



Geopolitics and slowbalisation: Reshaping global trade and economy

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Session 1: World Economy

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**The 40th Anniversary of the Costas Grammenos Centre for Shipping,
Trade and Finance**

"Industry challenges: A global perspective from Athens"



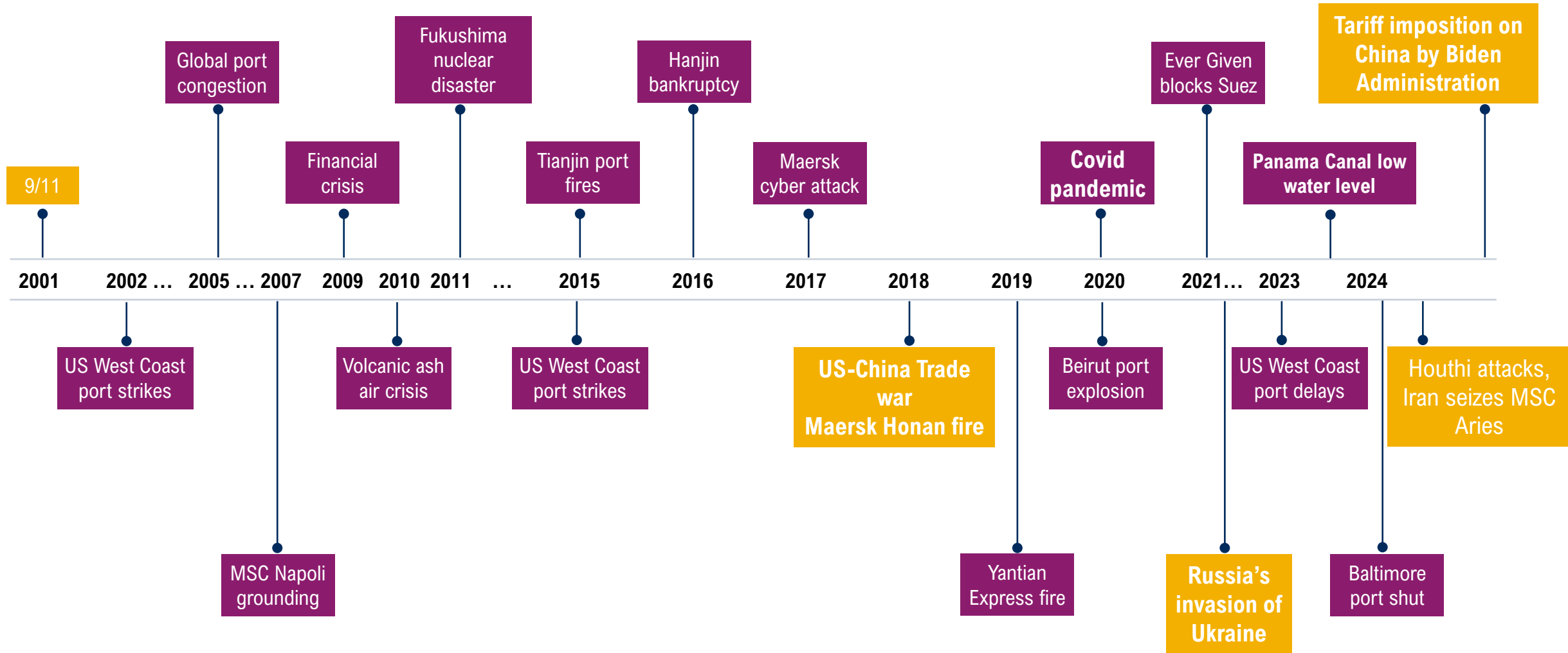


Disruptions shaping the world



Geopolitics and supply chain disruption has become a new normal

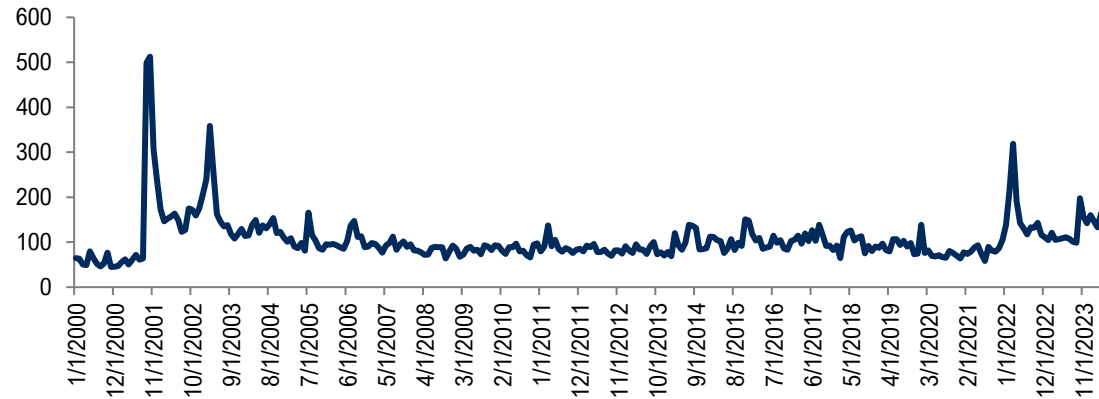
From global wars to terrorist attacks, sanctions and embargoes as well as natural cataclysms have shaped shipping markets through its history.



