

# The seven dwarfs of growth

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# Tiny growth in 2016

World GDP growth to remain below 3% until 2017. No marked pick-up in advanced economies (growth stable at +2.0%) while emerging markets will bottom-out (+3.8%).

## GDP growth, %

	Weights*	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Global GDP growth</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>World trade growth</b>		<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>
United States	22	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2
Brazil	3	0.2	-3.7	-2.4	1.2
United Kingdom	4	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.9
<b>Eurozone</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Germany	5	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8
France	4	0.2	1.1	1.4	1.6
Italy	3	-0.4	0.7	1.1	1.2
Spain	2	1.4	3.1	2.6	2.1
<b>Central and Eastern Europe</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Russia	3	0.6	-3.7	-0.5	1.0
Turkey	1	2.9	3.6	3.3	3.5
<b>Asia</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>
China	13	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.4
Japan	7	-0.1	0.8	1.3	0.8
India	2	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.8
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Saudi Arabia	1	3.5	3.0	2.0	3.5
<b>Africa</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>
South Africa	0	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0

**The U.S. and the U.K. towards the end of the recovery cycle**

**Europe is clawing their way back into growth**

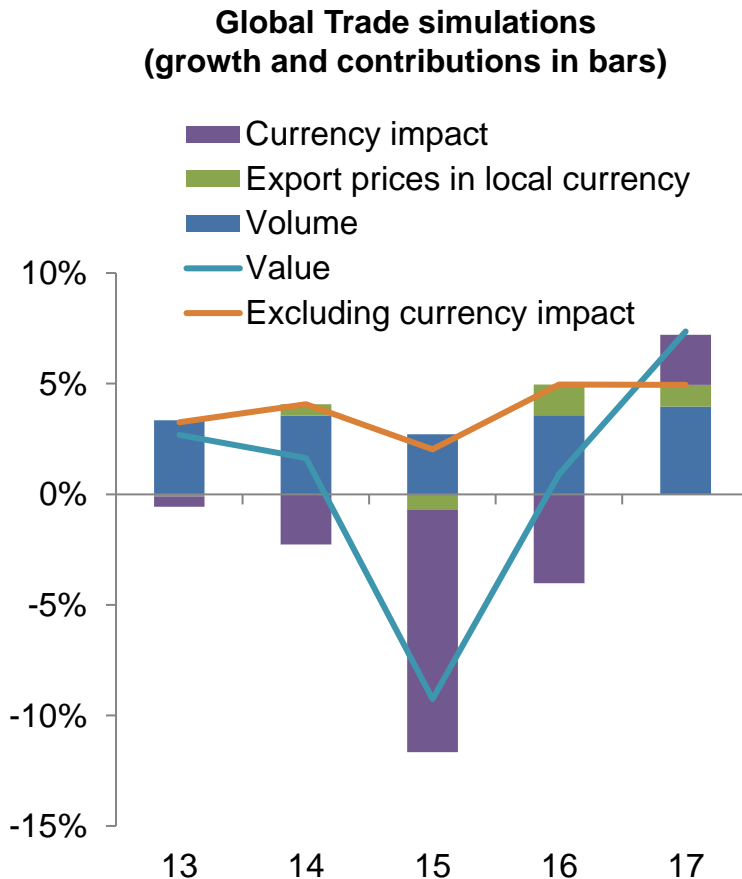
**Selectivity will be key in China**

**Emerging markets: High volatility to prevail, but the worse is behind US**

\* Weights in global GDP at market price, 2014

# Dwarf #1: **Sleepy** trade to open one eye in 2016

Global trade to improve but at slow pace in 2016 and 2017. Price effect to remain a drag reflecting the end of cheap dollar and downward pressures on demand.



## Reshoring

- **Bottlenecks** associated with extreme events, disappearance of the comparative advantages of low-cost countries.
- **China**, from processing center to value-creator. In 25 years, China became the largest bazar economy (USD1tn).

## Service- or domestic- ization?

- Mega adjustment toward domestic demand: **services**, less trade- (and investment-) dependent.

## Potential for rebound

- **Technology** is improving the ability of SMEs to participate in international trade.
- **Trade in services** could grow faster if barriers are lifted.
- Addressing global trade **financing** needs.

# Dwarf #2: Grumpy emerging markets

Emerging markets are not equally exposed to current external headwinds. Likewise, their initial domestic conditions are not always supportive.

## #1 Adverse external environment

- Tightening external financial conditions (start of the Fed monetary tightening cycle)
- Currency depreciation and volatility
- Persistent low (and volatile) commodity prices
- Chinese slowdown

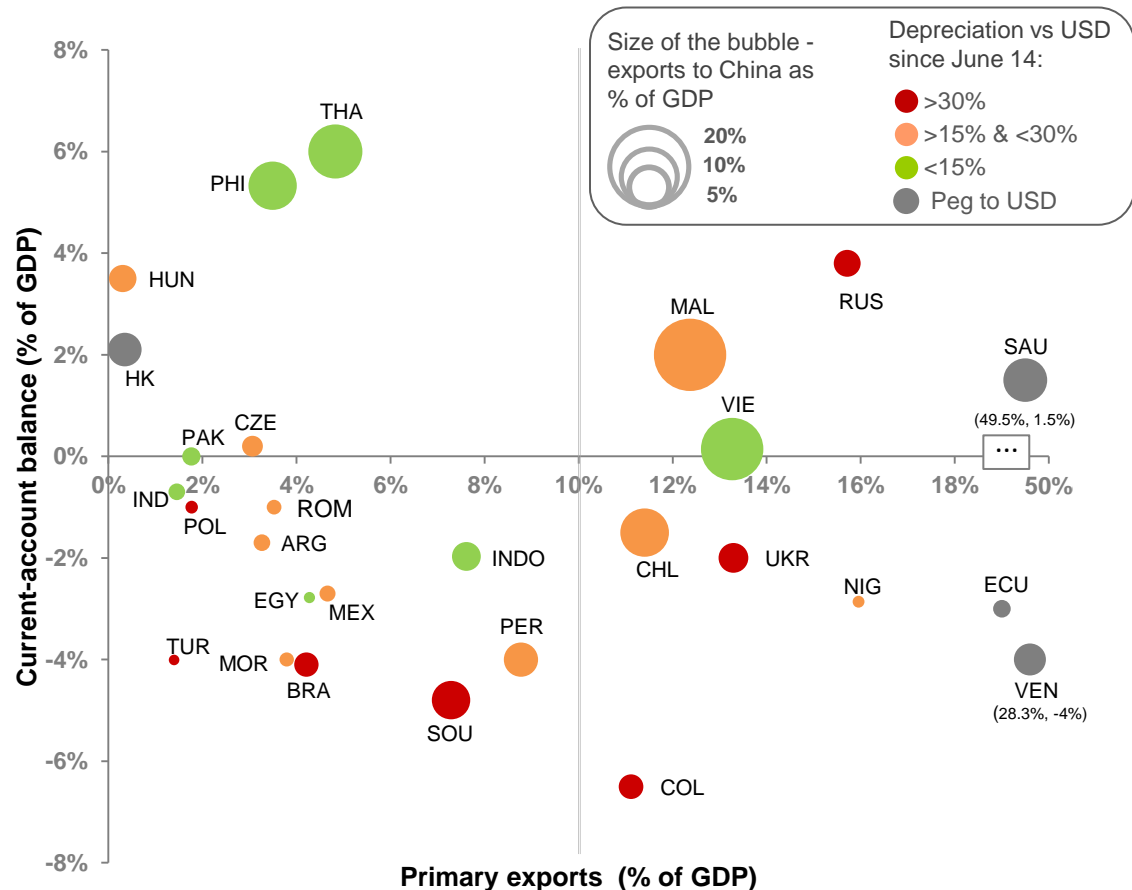
## #2 Internal challenges

- Inflationary pressures in some countries
- Domestic demand slowdown (consumption and private investment)
- No leeway for additional public support

## #3 Political and social tensions

- Political calendar and key elections
- Intensifying social tensions

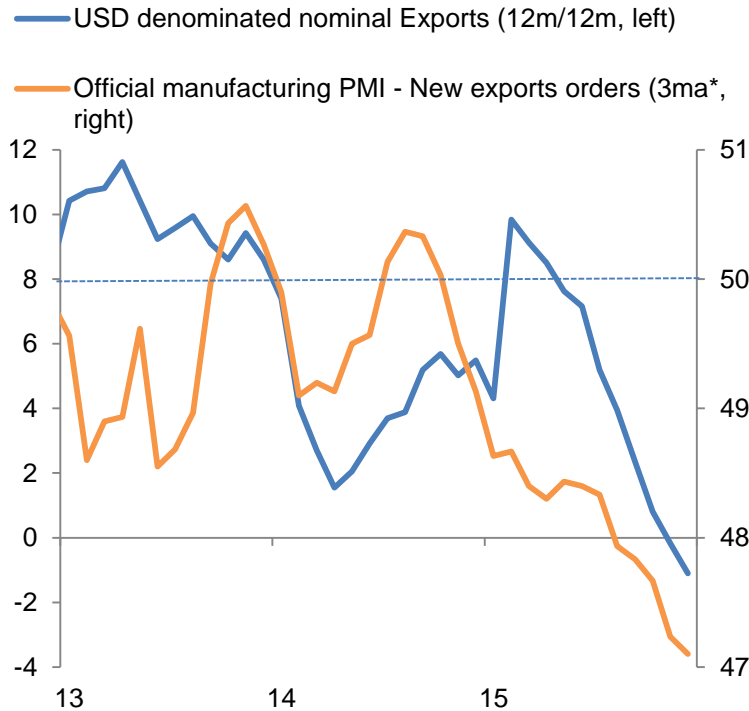
## Emerging Markets exposure to China, Commodities and Fed



