Pandemics, Trade & Global Change: A rapid assessment of COVID-19

International Webinar:

Mother Theresa College Thiruvananthapuram Kerala, INDIA

Friday, Nov 6, 2020

'... the novel corona virus has created an opportunity for lasting change... There is reason for HOPE ...'

(Trade & Development Report 2020, UNCTAD)



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Presentation Agenda

| Section No. | Section Title | Slide No. |
|-------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Pandemics – An overview | 4 - 5 |
| 2 | Covid19 - Origin & Spread | 6 - 9 |
| 3 | Covid19 & Global Economic Impact | 10 - 23 |
| 4 | Covid19 & Global Social Impact | 24 - 26 |
| 5 | Covid19 & Global Changes | 27 - 29 |

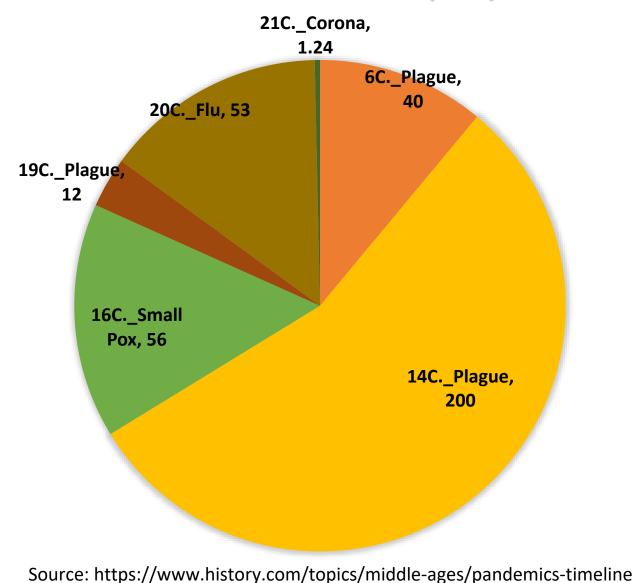
Section 1

Pandemics – An Overview



Major Pandemics Occurred Overtime

Death toll (mn)

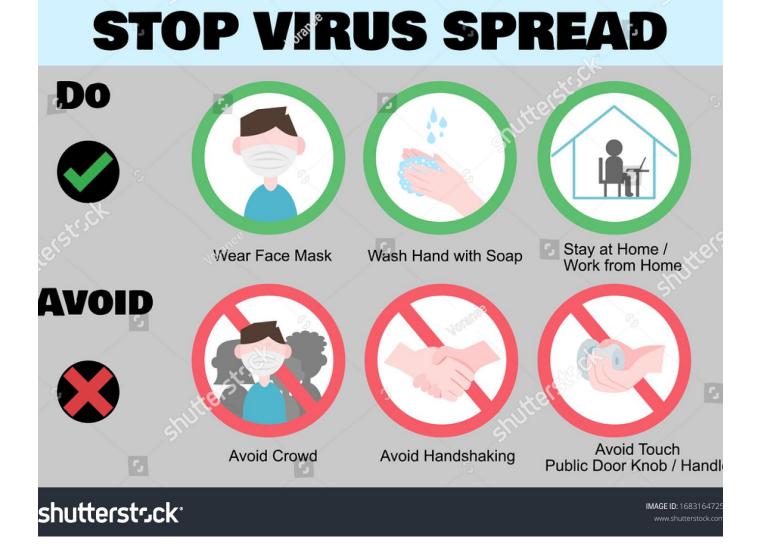


Origin, Spread & Means

| Pandemics Origin Spread Means Justinian Plague (541~750 CE) Egypt Alexandria, Palestine, Europe (killed 1/4 of world pop) Rats & Fle | - |
|---|----------|
| (541~750 CE) Palestine, Europe (killed 1/4 of world) Rats & Fle | 4 |
| ροργ | |
| Il Bubonic Plague- Black Death (1347~1899 CE) China Asia, Africa, Europe (killed 1/3 of world pop) Bacteria ← Rats & Fle | • |
| Small Pox (1519~1820 Latin Europe, America, Asia Virus ↔ F | Human |
| Third Plague (1885~1940 CE) China Europe, Asia, Bacteria ← Rats & Fle | • |
| Influenza - Russian, Spanish, Asian, Hong Kong(1889~2009 CE) Russia Whole world (H1N1, H2 H3N2) | |
| Corona - SARS, MERS, China Whole world Virus ↔ Bats & Civ (2002-Present) | et cats |

