

Economic Watch

Global

November 2016



Summary: slight improvement amid high uncertainty

BBVA

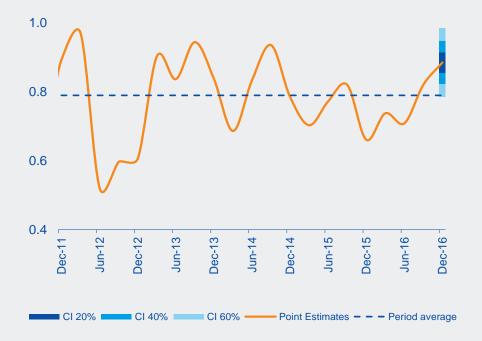
RESEARCH

- Global GDP growth accelerated to 0.8% QoQ in 3Q driven by the rebound in US and the resilience in both EZ and Asia, while the recession in Latam eased
- Our GAIN-model estimates quarterly GDP growth at close to 0.9% QoQ in 4Q, although data is sparse and still does not reflect the uncertainty after US elections
- Strengthening recovery in emerging Asia, mainly supported by domestic demand but also by improving trade and China's stabilization
- Slow exit from recession in Latam on the back of weak confidence and political uncertainty (both domestic and external, interest rates or currency performance) which could be putting a brake on private spending
- Positive signs in developed markets, with the strengthening of industrial recovery driven by improving new export orders
- Improving confidence over 4Q. Strong increase in both manufacturing and services PMIs in developed markets. In emerging markets, service PMI's flattened
- Global inflation stabilized in October driven by a more moderate increase in inflation in advanced economies along with slowing inflation in emerging markets

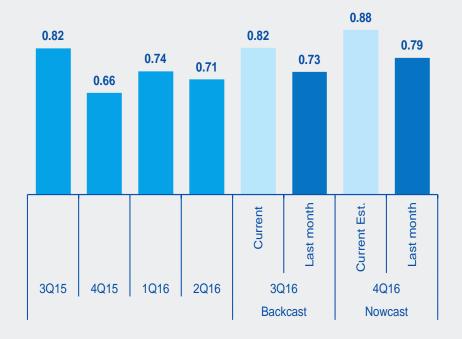


GLOBAL GDP Global growth is expected to gain some traction in 2H16

World GDP growth forecasts based on BBVA-GAIN (%, QoQ)



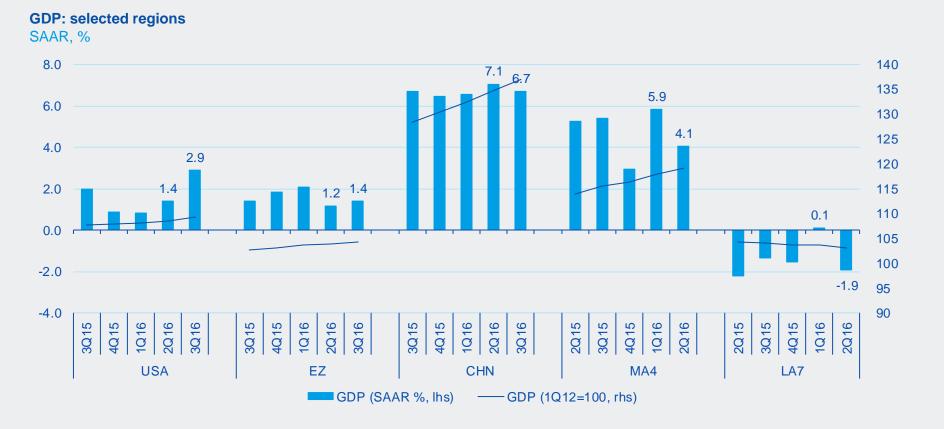
World GDP growth: change in forecasts QoQ %





