

by Rolf J. Langhammer

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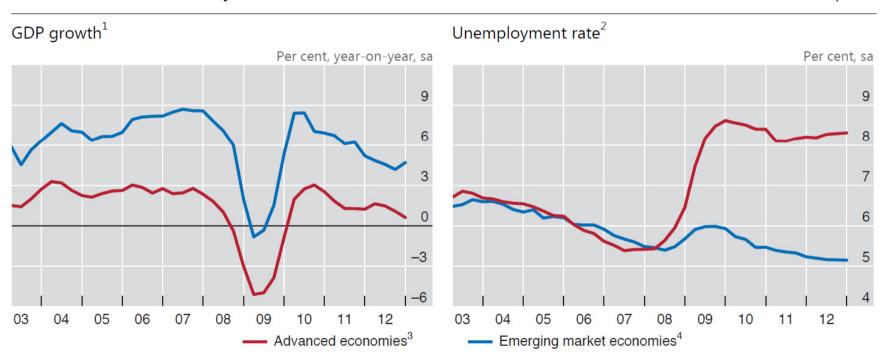
#### I. Motivation

- The end of the myth of "decoupling"
- Neither in real terms ...



#### Global economic activity

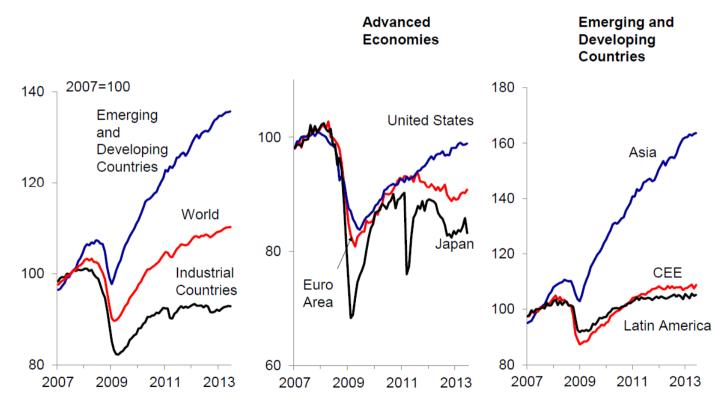
Graph I.1







... and industrial production has been sluggish



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 ...... nor in financial terms. See reactions after Bernanke speech May 22, 2013, Joint Economic Committee Testimony



Chart 5
Capital flows in emerging markets (index January 2013 = 100)

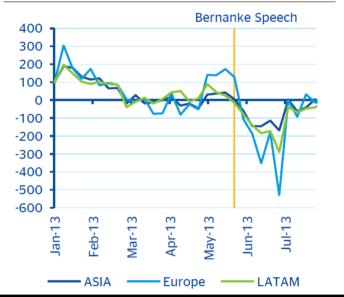




Chart 7
Sovereign spreads in emerging markets (EMBI) (index January 2013=100)



Chart 8
Exchange rate vs. USD in emerging markets (index January 2013=100)





 Capital exodus after Bernanke Speech resulted in massive exchange rate depreciation in capital account open economies (not China!)

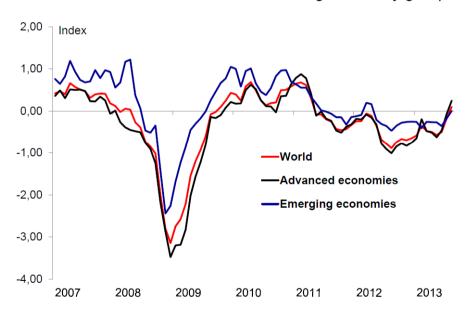


Sentiment indicators see emerging markets lagging behind advanced economies



Emerging economies lag advanced economies in terms of economic sentiment

Global sentiment indicators according to country groups



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#### II. Downsizing Structural Factors in the Real Sector

- Declining average and marginal productivity of capital (rise of ICOR)
- Bottleneck factors to growth have become more binding (human capital shortages, distorted financial markets, lack of social security networks, environmental damages, excessive urbanization)
- Demographic changes (time of doubling old age population share accelerates, today less than 20 years)
- Transition from investment-driven (catching up) growth to innovation-driven growth is time-consuming, i.a. because of mismatch between labor supply and demand
- Bad news for export-oriented emerging markets: negative price effect (real appreciation) and negative income effect (slower growth in the world economy) coincided before Bernanke speech