# China - Downside #1: The exports boost is missing

Exports and new exports orders continue to show signs of weaknesses

**Exports indicators**

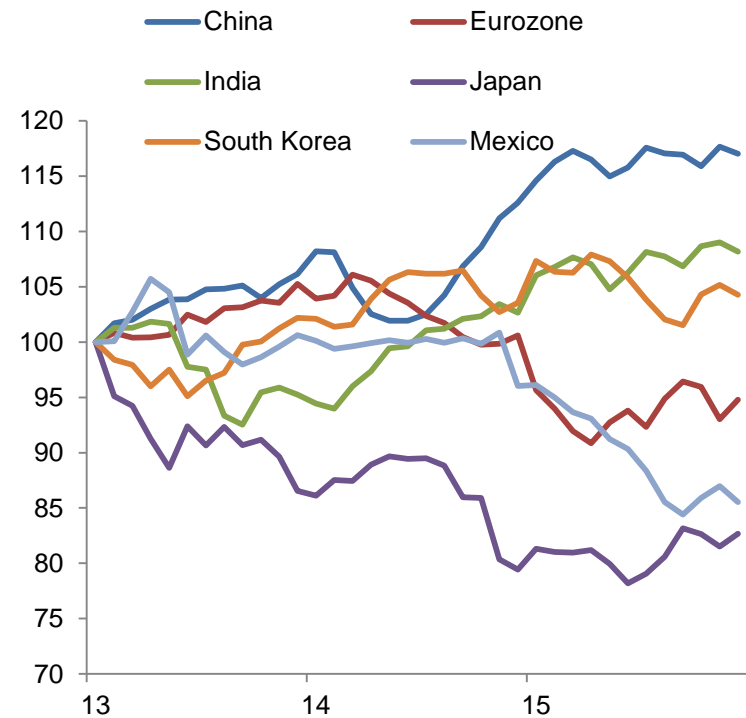


\*3ma refers to 3 months rolling average

Sources: IHS, Euler Hermes

Deteriorated price competitiveness is acting as a drag

**Real effective exchange rate (100 = Jan 2013)**



Sources: IHS, BIS, Euler Hermes

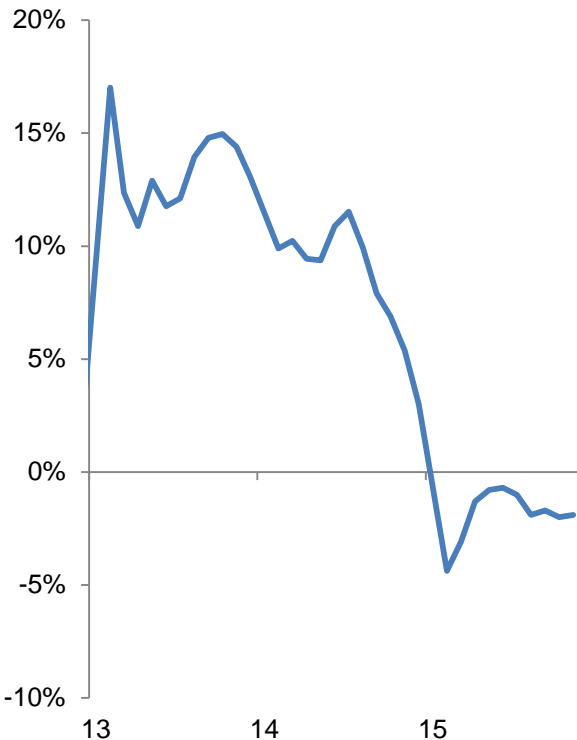
# China - Downside #2: Private investment growth is weak as companies are faced with structural constraints

Constraint 1: lower corporate profits in the industry

Constraint 2: high corporate debt

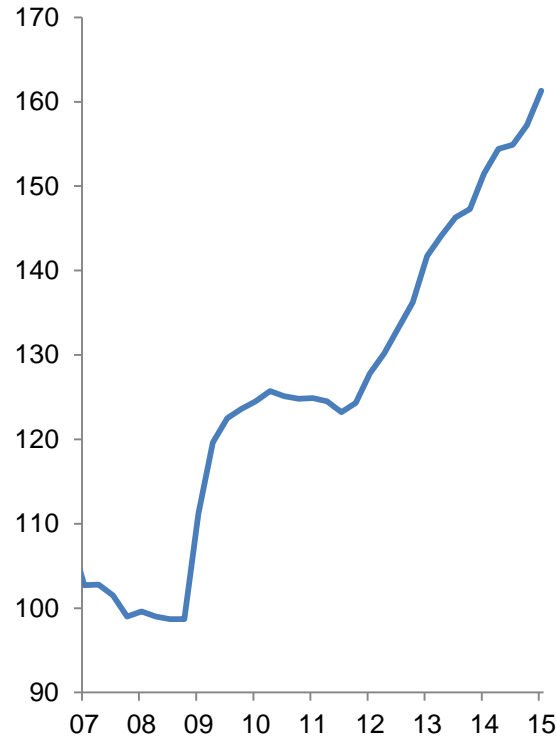
Constraint 3: deflationary pressures as overcapacity reduction is still underway