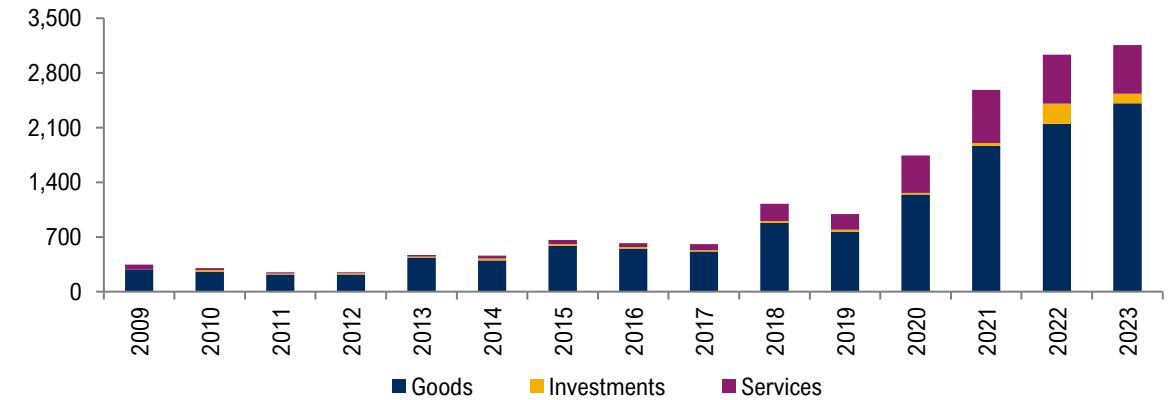
Geopolitics is driving Slowbalisation

Geopolitical risk has always persisted but is getting heightened now. The Geopolitical Risk Index is pointing upward now. Trade restrictions take the form of trade tariffs and non-tariff barriers. It has increased to about 3,000 in recent years, leading to a flattening in trade and the global GDP ratio.