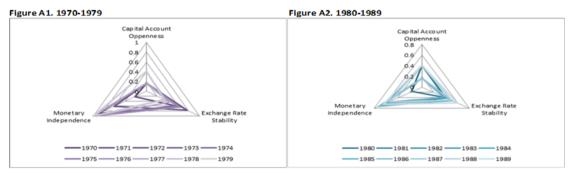


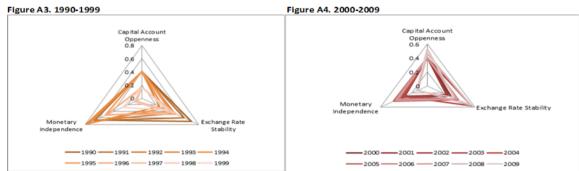
#### III. The Contribution of Volatile International Financial Markets on Lower Growth

- One driver of volatility: accommodating monetary policies of advanced countries, carry trade,
- Another driver of volatility: Incoherent monetary anchors of EMs, the trinity impossibility of autonomous monetary policy, exchange rate targeting and free capital flows: lessons from 1997 "original sin" problems have not been fully learnt



#### **South Korea Trinity Configuration, 1970-2009, by decade**



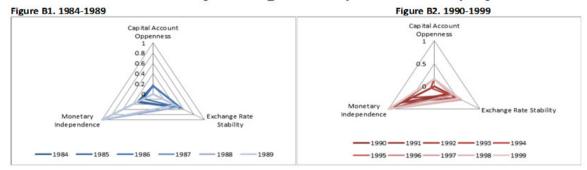


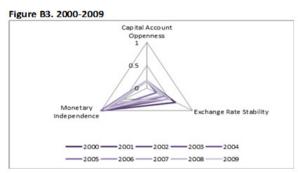
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Source: Chinn-Ito Index: http://web.pdx.edu/~ito/Chinn-Ito\_website.htm Via The North South Institute



#### China Trinity Configuration, 1984-2009, by decade





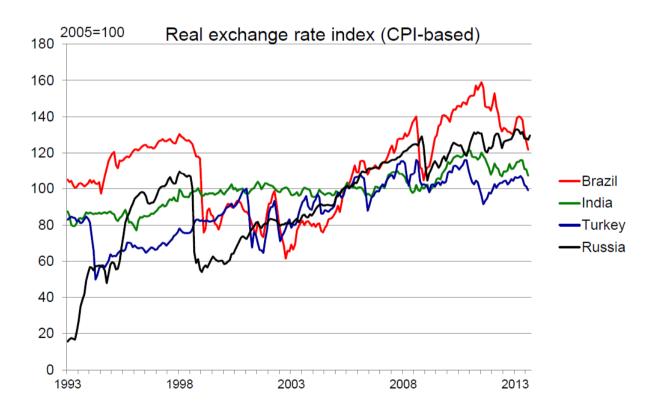
Source: Chinn-Ito Index: http://web.pdx.edu/~ito/Chinn-Ito\_website.htm Via The North South Insitute



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But real exchange rates do not yet look seriously undervalued



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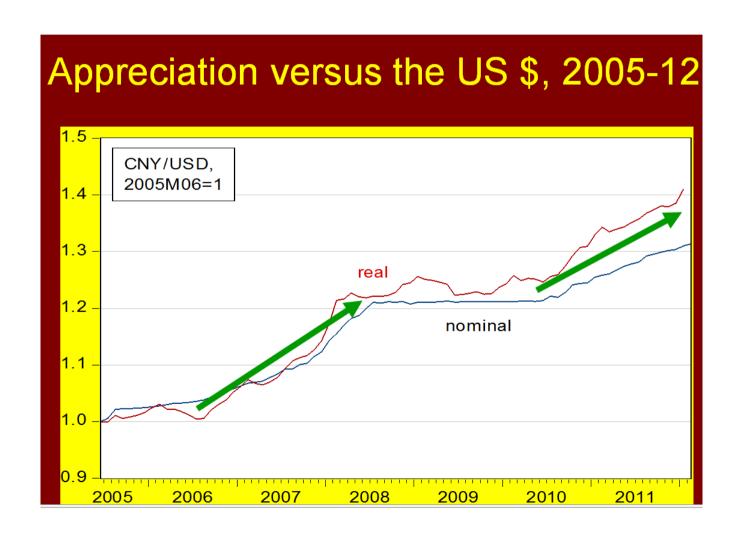


 Speed of real appreciation after capital inflows could not be contained or sterilized by capital account interventions;
 Balassa-Samuelson Effect materialized; Result: allocation and spending effect pushed real appreciation