**Industrial profit for largest companies (YTD, y/y)**



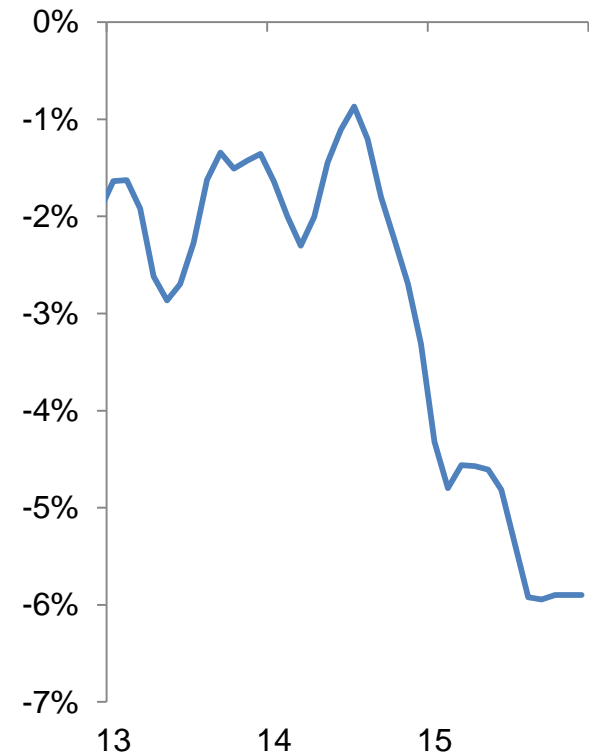
Sources: IHS, Euler Hermes

**Non financial corporate debt (% GDP)**



Sources: BIS, Euler Hermes

**PPI (y/y)**

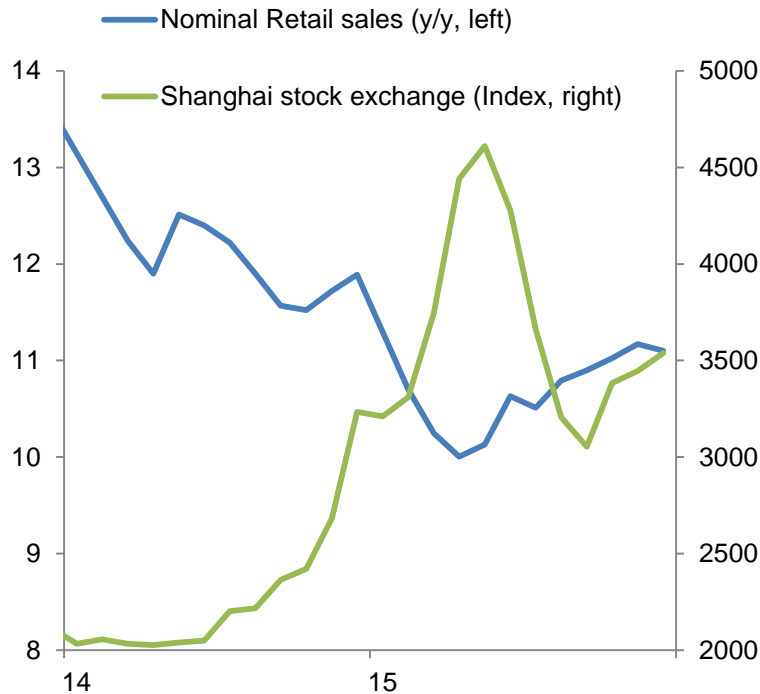


Sources: IHS, Euler Hermes

# China - Upside #1: Private consumption and services continue to show resilience

## Private consumption shows resilience despite market correction

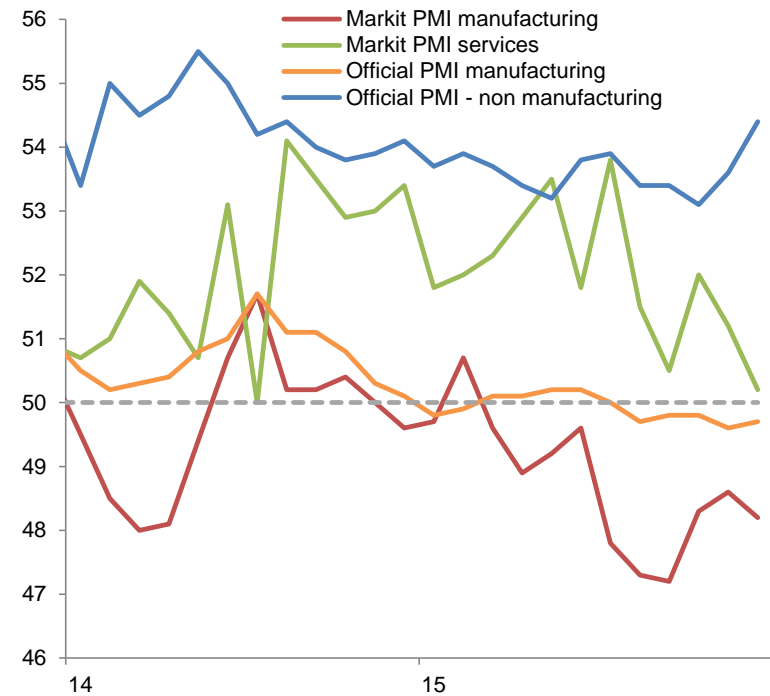
**Retail sales and stock markets**



Sources: IHS, Euler Hermes

## Services still continue to drive growth

**Purchasing Managers Index**

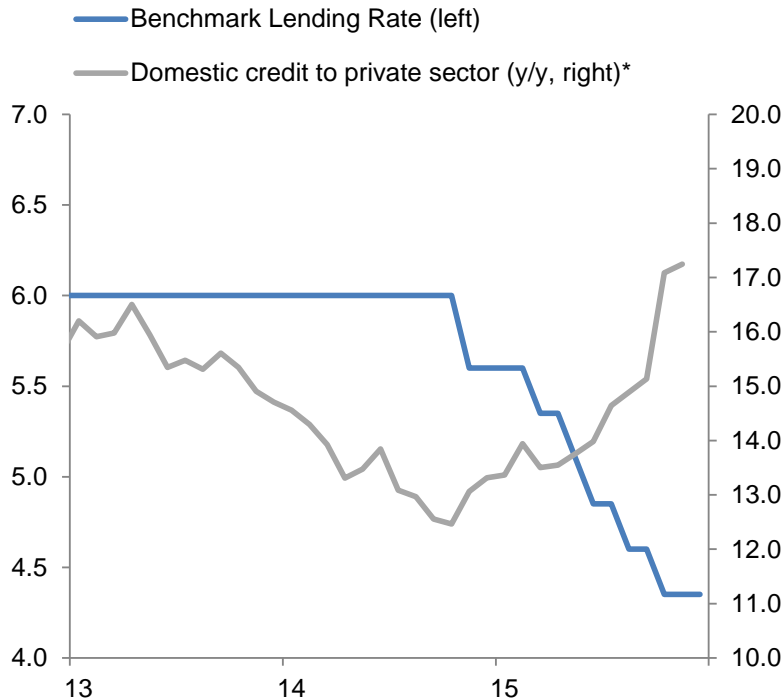


Sources: IHS, Euler Hermes

# China - Upside #2: Policy mix is getting more aggressive to support growth

Monetary policy eased significantly, credit growth is picking up speed, but more action is needed

## Monetary policy indicators



\*Claims on private sector, Banking survey

Sources: IMF, Euler Hermes

Fiscal support is accelerating with a pick up in infrastructure related expenditures and targeted public spending

## Government expenditures and main items growth

	Y/Y				
	2014	06-2015	09-2015	10-2015	11-2015
Total	8.2%	14%	27%	36%	26%
General public services	8.0%	-5%	-10%	26%	11%
Education	4.1%	20%	21%	17%	28%
Science and Technology	3.4%	32%	43%	20%	49%
Social Security and Employment	9.8%	33%	28%	12%	25%
Medical Treatment and Health	9.8%	25%	24%	27%	35%
Environment Protection	2.6%	-3%	64%	74%	42%
Urban and Rural Community Affairs	15.4%	32%	89%	53%	84%
Affairs of Agriculture, Forest and Irrigation	4.9%	16%	32%	40%	20%
Transportation	10.9%	19%	25%	44%	-3%

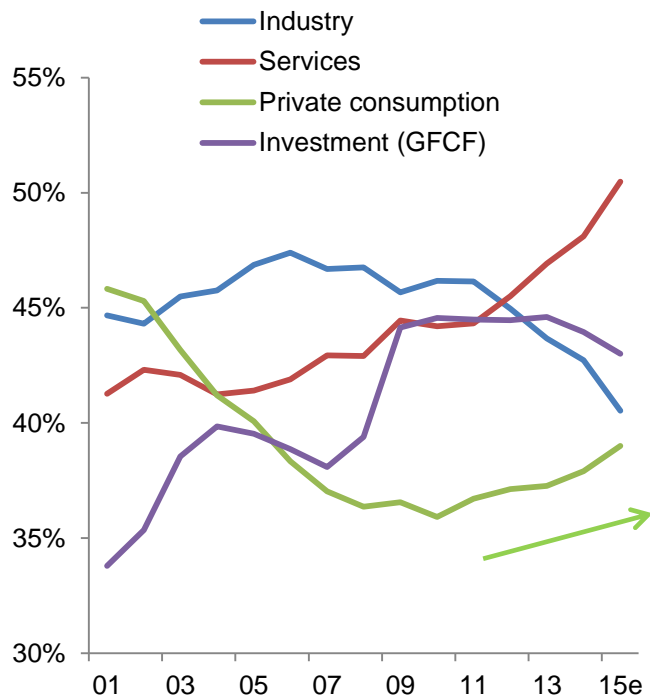
Sources: IHS, Euler Hermes



# China - Upside #3: “Move to quality growth process” is gaining traction gradually

## Item #1: The economic rebalancing is improving

**GDP components (% of GDP)**



Sources: IHS, Euler Hermes

## Item #2: The country is making significant improvement on financial liberalization

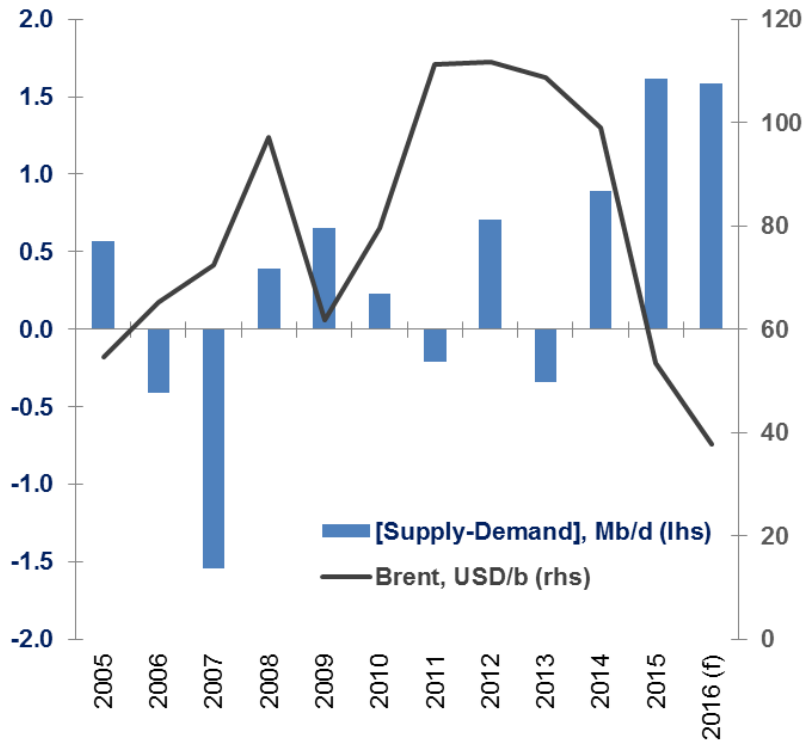
<b>April</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IMF announces that RMB on path to inclusion in SDR basket</li> <li>Mainland Chinese buying of Hong Kong share via Shanghai- Hong Kong stock connect reaches daily quota for first time</li> </ul>
<b>May</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit insurance scheme goes live. The insurance system will guarantee deposits of up to 500,000 RMB (\$81,000).</li> <li>PBoC cut benchmark lending and deposit rates; the ceiling for deposit rates was raised to 1.5 times the benchmark level (from 1.3)</li> </ul>
<b>July</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chinese State Council announced that China will widen RMB trading band soon</li> </ul>
<b>August</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in exchange rate formation mechanism: the daily opening fixing rate of the RMB is based on the previous trading day's closing</li> <li>PBoC cut benchmark lending and deposit rates; abolition of the cap on deposit rates with maturities over one year</li> <li>Loan to deposit-ratio scrapped (75% before)</li> </ul>
<b>October</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PBoC cut benchmark lending and deposit rates. Removal of the deposit rate ceiling.</li> </ul>
<b>November</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RMB is included in the SDR basket with a share of 10.9%</li> </ul>
<b>December</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction of a new measure of currency development by the PBOC. The RMB will be looked at on a trade-weighted index basis rather than in USD terms.</li> </ul>

Sources: Scotia Bank, various sources, Euler Hermes

# Dwarf #3: (too) Timid prices

Oil supply is not expected to adjust while demand should remain weak: low oil prices for longer