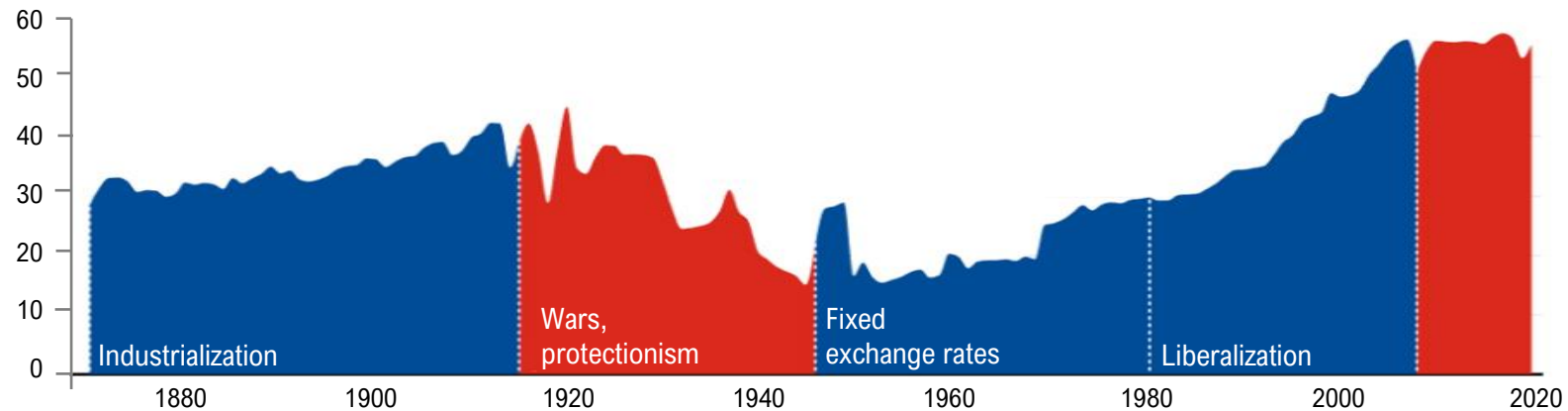
Geopolitical Risk Index



Trade restrictions



Trade Openness: Sum of exports and imports as a percent of GDP

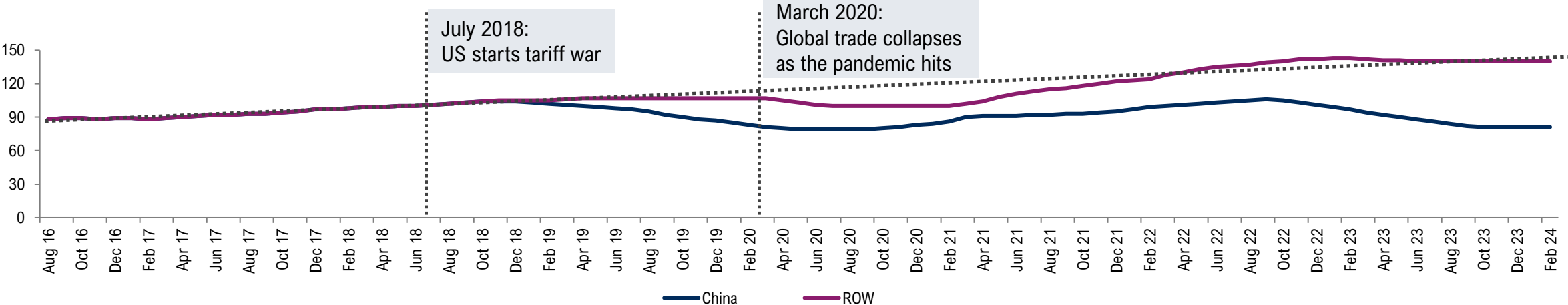


Note: Sample's composition changes over time.

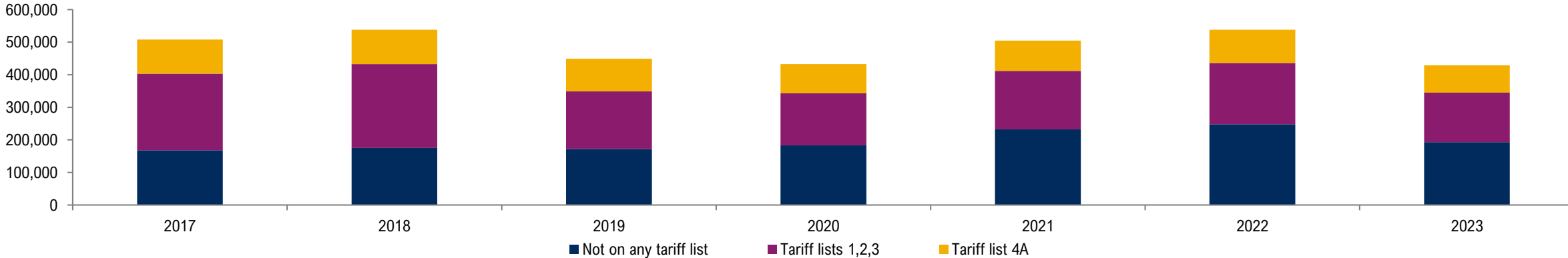
Trade pattern changing

The US-China trade war altered the trade pattern. The cargo flow from the rest of the world continued to increase while China's has been falling. 85% of Chinese exports are now directed to emerging and other developed economies.

US imports from China and rest of the world



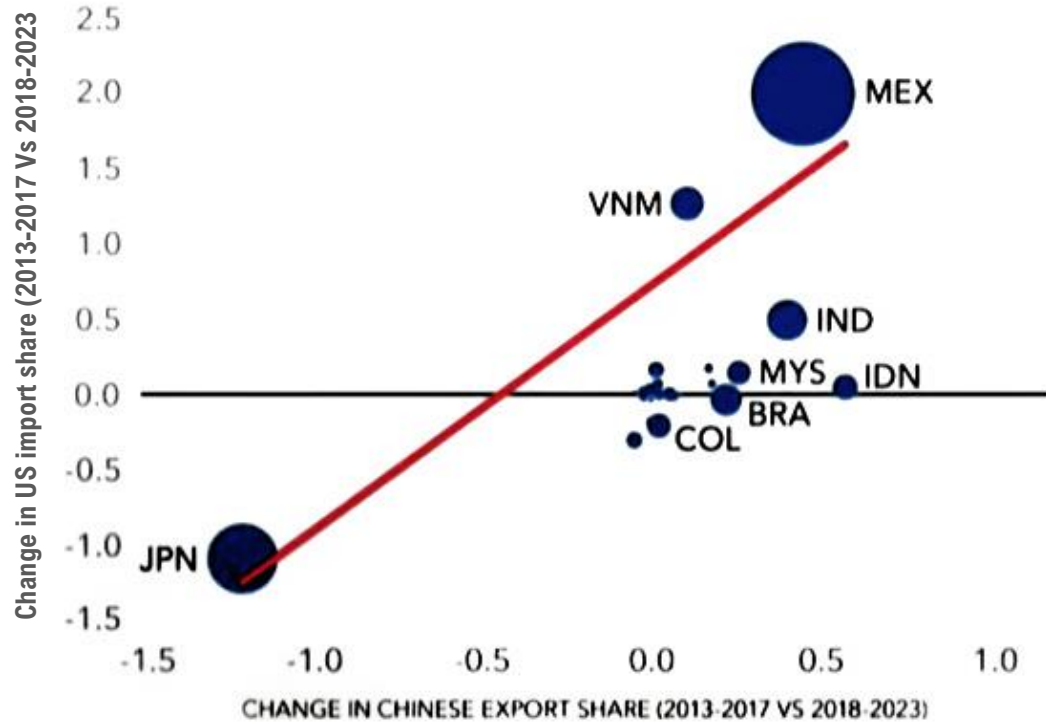
Both trade in commodities from China with tariff or without tariffs fell



