

Ben Udy

Lead Economist,

Macroeconomic Forecasting



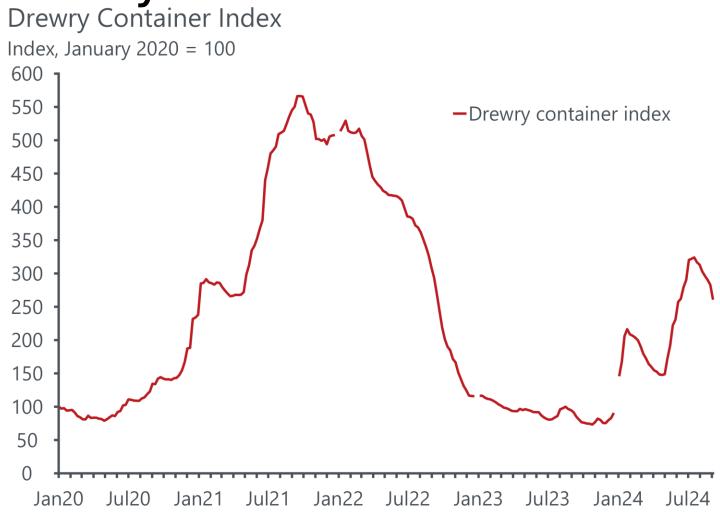
Trade has remained in the spotlight this year



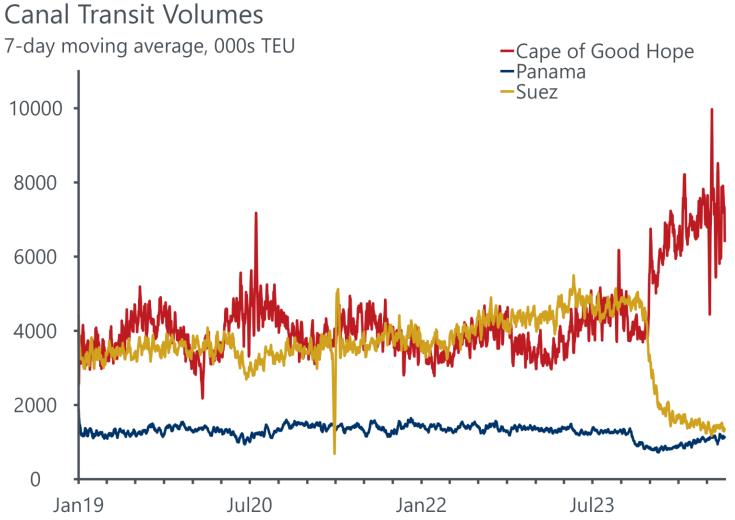
Transport costs and global shipping disruptions



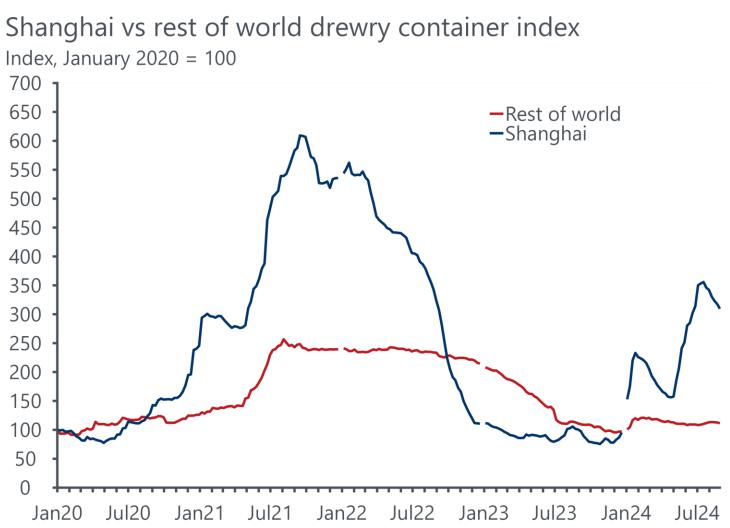
Shipping costs surged during covid, but bounced this year too



