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Global Markets Research

Research Alert

Malaysia: Impact from a BRICS+ membership likely limited

BRICS+ is not a formal multilateral organisation; accounting for over 30% of world GDP BRIC accounts for 17.2% of Malaysia's exports in 2023; 6.0% of FDI into Malaysia Trade integration between BRICS+ nations is limited; possibly the same for Malaysia

Overview

Malaysia Prime Minister Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim recently announced that Malaysia is planning to join the BRICS+ group of emerging economies. However, details are very scanty at this juncture other than that an expression of interest has been submitted and is pending feedback from the Chair of BRICS+.

What are BRICS and BRICS+?

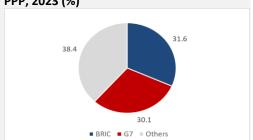
- The acronym BRIC, which did not initially include South Africa, was first coined in 2001 by then Goldman Sachs chief economist Jim O'Neill to underline the growth potential of Brazil, Russia, India and China.
- Was founded as an informal club in 2009 to provide a platform for its members to challenge a world order dominated by the US and its Western allies. Apart from geopolitics, the group also focuses on economic cooperation and increasing multilateral trade and development.
- The group was named BRICS after South Africa officially became a member in 2010.
- BRICS welcomed 5 new members into its ranks in 2023/2024 Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia and the UAE, and this is now informally called
- Over 40 countries have since expressed interest in joining BRICS+; amongst others, this includes Argentina, Malaysia and Indonesia.

Key facts about the bloc and impact on Malaysia

The bloc is not a formal multilateral organisation. Together, BRIC member countries account for 31.6% of world GDP (GDP based on PPP, 2023), largely driven by China (18.7%), followed by India (7.6%). This is compared to G7's 30.1%. Data from Banque de France also showed that BRICS+ accounts for 25% of world exports and trade integration between BRICS+ nations remain limited as only 15% of those exports are to other BRICS+ members.

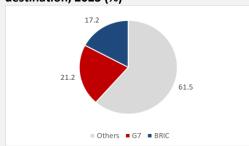
Domestically, our calculation suggests that BRIC member countries account for 17.2% of Malaysia's exports in 2023 (G7: 21.2%) but only 6.0% of FDI into Malaysia (G7: 25.8%). As such, while we can't dispute the potentials to greater access to trade and investment given that BRICS+ member countries

Figure 1: Share of world GDP based on PPP, 2023 (%)



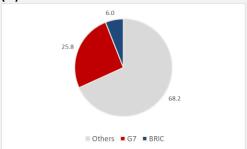
Source: IMF

Figure 2: Share of Malaysia's export destination, 2023 (%)



Source: BNM, CEIC

Figure 3: Sources of Malaysia's FDI, 2023 (%)



Source: BNM. CEIC

* Due to limited data, denotes China & India for BRIC; US, UK, Japan, Germany & France for G7



account for a huge share of world's GDP and trade, potential economic impact may be milder than what is envisioned given the following:

- As mentioned earlier, BRICS+ plus is not a formal organisation and trade integration has remained limited so far and may continue to face challenges from soft factors perspectives, such as: 1) Lack of cooperation between countries, be it in terms of regulatory or infrastructure. 2) Diversity in the economic structure and political systems suggests that the coalition will face challenges to come to consensus. 3) Lack of global trusts.
- The lion's share of BRICS+'s contribution to world GDP as well as Malaysia's export destination and source of FDI are from China, of which, we have already enjoyed good ties and close collaboration with.
- Authorities have to strike a delicate balance between navigating between the G7s, especially the US and Eurozone, and the BRICS+ bloc given the tensions between some of the member countries, like China and Russia, with the West, and not risk our "neutral" standing.

Table 1: BRICS+'s share of global exports of selected goods, 2021 (% of global exports; ppts change)

| | | | Share of global exports (%) | | | | Main BRICS+ exporters | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----|--------------------------------|-------|--------|------|----------------------------------|--|
| | | G7 | G7+EU | BRICS | BRICS+ | (pp) | | |
| Oil and coal | Crude oil | 18 | 19 | 15 | 36 | 21 | Saudi Arabia, Russia, UAE | |
| | Petroleum gas | 23 | 30 | 9 | 13 | 4 | Russia | |
| | Refined oil | 20 | 38 | 23 | 34 | 11 | Russia, India, UAE, Saudi Arabia | |
| | Coal briquettes | 12 | 14 | 19 | 19 | 0 | Russia, South Africa | |
| Food | Corn | 41 | 52 | 13 | 13 | 0 | Brazil | |
| | Soybeans | 39 | 40 | 50 | 51 | 0 | Brazil | |
| | Soybean oil | 10 | 22 | 16 | 19 | 2 | Brazil | |
| | Soybean flour | 19 | 27 | 32 | 33 | 0 | Brazil | |
| | Wheat | 35 | 53 | 18 | 18 | 0 | Russia | |
| | Rice | 10 | 14 | 41 | 42 | 0 | India | |
| Metal ore | Gold | 21 | 23 | 11 | 19 | 8 | UAE, South Africa | |
| | Diamonds | 14 | 26 | 35 | 47 | 12 | India, UAE, South Africa | |
| | Iron ore | 5 | 7 | 29 | 29 | 0 | Brazil | |
| | Copper ore | 7 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 1 | ns | |
| Critical materials | Cobalt | 3 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 0 | ns | |
| | Magnesium | 13 | 34 | 50 | 51 | 1 | China | |
| | Nickel | 9 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 0 | Russia, Brazil | |
| | Lithium | 5 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 0 | China | |
| | Graphite | 24 | 30 | 52 | 53 | 0 | China, Brazil | |

Sources: Observatory of Economic Complexity, Banque de France

Table 2: Breakdown of exports by destination in 2021 (% of total)

| Exporting countries | Breal | down by des | tination | Share of global exports | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------|
| | BRICS+ | G7 | Rest of the world | BRICS+ | G7 | Rest of the world | Total |
| BRICS+ | 14.8 | 27.6 | 57.7 | 3.7 | 6.8 | 14.3 | 24.8 |
| Brazil | 37.0 | 20.0 | 43.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.3 |
| Russia | 19.3 | 22.4 | 58.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 2.3 |
| India | 19.6 | 28.9 | 51.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.9 |
| China | 10.2 | 32.3 | 57.5 | 1.6 | 5.1 | 9.2 | 15.9 |
| South Africa | 17.7 3 | 34.3 | 48.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Egypt | 20.6 | 23.0 | 56.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Ethiopia | 20.6 | 26.1 | 53.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Iran | 44.8 | 1.2 | 54.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Saudi Arabia | 40.1 | 9.2 | 50.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| United Arab Emirates | 17.9 | 4.3 | 77.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| World | 16.9 | 33.9 | 49.1 | 16.9 | 33.9 | 49.1 | 100.0 |

 $Source: Banque\ de\ France,\ Trade\ Data\ Monitor,\ United\ Nationals\ Comtrade\ of\ the\ UAE$



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