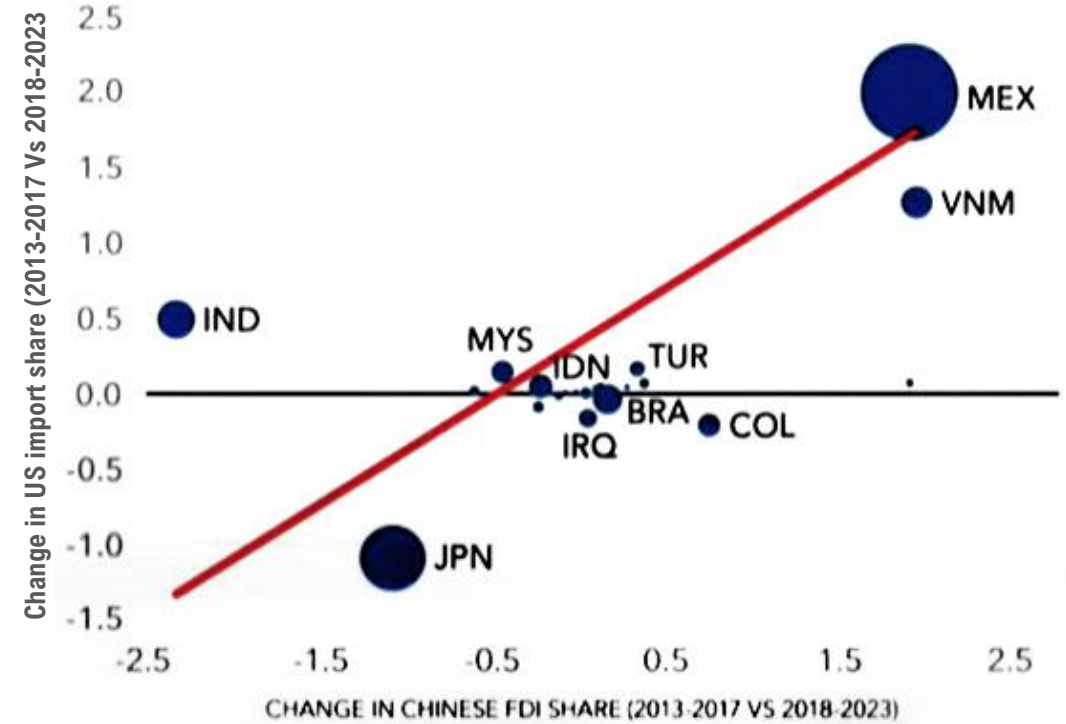
Emergence of connector countries (Primarily Mexico and Vietnam)

Vietnam and Mexico have emerged as the connector countries. Chinese FDI as a share of total into Mexico has gone up from less than 5% between 2003-2018 to around 18% in 2023. Chinese export share and FDI share to these countries have gone up. Simultaneously, US imports from these countries have also gone up. This trend will be accentuated with a new set of tariffs from the US.