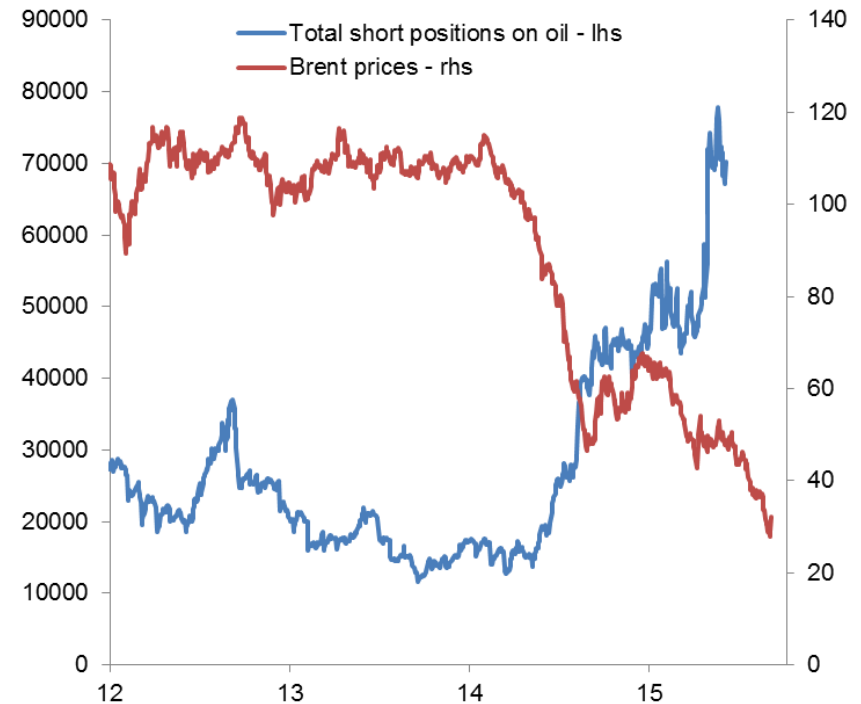
**Oil supply vs. Brent prices**



Sources: IHS, Euler Hermes

Speculation brings a lot of noise in fixing oil prices

**Total oil short positions vs. Brent prices**

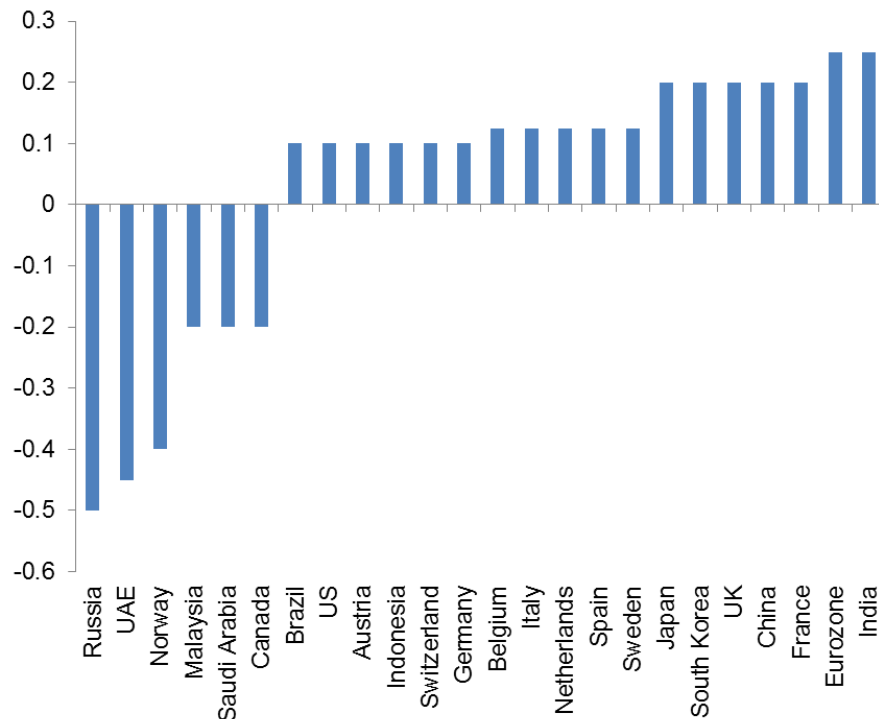


Sources: IMF, Euler Hermes

# Dwarf #3: (too) Timid prices – *Impact on countries*

Exporters start having limited buffers but importers continue to benefit. Impact between [-0.5;0.3] GDP points for –USD10/bbl

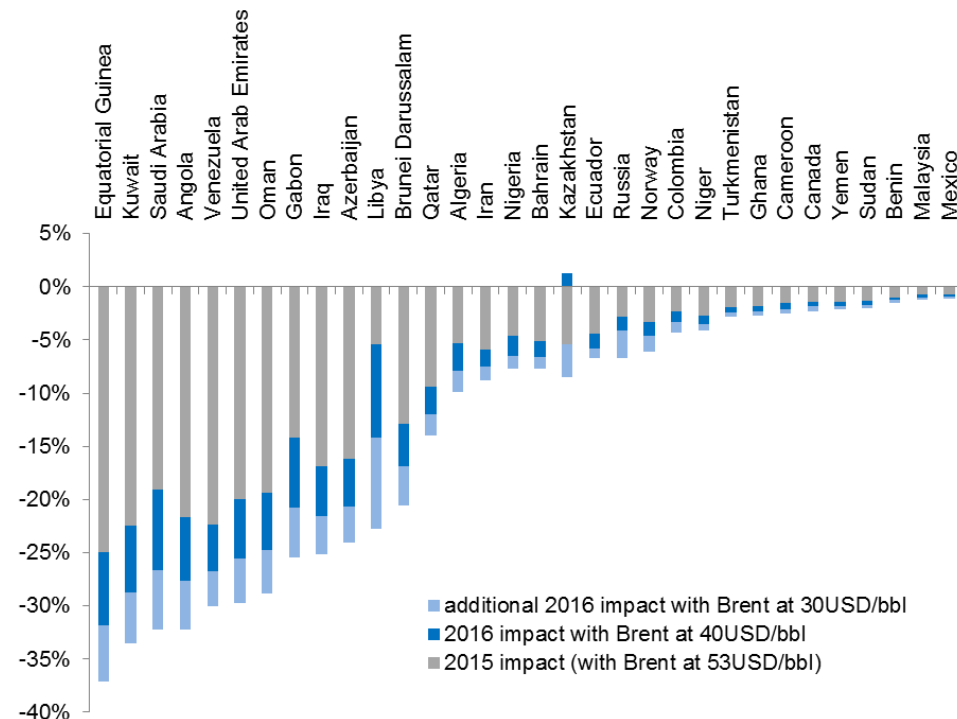
**Impact on GDP growth after 1 year from a permanent USD10 decline in oil prices (full pass-through)**



Sources: IMF, Euler Hermes

TOP 10 most vulnerable: Equatorial Guinea, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Angola, Venezuela, UAE, Oman, Gabon, Iraq and Azerbaijan

**Impact on current account balance (% of GDP)**

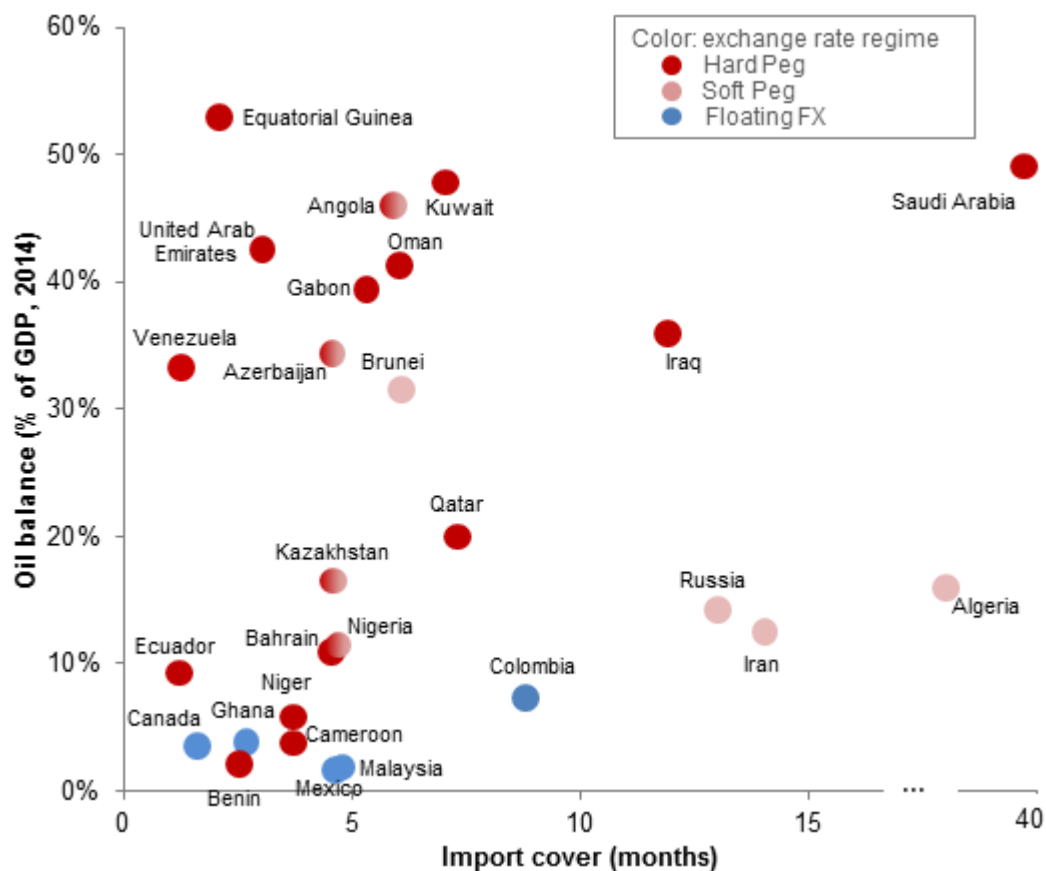


Sources: IHS Global Insight, Euler Hermes

# Dwarf #3: (too) **Timid** prices – *Who is really at risk?*

Who has the buffers to resist in the medium term? The most vulnerable appear to be **Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Angola, Oman and Venezuela. Kuwait and United Arab Emirates** have strong financing positions (Sovereign Wealth Fund).