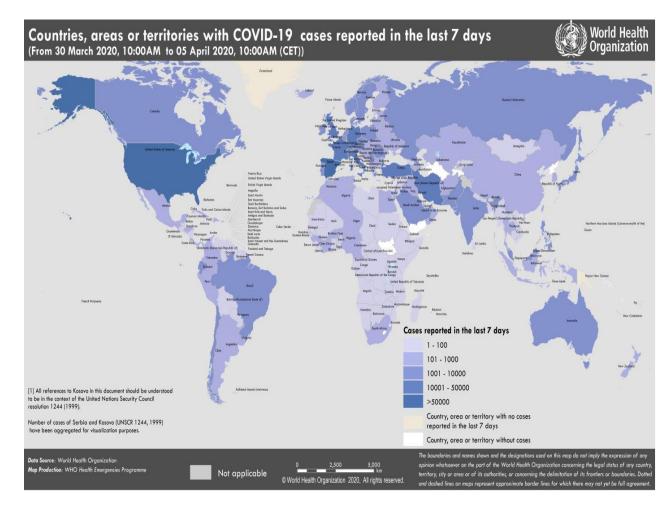
Section 2

Covid19 – Origin & Spread



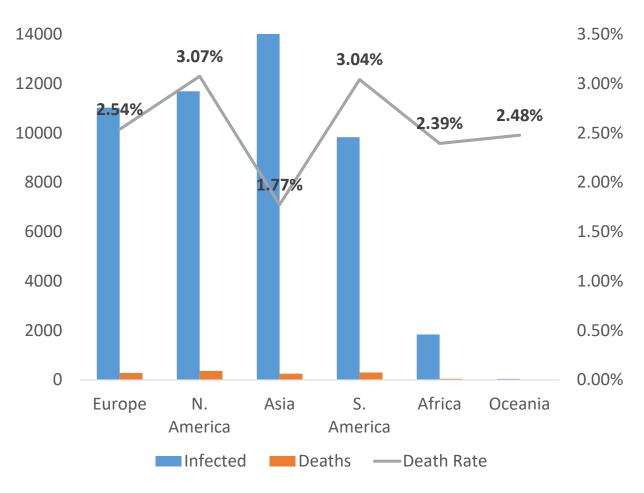
Novel Corona virus Covid19: Origin & Spread

- First case reported in Wuhan, China to the WHO on Dec. 31, 2019.
- In Jan 2020, 41 patients admitted to hospitals in China.
- China declared lockdown and quarantine and by mid-Feb 2020 the case number in China is stabilized around 80,000.
- By then, global air-transport has carried the virus to all continents, by mid-March 2020, established in 146 countries.
- The infection rate accelerated by mid-April 2020- confirmed cased 2mn; deaths 125,000; over 200 countries.