Changes in US import share vs Chinese export share



Changes in US import share vs FDI from China

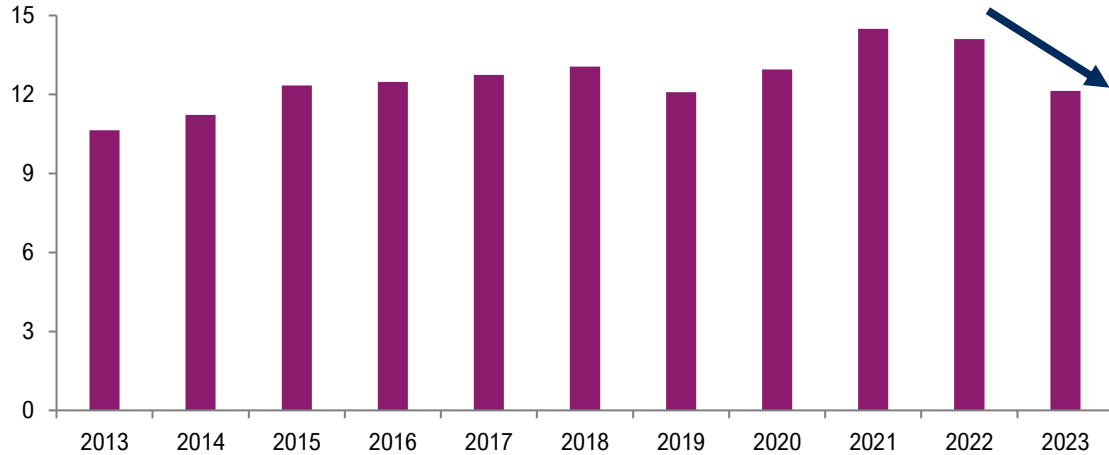


Note: VNM: Vietnam; MEX: Mexico; IND: India; IDN: Indonesia; MYS, Malaysia; BRA: Brazil; TUR: Turkey; Col- Colombia; IRQ: Iraq
 Source: Geeta Gopinath et al (2024)

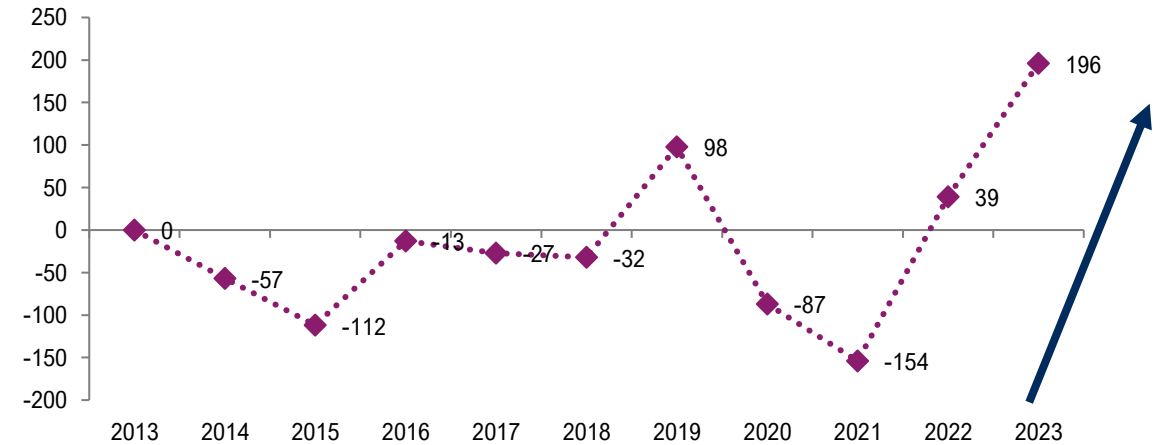
US manufacturing import ratio down and Reshoring index up

US imports as a percentage of domestic production went down in 2023, and simultaneously, the reshoring index increased.

US manufacturing import ratio: Total manufacturing goods import from 14 Asian low-cost countries



Reshoring index: Year-over-year change in the US manufacturing import ratio



2023

- US Import from 14 LCCR declined by US\$143 billion
- Two consecutive years of US manufacturing import ratio up
- Canadian exports gained US\$13 billion
- EU export gains US\$7 billion



