



CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic
Policy Analysis

World Trade outlook 2018

Kasper Stuut (CPB)

AIECE spring meeting 17 May 2018





Overview World trade outlook

- WTM and leading indicators
- International forecast (higher trade intensity)
- Relation between WTM and IMF WEO trade data
- Trade policy

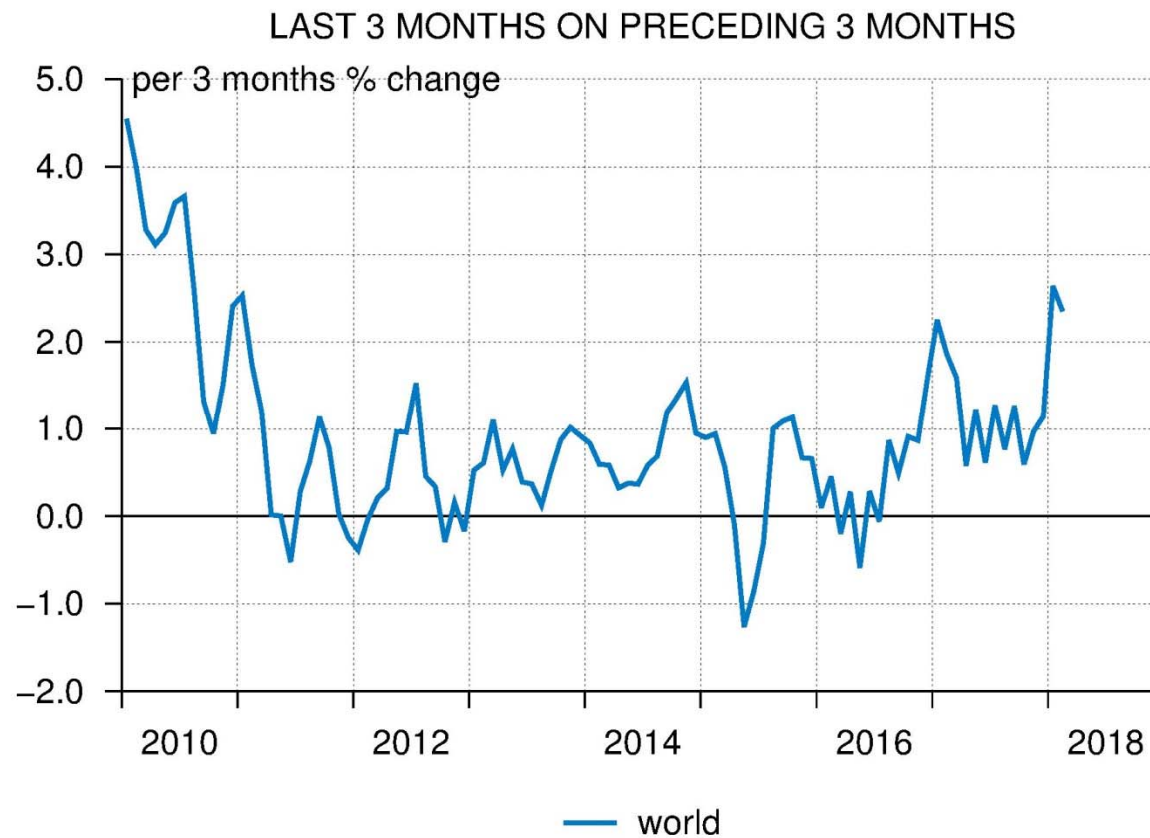


Overview World trade outlook

- **WTM and leading indicators**
- International forecast (higher trade intensity)
- Relation between WTM and IMF WEO trade data
- Trade policy

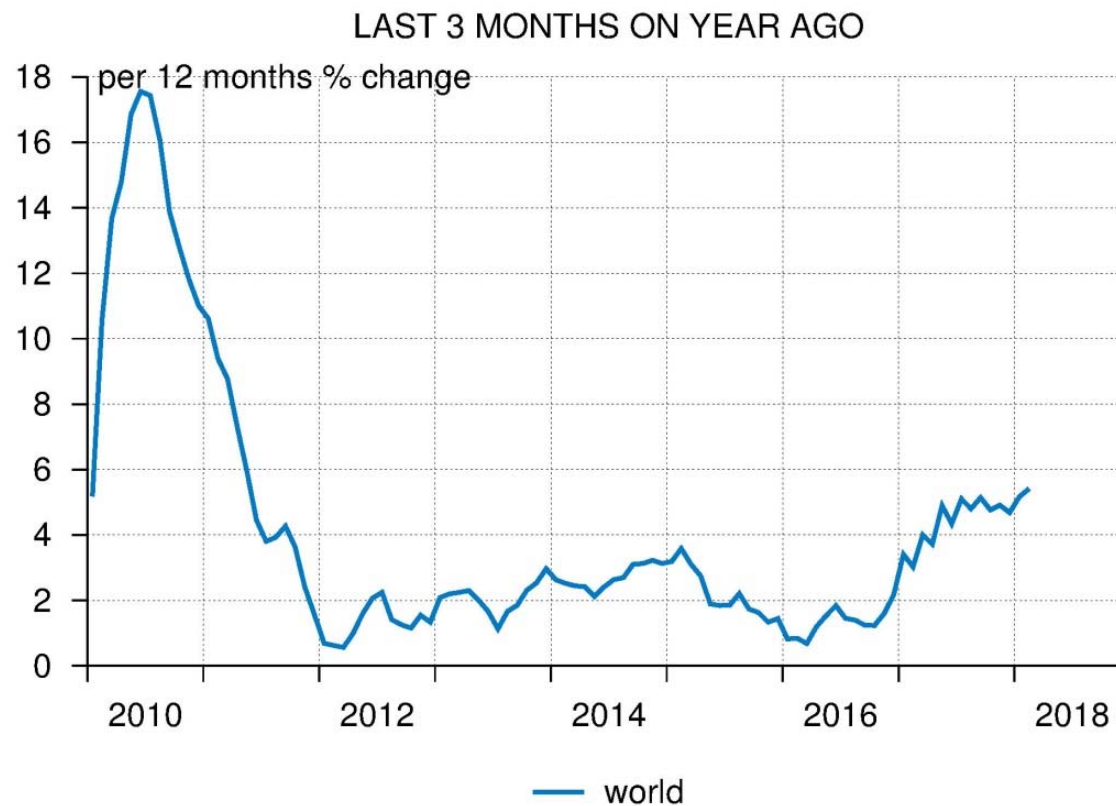


High world trade volume growth last months



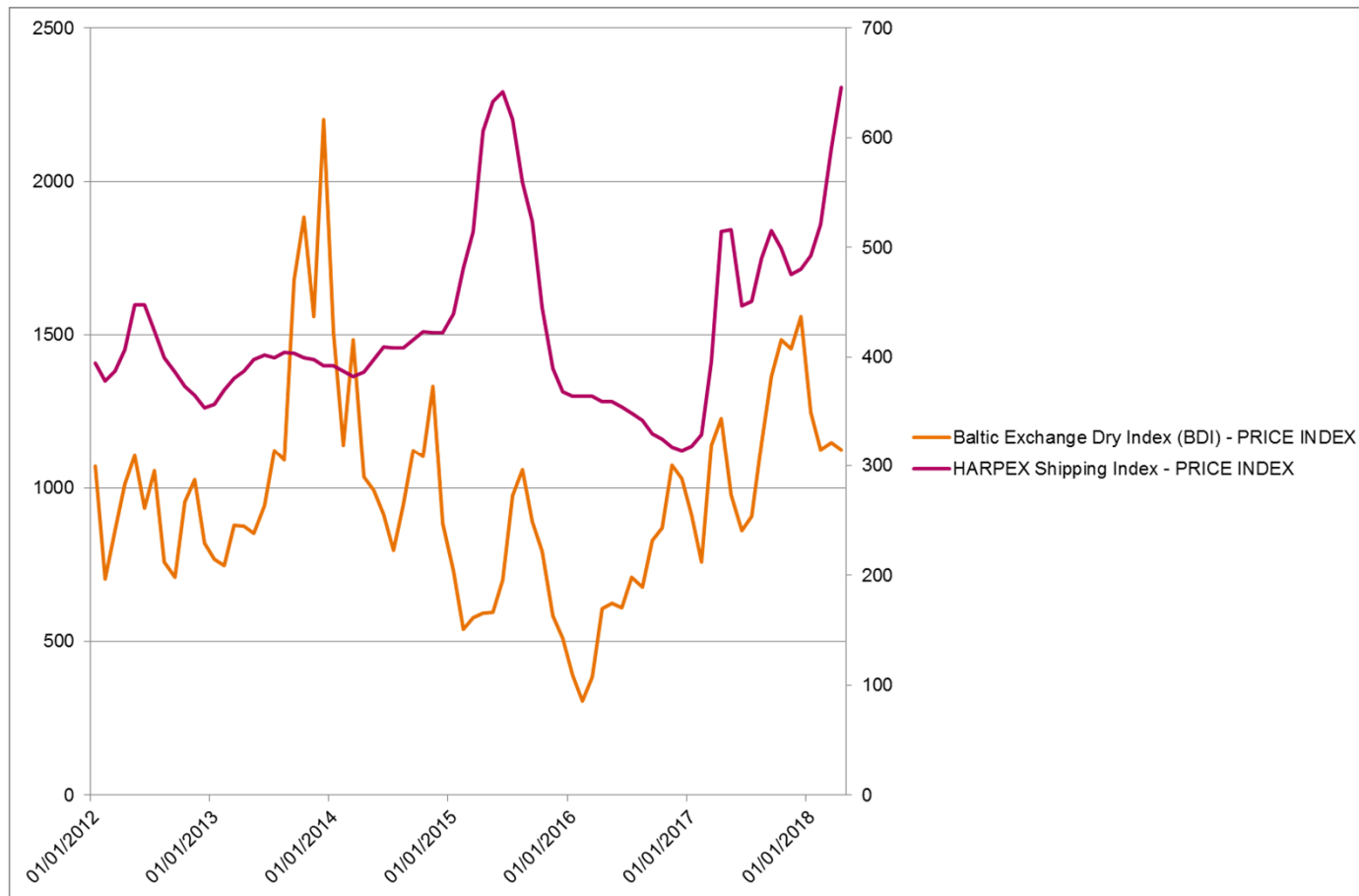


Will the acceleration in trade continue?