**Import cover (in months of FX reserves) vs. oil balance (% of GDP)**

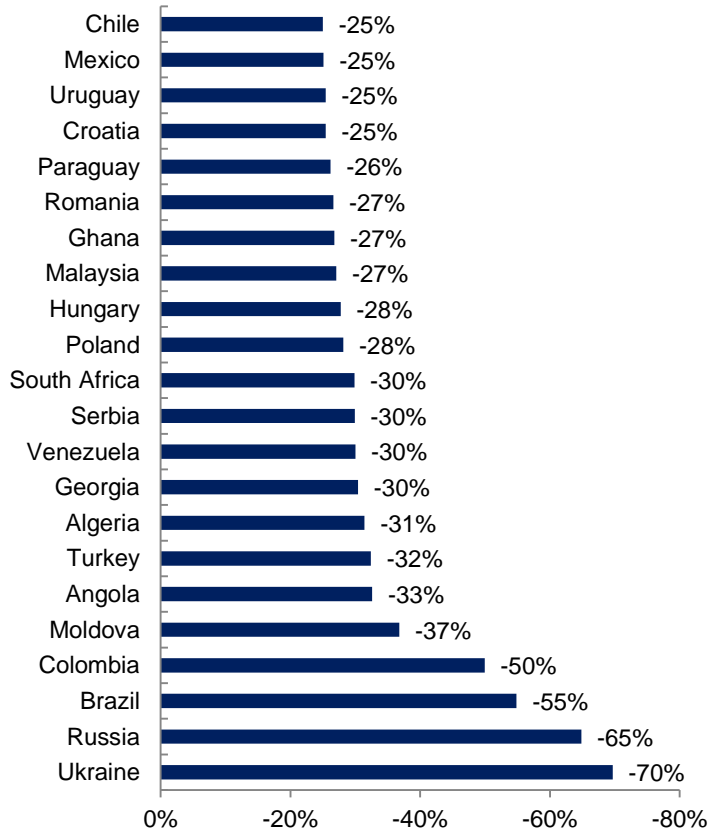


# Dwarf #4: Sneezing financial markets

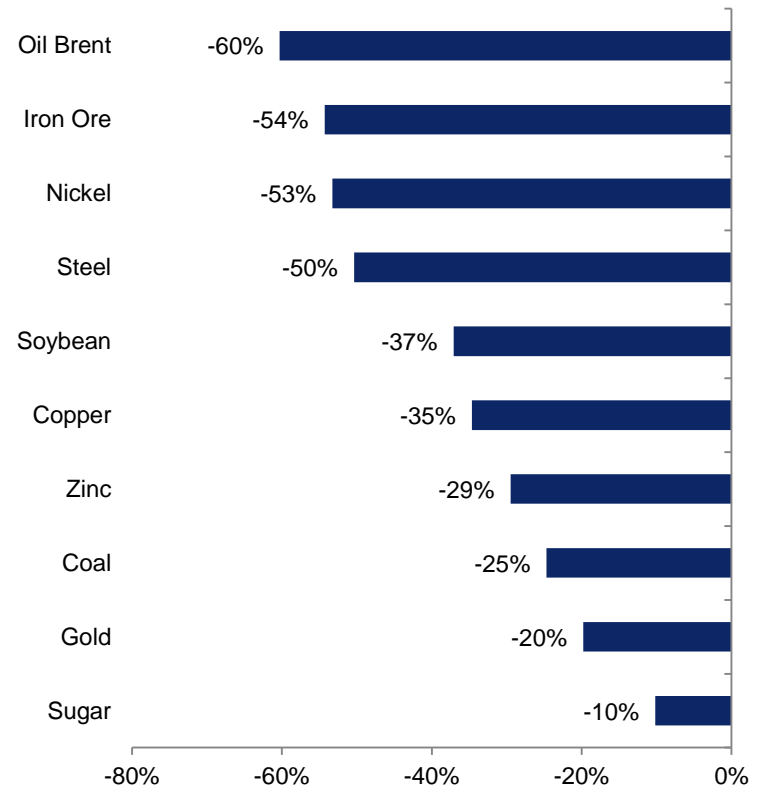
Currency depreciations have been dramatic but are expected to moderate in 2016

The fall in commodity prices is not over yet: consumption for Capex commodities will continue to adjust downwards

**Top depreciation against the USD for big emerging markets (% from June 2014)**



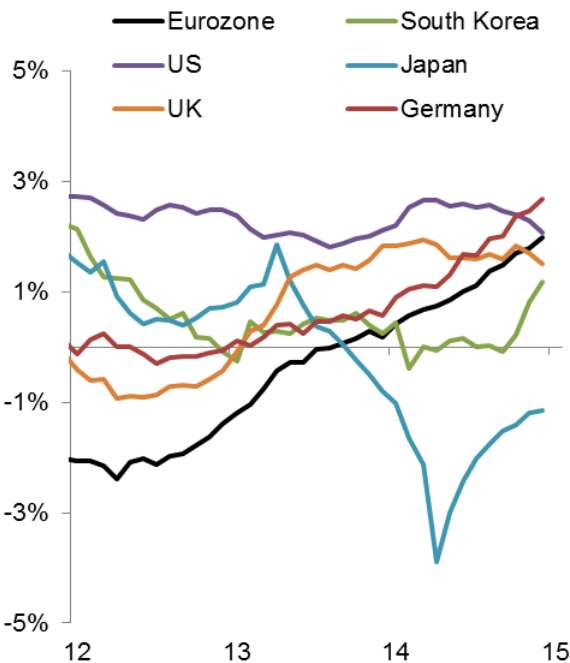
**Commodity prices, variation since June 2014**



# Dwarf #5: Happy consumer will not save the world

A visible consumption boost, especially in Europe

Retail sales (volume), 12M/12M



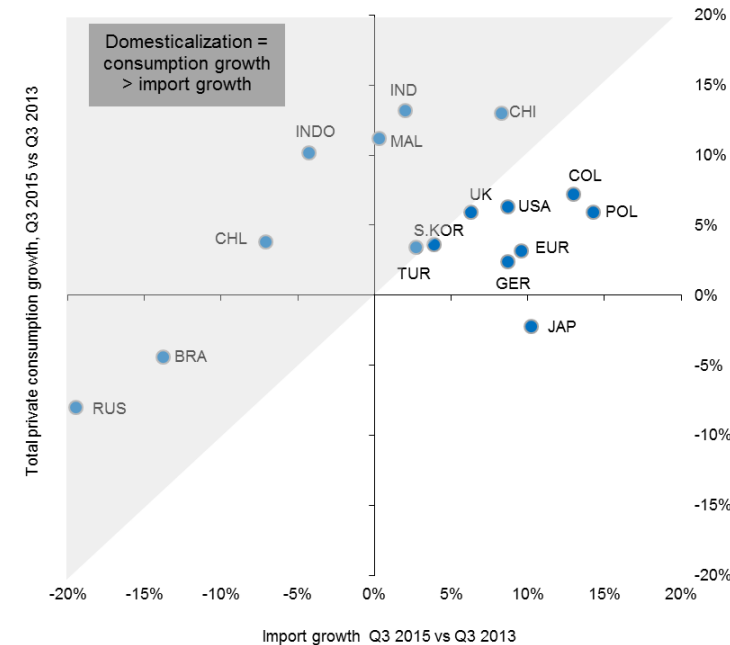
Inflation will slightly pick-up causing disposable income to slow down

Consumer prices (y/y, %)

	2014	2015e	2016f	2017f
<b>Eurozone</b>	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.4
<b>Germany</b>	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.5
<b>China</b>	2.0	1.4	1.8	2.5
<b>Japan</b>	2.7	0.8	0.5	2.0
<b>South Korea</b>	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.5
<b>UK</b>	1.3	0.2	0.9	1.4
<b>US</b>	1.5	0.3	1.7	2.0

Most of the benefits are in domestic sectors (services, construction)

Imports growth vs. consumption since 2013 (real terms)

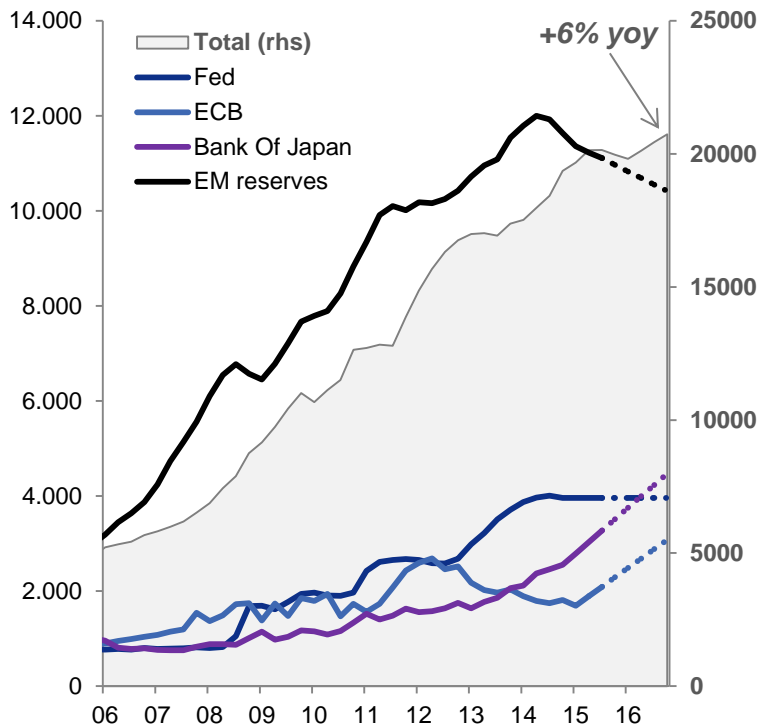


# Dwarf #6: The policy-mix **Doc** is back

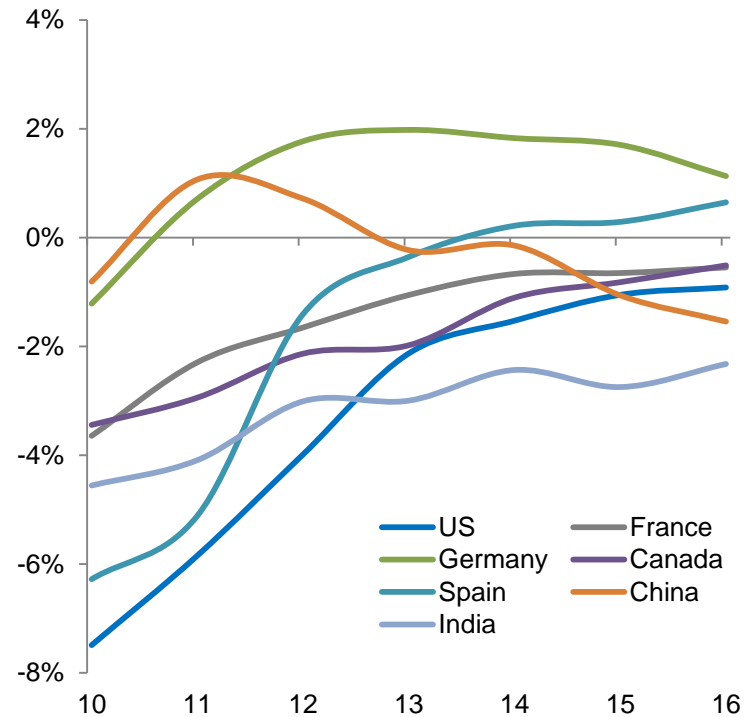
Despite falling emerging reserves, liquidity will remain abundant thanks to asset purchases from the Bank of Japan and ECB

Fiscal consolidation could become less of a concern (in spite of debt overhang) as domestic growth engines are favored

