

Il quadro geopolitico e i riflessi su economia e mercati

Antonio Villafranca,
Research Coordinator
Head of the European Programme

10 giugno 2017

ISPI Rapporto 2017

L'ETÀ DELL'INCERTEZZA

SCENARI GLOBALI E L'ITALIA

A cura di A. Colombo e P. Magri



ISPI

Rischi globali

Top 10 Global Megatrends 2015-2030



Megatrends Watch Institute • www.megatrendswatch.com

Fonte: *Megatrends Watch Institute, 2016*

2016: le cause del disordine globale

- L'equilibrio del potere e i “**classici**” rischi politici : Russia/Ucraina, Cina/Mar Cinese meridionale, Corea del Nord, ecc.
- **Disordine economico**: crescita bassa & commercio in difficoltà, prezzi del petrolio bassi, crisi della classe media (disuguaglianze di reddito e disparità regionali)
- **Regione MENA** : Siria, Libia, Iraq, Turchia, Yemen, ISIS, ecc.
- **Flussi transfrontalieri**: rifugiati e migranti economici
- **La (dis)integrazione dell’Ue** : Brexit, Grexit.

Come affrontare il disordine: le questioni chiave

1. Sistema internazionale e governance globale



2. Governance/governo regionale e locale (per esempio, l'Unione europea)

3. Democrazie occidentali

La crisi dell'ordine “occidentale”

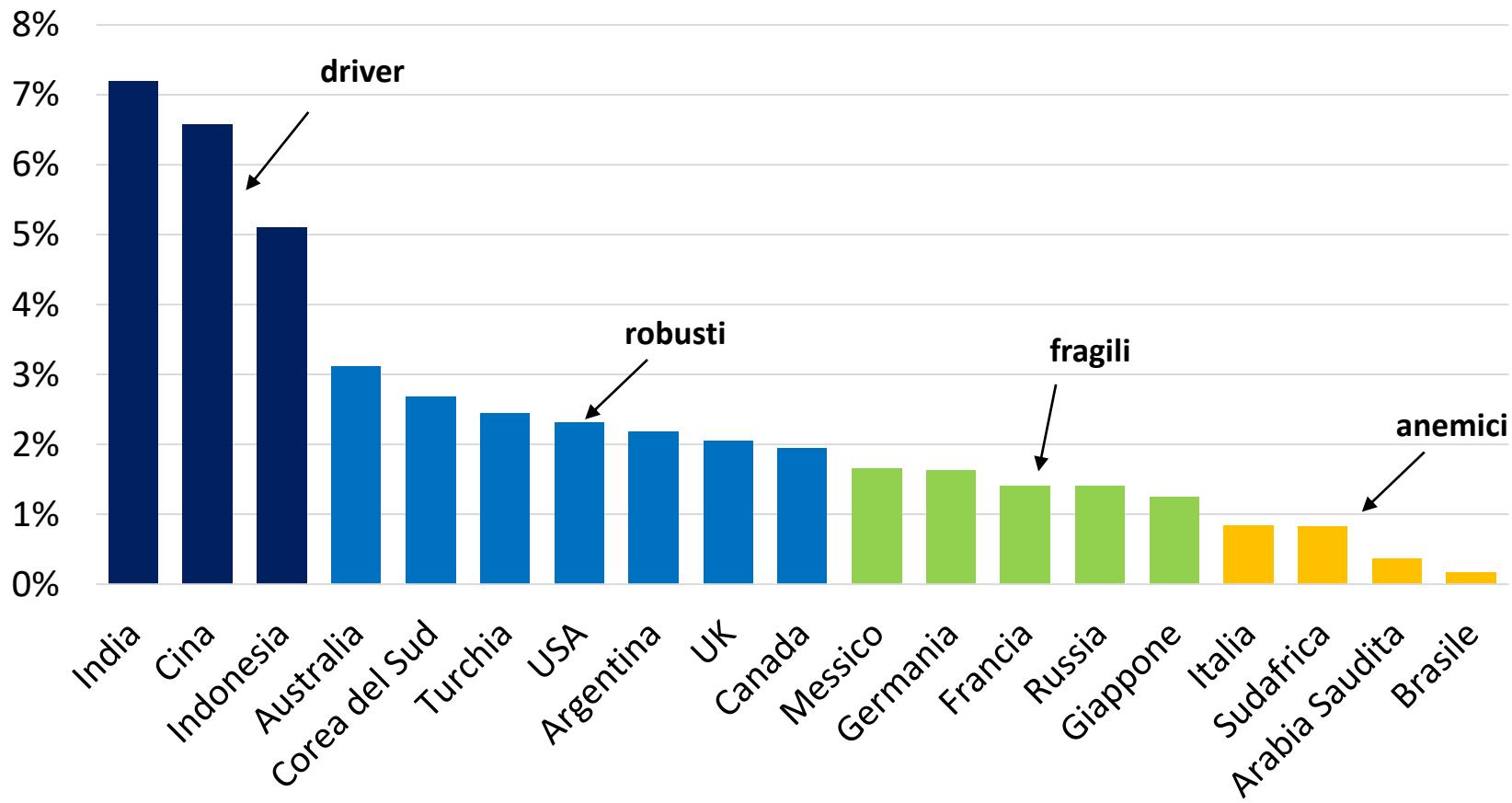
G8 → G20?
↓
G7 UE?