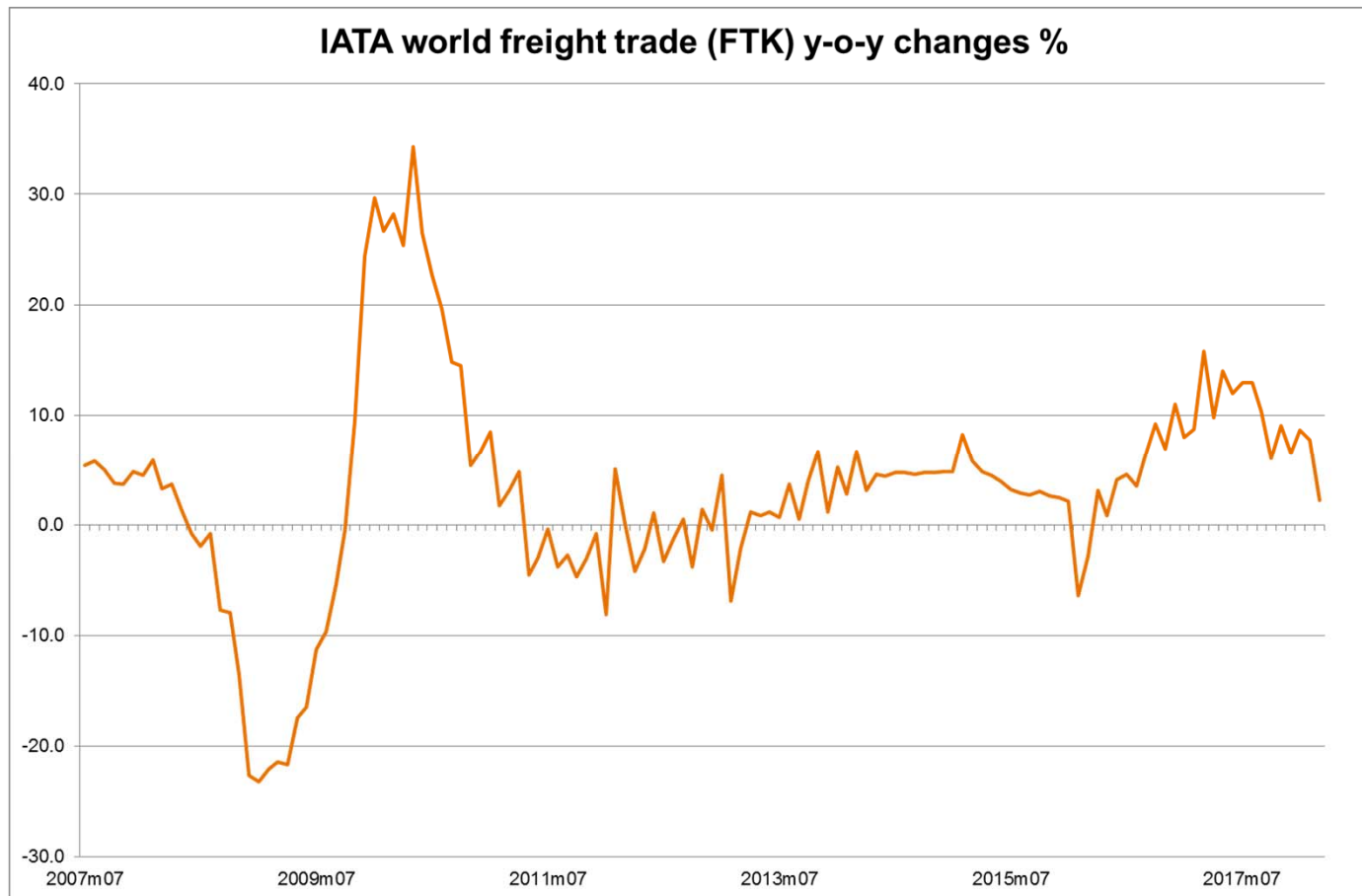


Leading indicators: mixed signal shipping index



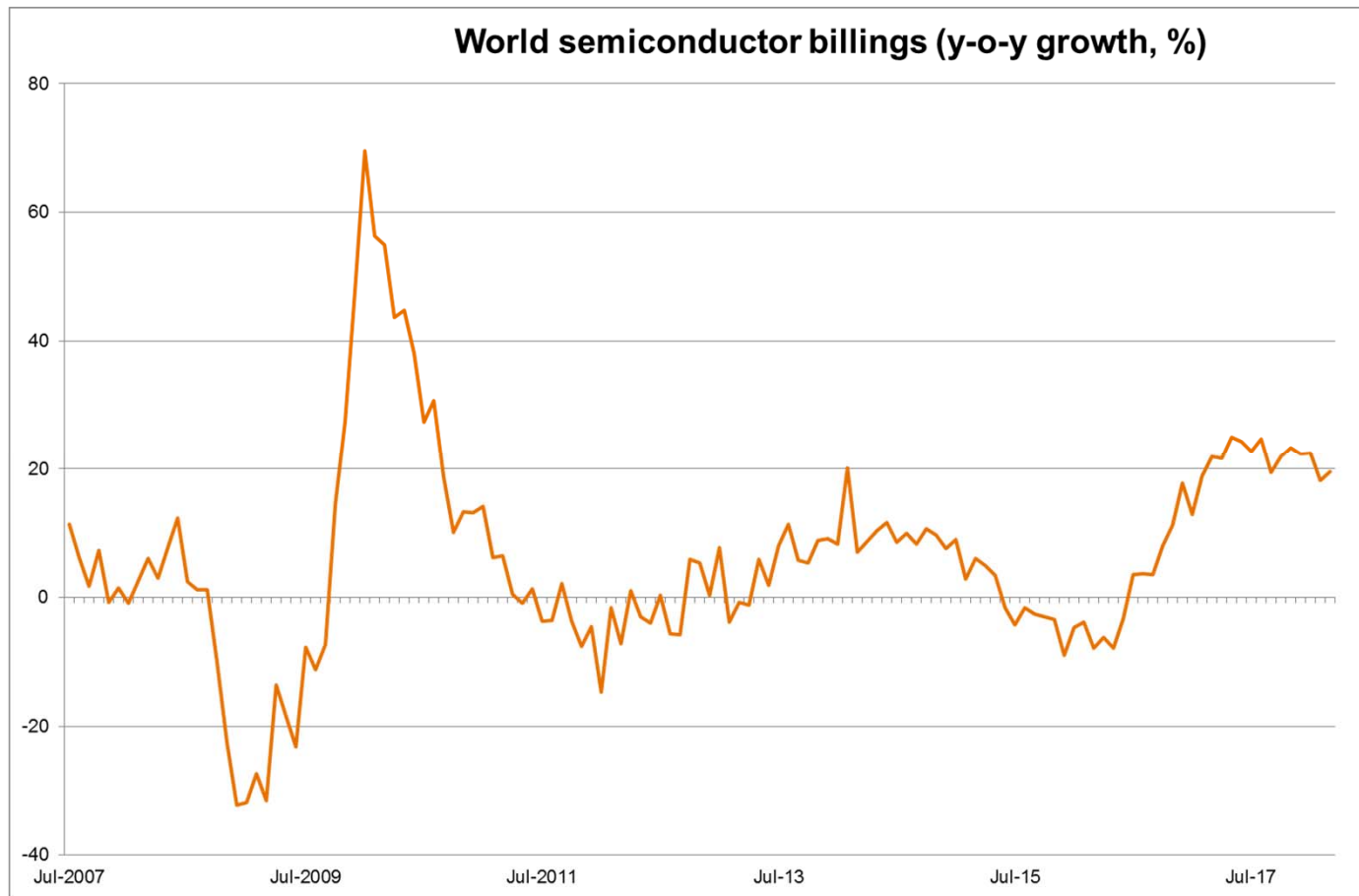


Air freight volume growth slows down



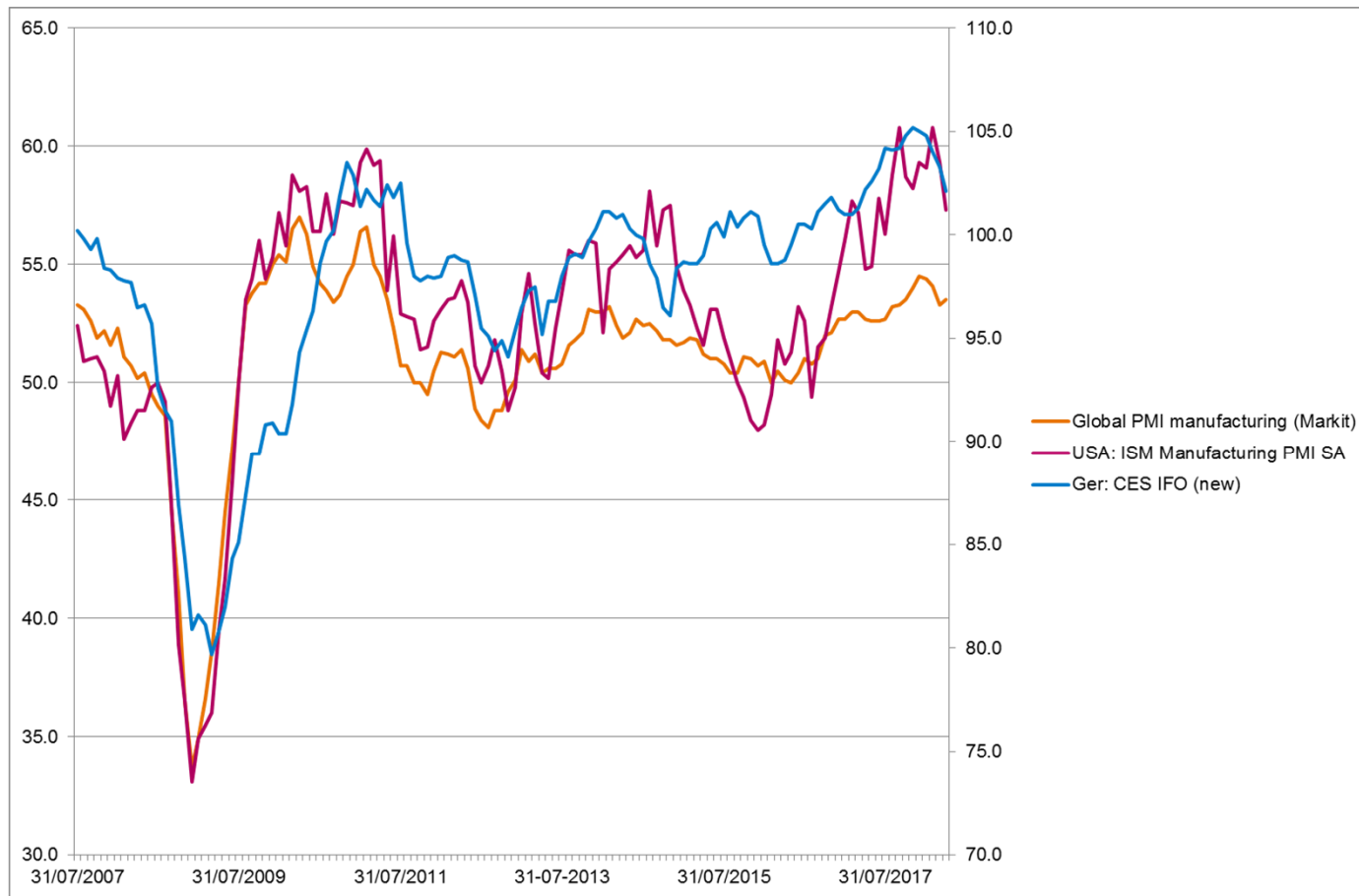


While semiconductor growth stays high





