

MOSCOW ECONOMIC FORUM

Deepened BRICS Cooperation: A New Growth Engine for Eurasia

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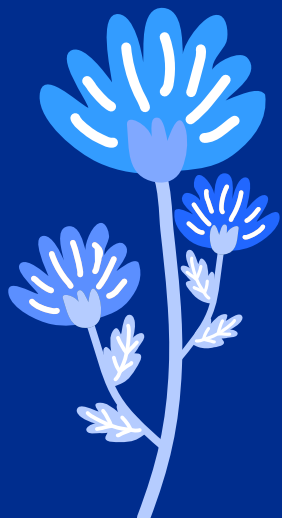




01



BRICS Economic Cooperation: Current Status



Evolving Cooperation Mechanisms

Remarkable economic growth

- The combined GDP of BRICS countries as a proportion of the global GDP has grown steadily over recent years. In 2022, the share exceeded 25%, which demonstrates their role as an economic engine.

Closer trade ties

- The BRICS trade volume has continued to grow. Bilateral trade between China and Russia hit \$190 billion in 2022, a new high.

Consolidation of investment cooperation

- Mutual investment between BRICS countries is surging. Chinese investments in Brazil have seen a consistent rise in both project number and investment scale, as they continue to drive local economic growth.

Improvements in multilateral cooperation mechanisms

- With constant improvements, cooperation mechanisms such as the New Development Bank and the BRICS Contingent Reserve Arrangement have provided member countries with stronger financial support.

Leveraging Economic Complementarity

BRICS countries have bolstered economic growth in Eurasia

- BRICS cooperation has promoted economic complementarity in Eurasia. Through shared markets and trade facilitation, BRICS countries have recorded an annual average economic growth rate surpassing the global average.

BRICS countries have harnessed the power of economic complementarity

- BRICS countries, with industrial division of labor and technological cooperation, have fully leveraged their respective economic strengths to jointly address global economic challenges and enhance their global competitiveness.

BRICS vs. G20

The BRICS distinct itself from G20 in many aspects. The BRICS Summit (which is an acronym of the current members Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) hosted by South Africa, and the G20 Summit held in India, in August and September respectively, are polarizing examples.



BRICS vs. G20



Both summits were dominated by the "China factor": BRICS, which had substance, was essentially showcasing Chinese diplomacy at its best, because after Beijing brokered the historic Iran-Saudi Arabia rapprochement in March 2023, at BRICS, both Middle Eastern powers together with UAE, Ethiopia, Egypt and Argentina, were welcomed into what is now the BRICS+, putting the largest producers and consumers of oil on one table.



At the G20 Summit in Delhi, which was more about symbolism as a two-in-one attempt by Prime Minister Modi to make India the West's bridge to the Global South.



The fundamental difference between G20 and BRICS+ is that the G20 remains an extension of the G7 with strong geopolitical overtones.



Conversely, BRICS+, spearheaded by China, is clear on its geopolitical and geo-economic vision and will to play an active role in a world where the Global South is the pivot. Hence, deepening interaction in local currencies among BRICS states is on the agenda of the organization.



02



BRICS Economic Cooperation: Contribution to the Eurasian Economy

Promoting Regional Economic Growth

BRICS countries have seen rapid economic growth

01

Since the inception of BRICS, member countries have contributed over 50% to global economic growth. Developing countries, with BRICS countries at the core, have accounted for over 70% of global economic growth, outpacing the global average, and emerged as a key driver of global economic growth.

BRICS countries have fostered close trade relations

02

Trade volume between BRICS countries, as well as its share in global trade, has continued to rise, which has facilitated regional trade integration.

BRICS countries offer tremendous investment potential

03

BRICS countries are attracting more foreign investment and expanding their investments across the globe. Mutual investment has emerged as a key growth driver.

BRICS countries drive multilateral cooperation

04

Through multilateral mechanisms such as the BRICS Summit, BRICS countries have enhanced their policy coordination, jointly tackled global challenges, and promoted regional economic stability and development.

Advancing Trade and Investment Facilitation

1. BRICS countries have recorded sustained economic growth

BRICS countries have maintained growth rates above the global average. China's GDP growth rate hit 6.1% in 2022, accounting for more than 30% of the global growth.