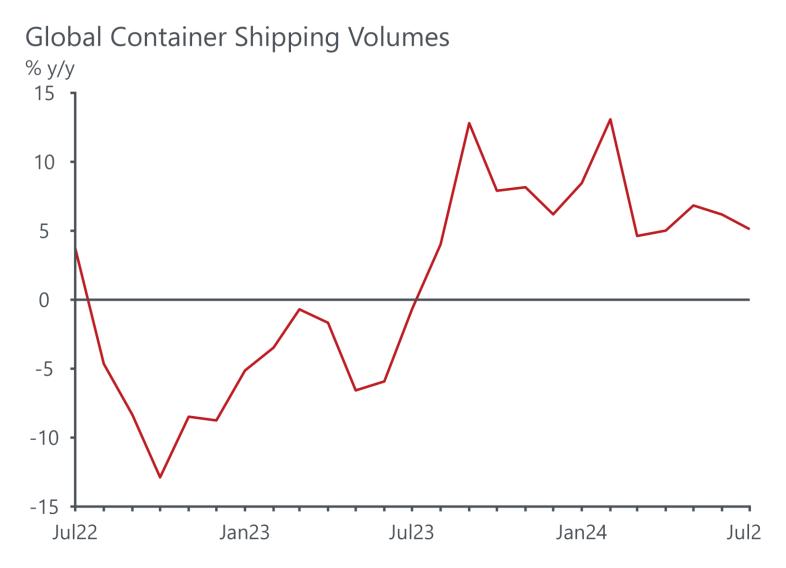
This has partly been driven by shipping disruptions



But shipping costs from China are the most impacted



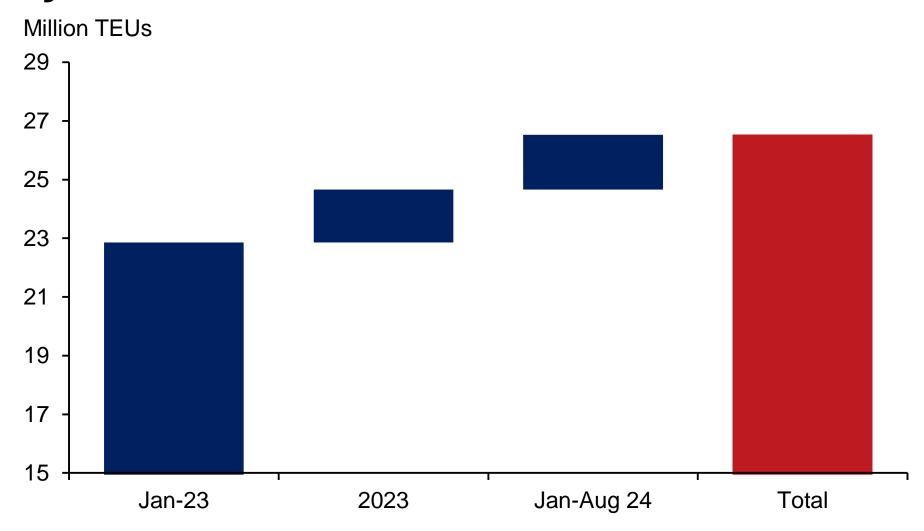
Shortage of containers and ships is the real issue



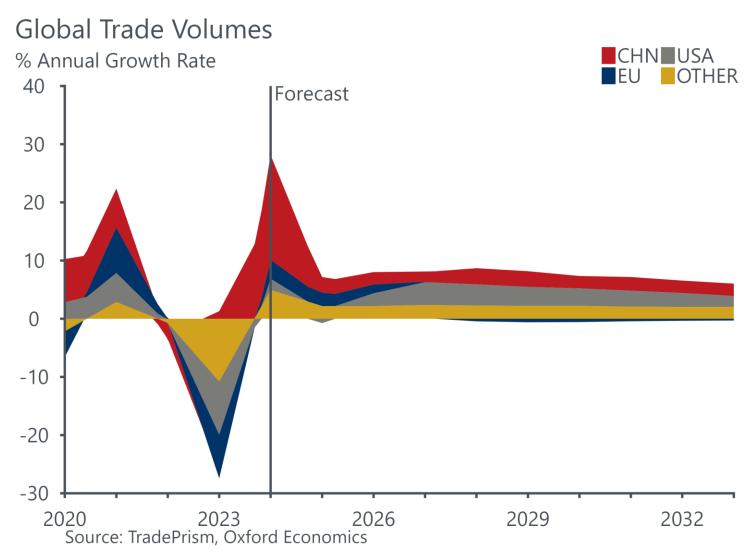
We expect overall trade to soften this year which should See shipping costs ease further