ONU? FMI? WTO?

NATO? OPEC?

Chi guida l'economia mondiale

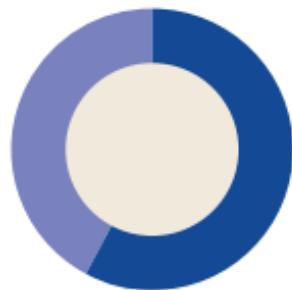
Crescita del PIL nei paesi G20 (2017)



Fonte: IMF

Trend economici: l'avanzata dei paesi in via di sviluppo

The evidence of change



Developing countries will account for an estimated
57% of global GDP by 2030.⁸⁵



Developing countries will be home to 440 of the world's fastest growing cities, generating
47% of global GDP growth through 2025.⁸⁶

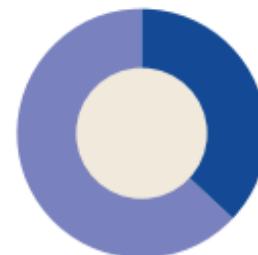
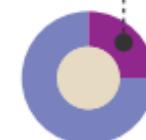
By 2030, China and India will account for



35% of world population



and **25%** of global GDP.⁸⁷



Today, developing countries account for
37% of global trade.

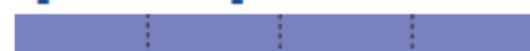
'South-South' flows make up roughly half of that total.⁸⁸

Over the next five years, acquisitions of foreign companies by Chinese firms are set to