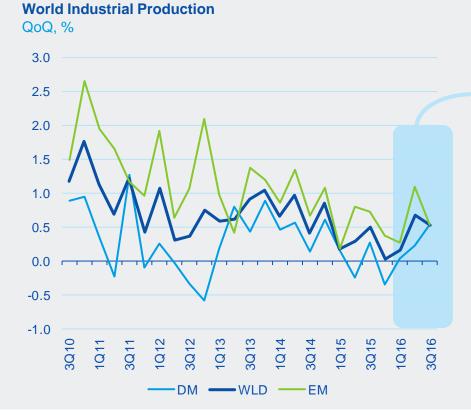
GLOBAL GDP

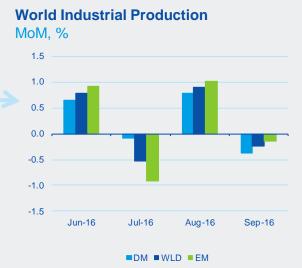
Rebound in the US and stability in the EZ in Q3, while Asia could have stabilized and the downturn in Latam should have eased





Industrial production recovered at a moderate pace in 3Q





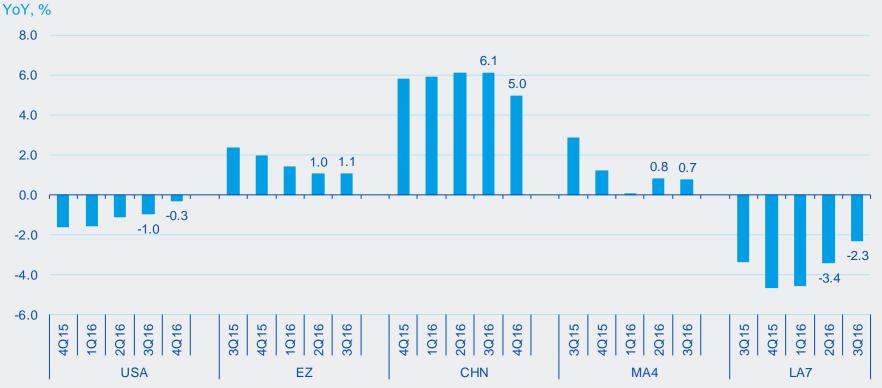
- Despite disappointing figures in September, the industrial recovery in DM gathers momentum in 2016 so far...
- ... while in EM, beyond high volatility, the mild industrial recovery does not entirely dispel worrying signs since early this year



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

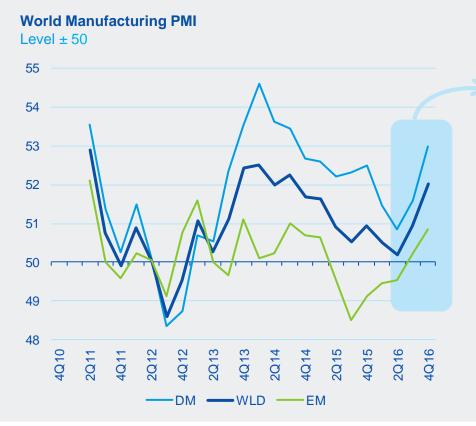
The cooling of manufacturing in EM was widespread, but more so in emerging Asia, which remained virtually flat

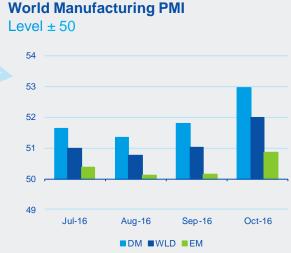
Industrial Production: selected regions





The significant improvement in manufacturing confidence in 4Q so far should underpin the impulse of the industrial recovery...





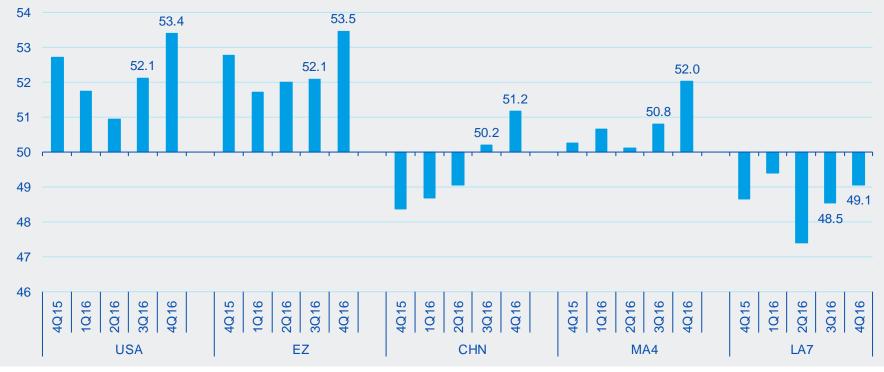
- Increasing new orders across the board in 4Q so far could underpin the momentum of the industrial recovery...
- ... but firms' profits and capex growth remains slow, still weighing on investment



