

COVID-19

Increasing restrictions in Europe – business sentiment weakening again

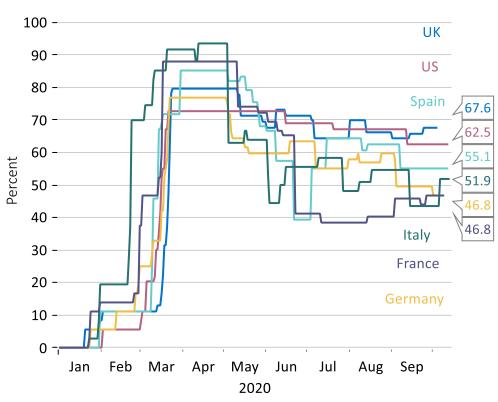


COVID-19 government response tracker

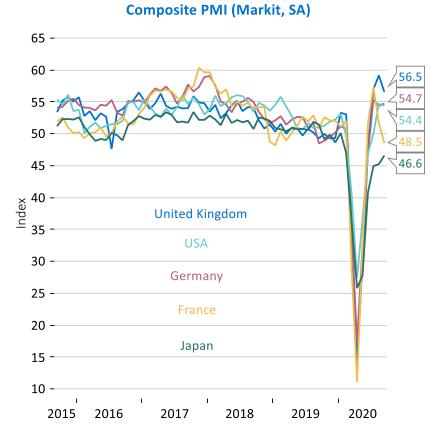
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Global business sentiment





Source: Macrobond, 16.10.20



Source: Macrobond, 15.10.20

UK

August GDP data shows pace of recovery slowed...

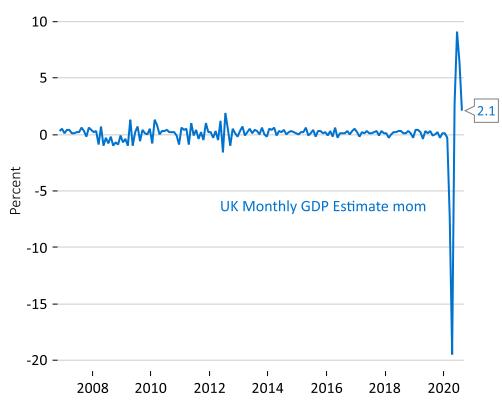


Economy grew 2.1% mom in August (6.4% July, 9.1% June)



Economy remains 9.2% smaller than pre-crisis

UK Monthly GDP Estimate mom



Source: Macrobond, 16.10.20

Table 1: Breakdown of GDP and its components' growth rates by month

	February 2020	March 2020	April 2020	May 2020	June 2020	July 2020	August 2020	Change in GDP (February 2020 to August 2020)
GDP	-0.3%	-7.3%	-19.5%	2.7%	9.1%	6.4%	2.1%	-9.2%
Index of Services	-0.3%	-7.9%	-17.8%	1.8%	8.2%	5.9%	2.4%	-9.6%
Index of Production	0.4%	-4.6%	-19.6%	5.7%	9.8%	5.2%	0.3%	-6.0%
Manufacturing	0.8%	-6.0%	-25.1%	7.8%	12.0%	6.9%	0.7%	-8.5%
Construction	-1.3%	-5.5%	-41.2%	9.1%	21.8%	17.2%	3.0%	-10.8%
Agriculture	-0.8%	-1.8%	-6.0%	0.8%	3.2%	0.1%	-0.4%	-4.3%

Source: Office for National Statistics - GDP monthly estimate

A long, uneven and uncertain recovery (IMF) – China clearly the standout, and stark contrast between regions

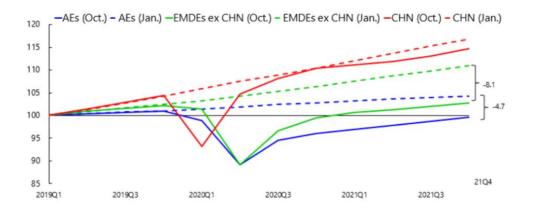


A widening of divergence of Developing and Emerging world growth. 90m people could fall into extreme deprivation

Partial recovery, growing divergence

Except for China, output in both advanced economies and emerging and developing economies will remain below 2019 levels even next year. By end-2021 the loss in output relative to the pre-pandemic projected level for emerging and developing economies excluding China is -8.1%, much larger than the loss for advanced economies of -4.7%.