double,

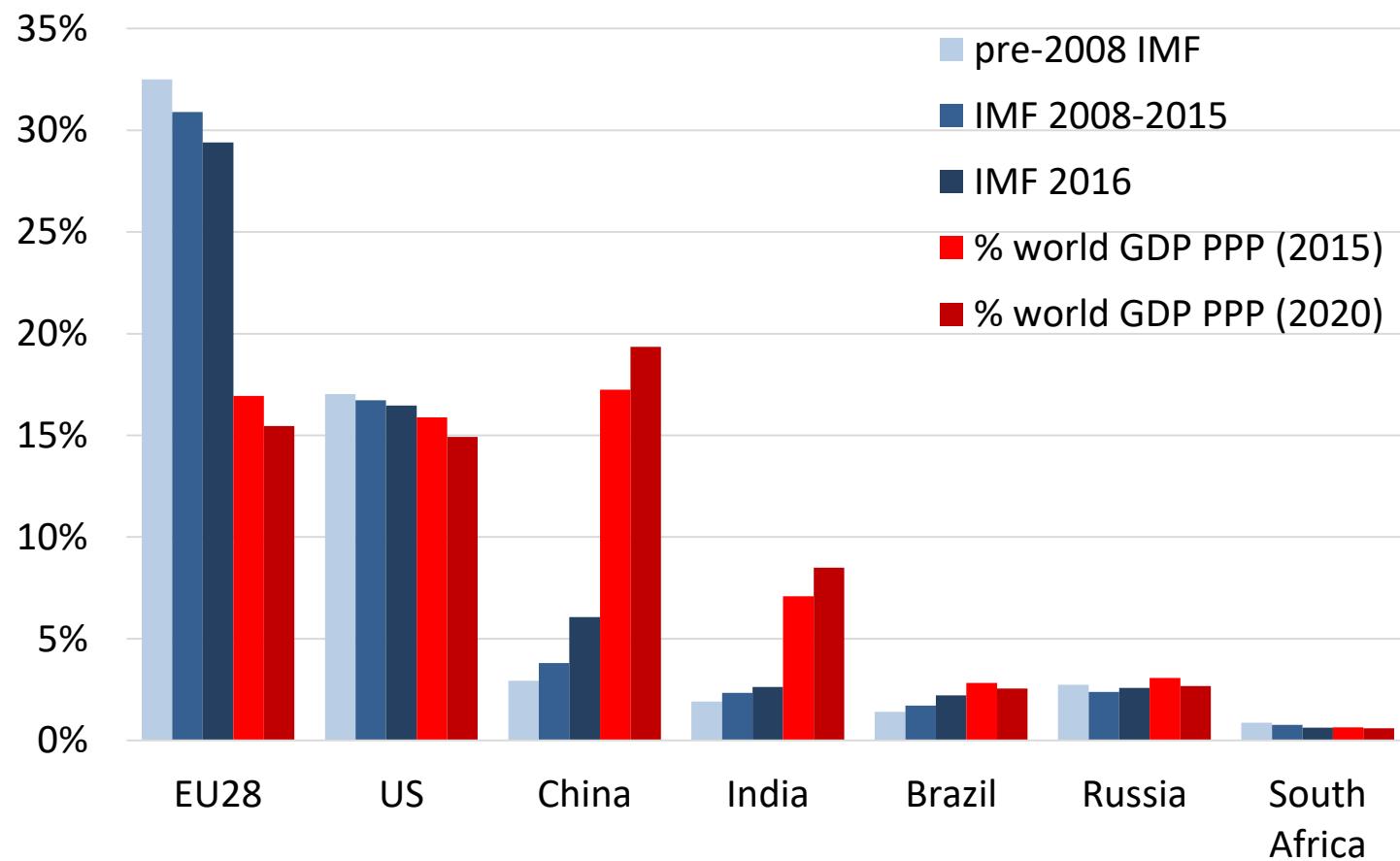
by 2020 they could

quadruple.⁸⁹



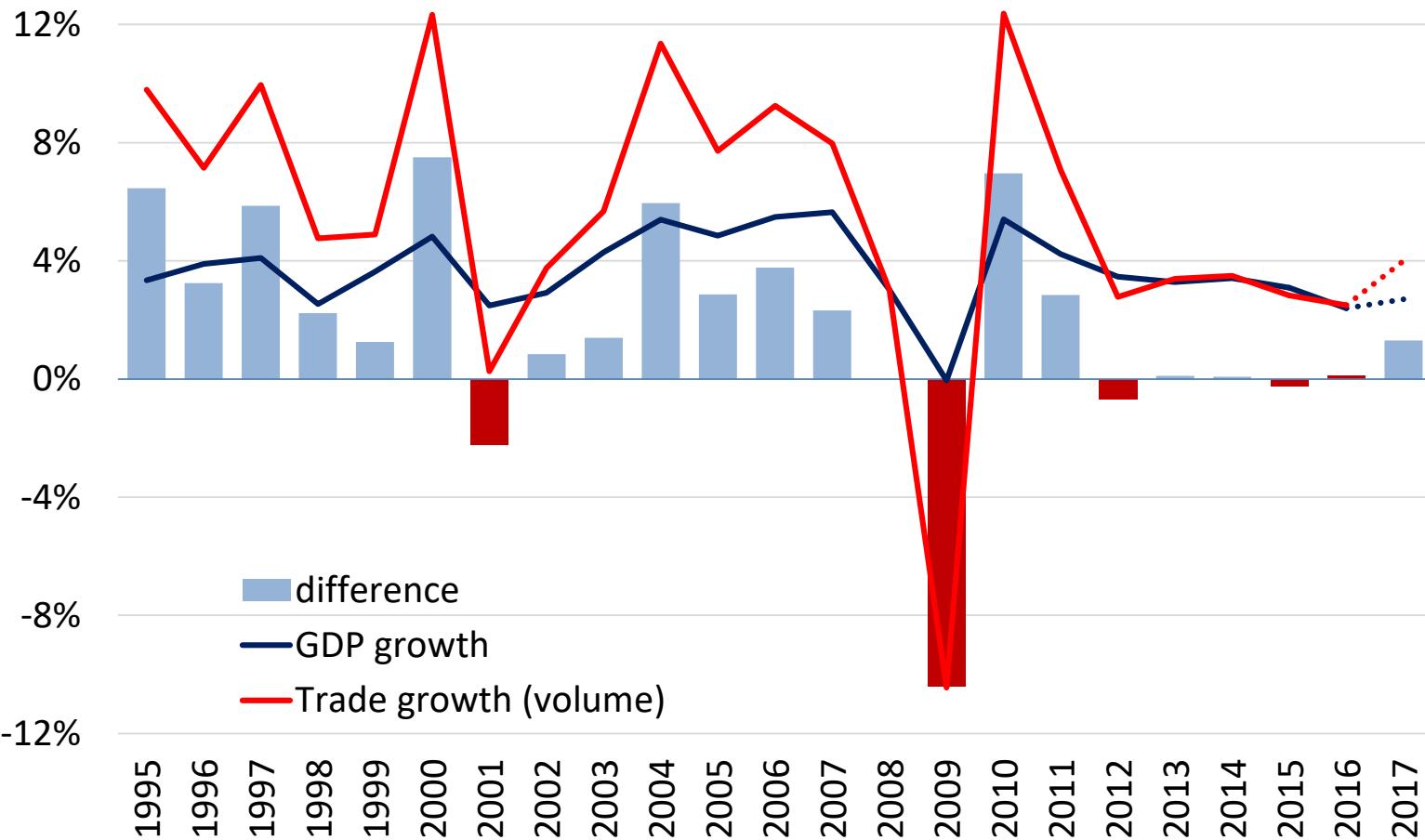
Global governance: cosa c'è che non va