PMI's (global, US, Ger) signal relative slowdown



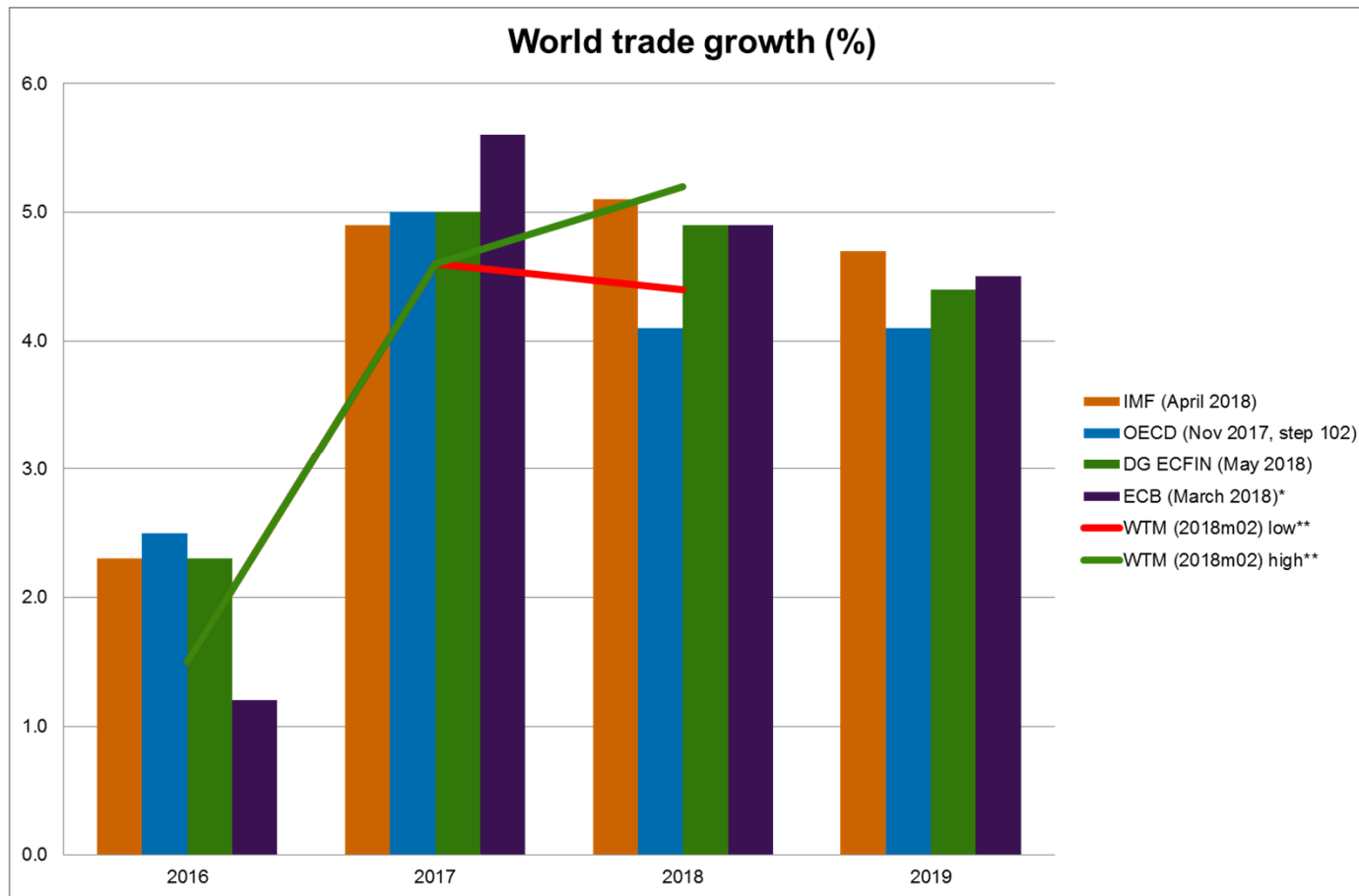


Overview World trade outlook

- WTM and leading indicators
- **International forecast (higher trade intensity)**
- Relation between WTM and IMF WEO trade data
- Trade policy

