# Longlasting or Everlasting? Structural Impact of COVID-19 on International Trade

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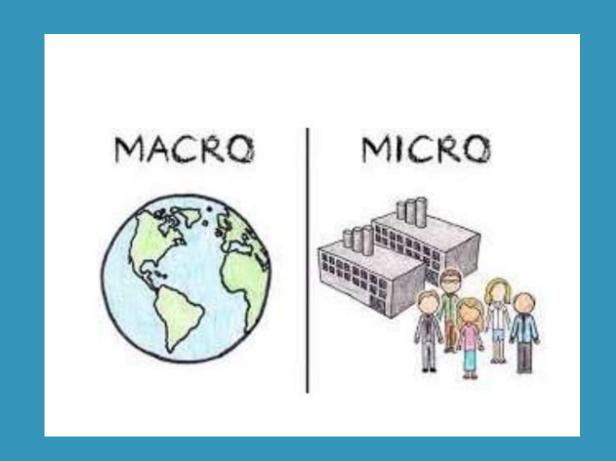
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## Trade: macro or micro?

• In regular times: focus on micro

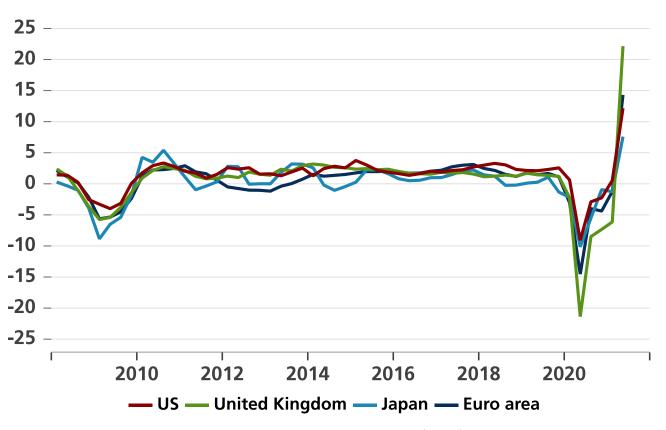
• In volatile times – macro!

COVID-19 period an excellent case of international trade as a macrophenomenon.



## An unprecedented crisis: downfall and recovery

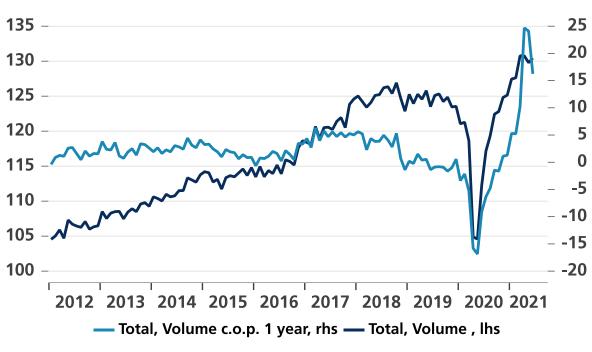
## **Real GDP Growth - Large Advanced Economies**