Source: WHO

Covid-19: Cases, Deaths & Death rate as of Nov 5, 2020

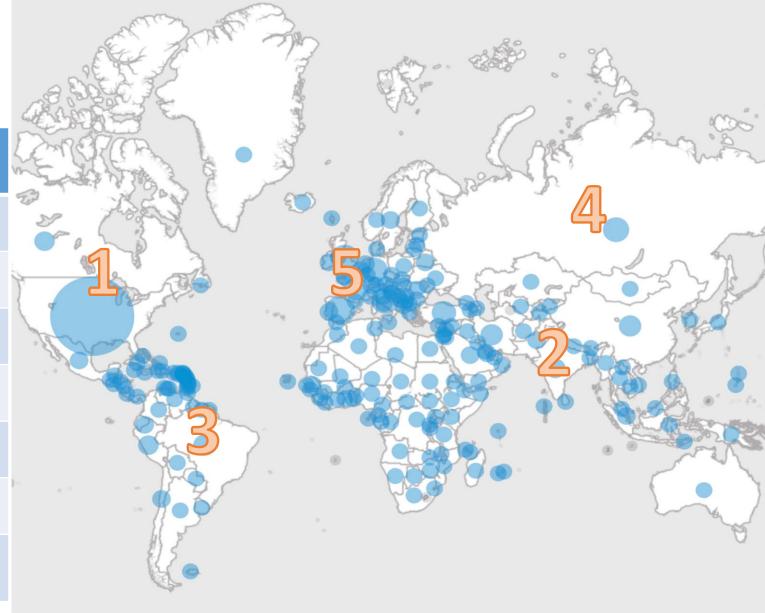


| Continent | Cs & Ts (#) | Cases ('000s) | Deaths ('000s) | Death Rate |
|------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Europe | 48 | 11,024 | 280 | 2.54% |
| N. America | 39 | 11,687 | 359 | 3.07% |
| Asia | 49 | 14,045 | 249 | 1.77% |
| S. America | 14 | 9,828 | 299 | 3.04% |
| Africa | 57 | 1,839 | 44 | 2.39% |
| Oceania | 9 | 40 | 1 | 2.48% |
| Total | 216 | 48,463 | 1,232 | 2.54% |

Source: https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/

Top 5 Countries in Covid19 as on Nov 5, 2020

| Rank | Count. | Pop. Mn | Cases Mn | CFR % | TR % |
|------|---------------|------------|-------------|----------|---------|
| 1 | USA | 331.67 | 9.801 | 2.45 | 46 |
| 2 | India | 1384.7 | 8.365 | 1.49 | 8 |
| 3 | Brazil | 213.08 | 5.591 | 2.88 | 10 |
| 4 | Russia | 145.96 | 1.693 | 1.73 | 43 |
| 5 | France | 65.32 | 1.543 | 2.51 | 26 |
| 56 | China | 1439.3 | 0.086 | 5.39 | 11 |
| 147 | Thai- land | 69.86 | 0.004 | 1.55 | 1 |



Source: https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/

Section 3

Covid19 & Economic Impact



3 Biggest Economic Shocks of 21st Century before COVID19

 Integration of China into the World trading system- by its entry in WTO 2001.

- 2. The financial crisis of 2008-2009
- 3. The rise of digital economy. (smart phones & social media in 2000s; Cloud computing & AI in 2010s)

- Chinese workers left rural poverty for factories; Cheap goods flowed west and financial assets flowed east; Rich world lost manufacturing jobs; China's share of int. trade grew from under 10% to over 30%.
- Collapse in demand; lowered interest rate; an interruption in globalization. From 2015 there began a change from globalization to <u>slowbalization</u>.
- 'super-star firms' amassed valuable know-how (FAANG); decline in the share of GDP accruing to workers in wages; By-pass tensions between East & West.

Source: The Economist, Oct 10, 2020

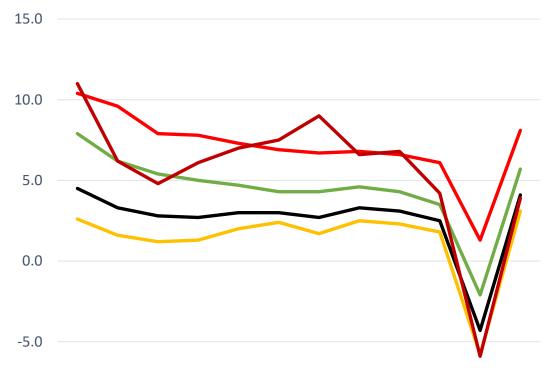
The Story of the Pandemic Covid19 Begins with Trade

- The trade war between US and China on Soya Bean- started in 2016; Tariffs increased on both side; America's share of Chinese I&E fell to its lowest level in 27 years.
- War on 5G technology and Tiktok, collapsed investment of Chinese cos in America.
- Both these countries are diversifying away from each other in Trade
- Covid-19 will be accelerating (long-term acceleration) changes in trade, technology, finance, and economic policy.