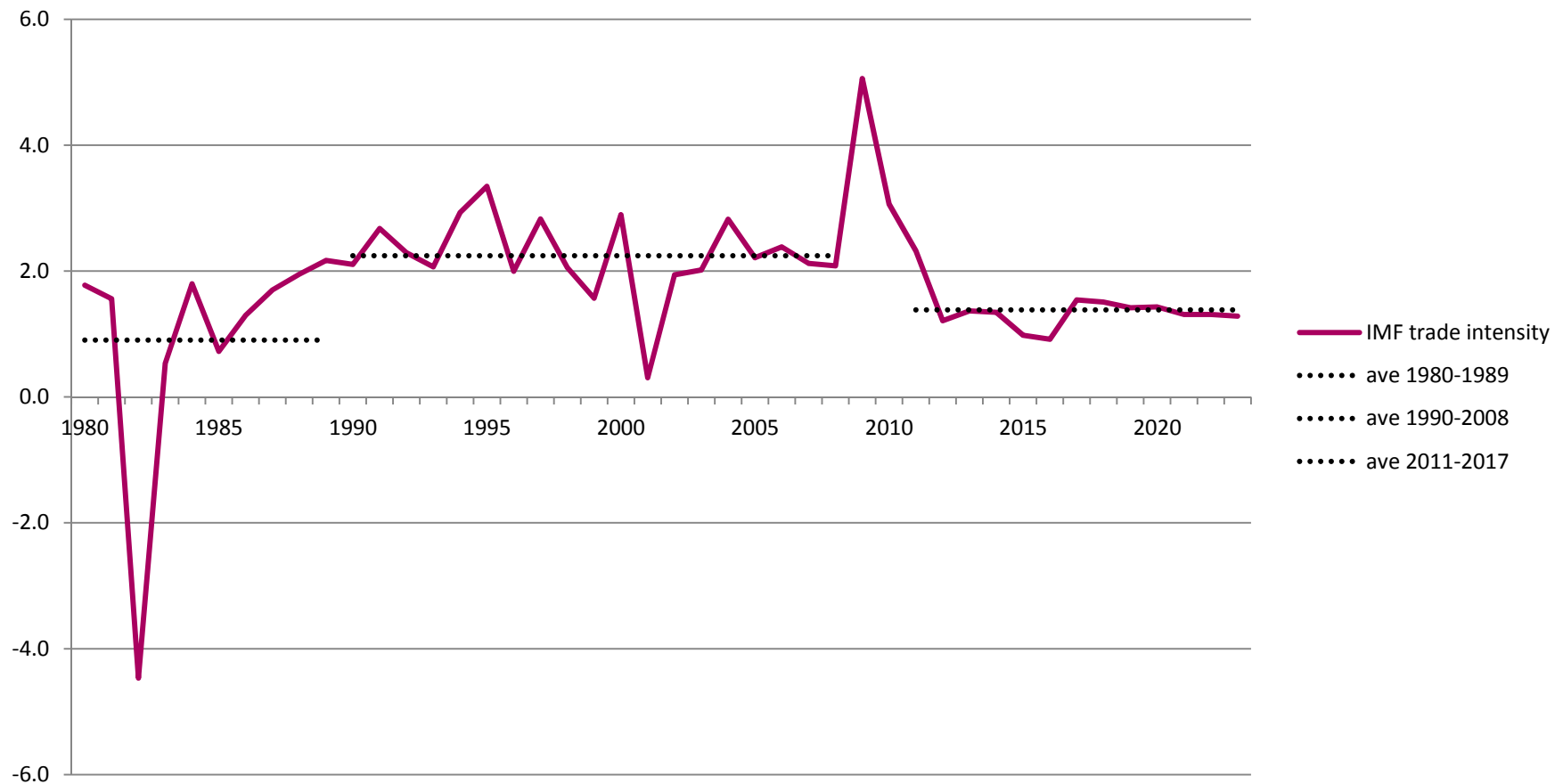


International forecasts: World trade



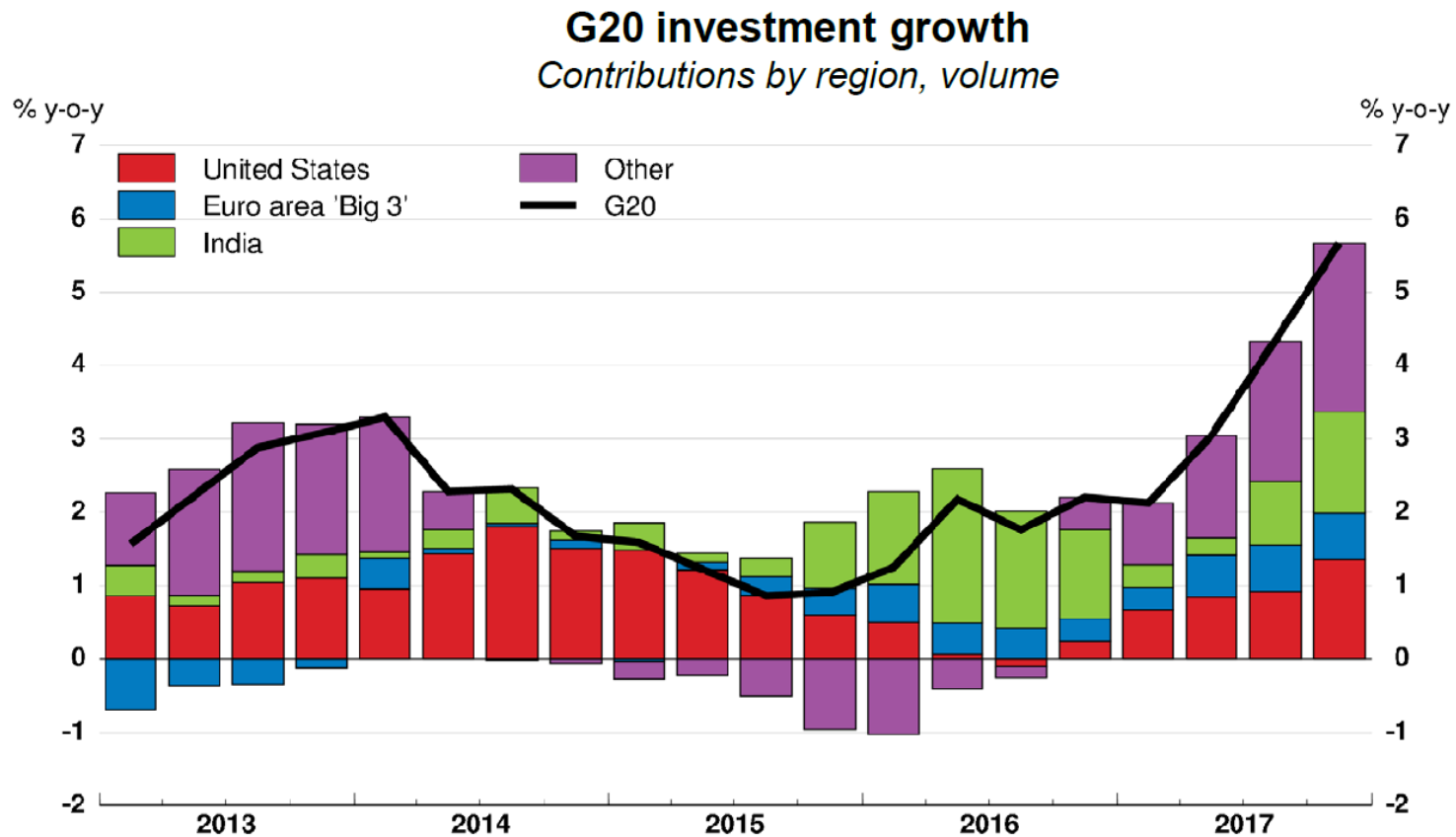


Trade intensity (IMF WEO, 1980-2023)





Increase in investment growth



Source: OECD interim outlook, March 2018

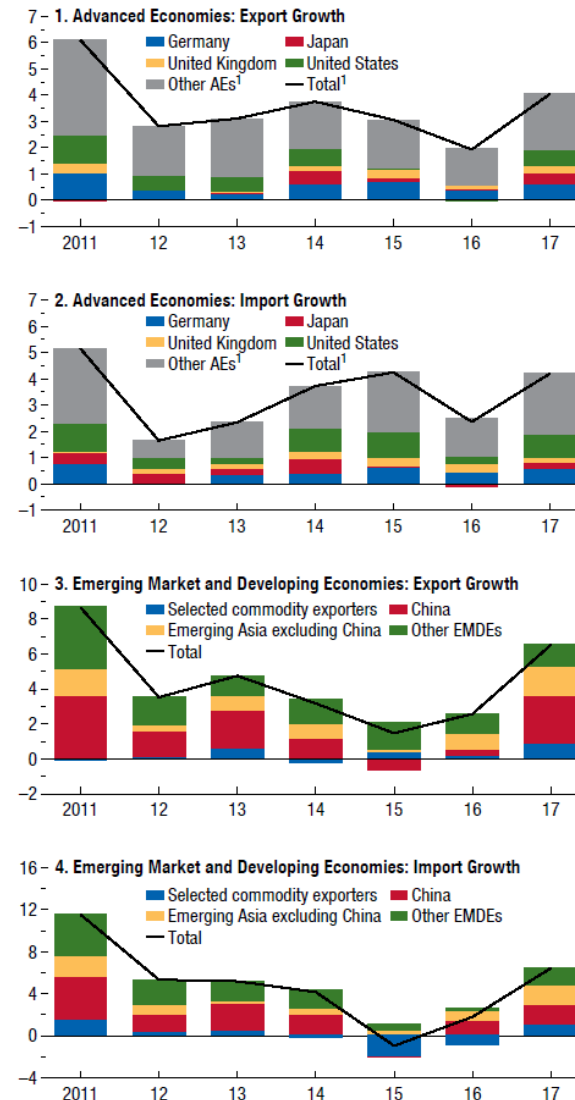


Regional contributions

- Source: IMF, WEO, april 2018
- Acceleration in 2017 in:
 - USA, Japan
 - China, other emerging Asia
 - Imports commodity producers