**Monetary base vs. Emerging Markets reserves (USDbn)**



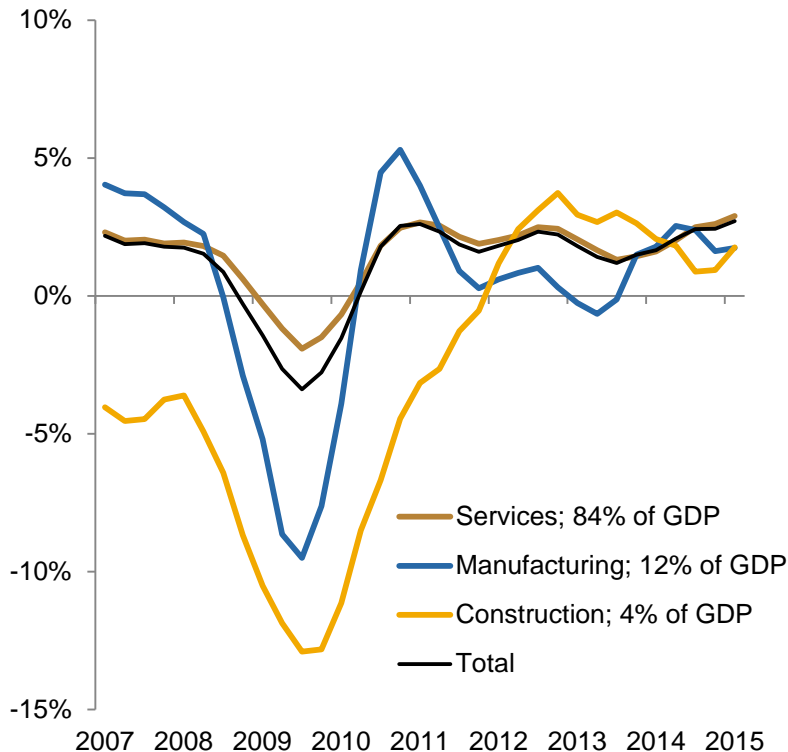
**General government cyclically adjusted primary balance (% GDP)**



# USA: Services, 84% of GDP, are in good shape

Services hold the fort: they are growing at +2.9%, faster than GDP

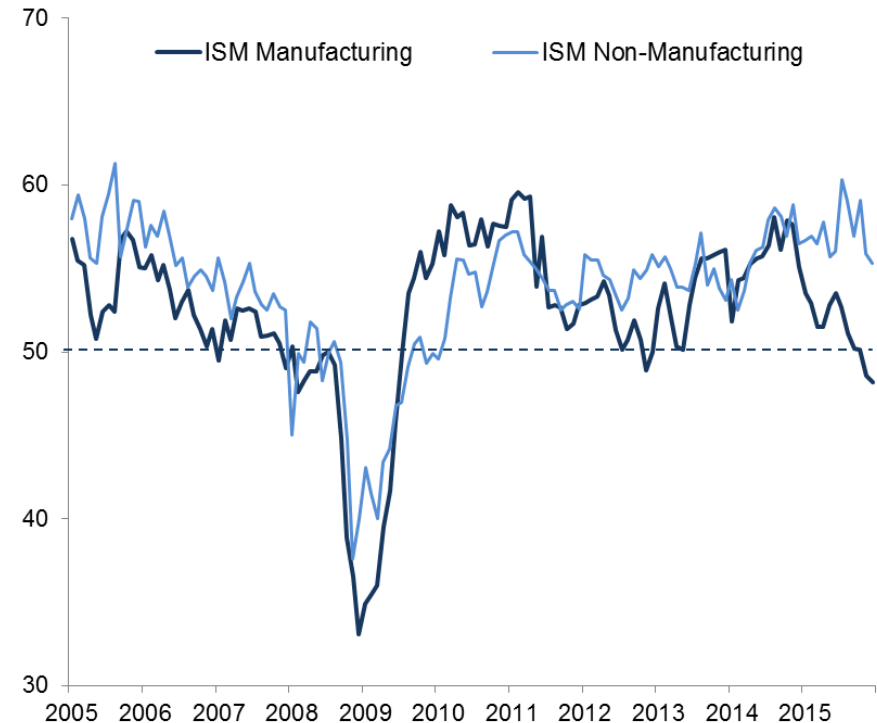
Real gross domestic product by sector, 4Q/4Q



Sources: IHS, BEA, Euler Hermes

ISM indices show a slump in manufacturing but services are strong; 9 of 10 components >50, 12 of 18 industries expanding

ISM Manufacturing and Services Indices



Sources: IHS, ISM, Euler Hermes

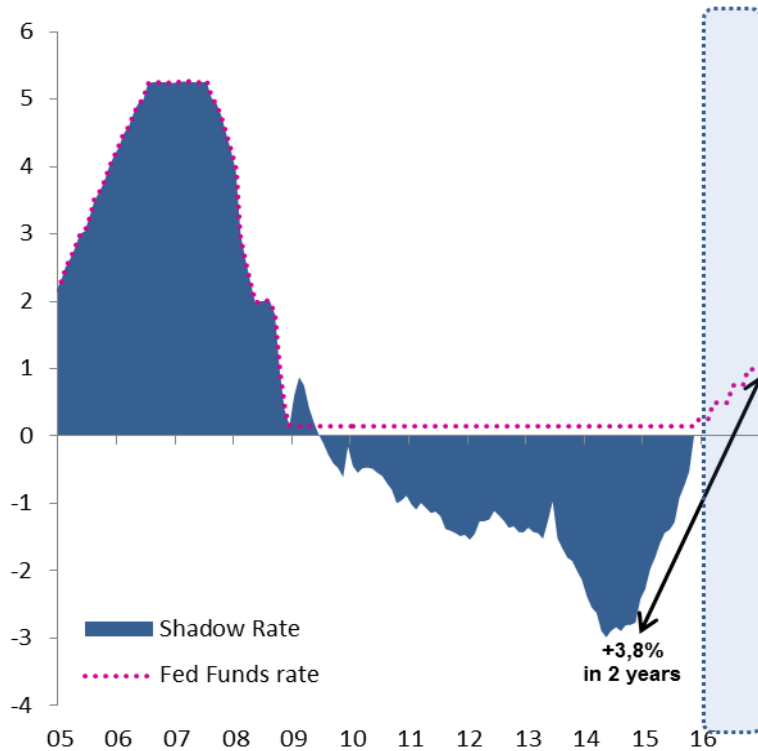


# USA: A sharp tightening in financial conditions bodes ill for businesses

If the Fed were to increase rates to 1% in 2016, it would actually have tightened financial conditions by 3.8% in 2 years

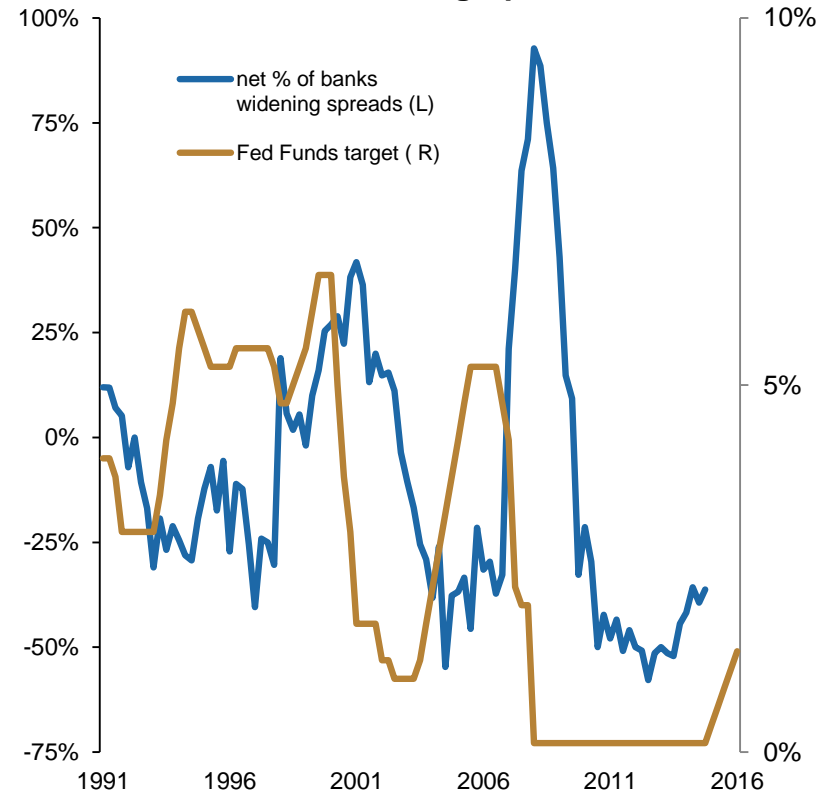
Meanwhile, banks tighten lending conditions, making loans harder to get, and charge higher interest rates

**Fed Funds rate: official vs “shadow”\* rate**



\*) The shadow rate is a virtual rate that equals the Fed fed funds rate when it is positive and is lower than zero otherwise. It allows to assess the stance of monetary policy at the zero-lower bound

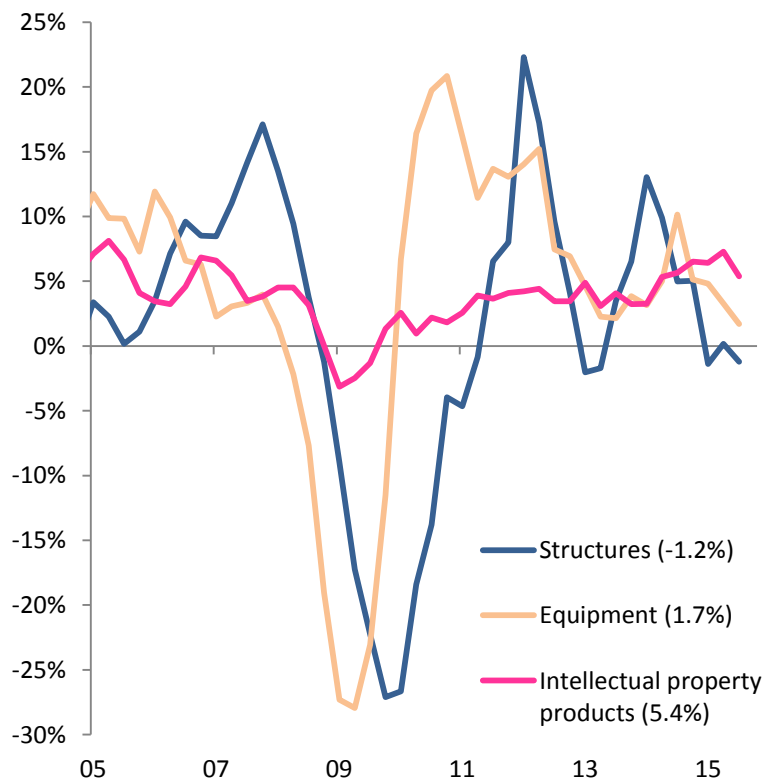
**Federal Reserve Target Interest Rate vs. Net % of Banks Widening Spreads**



# USA: Profitability and investment growth are turning sour

Business investment is slowing down, due to plummeting investment in the *Exploration & Production* sector, but not only...