Source: The Economist, Oct 10, 2020

World Output Growth 2010-2021: Annual percentage Change



| • | World output indicates 4.3% |
|---|------------------------------|
| | contraction in 2020 and 4.1% |
| | expansion in 2021. (?) |

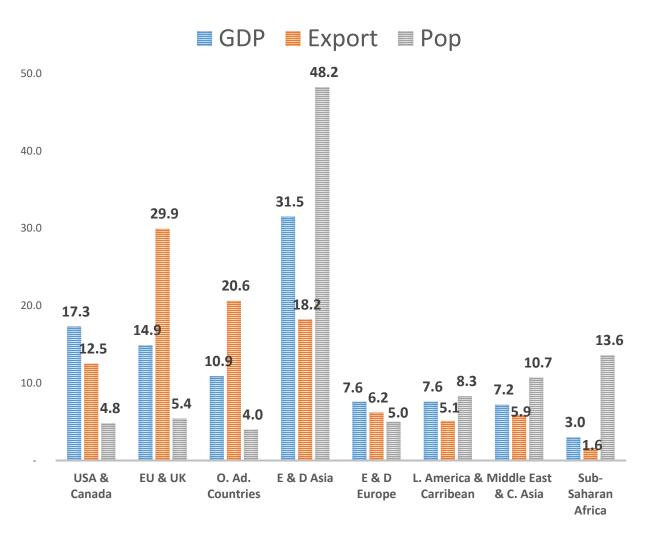
- The contraction is very high in India than the average of developing countries or even higher than that of developed countries.
- China eventually wins from the aftermath of covid19.
- The forecasts of 2021 are based on UN Global Policy model. (?)
- Recovery is not assured if the pandemic continues in 2021.

| -10.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| -10.0 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| World | 4.5 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.5 | -4.3 | 4.1 |
| Developed countries | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.8 | -5.8 | 3.1 |
| Developing countries | 7.9 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 3.5 | -2.1 | 5.7 |
| China | 10.4 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 8.1 |
| India | 11.0 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 9.0 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 4.2 | -5.9 | 3.9 |

Source: Trade and Development Report, 2020, UNCTAD

Share of Aggregate GDP, Exports, & Population, 2019-

Percent of total for World - No. of Countries 195

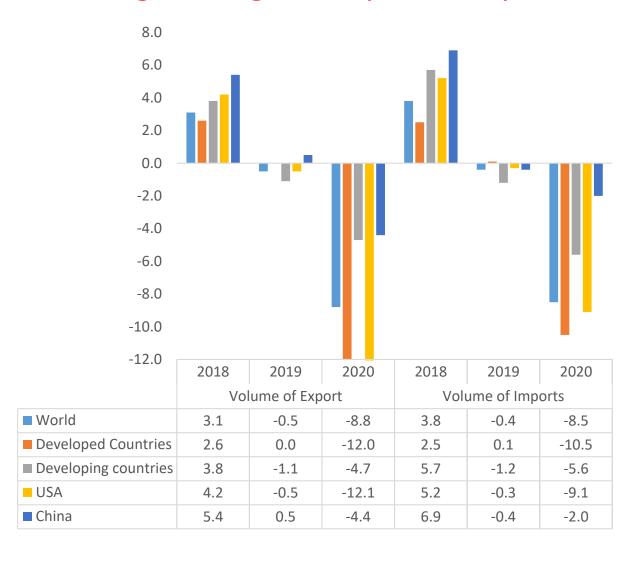


- The 39 Adv. Economies' share of GDP is 43.1%; Pop 14.2%; Exports-63%.
- Hence, the size of GDP is over 3 times of Pop in Adv. Economies
- The 156 Em. & Dev. Economies' share of GDP-56.9%; Pop-85.8%; Exp-37%.
- Hence, the size of GDP is just 2/3rd of the Pop in E&D Economies.
- Covid19 will impact export-oriented growth for Adv. Economies.