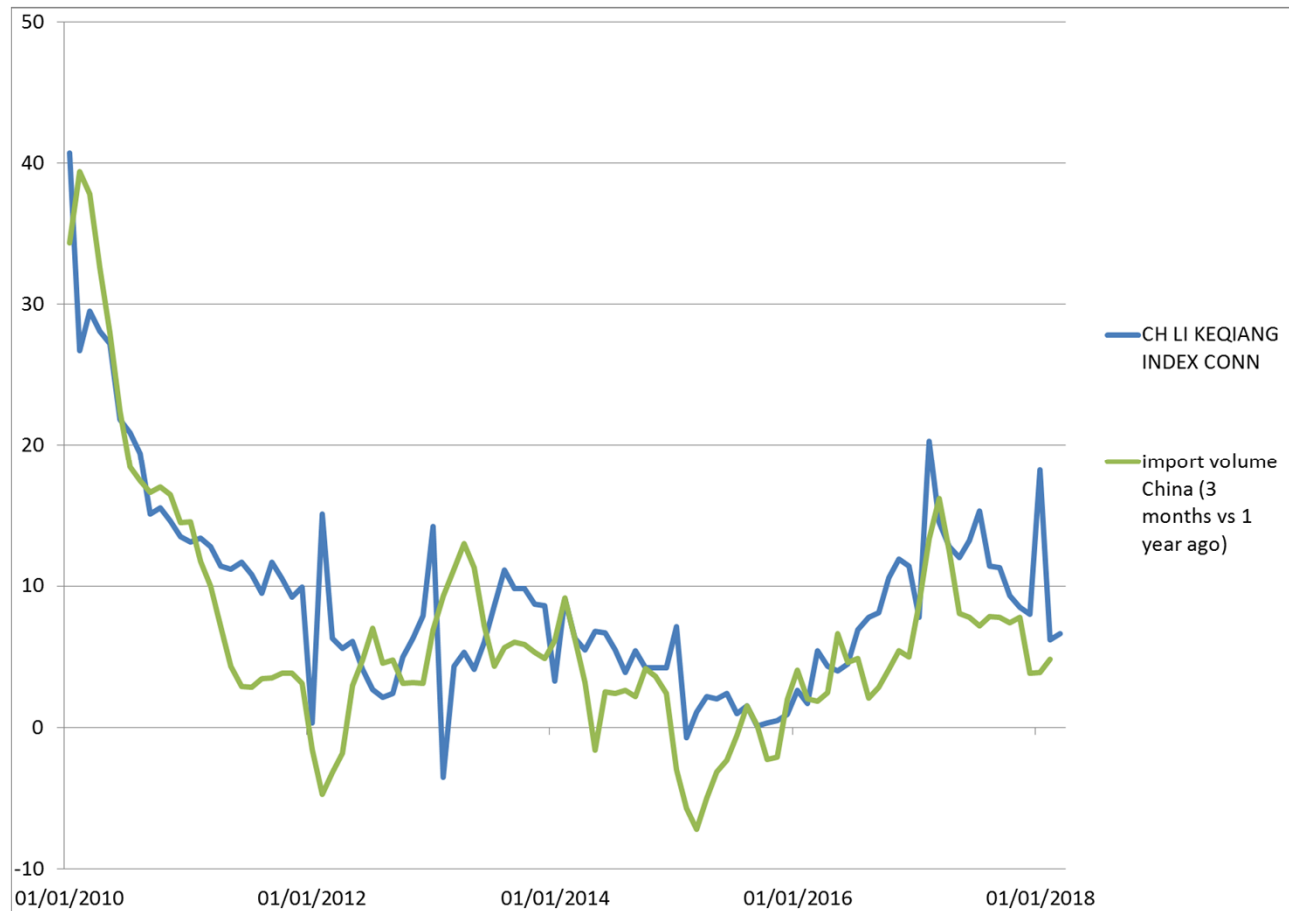
Figure 1.4. Contributions to Trade Growth
(Percent)

The trade recovery was particularly pronounced in emerging market and developing economies.





Chinese import growth (%) and Keqiang index



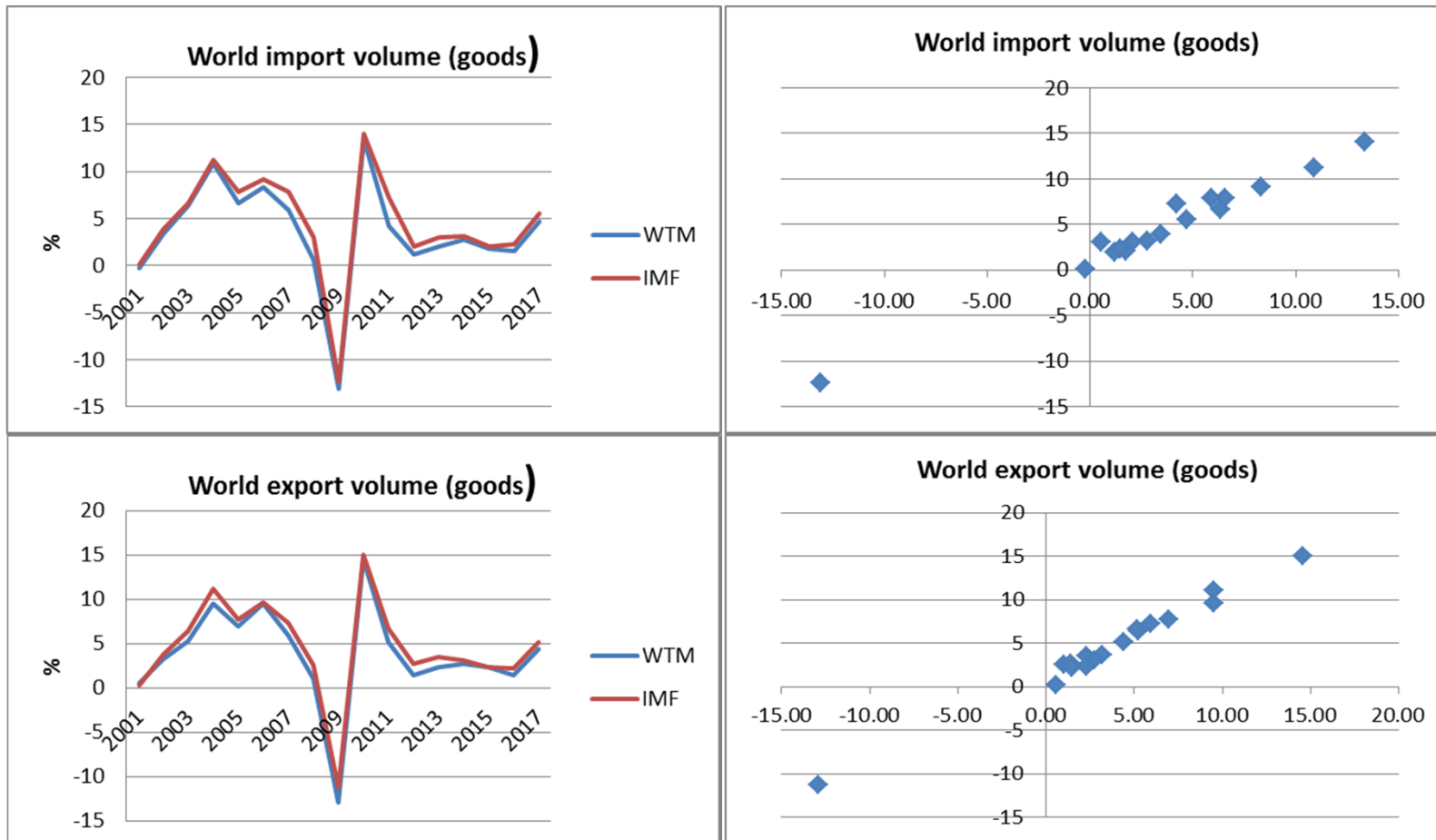


Overview World trade outlook

- WTM and leading indicators
- International forecast (higher trade intensity)
- **Relation between WTM and IMF WEO trade data**
- Trade policy

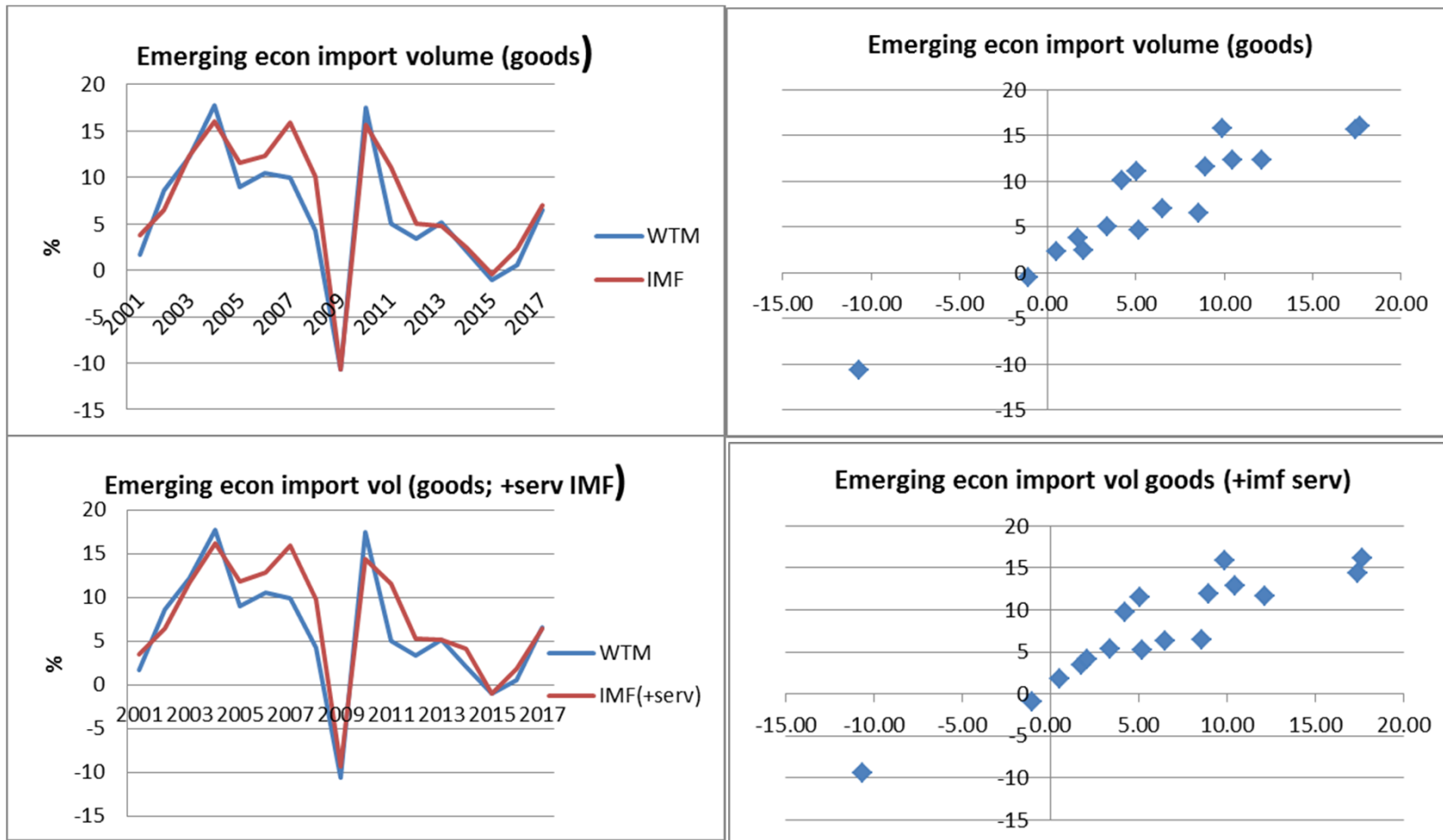


Relation between WTM and NR data (IMF; years)