- Nearshoring
- Friendshoring
- Reshoring



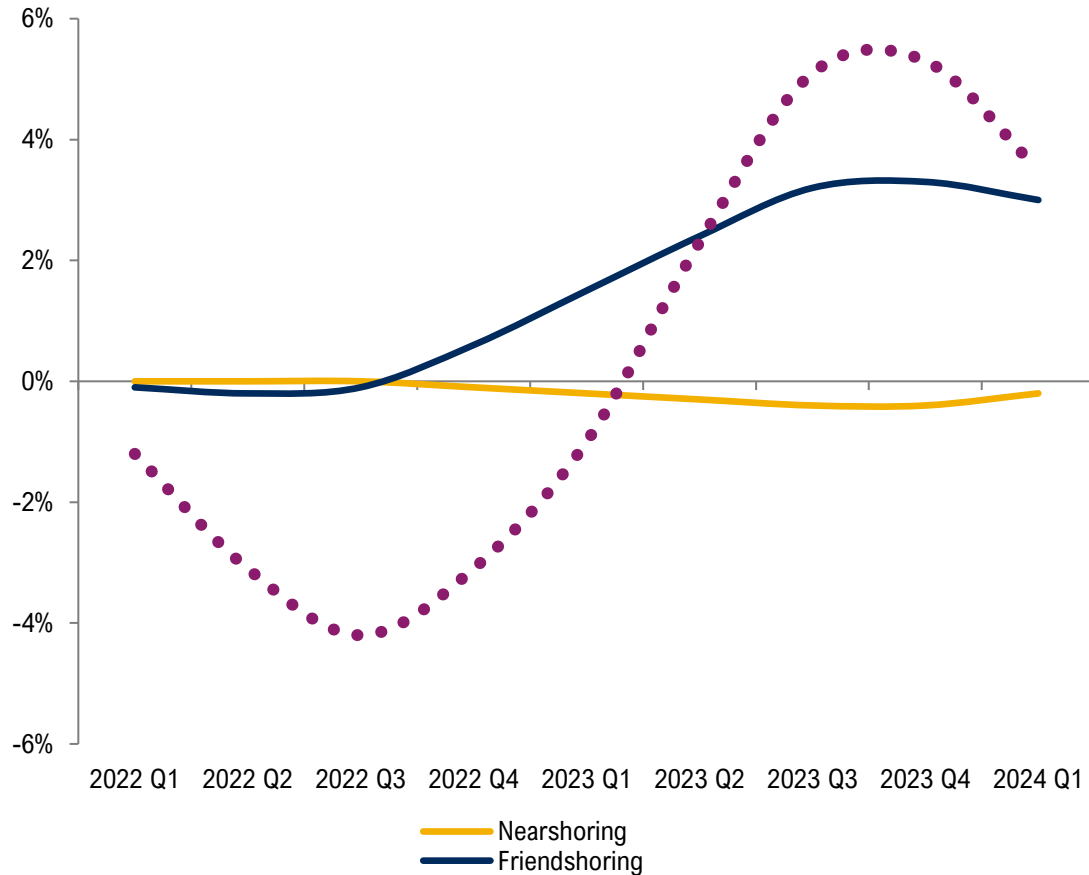
Note: LCCR: Low-cost countries and regions: includes Mainland China, Vietnam, India, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Bangladesh, Singapore, Hong Kong, Cambodia

Manufacturing import ratio: Total manufactured goods import as % of domestic output

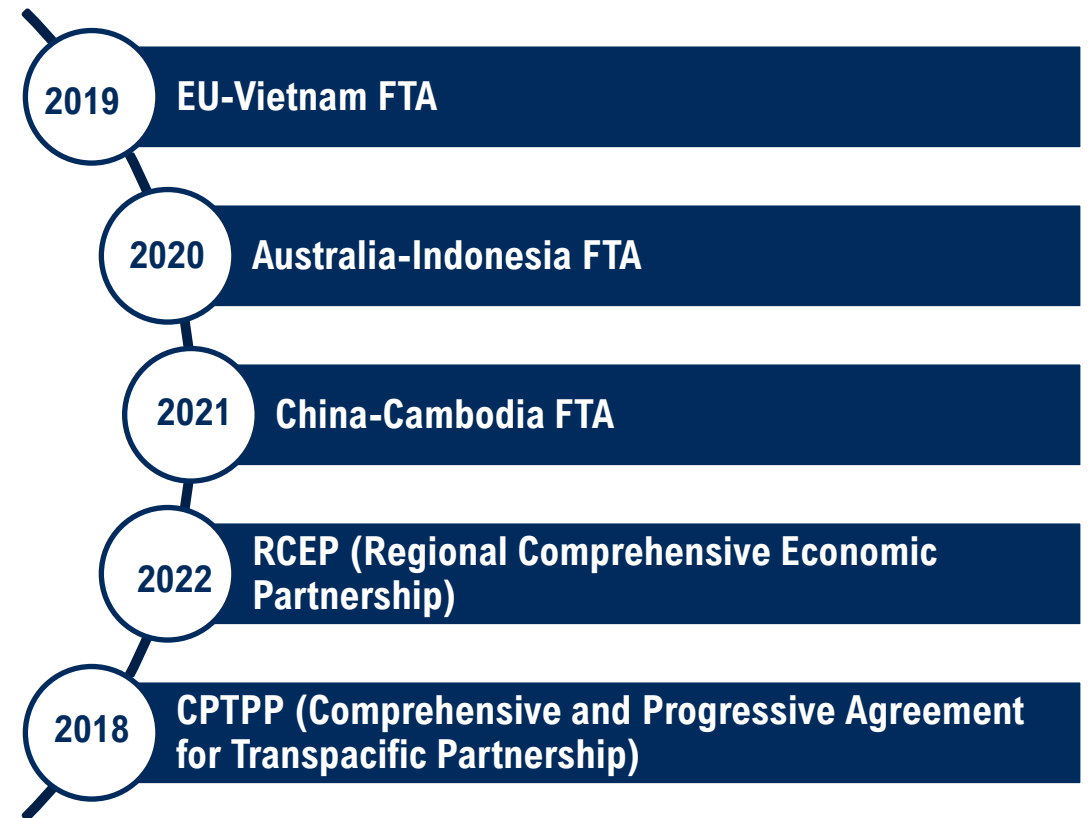
Source: AT Kearney (2024)