Source: World Economic Outlook, Oct 2020, IMF

Exports & Imports, Volumes of Goods, 2018-2020

Percentage change over previous year

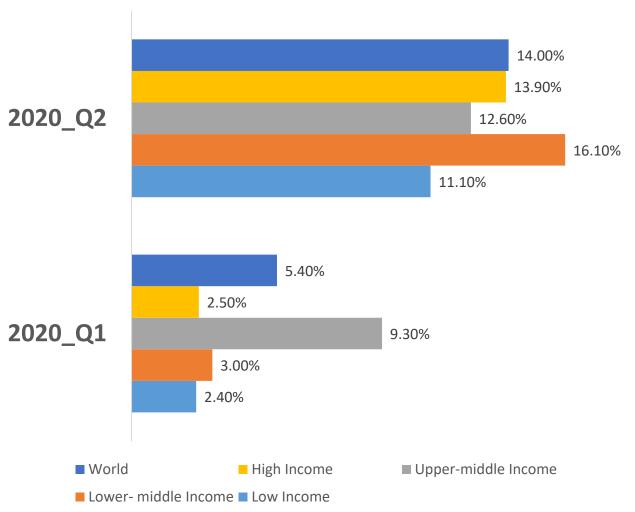


- The impact of Covid19 on trade volumes goes beyond the sharp contraction in economic growth.
- The region exhibiting the largest drop in volume of exports and imports is the Euro area.
- China, the country first hit by Covid19 pandemic only shows a relatively moderate decline in volume of imports.

Source: Trade & Development Report, 2020, UNCTAD

Estimated Working hours drop in 2020 compared to 2019 Q4

(Source: How Covid19 is changing the World: A Statistical Perspective Volume II, UN DESA, Sept., 2020)



- Aggregate global working hours reduction is 14% in Q2,2020
- The worst affected economies are the Lower-middle income (16.1%)
- The reasons for massive drop-

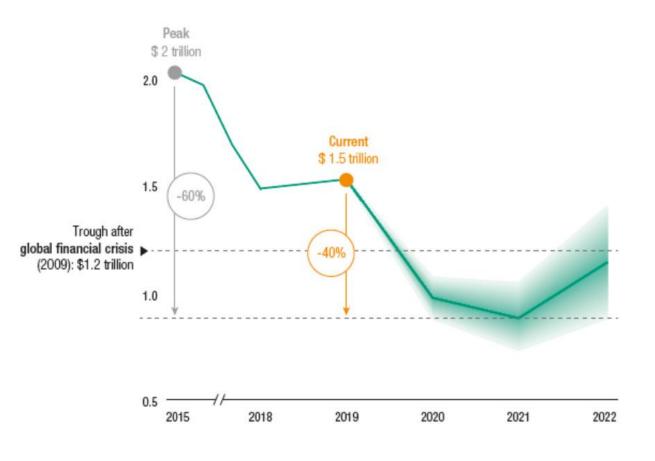
rapid deterioration of economic conditions, closure of workplaces, and containment measures.

 The drop of 5.4% global working hours in Q1 2020 estimated equivalent to a loss of 155 million and in Q2 2020- 400 million fulltime jobs.

Source: How Covid19 is changing the World: A Statistical Perspective Volume II, UN DESA, Sept., 2020

Dramatic drop of foreign direct investment (FDI) in 2020 and 2021

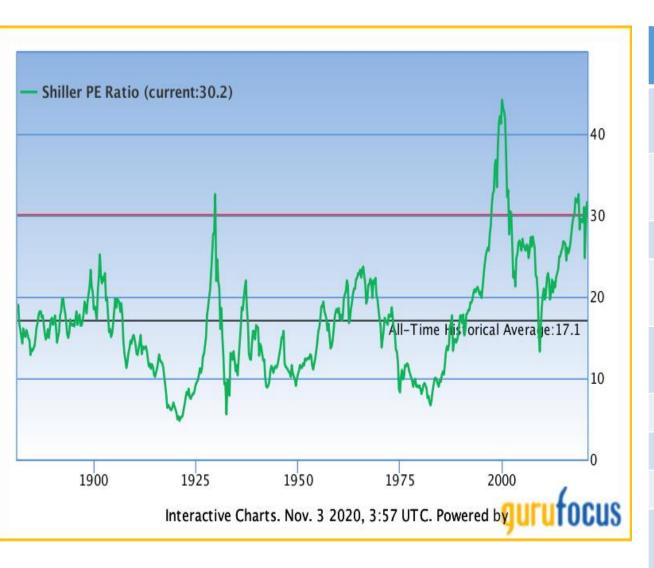
FDI inflows, 2015-2019 and 2020-2022 (trillion dollars)