2. BRICS countries demonstrate enormous trade potential

The BRICS trade volume has kept growing each year. Trade between China and Russia, for example, reached \$357.9 billion in 2022, up 29.3% year on year.

3. BRICS countries have consistently improved their investment environments

BRICS countries have streamlined foreign investment approval processes and provided tax incentives. For instance, in recent years, Brazil has cut its corporate income tax to attract foreign investment.

4. BRICS countries promote global economic growth

BRICS countries, by strengthening cooperation, have collectively advanced global economic growth. For example, the New Development Bank has been offering low-cost loans to member states.





03



BRICS Cooperation: Present Challenges

Unbalanced Economic Development

Rapid economic growth of BRICS countries

BRICS countries have sustained growth rates above the global average in recent years. China has maintained GDP growth rates of over 6%, and significant growth has also been observed in India and Brazil.

01

Economic disparities among BRICS countries

Significant economic disparities exist within BRICS countries. China's economy, for instance, is significantly larger than other members, while economies like South Africa are relatively smaller and less developed.

02

Interference from Geopolitical Risks

BRICS countries have promoted economic growth in Eurasia

- The BRICS cooperation mechanism has furthered economic ties and fostered growth in Eurasia. For example, in 2022, the BRICS trade volume accounted for 23.9% of the global total, making BRICS a key player in the world economy.

Geopolitical risks are affecting BRICS cooperation

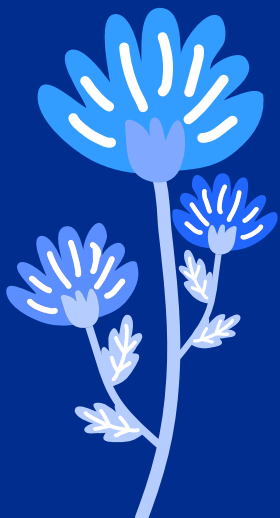
- Geopolitical risks such as border disputes and security threats can disrupt stable BRICS cooperation. For instance, the border disputes between certain two countries have repeatedly hindered progress in BRICS cooperation.



04



BRICS Cooperation: Future Development



Strengthening Financial Cooperation

Financial cooperation among BRICS countries continues to deepen

BRICS countries have established mechanisms including the New Development Bank and BRICS Contingent Reserve Arrangement to strengthen cooperation and build mutual trust in the financial sector.



BRICS economies are growing rapidly

BRICS countries have maintained growth rates above the global average, as they become a driver of global economic growth.

BRICS countries are expanding their trade potential

As the BRICS trade volume grows larger each year, member countries have optimized their trade structure, showcasing immense potential for trade and collaboration.

Seeking Cooperation in Sci-Tech Innovation

BRICS countries showcase enormous potential for sci-tech cooperation

BRICS countries, equipped with abundant sci-tech resources and talent reserves, provide ample space for collaboration in science and technology, allowing them to jointly advance sci-tech innovation.

BRICS sci-tech cooperation facilitates economic cooperation in Eurasia

BRICS countries can strengthen economic ties in Eurasia and facilitate regional economic integration through sci-tech cooperation.



International sci-tech competitiveness of BRICS countries

BRICS countries have recorded outstanding performance in sci-tech innovation: their exports of high-tech products have reached nearly \$6 trillion, accounting for around 28% of the world total; 590,000 scientific papers were published by BRICS countries, roughly 27% of the global academic output.

BRICS sci-tech cooperation has yielded fruitful results

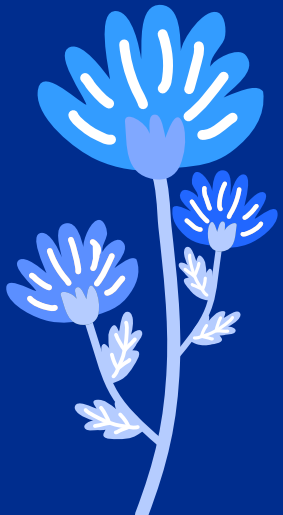
Joint sci-tech projects among BRICS countries in fields including 5G and AI are on the rise, driving technological progress and industrial upgrading.



