

## Global Economy: Fragmentation, Decoupling, or Slowbalization?

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## A period of normalisation after hyper-globalisation?

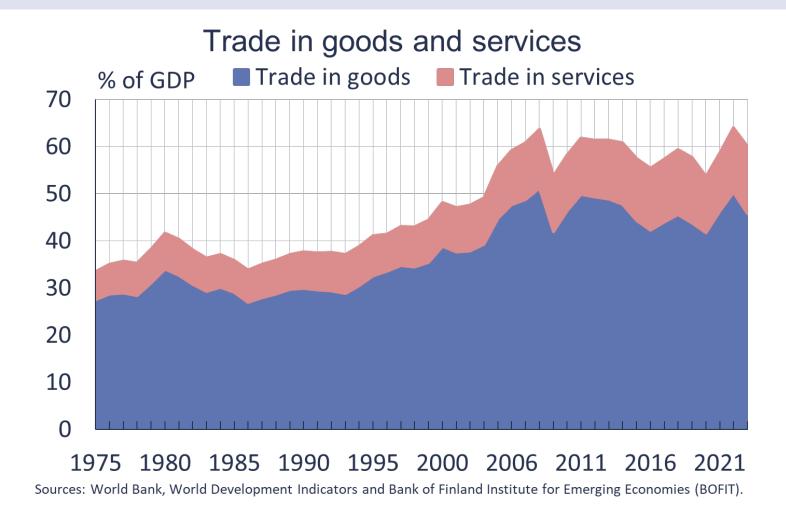


Sources: World Bank, World Development Indicators and Bank of Finland Institute for Emerging Economies (BOFIT).

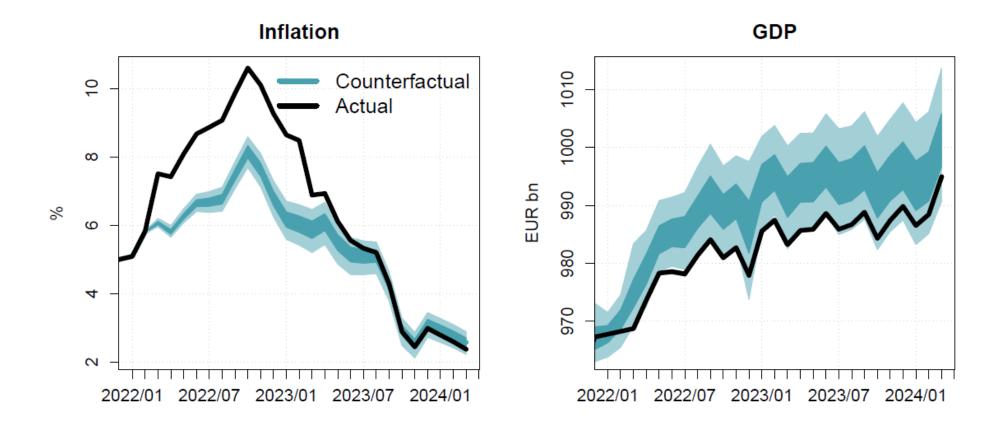
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## Or a period of structural change?



# Geopolitical risks can materialise: Russia's invasion of Ukraine also harmed the euro area economy

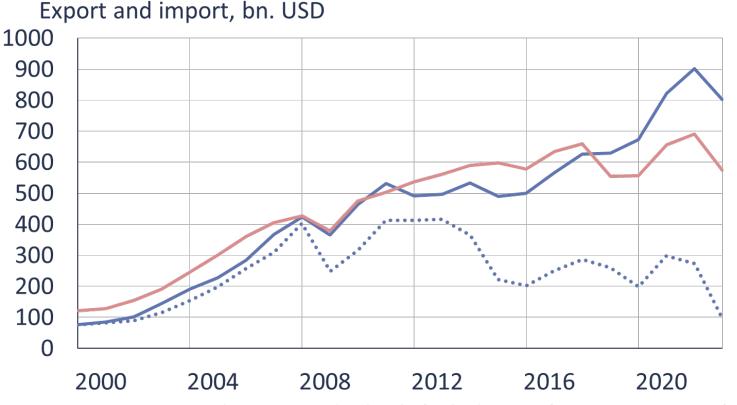


#### Source: Anttonen and Lehmus (2024).



## How do geopolitics and tariffs show up in trade data?

-EU trade with China -US trade with China ···· EU trade with Russia

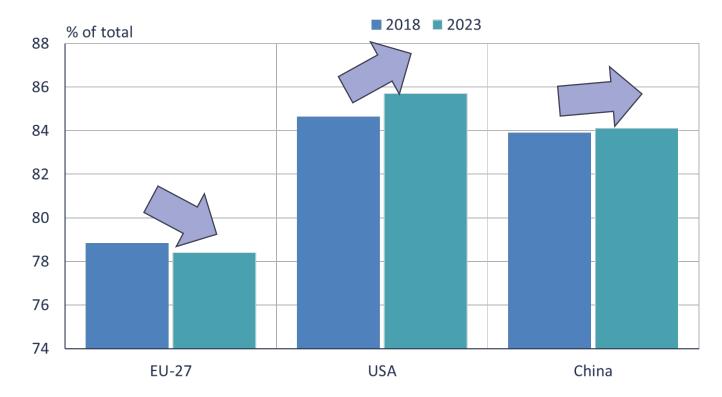


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Sources: International Monetary Fund and Bank of Finland Institute for Emerging Economies (BOFIT).