- Covid19 has had immediate effect on FDI and will have potentially lasting consequences.
- UNCTAD forecasts that global FDI flows will fall by 40% in 2020, compared with 2019 value of \$1.5trn.
- This would bring FDI below \$1trn for the first time since 2005.
- The decline would be -25 to -40% in developed economies and -35 to -45% in developing economies.

Source: How Covid19 is changing the World: A Statistical Perspective Volume II, UN DESA, Sept., 2020

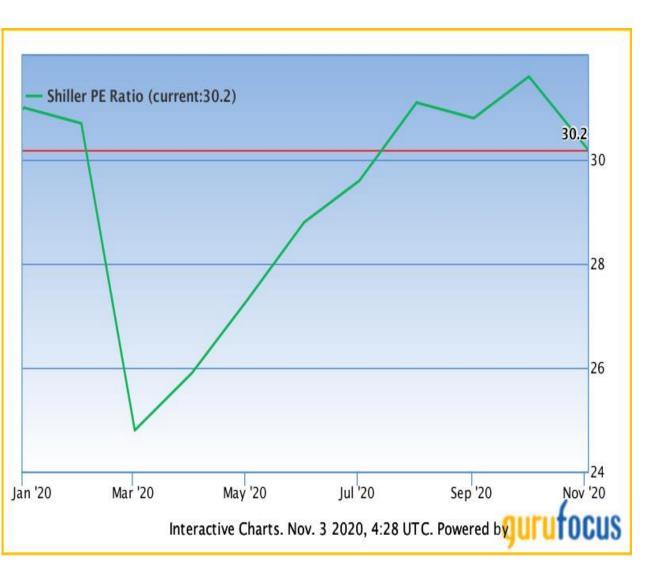
US Stock Market scenario – Shiller P/E Ratio



| Date | Marked as | Shiller PE ratio |
|--------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Dec 1, 1920 | Lowest point ever in 100 years | 4.80 |
| Sept 1, 1929 | Biggest bubble in the decade | 32.60 |
| Dec 1, 1930 | Steep decline | 16.10 |
| June 1, 1932 | Lowest point in 1930s (GD) | 5.60 |
| June 1, 1982 | Lowest point in the decade | 6.70 |
| Mar 1, 2000 | Dotcom crisis bubble | 43.20 |
| June 1, 2007 | Housing crisis bubble | 27.40 |
| Mar 1, 2009 | Lowest point in Fin. crisis | 13.30 |
| Sept 1, 2018 | Biggest bubble of the decade | 32.60 |

Source: https://www.gurufocus.com/shiller-PE.php

US Stock Market scenario- Shiller P/E Ratio



- This is the share value relative to its earnings
- All time historical average 17.1
- A healthy ratio is 15 to 16
- As of right now it is at 30.2, hence the stock market is massively over valued.
- 17 is the average, therefore below 17 is a buying indicator.
- 20 is a selling indicator
- 30 is the maximum limit above it is a danger signal.