Peso dei voti all'IMF e quota di PIL



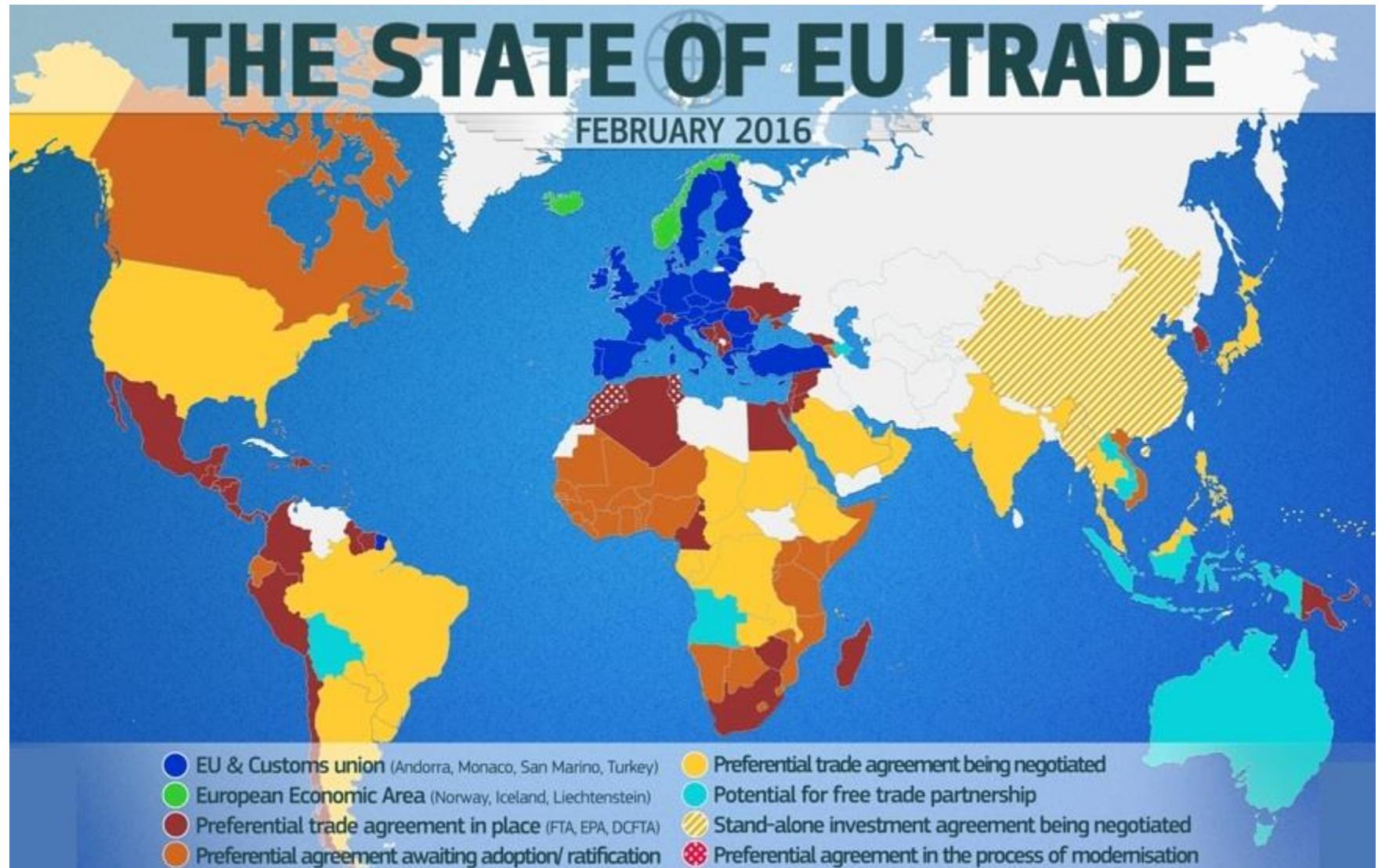
Fonte: IMF

Declino o rimbalzo del commercio?