And a ramp up in ship building will boost trade capacity in the months ahead

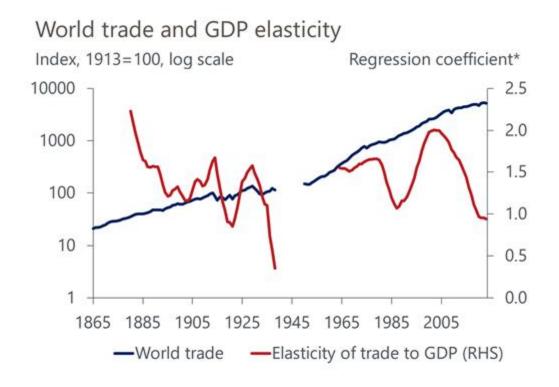


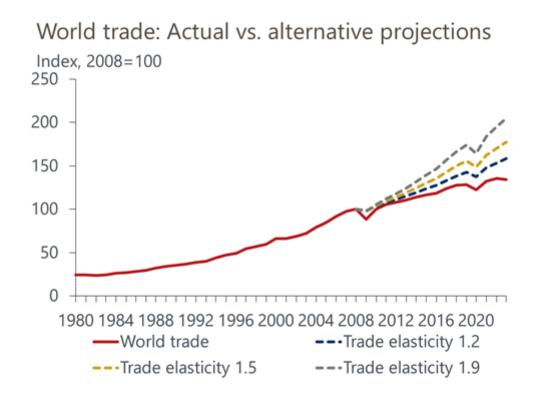
We expect growth in trade volumes to slow in the years ahead





Era of globalisation is over, slowbalisation is here



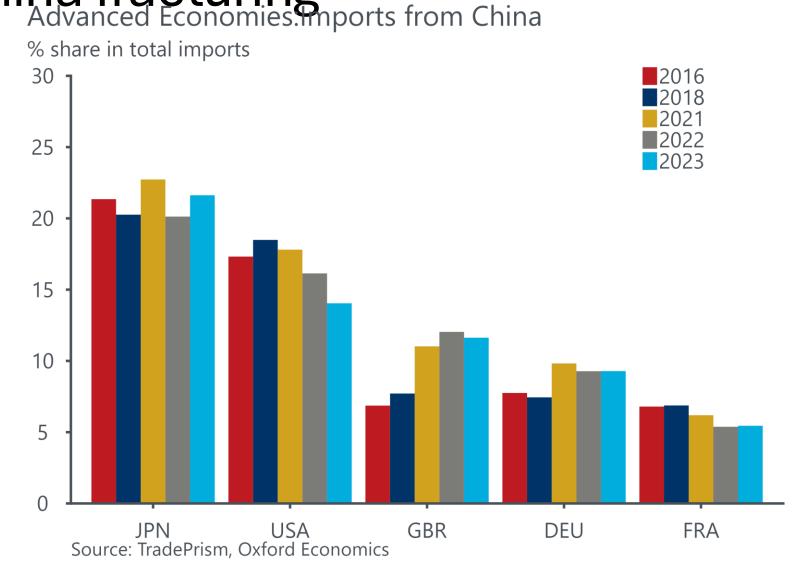


Source: Oxford Economics/Geiger et al./Federico and Tena/UN

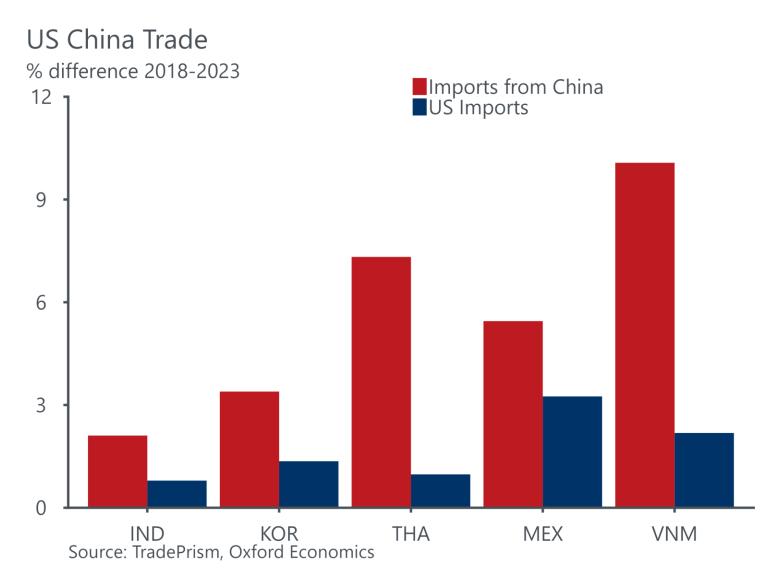
* Based on 15-year rolling regressions of world trade on world GDP