US Stock Market scenario- Buffet Indicator

The ratio of Total Market Cap to US GDP



Based on historical valuations, market valuations are divided into 5 zones-

Ratio ≤ 73% -Significantly undervalued 73.1% – 94% - Modestly undervalued

94.1% - 114% - Fair valued

114.1% - 135% - Modestly overvalued

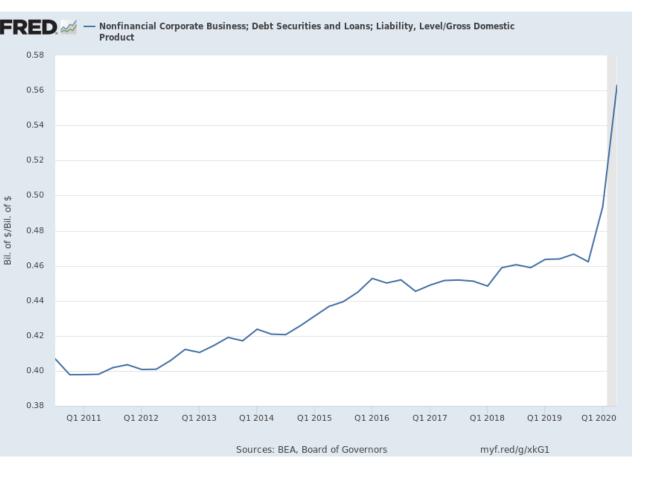
Ratio > 135% - Significantly overvalued

Today the ratio = 174.8%,

Significantly Overvalued

US Stock Market scenario- Corporate Debt / GDP Ratio

The ratio of Nonfinancial Corporate Debts to US GDP

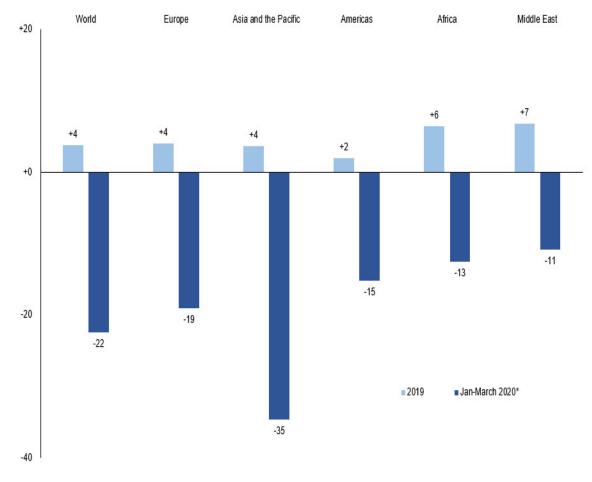


- The Lowest point is in Q1 2011 0.3975
- In Q1 2020 0.49373
- In Q2 2020 0.56326
- Corporate debt is exploding to a huge level that never happened in the history of the US
- Not going to repay all these debts.
- They did not invest this money for improving productivity of their cos.
- Just used to buy back their shares to protect the share values.
- Stock market is not booming, only the big players are booming, which are overvalued.
- This all happened due to Fed policy of low interest to corporates.

Covid19 and Tourism

Int. tourist arrivals in 2019 & Q1 2020 (% change)

- Cruise ships became the carriers of Covid19, from Feb to Mar 2020, 25 cruise ships were confirmed.
- Int. tourism fall 22% in Q1 2020, the most affected region Asiapacific (35%)
- Export loss in Q1 2020- US\$ 80 bn
- Millions of livelihoods at risk, threatens the progress made in SDGs.



Source: UNWTO

Covid19 and Tourism in Thailand

- Tourism as share of GDP 7% (2017)
- Tourism as share in total exports
 20% (2019)
- Int. tourism as share of total tourism – 39% (2018)
- Thailand is the 5th in the top destinations of Asia-Pacific region.



