) (2)
- 3.1.4 Using the source and your own knowledge, how does BRICS contribute to the global economy? (2x2) (4)
- (9)**

3.2 Refer to Source 3B.

- 3.2.1 Identify TWO countries that joined BRICS in 2023. (2x1) (2)
- 3.2.2 Why, according to the source, did Argentina decline membership of BRICS? (1x1) (1)
- 3.2.3 Mention the decision taken by BRICS during the Johannesburg Summit of 2023 to increase its global economic and political weight. (2x1) (2)
- 3.2.4 Using your own knowledge and the sources, comment on the following concepts:
- a) The global south (1x2) (2)
 - b) G7 (1x2) (2)
- 3.2.5 Compare the contribution of BRICS and G7 to the global economy, as mentioned by the source. (2x2) (4)
- (13)**

3.3 Read Source 3C.

3.3.1 What, according to the source, are the THREE natural and environmental resource overloads caused by the rapid economic development and growth of BRICS countries? (3x1) (3)

3.3.2 Comment on the phrase *geopolitical tensions* in the context of the challenges of BRICS's leaders. (2x2) (4)

3.3.3 Why do you think there is an environmental resource overload in China and India, specifically? (1x2) (2)

3.4 Refer to Source 3B and Source 3C. Explain how the information in Source 3B contradicts information in Source 3C with regards to the impact of BRICS on the global economy. (2x2) (4)

(13)

3.5 Read Source 3D.

3.5.1 Identify the BRICS member countries depicted in the cartoon that are experiencing economic growth. (2x1) (2)

3.5.2 Why, according to the source, are the following countries not experiencing economic growth?

- a) Russia (1x1) (1)
- b) Brazil (1x1) (1)
- c) South Africa (1x1) (1)

3.5.3 Comment on the biasness of this source to a historian investigating the contribution of BRICS to the global economy. (1x2) (2)

(7)

3.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words), explaining the role being played by BRICS in the global economy. (8)

TOTAL QUESTION 3: [50]

SECTION B: ESSAYS

Answer at least ONE question, but not more than TWO questions in this section. Your essay should be about THREE pages long.

QUESTION 4: CIVIL RESISTANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA IN THE 1970s AND 1980s

Steve Biko and the philosophy of Black Consciousness played a major role in reviving political activism and organisation in South Africa during the 1970s and the 1980s.

Do you agree with the statement? Support your line of argument with relevant examples. **[50]**

QUESTION 5: THE COMING OF DEMOCRACY TO SOUTH AFRICA AND COMING TO TERMS WITH THE PAST

The process of negotiations for a democratic South Africa was filled with violence and tensions that almost derailed the birth of a new South Africa.

Do you agree with the statement? Use relevant examples to support your argument. **[50]**

QUESTION 6: THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND A NEW WORLD ORDER

Gorbachev's reforms that led to the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989, was largely responsible for the political changes that occurred in South Africa in the early 1990s.

Do you agree with the statement? Substantiate your argument with relevant examples. **[50]**

GRAND TOTAL: [150]

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ADDENDUM			



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QUESTION 1: HOW DID PRESIDENT PW BOTHA'S RUBICON SPEECH INTENSIFY THE OPPOSITION AGAINST THE APARTHEID GOVERNMENT IN THE 1980s?

SOURCE 1A

The source below is an extract from an article 'The Heart of Hope: Pre-Transition (1902–1989)' by Phillip O'Malley published in 2002. It is part of the address by State President PW Botha, August 15, 1985.

"We cannot ignore the fact that this country is a multicultural society – a country of minorities – white minorities as well as black minorities.

While the National Party accepts and respect the multicultural and poly-ethnic nature of South Africa's population, it rejects any system of horizontal differentiation which amounts to one nation or group in our country dominating another or others.

We believe in and uphold the principle of economic interdependence of the population groups as well as the acceptance of the properly planned utilisation of manpower.

In this regard we have advanced very far through modernising our labour laws, the creation of a Development Bank for Southern Africa, as well as a corporation for the Development of Small Business Activities. We already co-operate in various ways through multi-national ministerial committees meeting from time to time and working positively in the interest of South Africa as a whole.

It is true as a result of the world recessionary (downturn) circumstances, South Africa, which was also hit by recessionary conditions and overspending in some fields, could not make progress as we would have preferred.

But it is common knowledge by now that the official economic strategy applied in South Africa during the past twelve months has produced excellent results."

[Source: <https://omalley.nelsonmandela.org>, Accessed on 9 January 2025]



SOURCE 1B

The source below is a response to PW Botha's 'Rubicon speech', an ANC press statement presented by Oliver Tambo in Lusaka on August 16, 1985.