Source: KBC Economics based on Eurostat, CaO, ONS, BEA

## Trade follows the business cycle

World, Foreign Trade, CPB World Trade Monitor, SA, Index

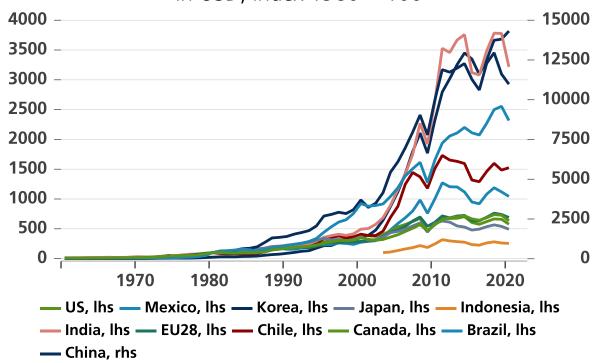


Source: KBC Economics based on CPB

## Unequal hit, but synchronized trade recovery

#### **Global goods exports**

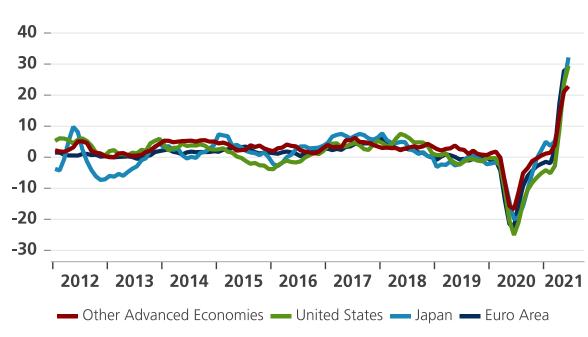
in USD, index 1980 = 100



#### Source: KBC Economics based on UNCTAD

## CPB World Trade Monitor, Export, Total, Volume, SA, Index

c.o.p. 1 year, m.a. 3 months

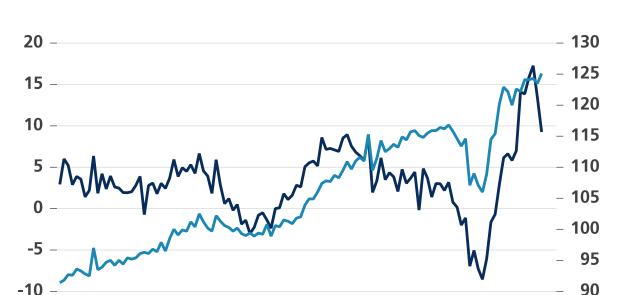


Source: KBC Economics based on CPB

## Logistics and policies essential for global value chains

### World, RWI/ISL Container Throughput Index

SA

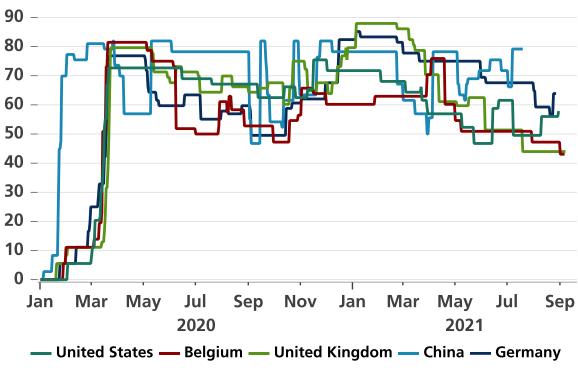


2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021

— Index,, rhs — c.o.p. 1 year, lhs

#### Source: KBC Economics based on RWI

#### **Covid-19 - Policy Stringency Index**

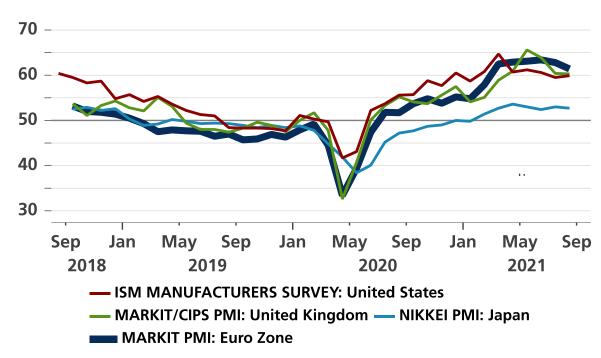


Source: KBC Economics based on University of Oxford

# Recovery in confidence, but consumers remain cautious

#### **Business Sentiment Indicators: Industry**

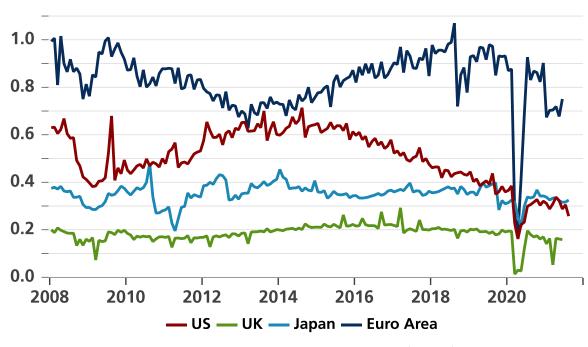
Above 50 = expansion



Source: KBC Economics based on IHS Markit, ISM

#### **G4** new passenger car registrations

National sources, volume sa



Bron: KBC Economics gebaseerd op ACEA, JAMA, BEA

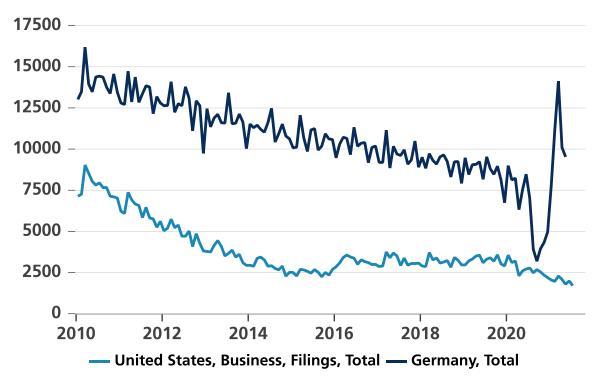
# Why these large swings?