Relation between WTM and NR data (IMF; years)





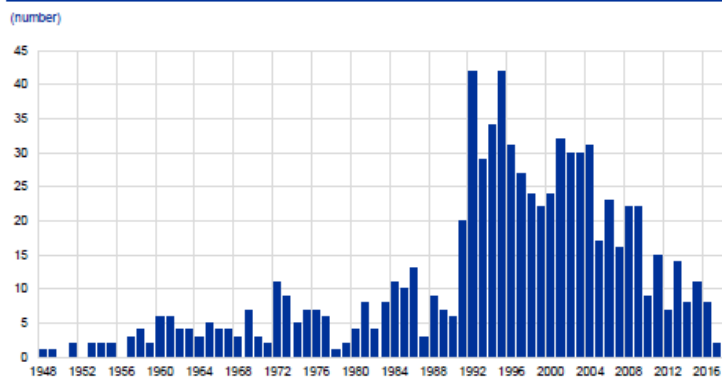
Overview World trade outlook

- WTM and leading indicators
- International forecast (higher trade intensity)
- Relation between WTM and IMF WEO trade data
- **Trade policy**



Trade policy

Chart A
Preferential trade agreements by year of signature



Source: Design of Trade Agreements Database.

Chart B
Average tariffs in advanced economies and emerging market economies

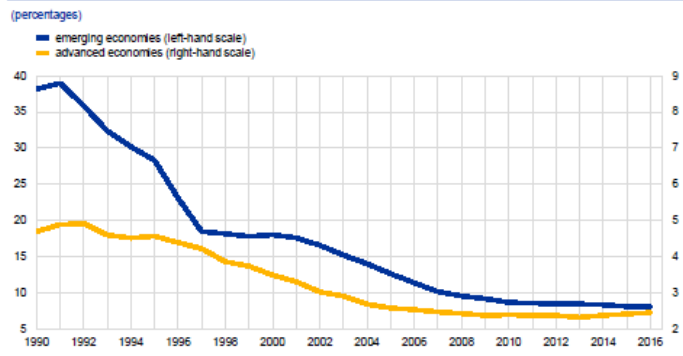
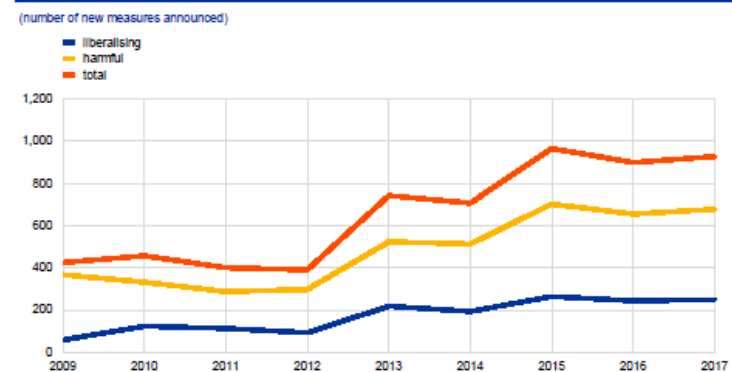


Chart C
New trade measures announced by G20 countries



Source: Global Trade Alert Database.
Notes: Data have been adjusted for reporting lags. The cut-off date in each year is 31 December.

Source: ECB, 2018, box by Lucia Quaglietti



current plans and uncertain future

- US tariffs on Solar Panels and Washing machines
- US tariffs on steel and aluminum
 - Exemption Canada and Mexico
 - Exemption (until June 1st?) EU, Korea, Br, Arg, Aus
- US tariffs on China (section 301/ IPR)
 - \$50 bln goods and retaliation by China
 - Another \$ 100 bln goods and retaliation
- Brexit
- No TPP or TTIP
- Collapse of Doha round of multilateral negotiations
- NAFTA renegotiations
- Iran sanctions?

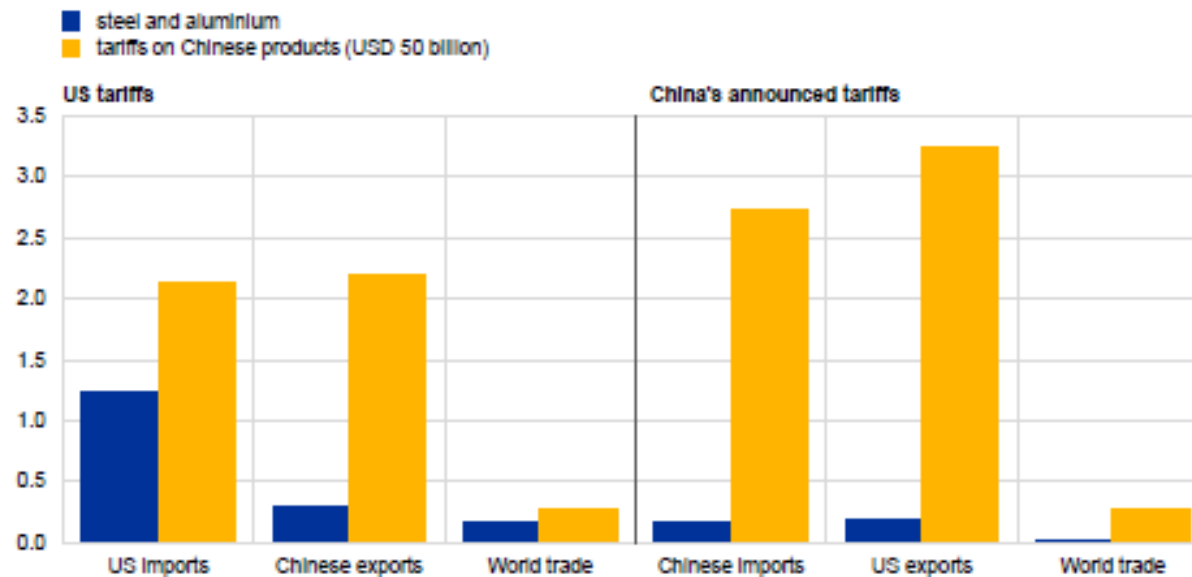


Current tariff increases still small uncertain future

Chart D

US tariffs and China's retaliation: shares of US, Chinese and global goods trade

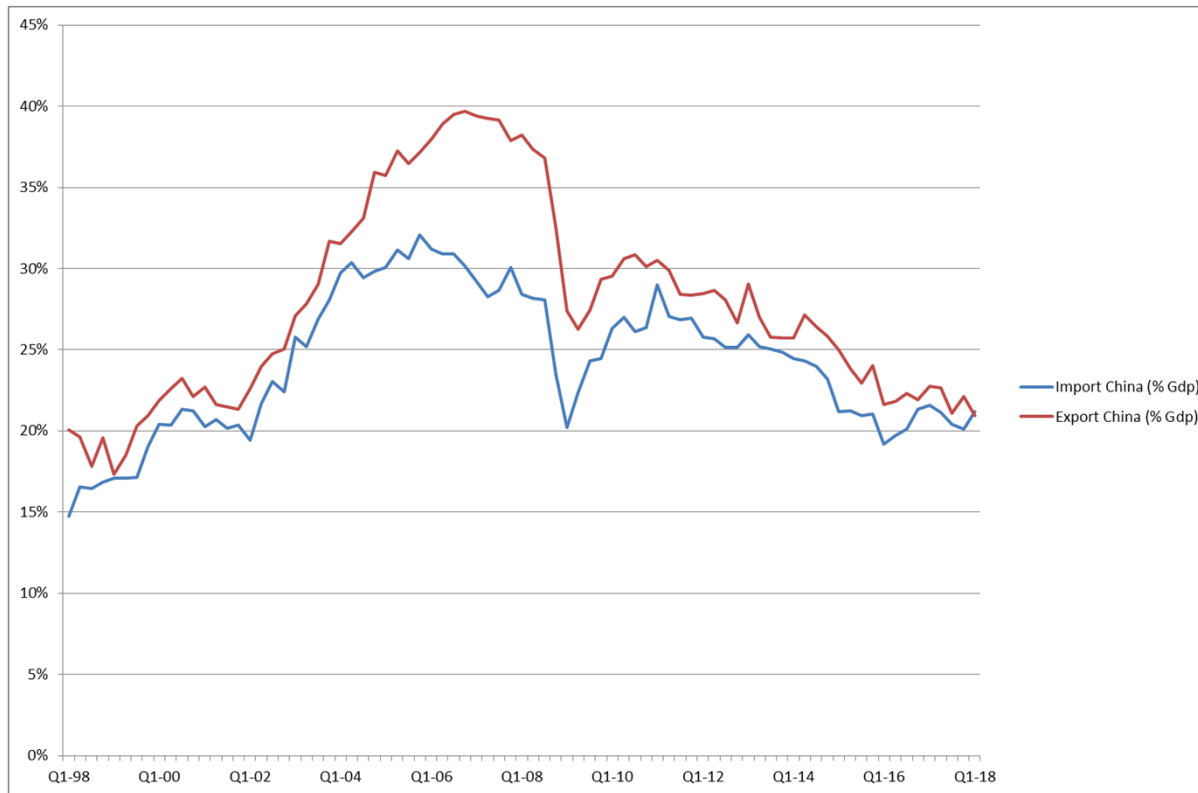
(percentage of total goods trade for the United States, China and the world)



Sources: US Census, IMF Direction of Trade Statistics and ECB staff calculations.



