# Areas on this document,

# Understanding the Global Economic Impacts of COVID-19

1. Sri Lanka Economic Impacts of COVID-19

# Understanding the Global Economic Impacts of COVID-19

Confirmed cases of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19), which first appeared in China at the end of last year, [now exceed 2,000,000 (Two Million)](https://www.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6) as of April 16th and are likely to climb significantly higher. Even though it started from China now vast majority of new cases reported since February 25 have occurred outside the country which is over one-third of the total confirmed cases are from USA. What was initially seen as a largely China-centric shock is now understood to be a global crisis. The virus’s spread has regrettably borne out analysts’ downside scenarios, with investors digesting the implications of disrupted supply chains, official containment measures, and spillovers from the real economy to financial markets. A decision by two of the world’s largest energy producers to maintain current levels of production, despite falling energy prices, has further unnerved investors while questions about governments’ abilities to mount an effective and coordinated response linger. The increased uncertainty has led to financial market volatility last seen during the global financial crisis.

1. **What will be the impact of COVID-19 on the economy?**

The extent of the damage will depend on how quickly the virus is contained, the steps authorities take to contain it, and how much economic support governments are willing to deploy during the epidemic’s immediate impact and aftermath.

Early indications of COVID-19’s impact on the Chinese economy are worse than initially forecast. Surveys of China’s [manufacturing](https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-economy-pmi-factory-official/china-february-factory-activity-contracts-at-record-pace-as-coronavirus-bites-idUSKBN20N03R) and [services](https://www.reuters.com/article/china-economy-pmi/chinas-services-activity-plunges-as-virus-wipes-sales-caixin-pmi-idUSZRN0008L4) sector plunged to record lows in February, automobile sales sank a record [80 percent](https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-03-04/china-car-sales-drop-a-record-80-as-virus-adds-to-industry-woes), and China’s exports fell [17.2 percent](https://www.scmp.com/economy/china-economy/article/3074060/coronavirus-chinas-exports-and-imports-plummeted-january-and) in January and February. The official data confirmed a widespread slowdown in economic activity foreshadowed in [low pollution levels](https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-03-04/pollution-data-shows-china-s-uneven-economic-recovery-from-virus) and [depressed shipping traffic](https://www.scmp.com/business/companies/article/3051784/shipping-lines-face-troubled-waters-oil-tankers-container), among other informal barometers. Analysts have sharply revised down estimates of Chinese growth, with [many](https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-03-01/china-economy-seen-headed-for-deeper-contraction-on-factory-drop) now predicting a drop in first quarter GDP, the first contraction since China began reporting quarterly data in 1992. As COVID-19 spreads, China’s economic recovery will be challenged as demand from other countries drops as they cope with the virus.

Although the outbreak appears to have [slowed](https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-china-toll/china-reports-zero-locally-transmitted-coronavirus-cases-outside-hubei-idUSKBN20W00Y) in China, COVID-19 and its impacts have gone global. [Infections are mounting](https://www.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6) in Europe, South Korea, Iran, the United States, and elsewhere, with authorities implementing [increasingly restrictive measures](https://www.politico.eu/article/italy-orders-total-lockdown-over-coronavirus) to contain the virus. [Europe](https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/09/business/europe-recession-coronavirus.html) and [Japan](https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2020/03/09/business/economy-business/japan-gdp-recession/) are likely already in recession territory given their weak fourth quarter performance and high reliance on trade. While the United States entered the crisis with a [tailwind](https://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.nr0.htm), [some analysts](https://www.wsj.com/articles/the-virus-aftermath-wont-be-like-a-hurricane-11583529896) are forecasting a contraction in U.S. GDP in the second quarter. The bleak assessment represents a breathtaking downgrade by the IMF. In January, before the COVID-19 outbreak emerged as such a grave global threat, the international lending organization forecast modest growth of 3.3 percent this year.

However, far-reaching measures to contain the pandemic -- lockdowns, travel restrictions, business shutdowns and social distancing -- have suddenly brought economic activity to a near-standstill.

The IMF says Europe -- the epicenter of the pandemic -- has been particularly badly hit. Economic contractions of 7.5 percent are expected in the euro zone's 19 countries, and 6.5 percent in the United Kingdom.

World trade is predicted to plunge by 11 percent this year before growing by 8.4 percent in 2021.