- No recovery, but re-opening
- Resilience of the (international) economy
- Shock-mitigating policy initiatives
- Enormous policy stimulus



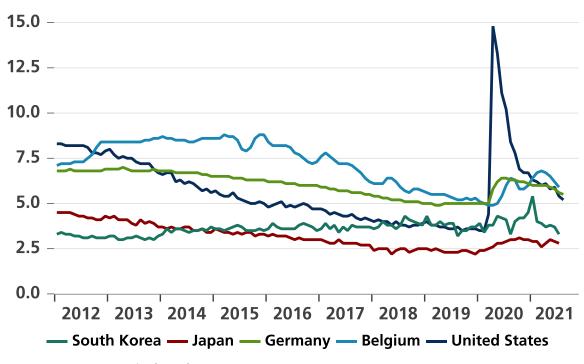
## Mitigation of the shock

#### **Number of Bankruptcies**



Source: KBC Economics based on DESTATIS, ABI

#### **Unemployment rate, SA**

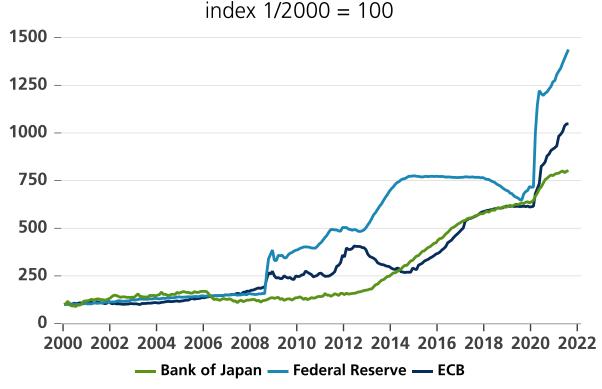


Source: KBC Economics based on

BLS, German Federal Employment Agency (Bundesagentur fuer Arbeit), Japanese Statistics Burea

## Abudant (excessive?) policy stimulus

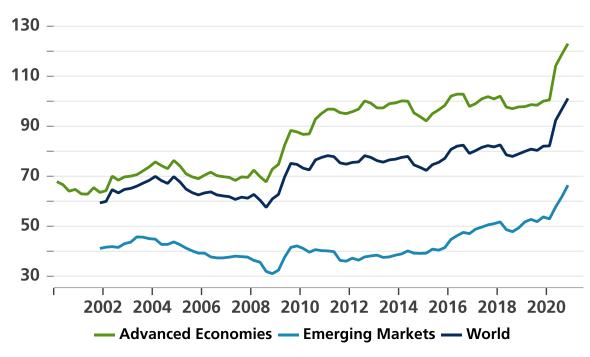
#### **Size balance sheet central banks (assets)**



Source: KBC Economics based on ECB, Fed, BOJ

#### **Credit to General Government**

(% GDP)



Source: KBC Economics based on BIS

## Though distortions pop up

Demand shock vs. supply shock

## Inflation

- Energy prices play key role!
- International price transmissions

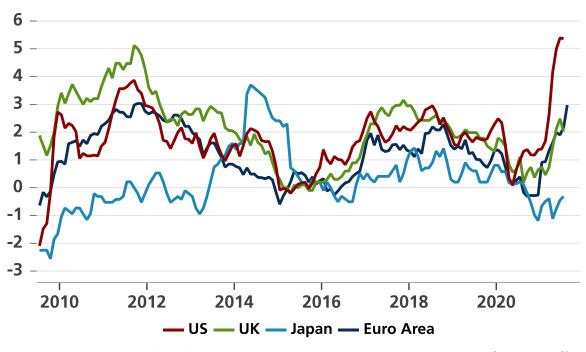
## Global value chains:

- temporary distortions or structural reshaping?
- Logistic disruptions

## How long will these effects last?

#### Inflation (CPI)

National sources, % change yoy



Source: KBC Economics based on Eurostat, Japanese Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs