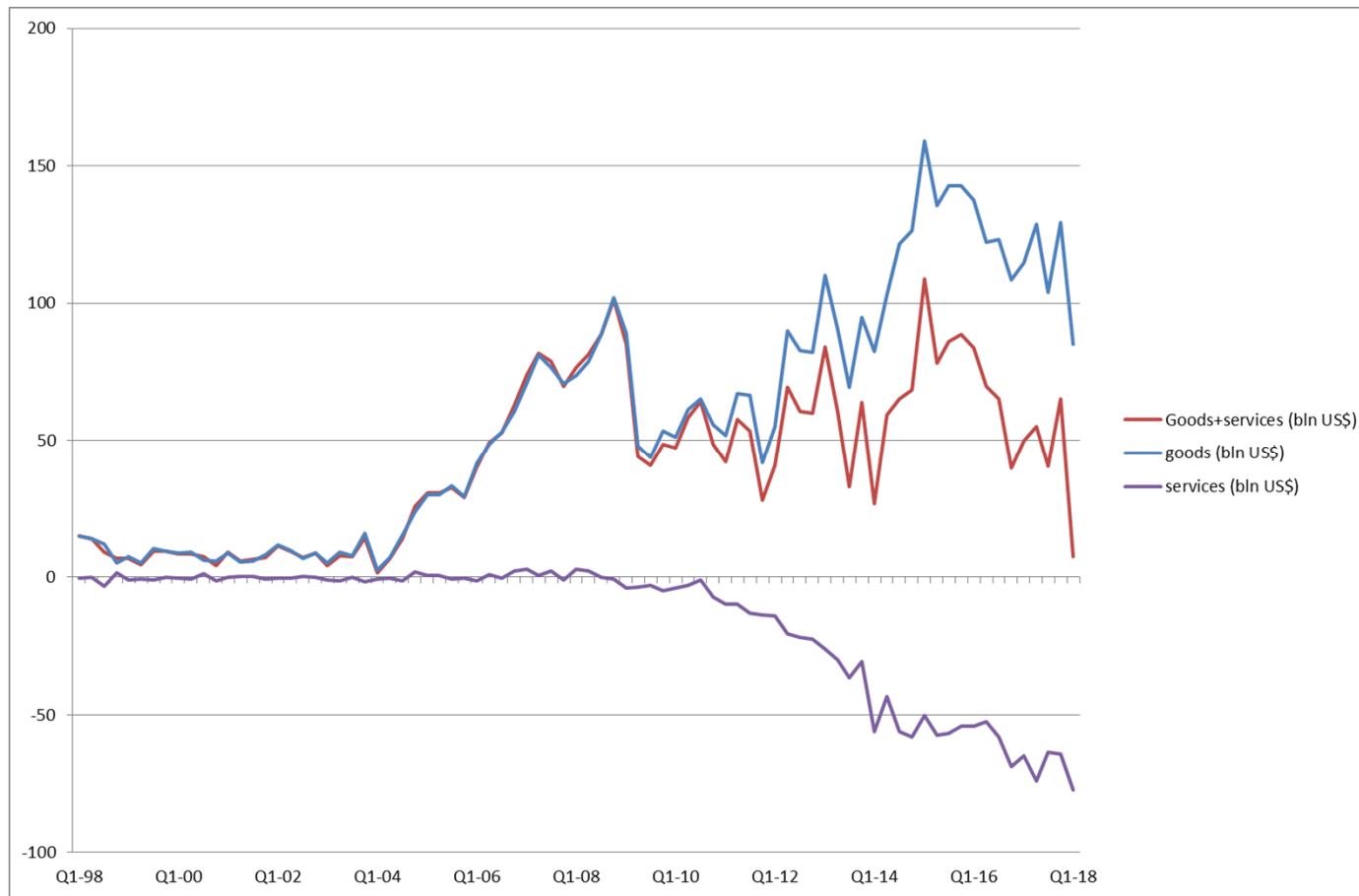
Trade intensity China decreased since 2006



Source: China National Bureau of Statistics/State Administration of Foreign Exchange/Haver Analytics (bop)

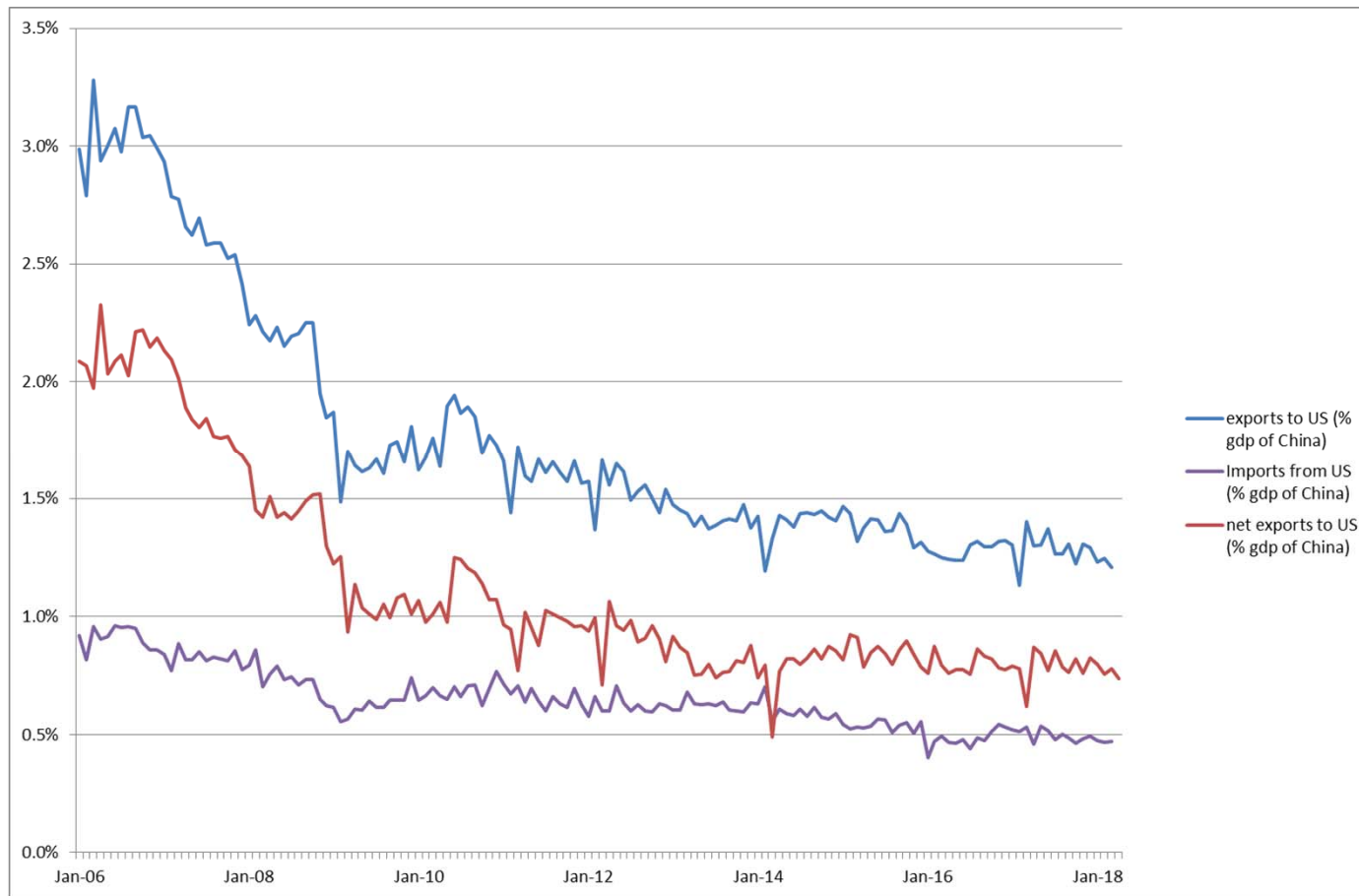


Chinese net exports of goods and services





Bilateral trade US - China+HK (goods only)

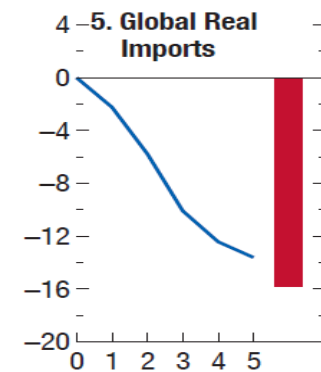
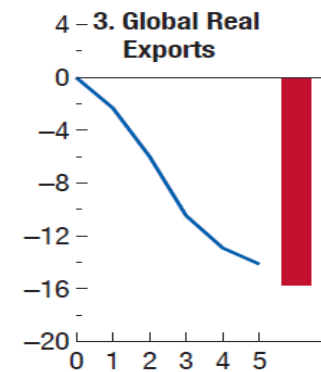




Worldwide protectionism, (IMF, WEO oct 2016)

Scenario by IMF:

- 10% higher import prices in all countries (gradually)
- Half tariffs, half non-tariff barriers (tariff returned to households)



— Short-term effects ■ Long-term outcome



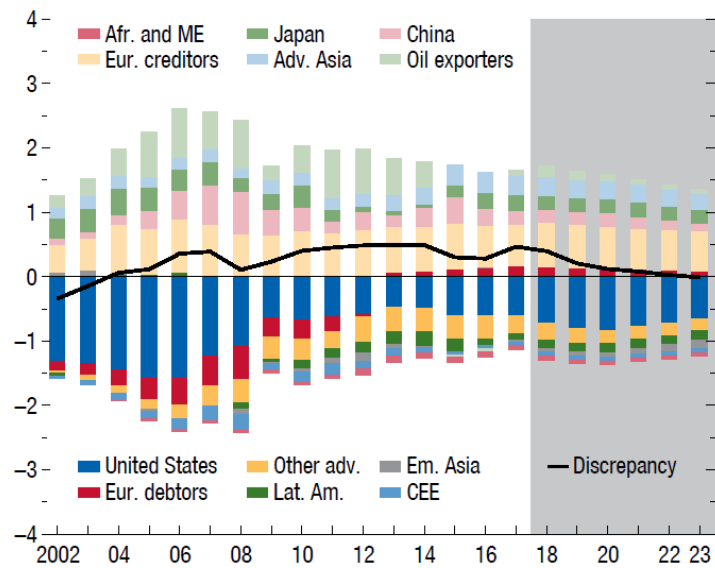
Questions?



IMF plaatjes

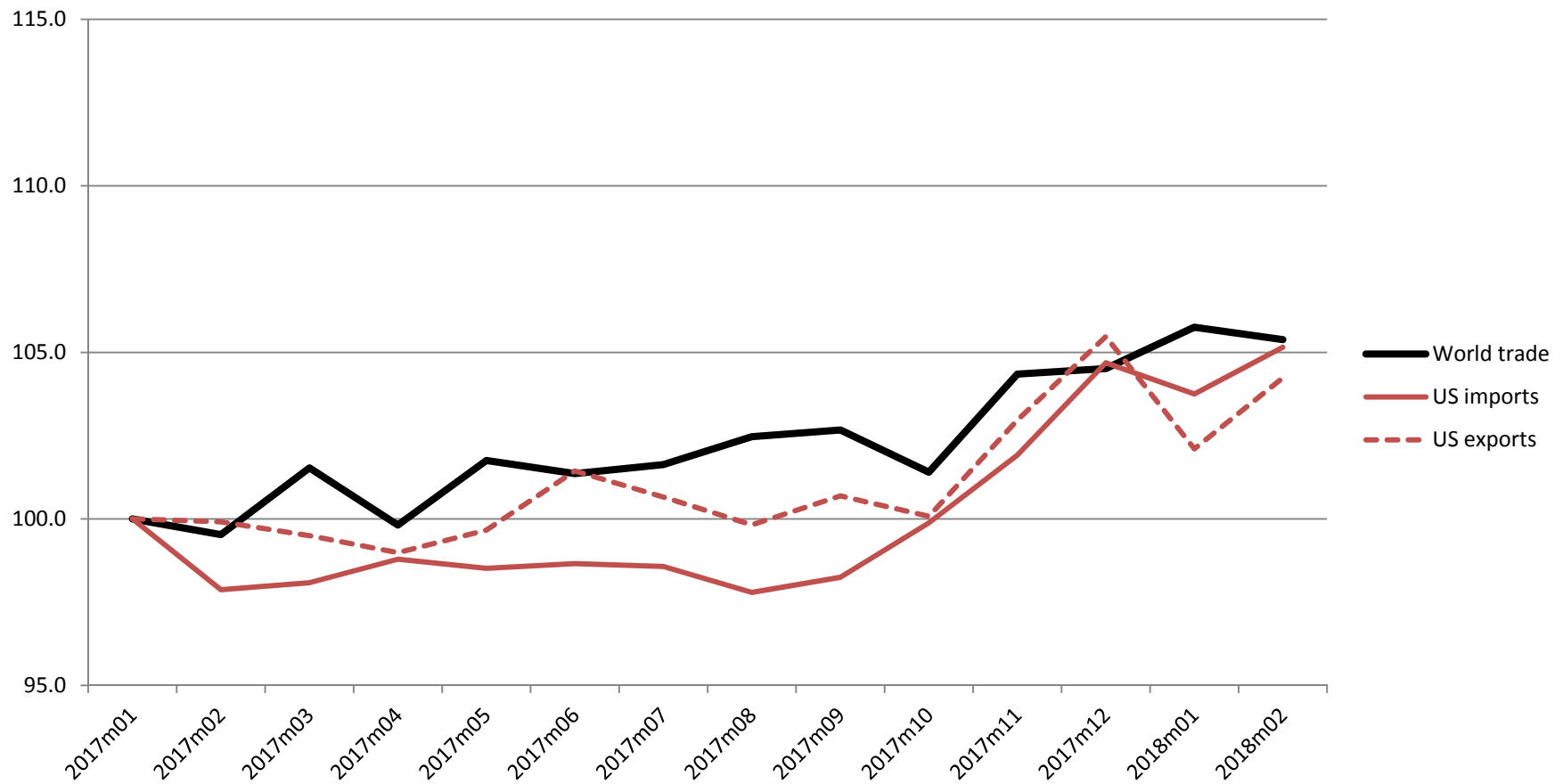
Figure 1.16. Global Current Account Balance
(Percent of world GDP)

Current account balances are expected to remain broadly at their 2017–18 levels over the medium term.



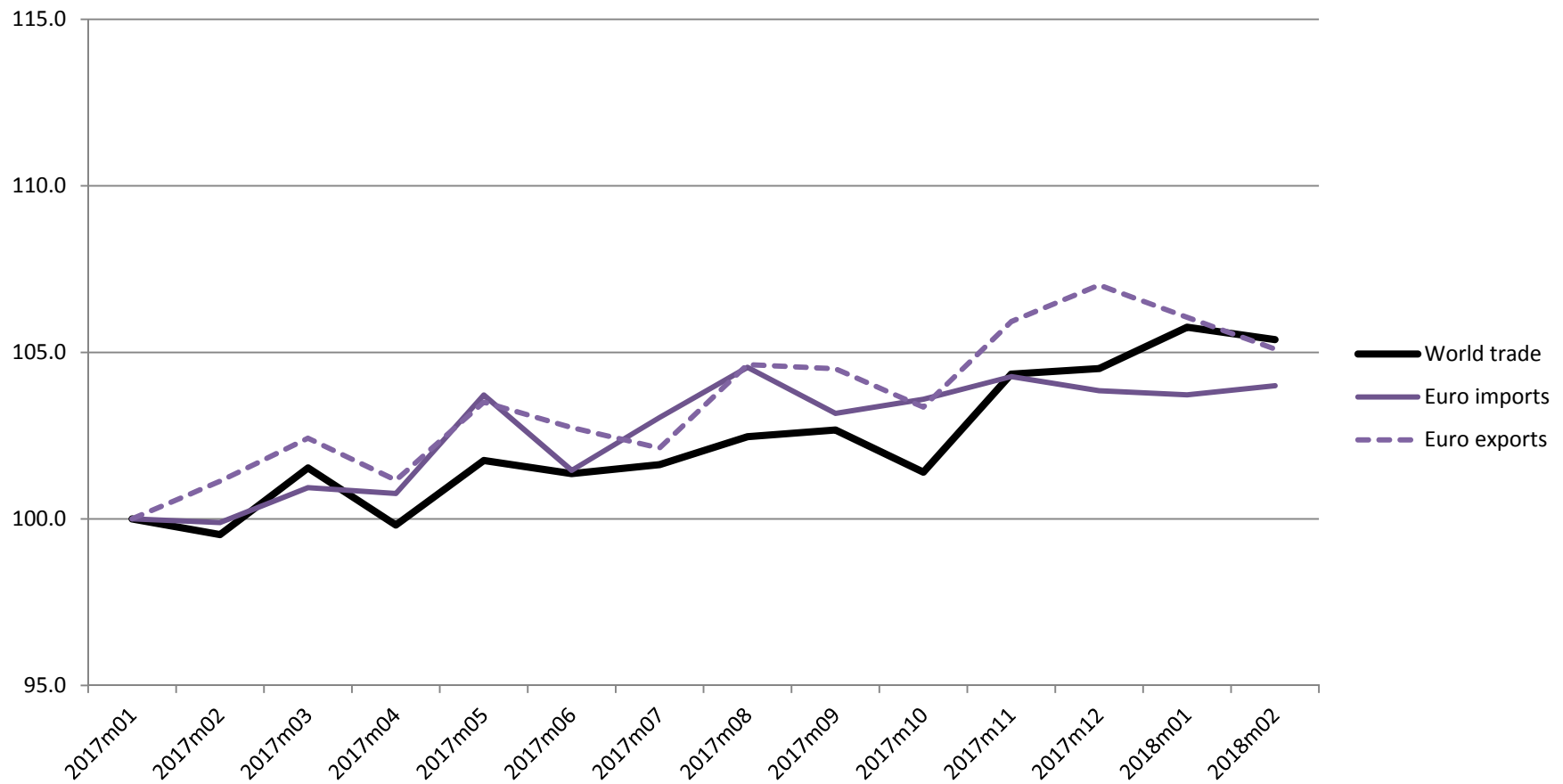


World trade volume per region: US





World trade volume per region: Eurozone





World trade volume per region: Emerging Asia