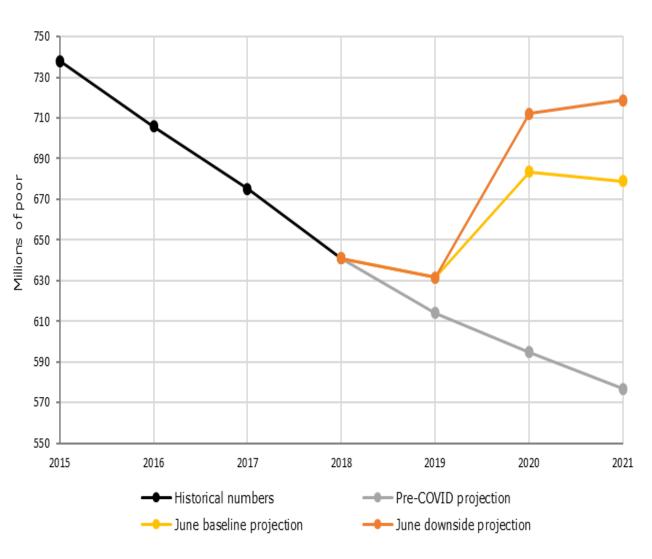
Source: UNWTO

Section 4

Covid19 & Social Impact



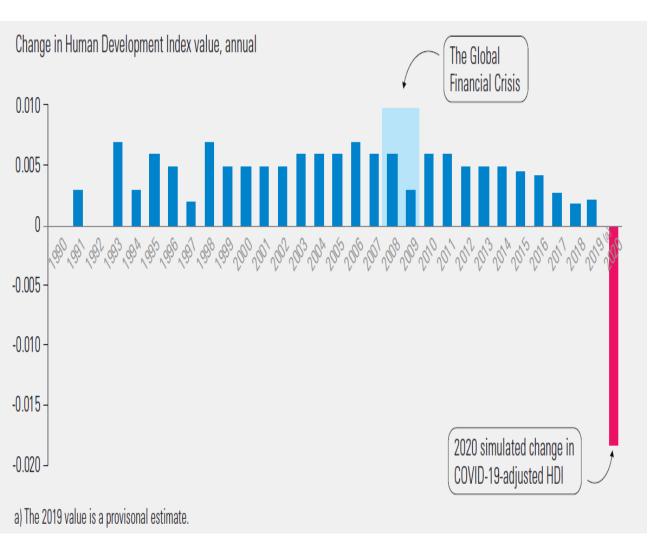
Impact of Covid19 on global Poverty



- Pushing about 71 to 100mn people to extreme poverty.
- Hardest hit regions might be South Asia & Sub-Saharan Africa.
- The first increase in global poverty since 1998.
- Increase in world pop living in less than US\$1.90/day from 632mn people in 2019 to 684mn in 2020.

Source: How Covid19 is changing the World: A Statistical Perspective Volume II, UN DESA, Sept., 2020

Human Development to decline for the first time since 1990



- Covid19 with its triple hit in health, education, and income, is causing decline in HDI.
- A steep unprecedented decline equivalent to 6 years progress.
- During Q2-2020, 86% of children of primary school were out of school in low HDI countries and 20% in very high HDI countries.
- Covid19 may be leading fewer babies in rich countries and a baby boom in poor countries (The Economist, Oct 28, 2020)

Source: How Covid19 is changing the World: A Statistical Perspective Volume II, UN DESA, Sept., 2020

Section 5

Covid19 & Global Changes



Global changes in post-pandemic Covid19 ...

- Pandemic will leave economies less globalized, more digitized, and less equal.
- In 2021 US economy will be the same as in 2019, China will be 10% larger, Europe and Japan will go down (OECD)
- Covid19 pandemic is intensifying gender inequality and deepening gender based discrimination and vulnerability (Results of 40 Rapid Gender Assessment Surveys of UN Women since March 2020).
- An increase in domestic violence against women
- 'The covid-19 pandemic will accelerate change in the world economy. That brings both opportunity and danger'- says Henry Curr

Source: The Economist, Oct 10, 2020

Global changes in post-pandemic Covid19 ...

- Predicts a new era of slow growth, low inflation, and high debt a common feature of advanced economies for decades.
- So far this year G20 countries have announced stimulus programs worth around US\$ 11 trillion.
- These fiscal measures have helped many companies to stay alive, kept workers employed, and stabilized financial markets.
- However, it will push fiscal deficits on an average of 17% of GDP across OECD countries, public-debt to GDP ratio will rise fast to around 140% across developed economies.
- The number of 'zombie firms' will increase.
- Pandemic may not last once a vaccine is found, however, the post-coronavirus zombification of advanced economies will remain.

From the Land of Buddha- Khob Khun Krap



THANK YOU