## Demand overshooting effects

#### **Euro Area - trade volume flows**

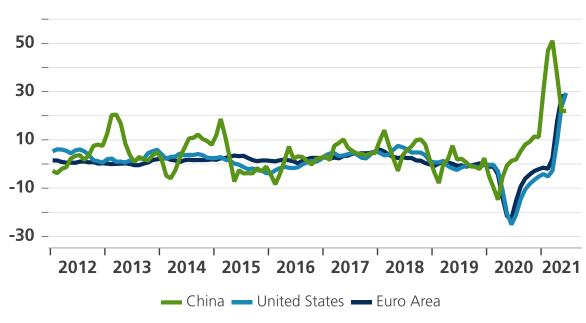
Goods trade, SA, % c.o.p. 1 year



Source: KBC Economics based on CPB

## CPB World Trade Monitor, Export, Total, Volume, SA, Index

c.o.p. 1 year, m.a. 3 months



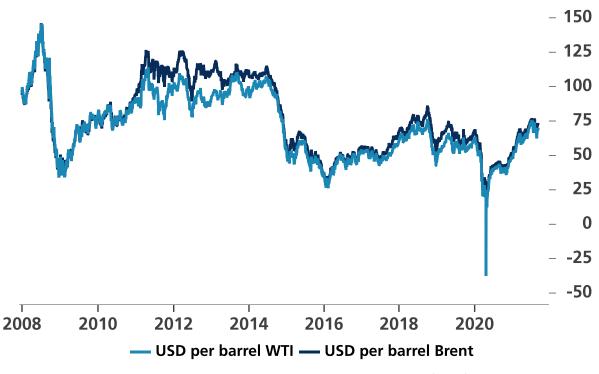
Source: KBC Economics based on CPB

# Inflation upswing, but mainly in headline inflation -> temporary, driven by disequilibrium

#### **Euro area - Headline and core inflation (CPI)**

## 4.0 3.0 0.0 -1.0 2005 2015 2000 2010 2020 — Core inflation — Headline inflation

### Oil price



Source: KBC Economics based on Eurostat

Source: KBC Economics based on ICE, CME Group

## Global value chain disruptions

Degree of imported input supply disruption due to mandatory workplace closures in 2020

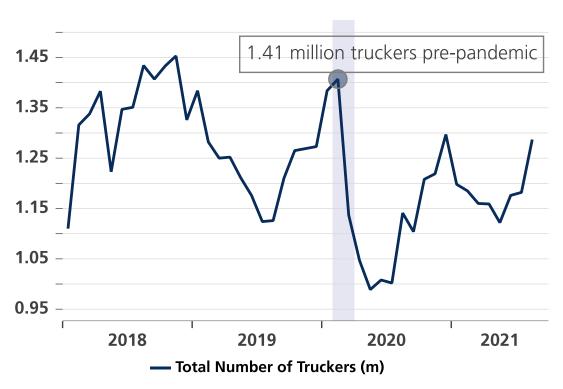


Distortion, but also resilience

Source: ILO (2020), Kühn & Viegelahn

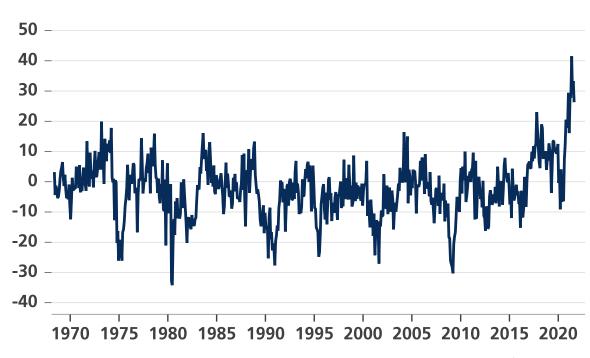
## 'Shortages Economy' -> adaptations take time

#### Number of truck drivers in US



Source: KBC Economics based on BLS

US - Current Business Delivery Time (SA, Index)



Source: KBC Economics based on Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

## Outlook: positive, but risky

### Euro Area - Monthly Assessment of Export Order-Book Levels, Balance, SA



Source: KBC Economics based on DG ECFIN

## Restoring the equilibrium just takes a bit of time

## But some risks may cause longer term effects:

- Inflationary upswings
- Wrong policy and business reactions to price dynamics
- (too fast) Policy reversals
- Permanent protectionist tendencies
- Coinciding factors
  - Greening of the economy
  - Geopolitical shifts (Rise of China)

# Thank you for your attention!