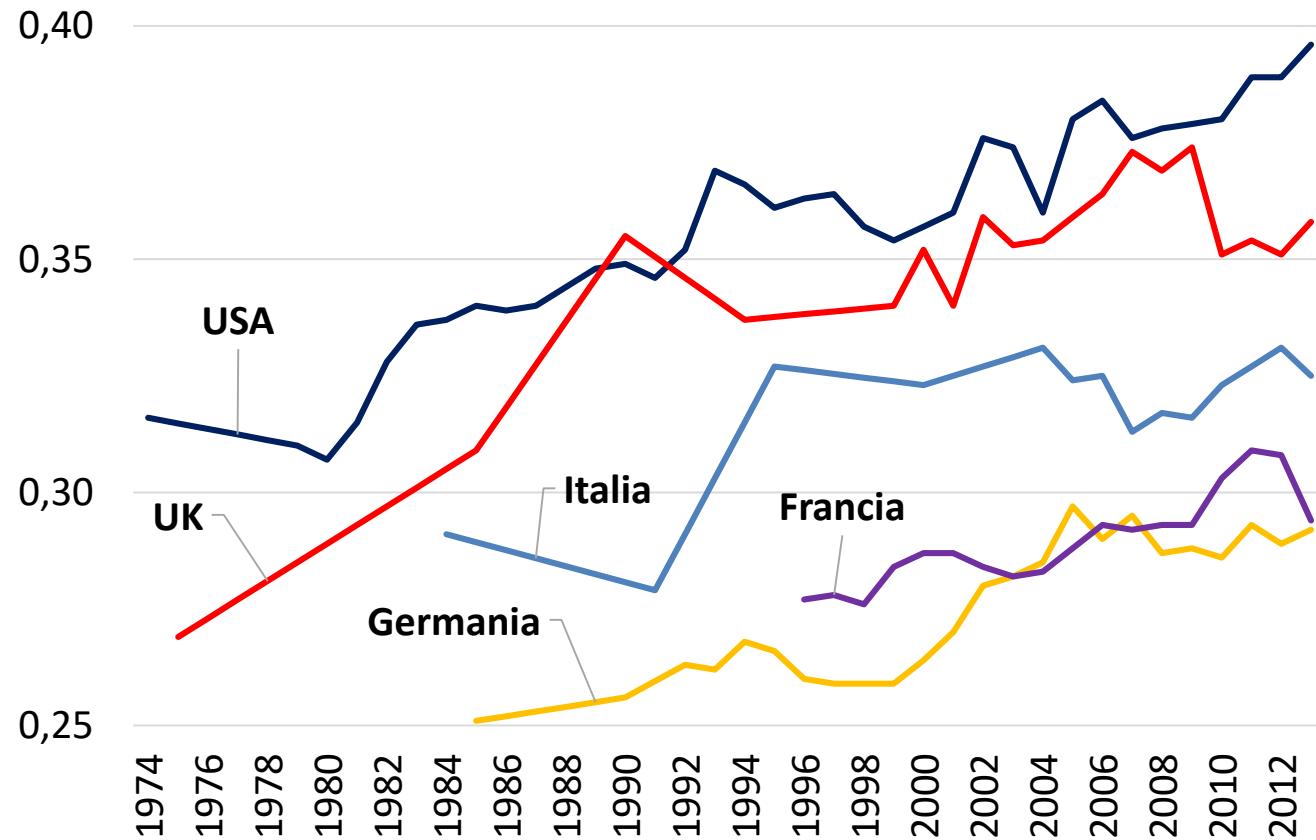
Fonte: IMF, WTO

Come l'Ue vede il commercio



La crescita delle disuguaglianze

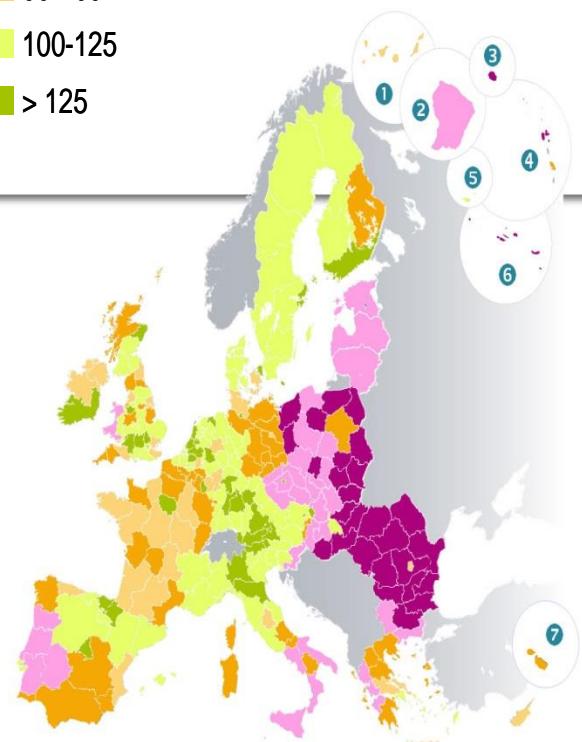
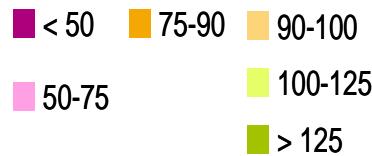