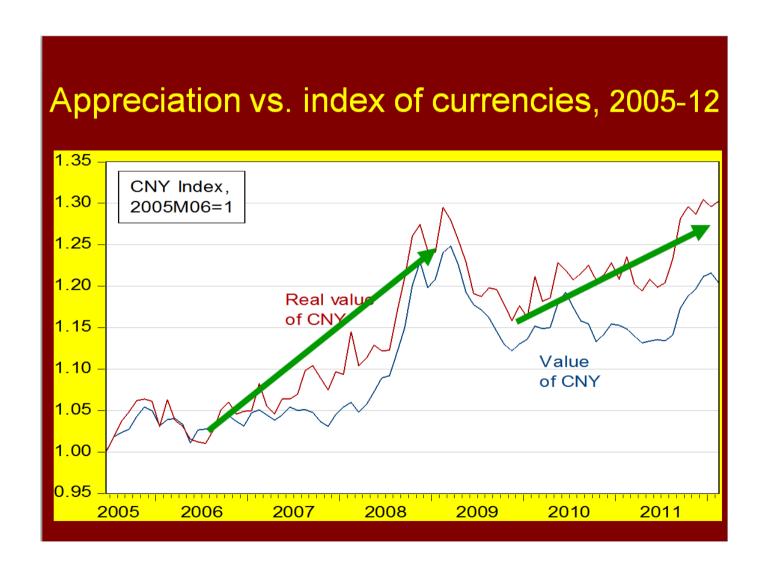


- Typical "Dutch Disease" driven real appreciation has been relevant for commodity-oriented emerging markets (Russia, Brazil)
- China: a special case of managed exchange rate flexibility (basket peg instead of single currency peg: but also real appreciation until 2012











#### IV. Lower Growth: Equivalent to Middle-Income Trap?

- The middle-income trap is a fact. In the past, only very few countries achieved a jump to a stable high-income equilibrium
- As real income convergence within regions of countries seems to have declined, few regions in emerging markets have escaped the middle-income trap (in China few coastal provinces, for instance)
- Lack of labor mobility (in China, the rural migrants worker registration system (Hukou), for instance) impede real income convergence among regions



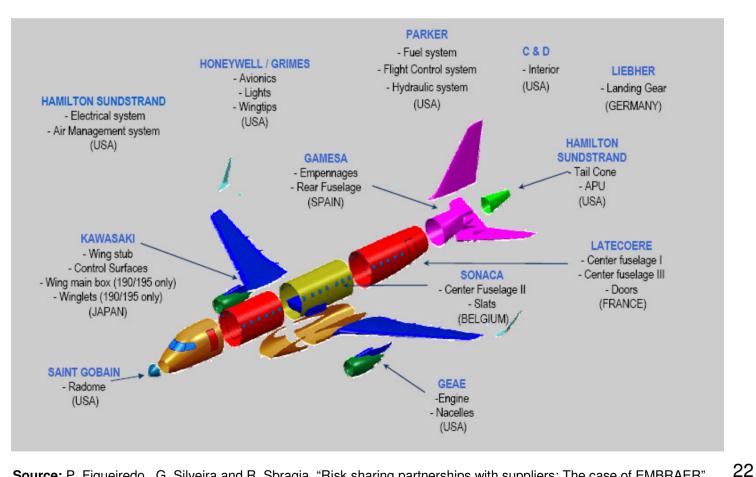
#### V. Trade as the Most Cyclical Factor in EM Growth

- Extending the cross-country supply chains has fuelled trade in intermediates and has also increased cyclical volatility
- For supply and demand reasons, cross-border supply chains widen over boom periods and shrink over recession periods
- Emerging markets in Asia are most exposed and vulnerable to cyclical changes in cross-border supply chains



# The civil aviation industry is one example of an international production network

#### Some of Embraer's international suppliers for the production of aircraft in the ERJ 170-190 family





#### VI. Conclusions

- The downsizing of growth in EM is real, normal and structurally driven.
   World economic growth in the years to come will be about 1 percentage point lower than in the 2000-2008 period
- Cyclical volatility comes from trade
- Real sector disturbances are partly rooted in the real exchange rate effect of unsterilized capital inflows and incoherent monetary policies of EM, primarily, however, in super-expansionary monetary policies of advanced economies of unprecedented length of time
- The transition to "normal" monetary policies could become costly for EM because of rising non-performing loans and overindebted parastatal constituencies (including municipalities)