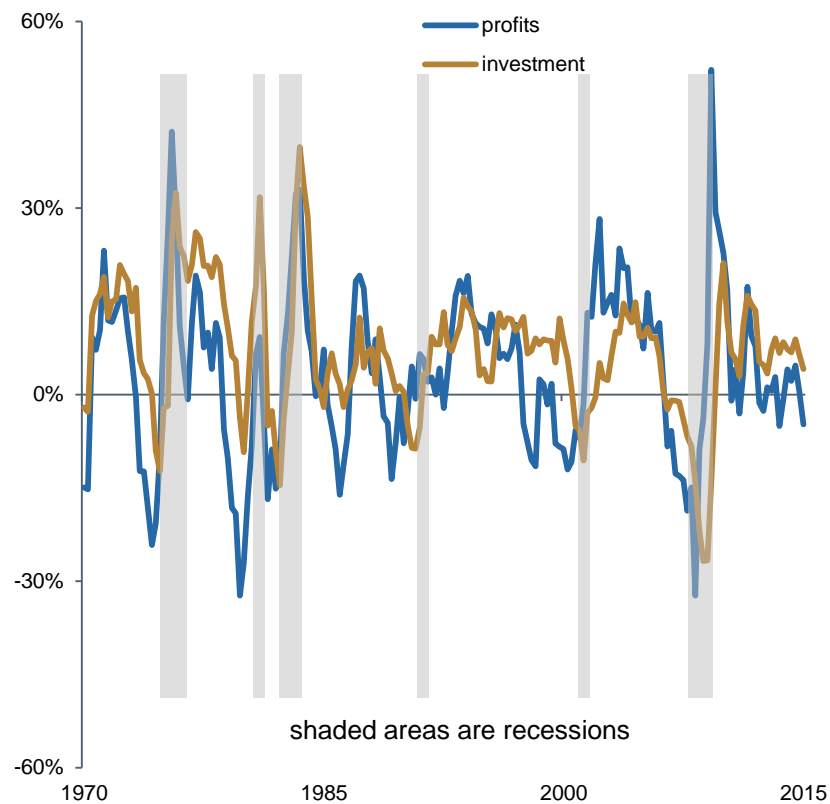
**Real Fixed asset investment in Structures, Equipment and IPP (y/y %)**



Sources: BEA, IHS, Euler Hermes

Profit growth is turning negative (eg., strong dollar, forthcoming pickup in wages, credit spreads), investment will bear the brunt

**Real Corporate Profits and Investment, y/y % growth**



Sources: BEA, IHS, Euler Hermes

# Dwarf #7: Dopey, loose cannons and short-termism

High political and institutional uncertainties going forward

Political or Institutional Crisis      Social Distress



**The UK:** Referendum on the EU membership expected by **2017**.



**Russia:** Extension of sanctions until July 2016



**Venezuela:** on December the 6th, Maduro's regime reported an historical defeat.



**Brazil:** High inflation and increasing unemployment increase social tensions



**GCC:** The collapse in Yemen's government and the current situation in Syria and in Egypt perpetuate the risk of conflicts in this area.



**Turkey:** AKP regained the majority during election last **November**, possible frictions with Russia



**Thailand:** Delayed elections increase political and social tensions

## 2016 Election Calendar



**January:**

- 16<sup>th</sup>, Taiwan (President & Congress);

**February:**

- 26<sup>th</sup>, Iran: Legislative elections

**April:**

- 3<sup>rd</sup>, Ireland (Parliament);
- 10<sup>th</sup>, Peru (President & Parliament)
- 13<sup>th</sup>, South Korea (Parliament)

**May:**

- 9<sup>th</sup>, Philippines (President & Parliament)

**July:**

- 12<sup>th</sup>, Congo (President)

**September:**

- 18<sup>th</sup>, Russia (Parliament)
- TBD, Hong Kong legislative council election

**October:**

- Czech Republic, Lithuania
- Italy: Referendum

**November:**

- 8<sup>th</sup>, U.S. (President, House of Representative & Senate)

**December:**

- 7<sup>th</sup>, Ghana (President & Parliament)

**TBC:**

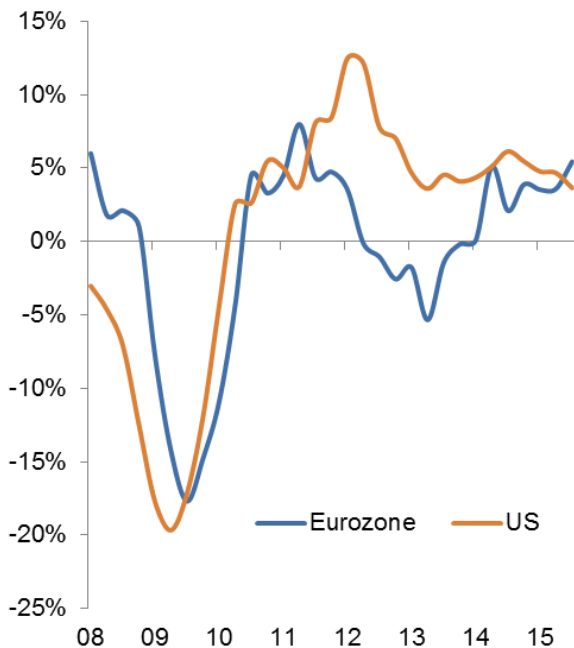
- Thailand (general, by 31 December 2016)

Sources: GTA, Euler Hermes

# Bonus: Snow White is waking up, just like the investment cycle

Corporate investment in Europe is slowly back

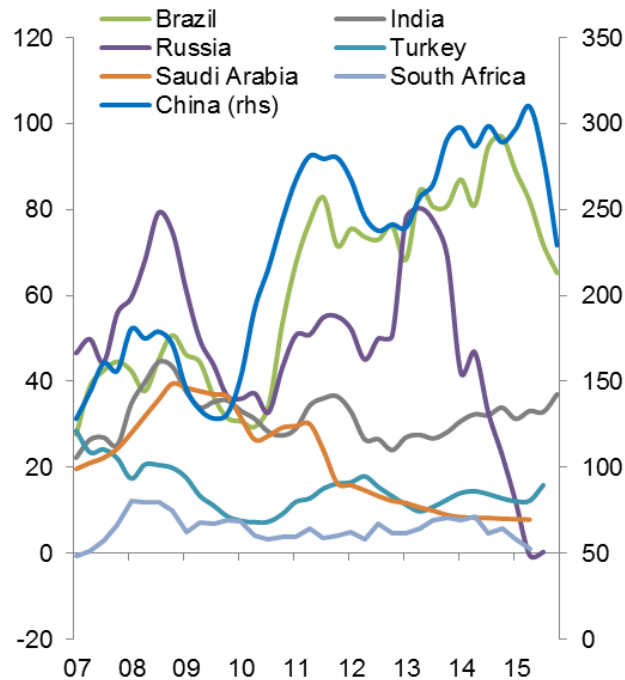
**Real business investment (y/y)**



Sources: IHS, Euler Hermes

Foreign investors remain selective when investing in EM

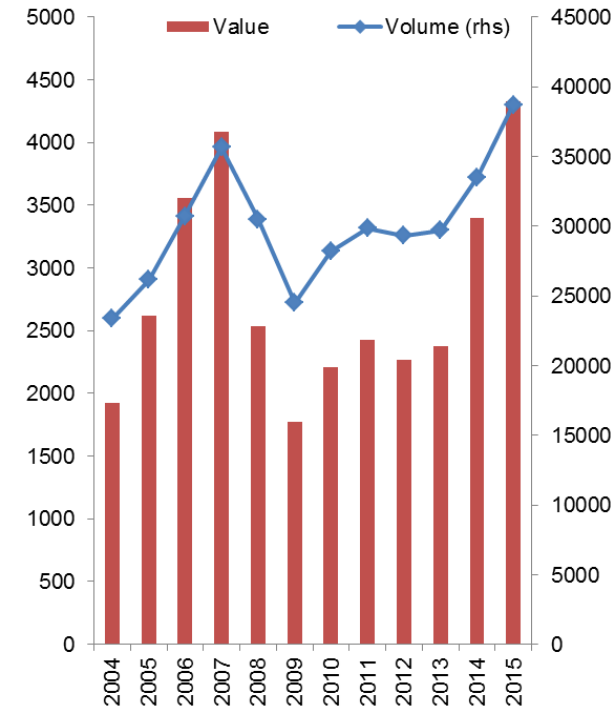
**FDI inflows in selected Emerging Markets (USD bn, annual)**