Last night, the people of South Africa and the rest of the world were treated to an arrogant reaffirmation by PW Botha that the apartheid system will continue unchanged. At a time when every thinking person in our country and abroad is saying apartheid must end now, the ruling group could not help but show itself for what it is – a clique (group) of diehard racists, hidebound (will not change their opinions) reactionaries and bloodthirsty fascist braggarts who will heed nobody except themselves.

While falsely claiming to be a democrat, Botha scorned the very notion, the right of all South Africans to vote for a government of their choice. He reiterated his determination to keep Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners in jail, offering to consider their release if they accept conditions which they have already rejected and will continue to reject.

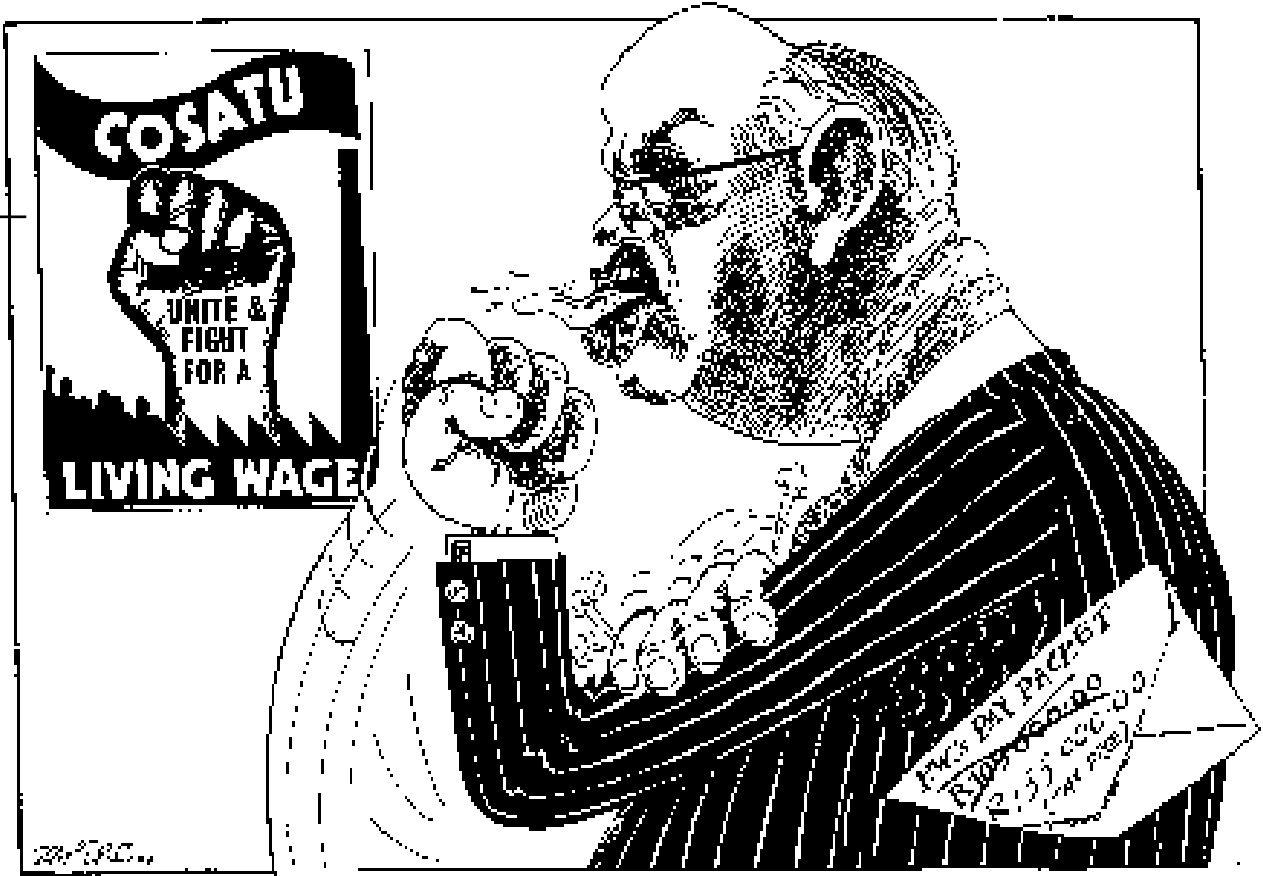
The only solution that is accepted by the masses of our people centres around the Freedom Charter and the strategy of the African National Congress (ANC). The task before the ANC and our people is clear. The Botha regime has to be destroyed as a matter of greatest urgency. The armed struggle must and will be stepped up. The masses of our people against whom the Botha regime has declared an all-out war must and will escalate (increase) the popular offensive to destroy the apartheid organs of government, to make the criminal racist system unworkable and to make South Africa ungovernable. Many white people will lose their lives, as the blacks have been doing already. Much property will be destroyed. Botha must take the blame for these inevitable consequences.