(index; 2019Q1=100)



Sources: IMF, World Economic Outlook, and IMF staff calculations.

Note: AEs= Advanced Economies; EMDEs= Emerging Markets and Developing Economies; CHN= China.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

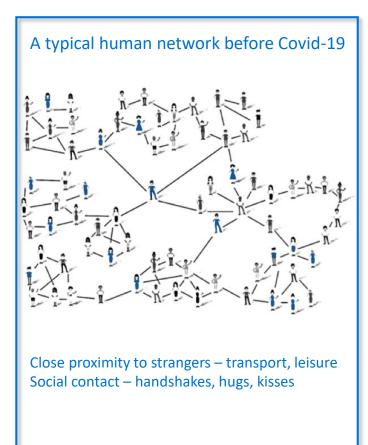
Source: IMF/Gita Gopinath

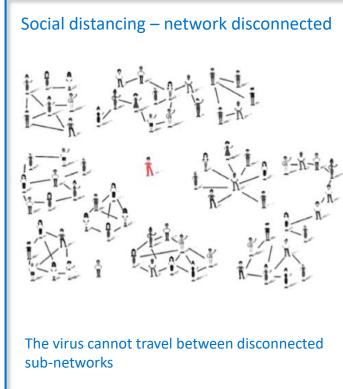


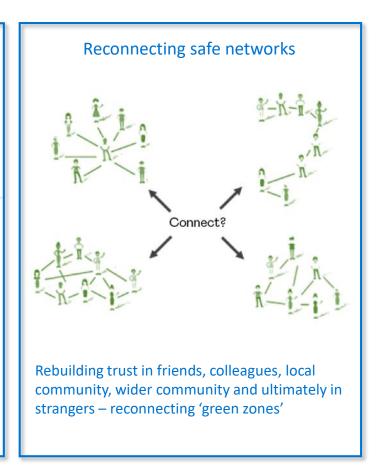
1. At least H2 2021 before trust in social contact is restored – the prolonged Covid disruption will leave economic scarring



Reconnecting social networks as groups become free of the virus – 'stranger danger' persists







With reference to: EsadeEcPol: Center for Economic Policy and Political Economy, Paris - Exit strategy: from self-confinement to green zones 6.4.20

https://www.esade.edu/itemsweb/wi/research/ecpol/EsadeEcPol Insigth6 Exit Strategy.pdf



2. Long term effects on the economy – reduced productivity growth

Impact on business investment and sales

- 1. The **sharp near-term fall in investment** may permanently reduce the economy's capital stock and productive capacity. Lower spending on R&D can have long-lasting effects through reduced productivity growth (<u>Anzoategui et al</u> (2019)).
- 2. The **number of new firms formed could fail**. Research finds that younger firms tend to be more productive (<u>Alon et al (2018)</u>) and may be more likely to engage in innovation (<u>Acemoglu et al (2018)</u>).
- 3. Hysteresis: Laid-off workers could lose skills and become detached from the labour market, lowering labour supply (Blanchard and Summers (1986)). They could also stop accumulating on-the-job skills, potentially lowering their productivity when they return to work

Source: Sarasin & Partners

Setting-out the landscape for a post-virus world

Stay global, stay thematic & focus on real, sustainable & socially responsible assets

Shifting Demographics

- Ageing
- Slowing growth drivers
- Welfare spending / savings rates

Tameless Technology

- Winner-takes-all
- Labour substitution / labour share
- Industrial potential / disruption

Modern Economic Policies

- Financial Repression to fiscal dominance
- Debt monetisation
- Economic Diplomacy

Restless Society

- Levelling-up
- Populism / Walled gardens
- Rebalancing stakeholder shares

Deteriorating Environment

- Climate change / Biodiversity loss
- Pollution / market failures
- Unprecedented sustainable opportunities

Source Sarasin Investment Strategy Group, October 2020



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