1. **What sectors and economies are most vulnerable?**

The COVID-19 outbreak has generated both demand and supply shocks reverberating across the global economy. Among major economies outside of China, the OECD [forecasts](https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-economic-outlook/volume-2019/issue-2_7969896b-en#page1) the largest downward growth revisions in countries deeply interconnected to China, especially South Korea, Australia, and Japan. Major European economies will experience dislocations as the virus spreads and countries adopt restrictive responses that curb manufacturing activity at regional hubs, including in Northern Italy. As a result of depressed activity, the United Nations [projects](https://unctad.org/en/pages/newsdetails.aspx?OriginalVersionID=2299) that foreign direct investment flows could fall between 5 and 15 percent to their lowest levels since the 2008-2009 global financial crisis.

At the sectoral level, tourism and travel-related industries will be among the hardest hit as authorities encourage “social distancing” and consumers stay indoors. The International Air Transport Association [warns](https://www.iata.org/en/pressroom/pr/2020-03-05-01/) that COVID-19 could cost global air carriers between $63 billion and $113 billion in revenue in 2020, and the [international film market](https://www.vulture.com/2020/03/coronavirus-will-have-disastrous-effects-on-movie-business.html) could lose over $5 billion in lower box office sales. Similarly, shares of major hotel companies have [plummeted](https://www.wsj.com/articles/coronavirus-slams-u-s-hotel-industrys-global-operations-11583236802) in the last few weeks, and entertainment giants [like Disney](https://www.cnbc.com/2020/02/04/disney-to-take-175-million-hit-from-the-coronavirus-outbreak.html) expect a significant blow to revenues. Restaurants, [sporting events](https://www.espn.com/soccer/italian-serie-a/story/4071104/serie-a-all-sport-in-italy-expected-to-be-halted-due-to-coronavirus), and other services will also face significant disruption. Industries less reliant on high social interaction, such as agriculture, will be comparatively less vulnerable but will still face challenges as demand wavers.

1. **How does the economic slowdown impact financial markets?**

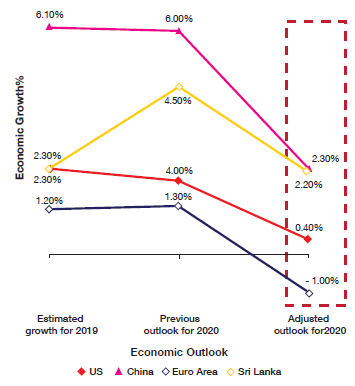
Fears of a broader outbreak and its economic impact spread to financial markets last month, and most international indices are nearing bear market territory (declining at least 20 percent from the 52-week high) as investors process the lower corporate earnings that will result from the virus. The S&P 500 fell 7 percent to open the March 9 session, triggering a “[circuit breaker](https://www.wsj.com/articles/traders-closely-watching-circuit-breakers-thresholds-11583761223?mod=article_inline)” that briefly suspended trading for the first time since 1997. Overall, the index is down about 17 percent from its record high on February 19. Amid the equity rout, investors have fled to [safe haven assets](https://www.cnbc.com/2020/03/09/forex-markets-yen-oil-exposed-currencies-in-focus.html) such as U.S. Treasury bonds, leading to [record low yields](https://www.wsj.com/articles/long-term-u-s-treasury-yields-hit-record-lows-11583151460). Low yields translate into low borrowing costs for the U.S. government, but low interest rates may not benefit private companies or individuals (or even all sovereigns) who may find financial markets too risk adverse to extend credit in light of such uncertainty. The longer the virus spreads, the more economic and company performance will be impacted, raising concerns about debt sustainability, especially for highly indebted countries and companies, absent official support.

1. **How have governments responded to cushion the economic fallout from the epidemic?**

Thus far, national governments have announced largely uncoordinated, country-specific responses to the virus. In China, the epicenter of the outbreak, officials announced billions in [special-purpose loans](https://www.uscc.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/March%202020%20Trade%20Bulletin.pdf) to companies facing liquidity constraints as well as financial support to specific sectors such as aviation. In the United States, the [Federal Reserve](https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/pressreleases/monetary20200303a.htm) cut the policy rate in an emergency action on March 3, and on March 9, in coordination with other U.S. bank regulators, it [encouraged](https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/pressreleases/bcreg20200309a.htm) financial institutions to “meet the financial needs of customers and members affected by the coronavirus,” a move aimed at supporting financial conditions to prevent the growth shock from turning into a broader financial crisis. On March 9, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York also announced expanded [overnight repurchase operations](https://twitter.com/NewYorkFed/status/1236975982541758466) by $50 billion to avoid a deeper credit crunch.