We who are its victims are ready to make any and all sacrifices to achieve justice and democracy based on the principle of one man, one vote in a unitary South Africa. South Africa has crossed her Rubicon.

[Source: <http://www.anc.org.za/1980s/pr850816.html>. Accessed on 26 October 2024]

SOURCE 1C

The source below is a cartoon taken from an article, 'Business and the white minority state' by O'Malley. It depicts COSATU fighting for a living wage while President PW Botha earns R135 000 per annum.



[Source: <https://omalley.nelsonmandela.org>. Accessed on 9 January 2025]

**COSATU
UNITE & FIGHT
FOR A
LIVING WAGE**

PW's PAY PACKET
~~R105,000~~
R135,000.00
Pay package

SOURCE 1D

The source below was taken from a *Special New York Times* article by Sheila Rule written on 17 August 1985. It detailed the comments by Bishop Tutu and the US government representatives' response to President PW Botha's Rubicon speech.

At a news conference today at an Anglican church, Bishop Tutu, the first black bishop of Johannesburg and the winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, said he was 'quite devastated' by President PW Botha's speech, although he doubted that blacks had expected much from it. In a stinging reply to President Botha, Bishop Tutu said that the prospects for peaceful change in South Africa were 'virtually nil' and that the nation was 'on the brink of a catastrophe (disaster)'.

Bishop Tutu made the assessment, his gloomiest yet, in reaction to what he and many other blacks and opponents of the government's racial policies viewed as a dismaying lack of significant changes in an address by Mr Botha on Thursday in Durban.

The bishop said he might have to reconsider 18-to-24-month timetable that he had put forth for seeking punitive sanctions against the Government. He said he had devised the schedule when events appeared to be moving in a direction that might 'make it sensible for us to wait'.

Critics said that instead of offering major concessions, Mr Botha merely repeated existing policy and provided only vague hints about the possible relaxation of some of the building blocks of apartheid. Senior Reagan Administration officials said they were disappointed at the lack of concession to the black majority by Mr Botha, but they said he offered the possibility of negotiations as an alternative to violence.

Chester A. Crocker, the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, said, Mr Botha's speech included a 'renewed commitment to reform.' The police, meanwhile, said there was a marked decrease in violence today in black townships around the country. By early evening, they reported only isolated incidents of stone throwing, few arrests, minor injuries and no deaths.

[Source: *New York Times Newspaper*, 17 August 1985. Accessed on 25 October 2024]



QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE CONSTITUTION OF THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC), HELP IT TO DEAL WITH VICTIMS OF GROSS HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA?

SOURCE 2A

The source below was taken from an article written by Archbishop Tutu titled 'Truth and Reconciliation Commission, South Africa' as published in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. It was fact-checked by the editors of *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and updated on 16 December 2024. The article focused on the establishment and the mandate of the TRC.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was born of a spirit of public participation, as the new government solicited the opinions of South Africans and the international community regarding the issue of granting amnesty as well as the issue of accountability in respect to past violations and reparations for victims. Civil society, including human rights lawyers, the religious community and victims, formed a coalition of more than 50 organisations that participated in a dialogue on the merits of a truth commission. This consultative process lasted a year and culminated in the legislation, the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act 34 of 1995 (the Act), that established the TRC.

The Act provided for the establishment of the TRC made up of 17 commissioners. The commissions were tasked with investigating human rights abuses committed from 1960 to 1994, including the circumstances, factors, and context of such violations; allowing victims the opportunity to tell their story; granting amnesty; constructing an impartial historical record of the past; and drafting a reparations policy. Finally, the TRC would compile a report, providing comprehensive accounts of the activities and findings of the commission together with the recommendations of measures to prevent future violations of human rights.

In order to achieve these objectives, the Act established three committees: the Human Rights Violations Committee, the Reparations and Rehabilitation Committee, and the Amnesty Committee. The commissioners were selected through an open countrywide nomination process and publicly interviewed by an independent selection panel comprising of representatives of all the political parties, civil society, and the religious bodies in the country. Nelson Mandela, then president of South Africa, appointed Archbishop Desmond Tutu as the chair of the commission and Alex Boraine as the deputy chair.