PMI: MANUFACTURING ...especially in DM's and Asia, while PMIs remain below the 50 points threshold in Latam

Manufacturing PMI: selected regions





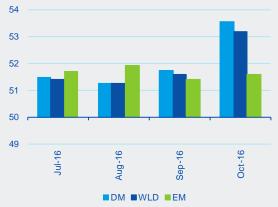


PMI: SERVICES

Confidence in the service sector strengthened in DM in 4Q, but flattened in EM after the 3Q rebound



World Services PMI Level ± 50



- Increasing new orders along with the accumulation of backlogs of work and further job creation point to an strengthen pace in coming months
- An acceleration in inflationary pressures was mainly centred on DM



PMI: SERVICES

Stable confidence in EM hides heterogeneity across countries, with a worsening in Latam (mainly in Brazil)

Services PMI: selected regions

Level ± 50



* 4Q16 calculated using data for October

EAG (Eagles): Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Turkey, Vietnam



RETAIL SALES

Retail sales moderated in 3Q after having fallen sharply in September across the board, but still point to robust consumption...



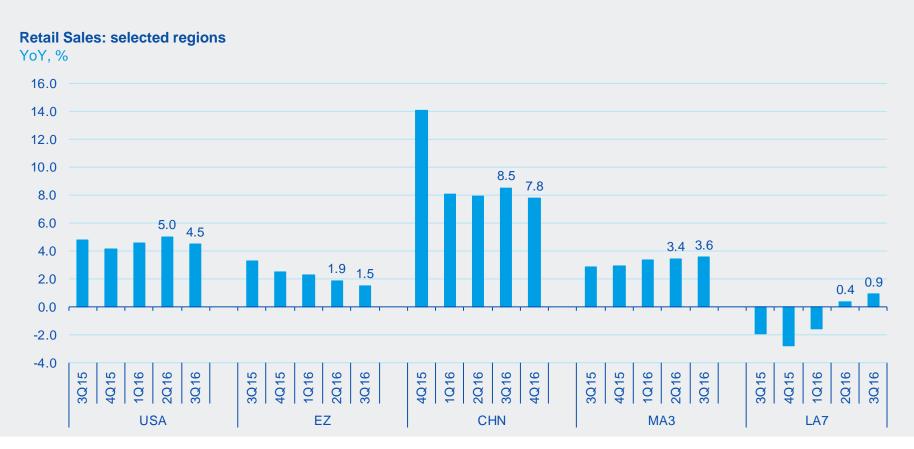


- The robust private consumption in DM's is unlikely to strengthen further in coming quarters
- Divergence across EM: better performance in China contrasting with the slowdown in the rest of Asia, while drops in Latam were registered in Brazil and Colombia



RETAIL SALES

... but is slowing as compared to last year, except in Latam



* 4Q16 calculated using data for October for USA and CHN

MA3 (Major Asian 5 ex China and India): Indonesia, Japan, South Korea.



OECD leading indicators point to a strengthening recovery in Asia, and to a steady and moderate growth in DM



Briics: Brazil, Rusia, India, Indonesia, China, South Africa. AS5: (Major Asian 5): China, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea.