The European Central Bank and Bank of England are [expected to take action](https://www.cnbc.com/2020/03/04/ecb-and-boe-to-take-immediate-policy-action-on-coronavirus-impact.html) when their monetary policy committees meet later this month. On the fiscal front, President Trump previewed his administration’s plans to seek a payroll tax cut and assistance for impacted hourly workers and industries. Countries announcing fiscal measures just this month include [Japan](https://english.kyodonews.net/news/2020/03/a313cff1eb57-cabinet-oks-bill-to-enable-abe-to-declare-emergency-amid-virus-spread.html) ($9.6 billion, or 0.19 percent of GDP), [South Korea](https://www.straitstimes.com/business/economy/south-korea-unveils-137b-stimulus-package-to-fight-coronavirus) ($9.2 billion, 0.56 percent of GDP), and [Italy](https://www.ft.com/content/a6f59348-5bae-11ea-b0ab-339c2307bcd4) ($4.1 billion, 0.20 percent of GDP). The adequacy of such spending will depend on the virus’s path as well as the effectiveness of other measures to contain negative spillovers from the growth shock.

Scientists do not yet have a clear understanding of the virus’s behavior, transmission rate, and the full extent of contagion; uncertainty will be part of the backdrop for the foreseeable future. Coherent, coordinated, and credible policy responses provide the best chance at limiting the economic fallout from what is already and sadly a human tragedy.

**Sri Lanka Economic Impacts of COVID-19**

Based on the latest PMI data in Sri Lanka as of February 2020, Manufacturing PMI marginally slowed by 0.4 basis points due to a contraction in new orders and employment in the manufacturing sector.

Meanwhile, Services PMI recorded a 6.8 basis point drop owing to reduction in new businesses, business activity and expectations.

Furthermore, Sri Lankan manufacturers and service providers expect this trend to worsen with the imposition of travel restrictions and work from home periods in Sri Lanka. This will be further exacerbated by the increasing disruptions to people and goods movement seen across the work with measures taken to contain the spread of COVID-19.

Estimating the impact COVID-19 will have on economies is a challenge. Simply, there are too many unknowns such as rate of infection and immunity, policy response, demand-supply dynamics, reaction of firms etc.

Figure 1: The expected economic downturn due to Covid-19 outbreak

However, we think analyzing various scenarios still adds value in this environment of limited visibility.

Prior to the Coronavirus outbreak, the Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL) expected the economy to grow at 4.5-5% with a modest recovery from the Easter Sunday attacks in April 2019 and the political stability after the Presidential elections. However, given the increasing economic consequences from the Coronavirus pandemic, these growth target will likely be difficult to achieve.

Based on the ADB’s outlook as at 03 April 2020, the **Sri Lankan economy is expected to grow at 2.2% in 2020.** If the pandemic is contained by mid-2020, the economic recovery could begin towards the latter part of the year.

According to studiesIf the pandemic is contained by mid-2020, the economic recovery could begin towards the latter part of the year. We expect real GDP growth to be less than 2% this year.

The outbreak is likely to affect private sector business sales and investment through most of 2020. This is further evident from the movement in the All Share Price Index (ASPI) of the Colombo Stock Exchange. From the date of the first confirmed case in Sri Lanka (28 January 2020), the ASPI plunged by more than 20% as at 31 March 2020 to an all-time low during the past five years. The fall in investor sentiment globally, along with their own home country challenges faced, will negatively impact prospects for attracting foreign direct investments to or in to Sri Lanka during 2020.

Based on the data provided by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka for the week ended 03 April 2020, the Headline and Core inflation of the Colombo Consumer Price Index (CCPI) showed a decline in March 2020. Based on higher food prices owing to a tighter supply conditions and supply-chain disruptions is expected to drive inflation. However, weak demand and lower indirect taxes, are likely to counter inflation pressures.

The current account deficit is expected to widen with the anticipated decline in exports, tourist earnings, and remittances. Export will weaken in 2020 due to reduced sales, especially to Europe and the US, key markets for garments, tea and rubber products. However, reduction in global oil prices, weak demand and restrictions on imports for vehicles and non-essential consumer items may offset some of the adverse impacts from the decline in Exports.

Meanwhile, since the start of the year, the Sri Lankan Rupee depreciated against the US Dollar by approximately 9% as at 6 April, 2020.

**Reference:**

[1]. “COVID-19: World economy in 2020 to suffer worst year since 1930s Great Depression, says IMF”, Euronews with AP

[2]. “COVID-19 Outbreak: Impact on Sri Lanka and Recommendations”, PwC