[Source: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Truth-and-Reconciliation-Commission-South-Africa>. Accessed on 28 December 2024]

SOURCE 2B

The source below was taken from an article written by Archbishop Tutu titled 'Truth and Reconciliation Commission, South Africa' as published in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. It was fact-checked by the editors of *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and updated on 16 December 2024. The article focused on the victims of gross human rights violations during apartheid.

The primary focus of the commission was on victims. It received more than 22 000 statements from victims and held public hearings at which victims gave testimony about gross violation of human rights defined in the Act as torture, killings, disappearance and abductions, and severe ill-treatment suffered at the hands of the apartheid state. Those who had suffered violations at the hands of the liberation movements – by members and leaders of such groups as the African National Congress, the Inkatha Freedom Party, and the Pan-Africanist Congress – also appeared before the commission. The commission received more than 7 000 amnesty applications, held more than 2 500 amnesty hearings, and granted 1 500 amnesties for thousands of crimes committed during the apartheid years.

An important feature of the TRC was its openness and transparency. The public hearings held by the TRC ensured that South Africans became aware of the atrocities that had been committed during the apartheid years.

[Source: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Truth-and-Reconciliation-Commission-South-Africa>, Accessed on 29 October 2024]



SOURCE 2C

The source below is an extract from the *Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC)* published in 1998. It focused on the national statistics of victims of human rights violations, who appeared before the TRC, and the total amount of information gathered by each office.

Office	Statements taken	Violations (gross and associated)	Gross violation of human rights	Number of victims	Average victims per statement	Average violations per victim
Cape Town	1 780	4 267	3 122	2 350	1,3	1,8
Durban	10 292	19 383	16 803	14 207	1,4	1,4
East London	2 843	6 380	5 460	3 252	1,1	2,0
Johannesburg	6 381	16 666	11 550	8 941	1,4	1,9
Total	21 296	46 696	36 935	28 750	1,4	1,6

[Source: TRC Final report. Volume 3. Chapter 1, Subsection 2, Volume 3, 1998. Accessed on 29 October 2024]

SOURCE 2D

The extract below is taken from an article 'Truth Commission: South Africa'. It was published online on 9 December 2006 by The United States Institute for Peace. The source focuses on the recommendations, developments and reparations after 1995.

Reforms

- The report of the TRC was fully endorsed by the government. President Mandela apologised to all victims on behalf of the state. Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, in his capacity as President of the ANC, said that the ANC had “serious reservations” about the TRC’s report.
- In 2006, after pressure from civil society, the government established a body to monitor the implementation of the TRC’s recommendations – reparations and exhumations in particular.
- A missing persons taskforce was established to exhume and rebury victims and to continue investigations of disappearances.

Prosecutions

- The TRC subcommittee denied amnesty in numerous cases. However, few trials were actually held.
- Several high-level members of the former police were convicted for the attempted murder of Reverend Frank Chikane in 1989.
- The trial of former minister of defence Magnus Malan and nineteen others ended in acquittal ...

Reparations

- There were long delays in the payment of reparations. The amount of reparations paid to 21 000 victims was far lower than the amount recommended. The government refused to release the amount of remaining money reserved for reparations.

[Source: <https://www.usip.org/1995/12/t>. Accessed on 29 October 2024]

QUESTION 3: WHAT ROLE IS BRICS PLAYING IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY IN THE 21ST CENTURY?**SOURCE 3A**

The extract is from an article '*BRICS as a Driver of Global Economic Growth and Development*' written by Badar Alam Igdal. It was first published online December 21, 2021. It explains the positive impact of BRICS on the world economy.

In 2001, when the term BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) was coined by Jim O'Neill, I came across a paper in a German journal. The title of the paper was 'BRIC as a group of un-equals'. Since then, there has been consistent growth and development in the BRICS group, and it has emerged as a force to reckon with. In December 2010, after South Africa joined the group, it became BRICS.

The role and the contribution of BRICS is significant to the world economy in terms of population (40%), GDP (20% nominal and US\$16,039 trillion), land coverage (30%), world trade (18%), and global forex (US\$4 trillion). Since 2001 and till the end of 2010, the BRICS as a group worked on sectoral cooperation in many areas, namely – science and technology, trade promotion and facilitation, energy, health, education, innovation, and fight against transnational crime. Presently, sectoral cooperation accounts for more than 30 subject areas. These areas have brought in specific benefits to the population of the group of countries.

In 2014, the 11th summit took place in Brazil and institutions of strategic and paramount significance were created such as New Development Bank (NDB) and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA). These have far-reaching effects and implications for the global world in general and BRICS economies in particular. Both the initiatives are contributing significantly in the process of accelerating economic growth resulting in socioeconomic progress in the member countries.