GLOBAL TRADE Global goods' exports seem to have reached bottom, but fail to gain enough traction

World Exports of Goods (constant prices)

YoY %, Index Jan-12=100



World Exports of Goods (constant prices) MoM, %



- Significant improvement of exports in October boosted by Asia, partly offset by poor figures in Latam (Brazil)
- Still limited data In DM, but exports orders point to a bit favorable outlook in recent months for Europe, while they could be curbed in the US by appreciating dollar



GLOBAL TRADE

More optimistic signs on global trade stem from freights: a moderate upward trend is on track





Baltic Exchange Dry Index Index, Jan-05=100



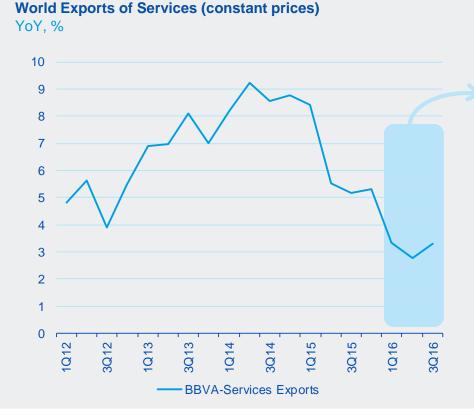
* **The Baltic Dry Index** (BDI) is an economic indicator issued daily by the Londonbased Baltic Exchange Source: London Baltic Exchange and BBVA Research

Source: Institute of shipping economics and logistics

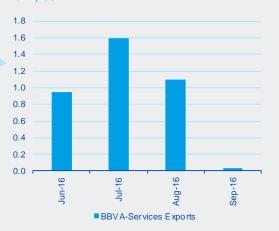


GLOBAL TRADE

Exports of services accelerated in 3Q despite disappointing figures in September and reverted to a solid quarterly growth pace



World Exports of Services (constant prices) MoM, %



 Stronger quarterly rates along with drops a year ago point to an ongoing acceleration of services exports in coming quarters

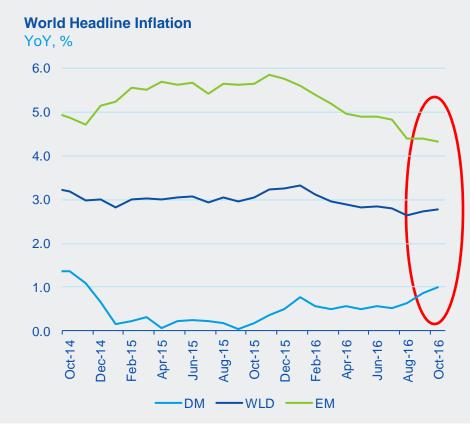


INFLATION

BBVA

RESEARCH

Global inflation stabilized in October as a result of a moderate increase in inflation in DM's...



- In EM's, inflation eased somewhat in the last two months. Currency movements are the main driving force of inflation moderation
- In DM's, recovering inflation reflects the base effects from energy prices that should step up in coming months



INFLATION

... along with slowing inflation in emerging Asia and in Latam, especially





Economic Watch

Global

November 2016



Disclaimer

RESEARCH

This document has been prepared by BBVA Research Department, it is provided for information purposes only and expresses data, opinions or estimations regarding the date of issue of the report, prepared by BBVA or obtained from or based on sources we consider to be reliable, and have not been independently verified by BBVA. Therefore, BBVA offers no warranty, either express or implicit, regarding its accuracy, integrity or correctness.

Estimations this document may contain have been undertaken according to generally accepted methodologies and should be considered as forecasts or projections. Results obtained in the past, either positive or negative, are no guarantee of future performance.

This document and its contents are subject to changes without prior notice depending on variables such as the economic context or market fluctuations. BBVA is not responsible for updating these contents or for giving notice of such changes.

BBVA accepts no liability for any loss, direct or indirect, that may result from the use of this document or its contents.

This document and its contents do not constitute an offer, invitation or solicitation to purchase, divest or enter into any interest in financial assets or instruments. Neither shall this document nor its contents form the basis of any contract, commitment or decision of any kind.

In regard to investment in financial assets related to economic variables this document may cover, readers should be aware that under no circumstances should they base their investment decisions in the information contained in this document. Those persons or entities offering investment products to these potential investors are legally required to provide the information needed for them to take an appropriate investment decision.

The content of this document is protected by intellectual property laws. It is forbidden its reproduction, transformation, distribution, public communication, making available, extraction, reuse, forwarding or use of any nature by any means or process, except in cases where it is legally permitted or expressly authorized by BBVA.