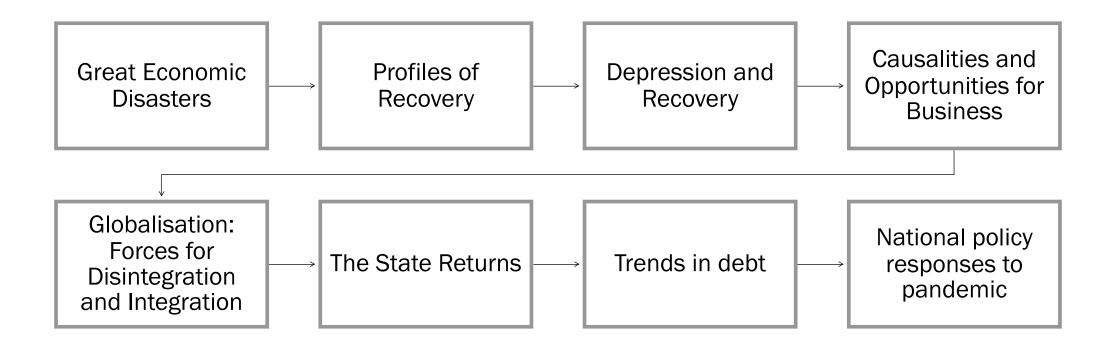


### THE ECONOMY AFTER CORONA

### RECOVERY OR INTENSIVE CARE?

**Professor Sir Vince Cable** 

### Agenda



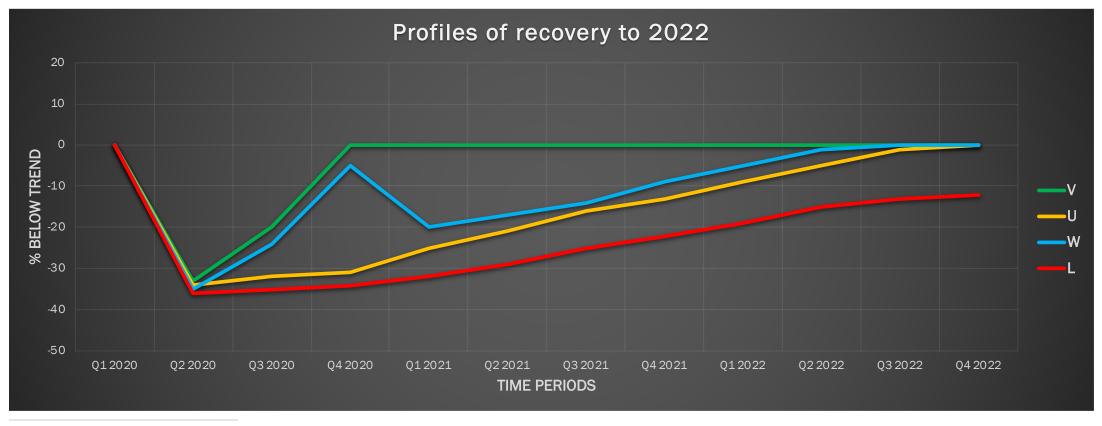
## Great Economic Disasters (decline in Annual GDP)

Break-up of Austro-Hungarian Empire	circa 60%
Break-up of Soviet Union   Russia	circa 50%
Great Depression: USA	30%
Eurozone Crisis: Greece	30%
End of Communism: Poland	20%
Financial Crisis 2008/2009; UK and USA	5%

# Profiles of Recovery

Four profiles: V   U   W   L	
apid recovery	
ace and test	
trong government/social cohesion	
orea, Taiwan, Germany, now China	
U	
gradual recovery	
rolling lockdowns until vaccine	
slow supply chain/inventory/finance adjustment	
lighter touch government	
Most of Europe, N. America	
econd wave of virus or mutation	
conomic relapse	
L	
Virus wins. Containment largely fails	
Long term damage to supply chains; financial system; free trade	
Low confidence: balance sheet depression and debt	

### Profiles of recovery to 2020





lighter touch government

Most of Europe, N. America

Korea, Taiwan, Germany, now China

#### **Depression and Recovery**

#### Depression



#### Recovery



Mass unemployment (10% +)
 Destruction of SMEs
 Collapse of consumption
 Collapse of business investment
 Chronic uncertainty
 Policy failures: USA; Eurozone

Lockdown lifted
 Government rescue
 Government stimulus
 International coordination
 China/East Asia lead
 'Roaring twenties' again

### Casualties and Opportunities for Business 1/2

Casualties (general)

Cash poor
Small
Face-to-face (customer)
Staff contact
Conservative/Analogue

Opportunities (general)

Cash rich
Big
E-commerce
Remote working
Innovative/Digital

## Casualties and Opportunities for Business 2/2

Casualties (sectoral)

Opportunities (sectoral)

Hospitality (Hotels; Restaurants; Conferences)	Property (Commercial; Estate Agents)
Spectator Events	Cultural
Travel & Tourism (Airlines; Public Transport; Cruises)	Most manufacture
	Some construction (50%)
Leisure (e.g. Gyms)	Oil; Upstream and down
Most High Street Retail	Universities

Supermarkets	Farming
Tech companies	Bio-science
IT services	Ed-tech
Online retail & services	Computer games & animation
Logistics & delivery	Pharmacy
Food manufacture	Home entertainment

### Globalisation: Forces for Disintegration and Integration

#### Disintegration

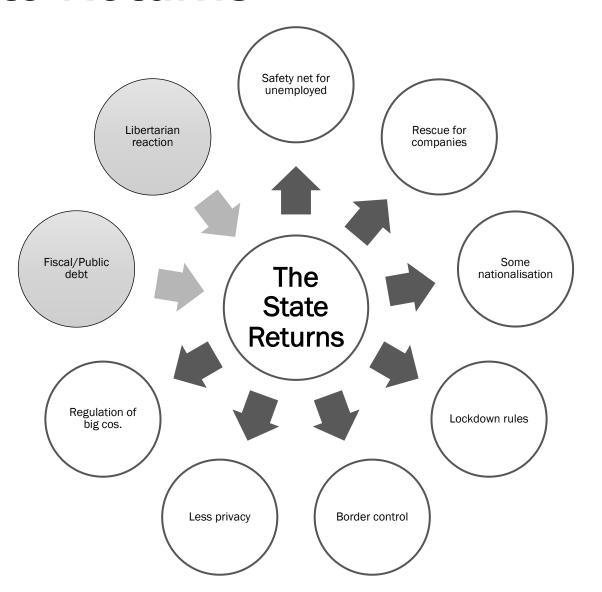
- Collapse of travel, tourism & aviation
- Supply Chain disruption | onshoring
- Protectionism and National Security
- Weakness of WTO
- Splinternet
- Populist nationalism
- New Cold War | China USA
- EU/Eurozone non-cooperation

#### Integration

- Big Data Companies
- 5G New global standards
- Scientific cooperation
- Shared cultural experiences | Netflix
- Improved conferencing
- Virtual education
- Easier payments and transfers
- o IMF response



#### The State Returns





### National debt and public sector debt 300 Percentage of natnical income 150 100 Source: HM Treasury, Pre-Budget Report 2008, and OBR

#### Trends in debt

National debt and public sector debt

### National policy responses to pandemic