During the last five years, NDB has approved 70 infrastructure and sustainable development projects amounting to US\$25,07 billion that also comprises loans given under NDB Emergency Assistance Facility among the member countries. Significantly, India has 18 projects amounting to US\$6,9 billion.

[Source: <https://doi.org/10.1177/097491012111067096>. Accessed on 31 October 2024]

SOURCE 3B

The source below is an extract from an article 'Expansion of BRICS: what are the potential consequences for the global economy' written by Fabio Grieco et al. It was published on 13 February 2024 in the *Bulletin de la Banque de France*. The source focuses on the consequences of the expansion of BRICS.

The expansion of BRICS on 1 January 2024, to include five new countries marks a new stage in the bloc's emergence as an economic political force. After starting as economic and financial acronym (O'Neill, 2001), BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) has gradually evolved into a more formal political grouping. Since 2009, its four founding members, which were subsequently joined in 2010 by South Africa, have met formally at Summits of Head of State and Government. At the 15th Summit in Johannesburg (22–24 August 2023), the group reached a new milestone by inviting six further emerging and developing countries (Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates) to join with effect from 1 January 2024, although Argentina subsequently declined following Javier Milei's victory in the December presidential elections. With the expansion, the new 'BRICS+' has increased its global economic and political weight and, according to the Johannesburg Declaration (15th BRICS Summit, 2023) will promote collaboration, solidarity and strategic partnerships in the 'Global South' in a spirit of commitment to inclusive multilateralism.

BRICS+ carries significant (important) demographic and economic weight, accounting for nearly half of the world's population (46%, up from 41% for BRICS) compared to just under 10% for the Group of Seven (G7): United States, Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, Germany, France and Italy. BRICS already accounted for a larger share of world GDP (Gross Domestic Product) than the G7 (31,6%) at purchasing power parity (PPP) in 2022, and the expansion has increased this share to over a third (35,6%) in 2022. China still holds the dominant position within the group, however, accounting for 52% of its total GDP (at PPP), which is similar to the United States' weight within the G7. The gap between BRICS+ and the G7 is set to widen further thanks to robust economic growth in emerging countries: according to forecast by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), BRICS+ will account for 37,6% of world GDP at PPP in 2027, compared with 28,2% for the G7.

[Source: <https://banque-france.fr/expansion-of-brics>. Accessed on 31 October 2024]

SOURCE 3C

The article below is from an article 'The Impact of BRICS Countries on the Global Economy: 2024 and beyond'. It was written by Nick P, keynote speaker of Tokenization and Real World and published on 8 February 2024. The focus of the extract is challenges of BRICS's development.

Along with being a decisive figure in global economic development, BRICS countries currently experience a large number of challenges resulting from their rapid economic development. There is a high degree of environmental and natural resource overload in India, China and Brazil, with mounting levels of CO² and SO² emissions, water and land pollution, and energy footprints being the product of fast growth.

The present-day challenge for BRICS leaders stem from the geopolitical (relating to politics, especially international relations, influenced by geographical factors) tensions many of them face. For instance, Russia is constantly challenged by the weight of Western sanctions since the invasion of Ukraine, while China is undergoing a semiconductor trade war with the USA. Another source of tension is the US support of Taiwan – a former piece of the Chinese territory that the PRC (People's Republic of China) is determined to return.

Finally, the large-scale challenge faced by all BRICS leaders is the slowing pace of economic growth they can sustain. After several decades of fast, impressive economic advances, all emerging economies are entering an inevitable economic slowdown. With one-third of the world expecting to be hit by a global recession in 2024 and beyond, BRICS countries may also fail to avoid the consequences of an economic downturn.

[Source: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/impact-brics-countries-global-economy-2024-nick-pagtel-mucif>.
Accessed on 1 November 2024]

SOURCE 3D

The source below is a cartoon drawn by Paresh Nath, through CartoonStock for Google.com. The source depicts economic performances of BRICS members on the global economy, and the reasons behind their non-performance.



[Source: <https://www.images.app.goo.gl/mpdj3fym7rV9rqvP9>. Accessed on 1 November 2024]

RECESSION

STAGFLATION (the combination of high inflation, stagnant economic growth, and elevated unemployment.)

BRAZIL

CHINA

SLOWDOWN ...

CORRUPTION

WE'RE GOING UP

BUDGET



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Visual sources and other historical evidence were taken from the following:

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<https://doi.org/10.1097491012110670961177>

<https://www.anc.org.za/1980s/pr850816.html>

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<https://usip.org.1995/12.t>

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<https://www.linkedin.com.pulse/impact-brics-countries-global-economy-2024-nick-pagtel-mucif>

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