Sources: IHS, Euler Hermes

After a record 2015, M&A are set to remain elevated this year

**M&A activity**

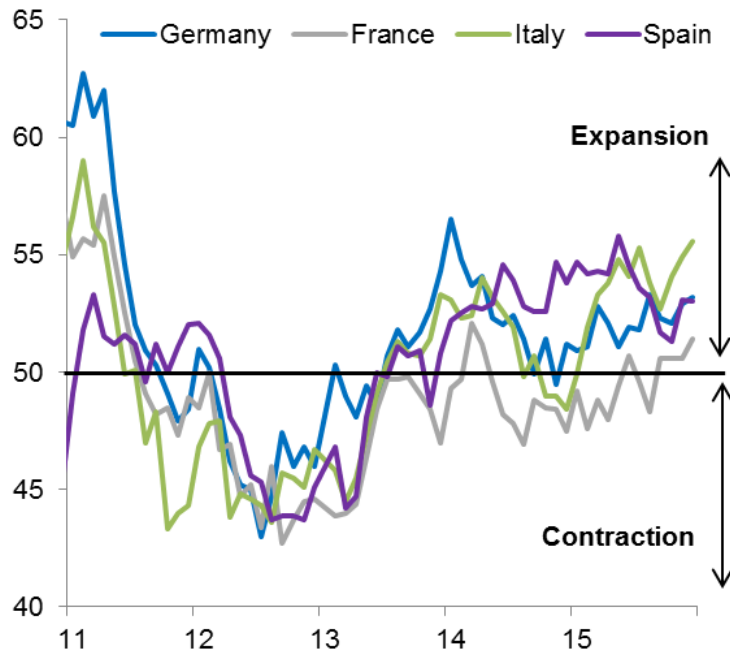


Sources: Bloomberg, Euler Hermes

# Eurozone: Why should corporate investment pick-up in 2016? (1)

First positive signs, business confidence is recovering

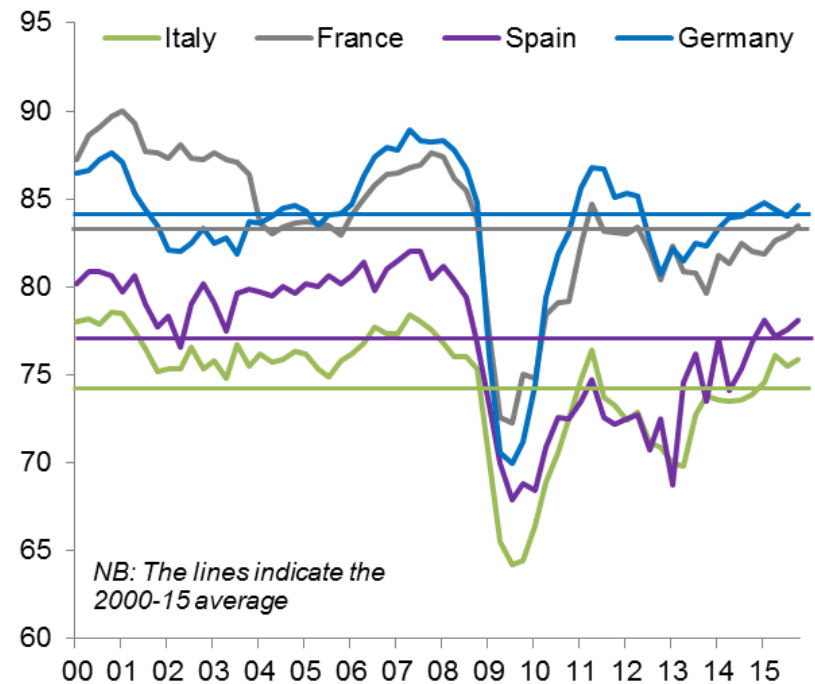
**Manufacturing PMI index**



Sources: Markit, Euler Hermes

Capacity utilization rates stand above LT average

**Capacity utilization rates, %**

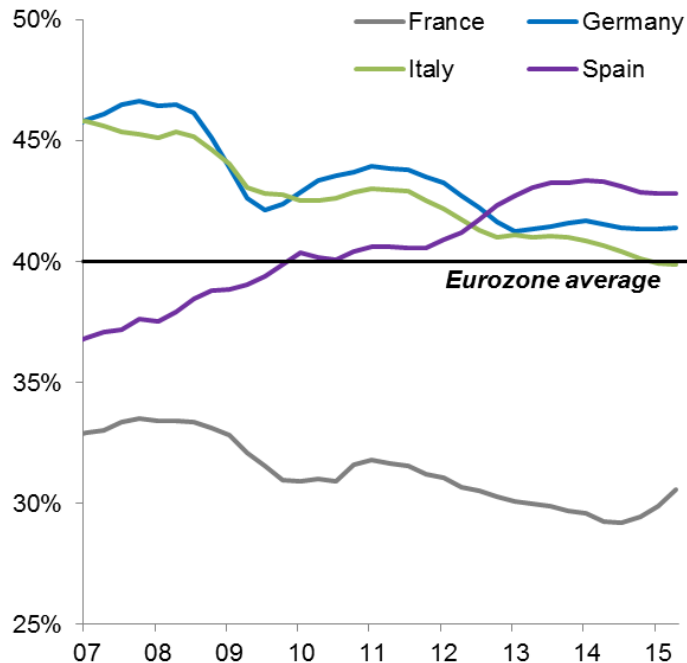


Sources: Eurostat, Euler Hermes

# Eurozone: Why should corporate investment pick-up in 2016? (2)

Firms' profitability starts to benefit from lower oil prices ...

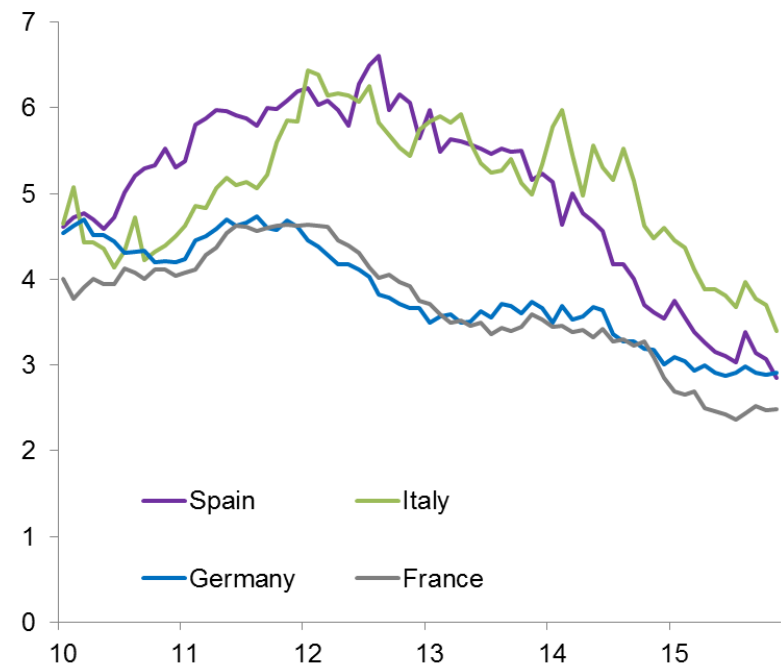
**Non-financial corporations' margins  
(% of value added)**



Sources: Eurostat, Euler Hermes

...and lower financing costs. Further ECB action expected in Q2 2016

**Interest rates on banks' loans to SMEs  
(1 to 5 year maturity, %)**



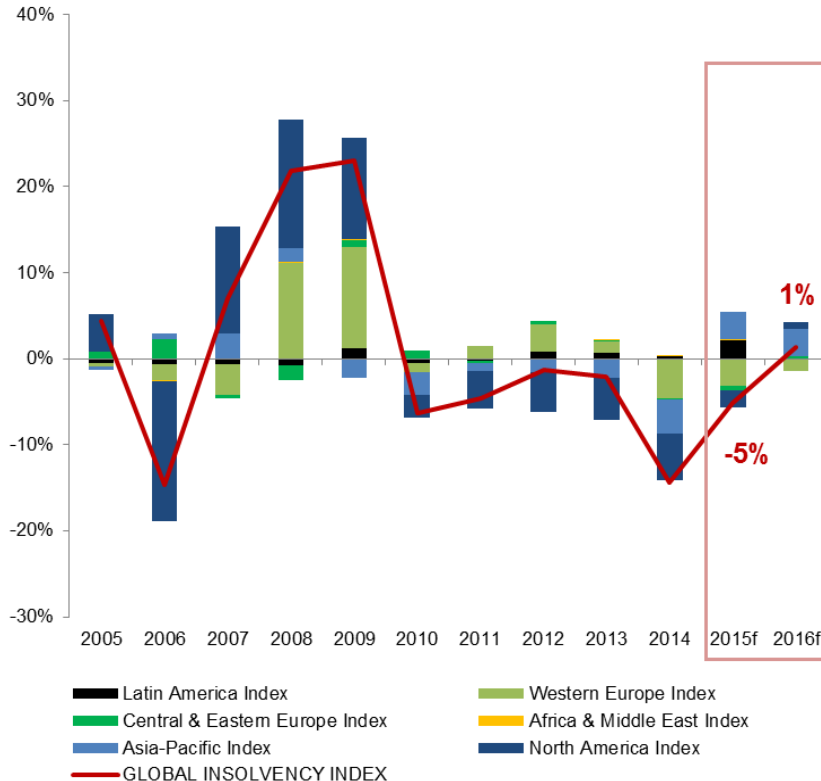
Sources: Bloomberg, Euler Hermes

# Bonus: Beware of the **Evil Queen's** insolvency (rotten) apples

In 2015, steady decrease of insolvencies in the U.S. and Western Europe offsets turmoil in Asia and Latin America

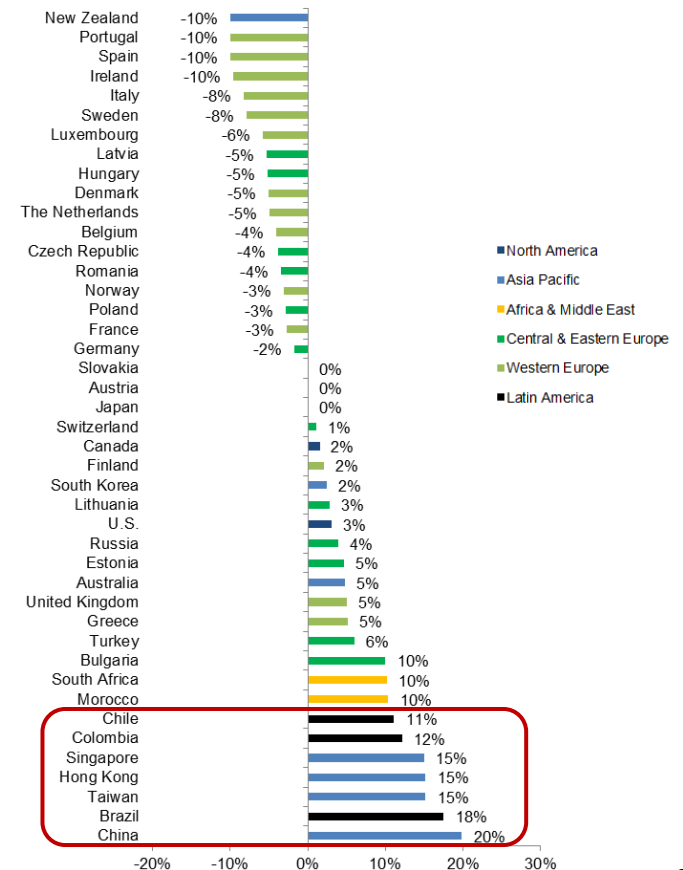
In 2016, the later coupled with a rebound in the U.S. will lead to a stabilization in worldwide insolvencies

**EH Global Insolvency Index and Regional Indices (yearly level basis 100 = 2000)**



Sources: National figures, Euler Hermes

**2016 Insolvencies Forecasts (% change compared to 2015)**



Sources: National figures, Euler Hermes

# Thank you for your attention!

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