Source: Oxford Economics

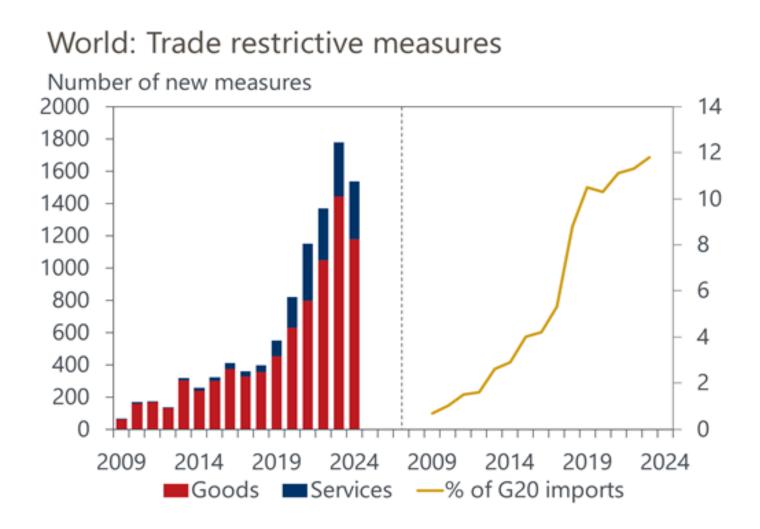
But deglobalisation is still limited to USA/China fracturing Advanced Economies. Imports from China



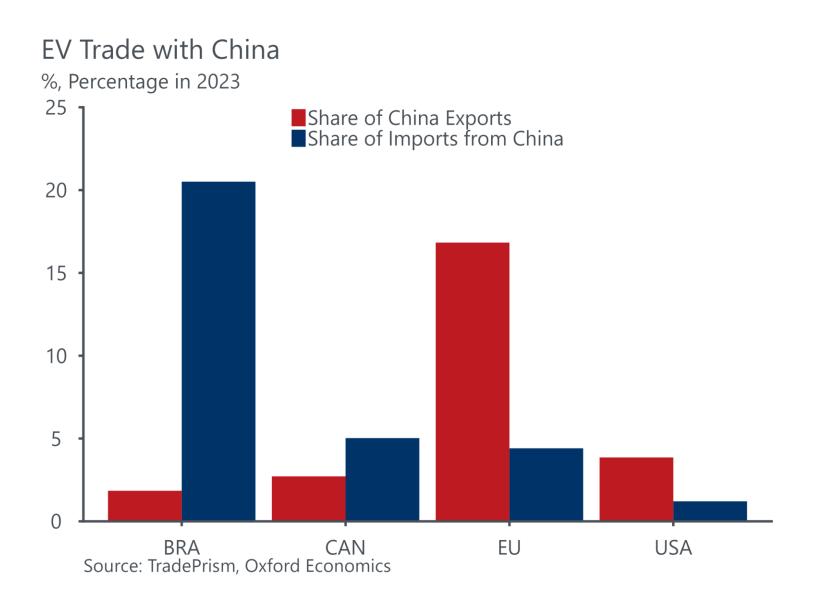
Some of the USA/China decoupling is exaggerated, but still real



Tariffs are partly to blame

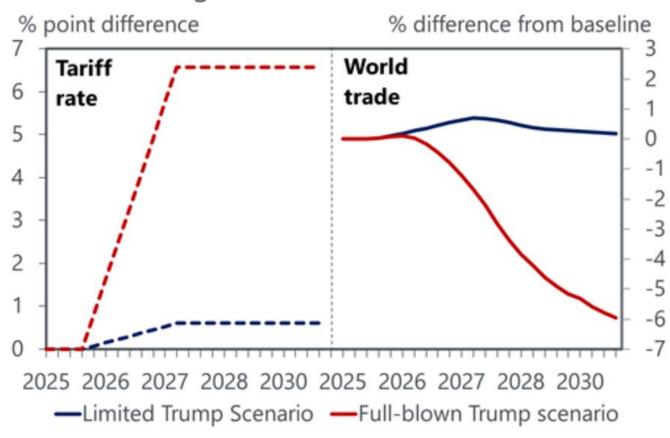


And trade protectionism is spreading



US Election creates uncertainty for Trade

World: Trade growth and US tariff rises



Source: Oxford Economics 17

Asia may benefit from Trump



Source: Oxford Economics
Note: Europe=EU. EFTA, and UK