Friendshoring and trade concentration trends continue to shape global trade in Q1 2024

Friendshoring, Nearshoring and Trade Concentration



Recent FTAs

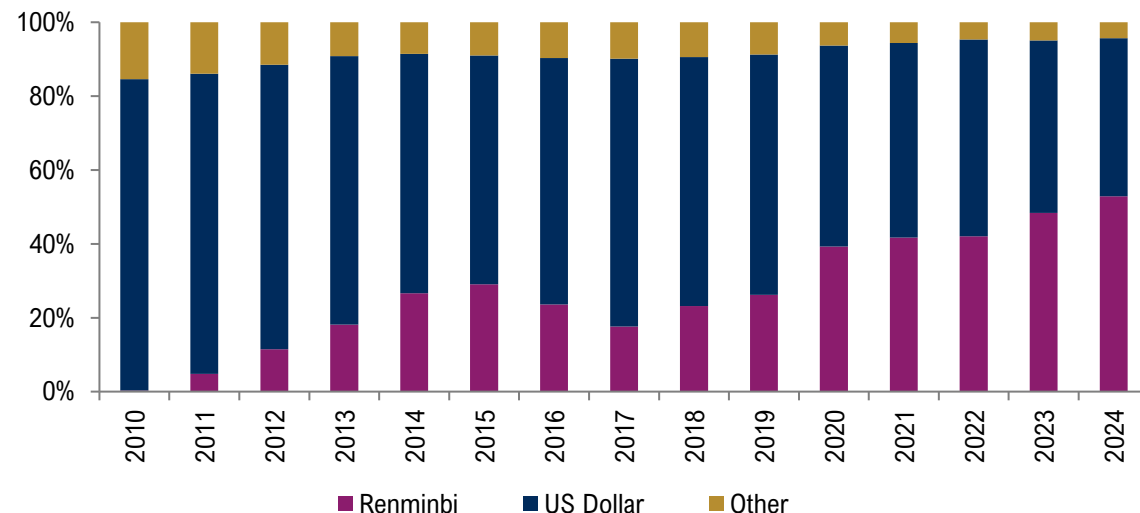


Note: Quarterly growth rates are relative to the previous quarter. Annual growth refers to the last four quarters. IR denotes intra-regional. Data is seasonally adjusted. Data does not include trade in services. Imports and exports exclude intra-European Union trade.

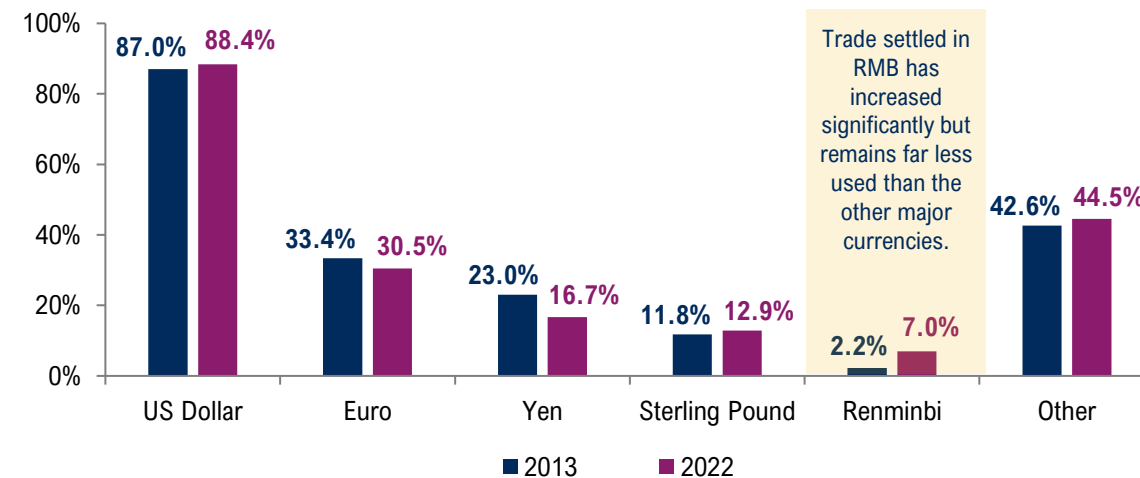
De-dollarisation in progress

As a result of the Russia-Ukraine war, global currencies and the dominance of the US dollar have experienced significant changes. The war has caused a shift towards diversification and the use of new reserve currencies, resulting in a slow movement towards de-dollarisation.