05



BRICS Cooperation: Global Significance





Providing New Drivers of Global Economic Growth

1. BRICS economies are growing rapidly

The GDP growth rates of BRICS economies consistently outpace the global average. For instance, both China and India have recorded annual growth rates above 6%, making them vital drivers of global economic growth.

2. BRICS countries boast enormous trade potential

The BRICS trade volume has kept growing. In 2022, China's trade with BRICS countries exceeded \$11 trillion, accounting for nearly a third of China's total foreign trade volume.

3. BRICS countries are deepening investment cooperation

BRICS countries continue to launch new investment projects, such as China's investments in Russia and Brazil, injecting fresh impetus into local economic development.

4. BRICS countries are promoting global governance

BRICS countries, through platforms like the BRICS Summit, call for the reform of the global governance system, as they strive to enhance the representation of emerging markets and developing countries, giving them a greater say.



Driving Reform and Improvement of the Global Governance System

1. BRICS economies are growing rapidly

The combined GDP of BRICS countries as a proportion of the global GDP has grown steadily over recent years. In 2022, BRICS countries accounted for 23.9% of the global GDP, demonstrating their potential as a new growth engine.

2. BRICS countries drive global governance reform

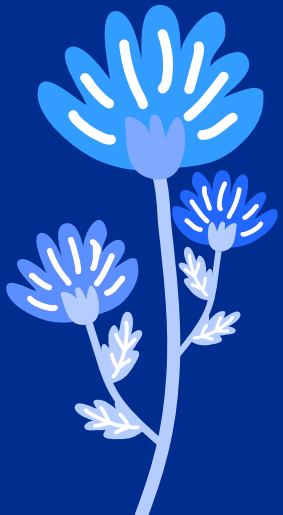
Through mechanisms like meetings of BRICS leaders, BRICS countries have proposed global development initiatives, providing fresh momentum for the global governance system.



06



BRICS Cooperation: Summary



Prof. Yuhua WU (Werner)

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Current Roles & Responsibilities:

Doctorate of Business Administration, Master of Economics (Dipl. Kfm.), Senior Economist, Professor, Researcher
Executive President of Shanghai Zhangjiang High-tech Park Development Co., Ltd. & the Yangtze River Delta Sci-tech City
Director of Executive Committee of Foreign Invested Companies (ECFIC) of China Association of Enterprises with Foreign Investment (CAEFI)
Standing Member of Shanghai Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and Sector Convener
Founder and Chairman of the Council of the Artificial Intelligence Research Institute at Donghua University
Global Vice Chairman of the Federation of German-Chinese Alliance (Bundesverband Deutsch-Chinesische Allianz, BDCA)

Past Roles & Responsibilities:

Chief Representative and General Manager for European region, Director of Investment and Consulting Management, Planning & Finance, China Baowu Steel Group
VP of BD Asia-Pacific at Siemens AG, Senior Vice President of China, Chief Export Control Officer, President of Siemens Real Estate Investment, CFO BU Intelligent Traffic Management Systems at Siemens Ltd., China
Regional Director at ALSTOM (China) Investment Co., Ltd. General Manager of Alstom Technical Services Great China.

Prof. WU's areas of expertise include science, technology, economics, law and multi-languages built upon his 16 years' living and working experience in Europe. He has been working with the largest central government-owned company, multinational companies, private companies and high-tech zones with successful track records in a wide array of industrial fields, such as iron and steel, energy, transport, health care, design-construction-operation of various industrial/high-tech parks. Prof. WU has held many key leadership positions, including strategic planning & corporate development, marketing, government & stakeholder affairs, sales & technical services, product and project business, investment & financing, R&D, M&A, IPR and global shared services (finance, tax, legal, compliance, real estate). These laid a solid foundation for him to be a successful international business leader in different companies, functions and political and cultural environment, especially between China and Germany.

Prof. WU is the winner of the first prize in China's National Competition in German and the second prize of scientific and technological Progress Shanghai. In recognition of his outstanding contributions, he has been awarded a series of honors by China Baowu Steel Group, Siemens Group, Chinese central government and local governments.



Thanks