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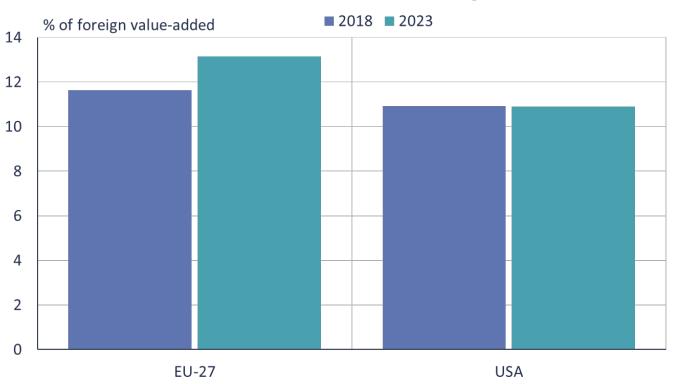
### **Domestic value-added has decreased in the EU**



#### Domestic value-added in manufacturing in 2018 and 2023

Sources: Bank of Finland Institute for Emerging Economies (BOFIT), based on Asian Development Bank (ADB) data.

# Chinese value-added has increased in the EU and remains unchanged in the US



#### Chinese value-added in EU and US manufacturing

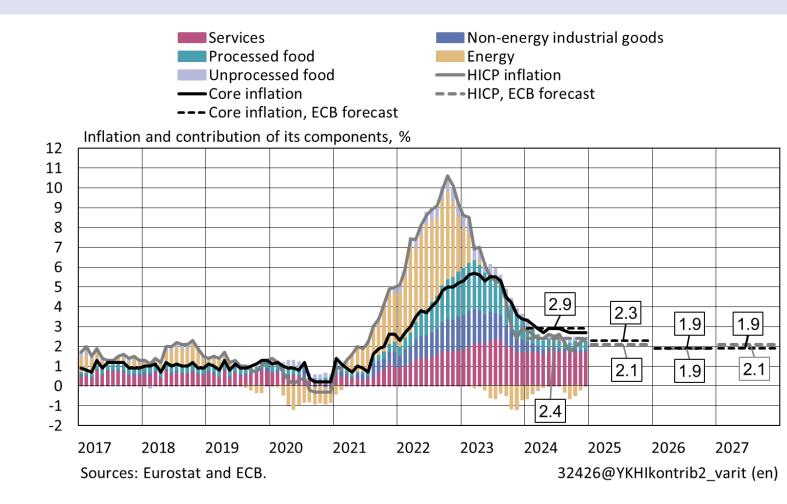
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### EU free trade agreements in 2024: status report





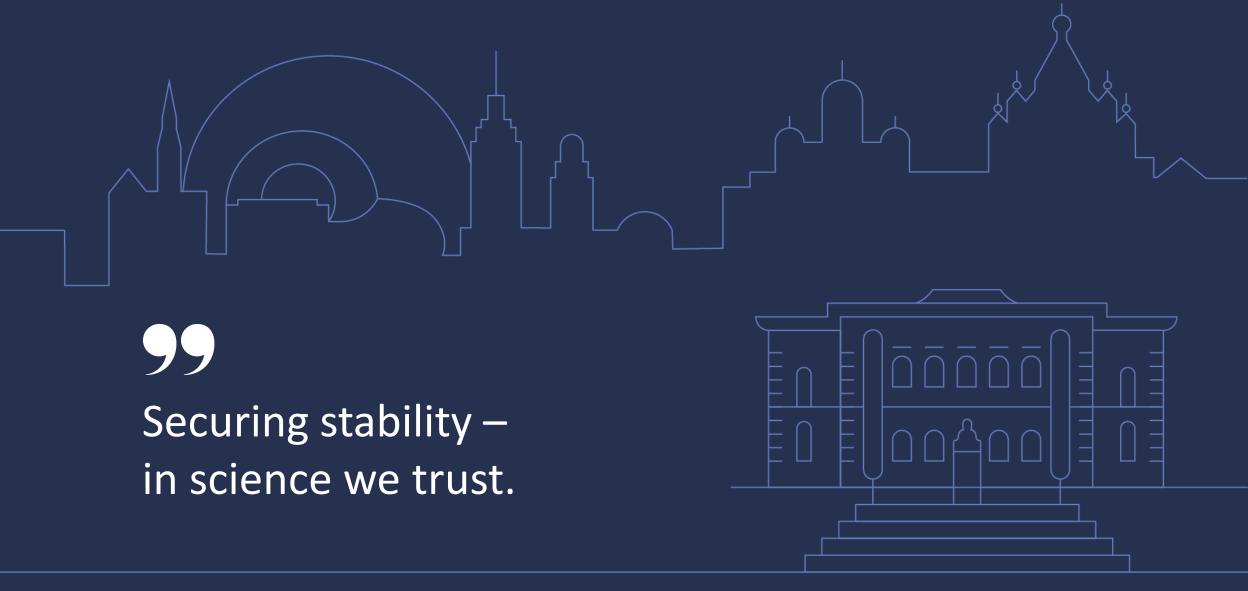
## Euro area inflation is stabilising at the 2% target



- More signs that wage inflation is slowing.
- Most measures of underying inflation, too, suggest that inflation will settle at around the ECB's 2% medium-term target on a sustained basis.

## **Concluding remarks**

- Global trade has held up so far, perhaps even surprisingly well
- Share of services in total global trade has increased and will continue to do so
- Geopolitical shocks, broadly defined, can however have major effects on our economies and trade – no complacency!
- Higher tariffs between individual countries may often be circumvented economies are resilient, and companies are quick to find alternative solutions
- But even this second-best adaptation to tariffs reduces economic wellbeing
- Large-scale trade war could be damaging to all involved



## Thank you!