Share of currency in China's settlements, 2010 - 2024



Share of Foreign Exchange Transactions, 2013 & 2022



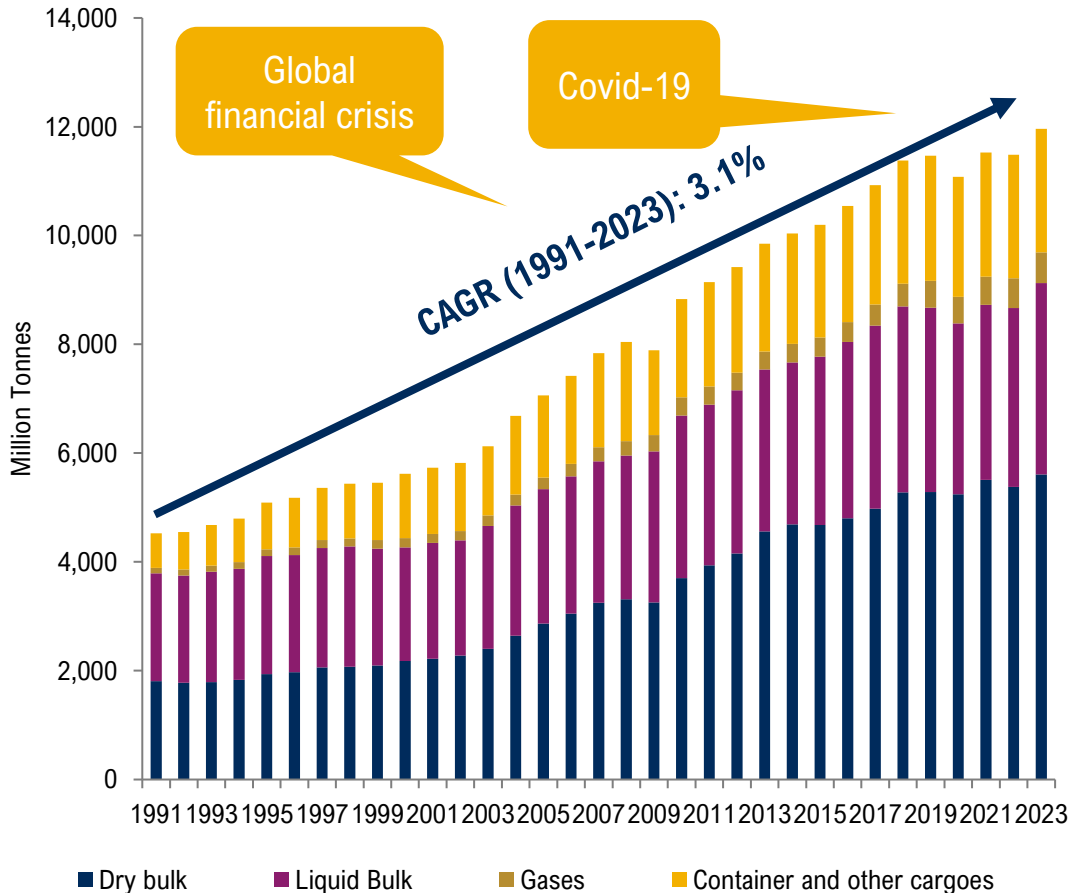
Note: Since two currencies are involved in each transaction, the sum of the percentage totals 200% instead of 100%.

- In March 2023, the share of Renminbi (RMB) used in China's cross-border transactions surpassed the USD for the first time – more than half (52.9%) of Chinese payments were made in RMB while 42.8% were completed in USD.
- Foreigners' increased willingness to trade assets in RMB significantly contributed to de-dollarisation. Furthermore, in early 2023, Brazil and Argentina announced the commencement of allowing trade to be settled in RMB.
- The share of reserves held in U.S. dollars by central banks has declined from 65% in 2016 to 59% in early 2023.
- Cross-border loans, international debt securities, trade invoicing and SWIFT payments still between 40% to 50%.
- The rise of the RMB could potentially weaken the USD's influence on international trade, but a complete de-dollarization is unlikely due to China's strict capital controls and economic growth.

Despite geopolitical issues seaborne trade may remain resilient but with new trade partners

Seaborne trade has grown continuously (with only two years of significant contraction) since 1991. All key sectors have seen growth post-COVID despite all the challenges and disruptions. The maritime sector has demonstrated its resilience.

Seaborne trade development



Key conclusions

- Geopolitical issues are unlikely to resolve irrespective of who is elected as president of the United States
- Friendshoring is likely to continue particularly trade with FTA countries will accelerate.
- Slow weakening of the US Dollar is likely to continue as the Global South and other economies will continue to push for it to lessen reliance on a single currency..
- Global trade is likely to remain resilient.
- The greater impact on global seaborne trade and trade patterns will happen due to environmental regulation and “decarbonisation’s“ impact on coal trades and hydrocarbons. These will be replaced by new trades such as ammonia, hydrogen, methanol, e/bio-LNG, CO₂ etc.
- Therefore, sea transportation costs will increase. This will change trade patterns, making some traditional long-haul trade unviable.

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