Indice di Gini (dopo tasse e trasferimenti) per alcuni paesi OECD



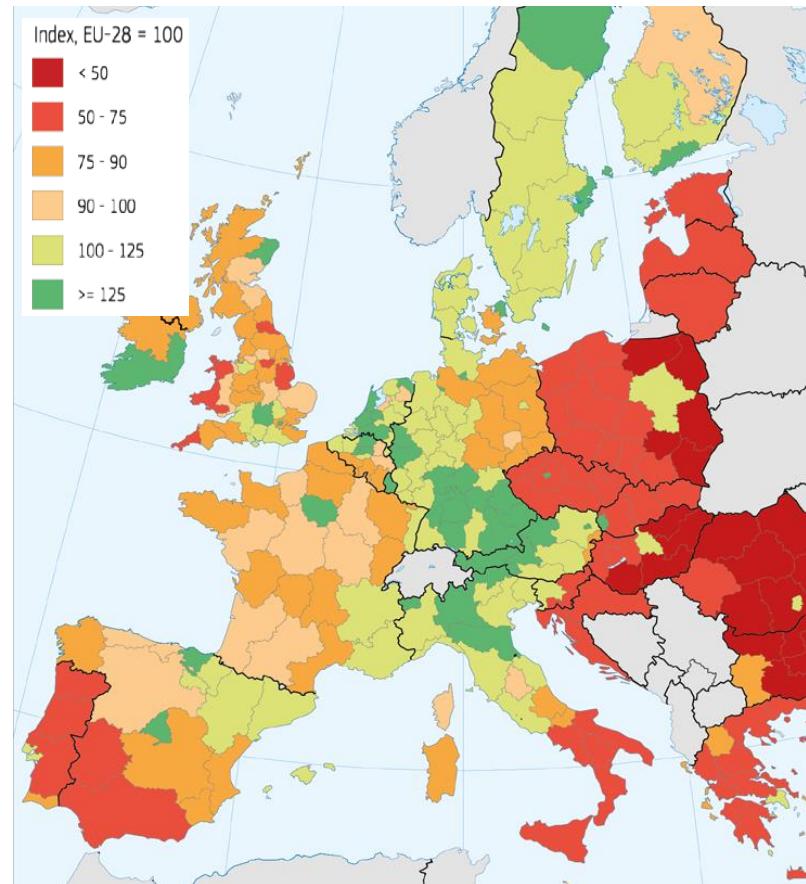
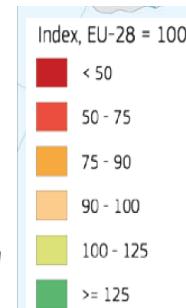
Fonte: OECD

Le disparità a livello regionale

PIL pro capite PPA (media=100), 2006-2010

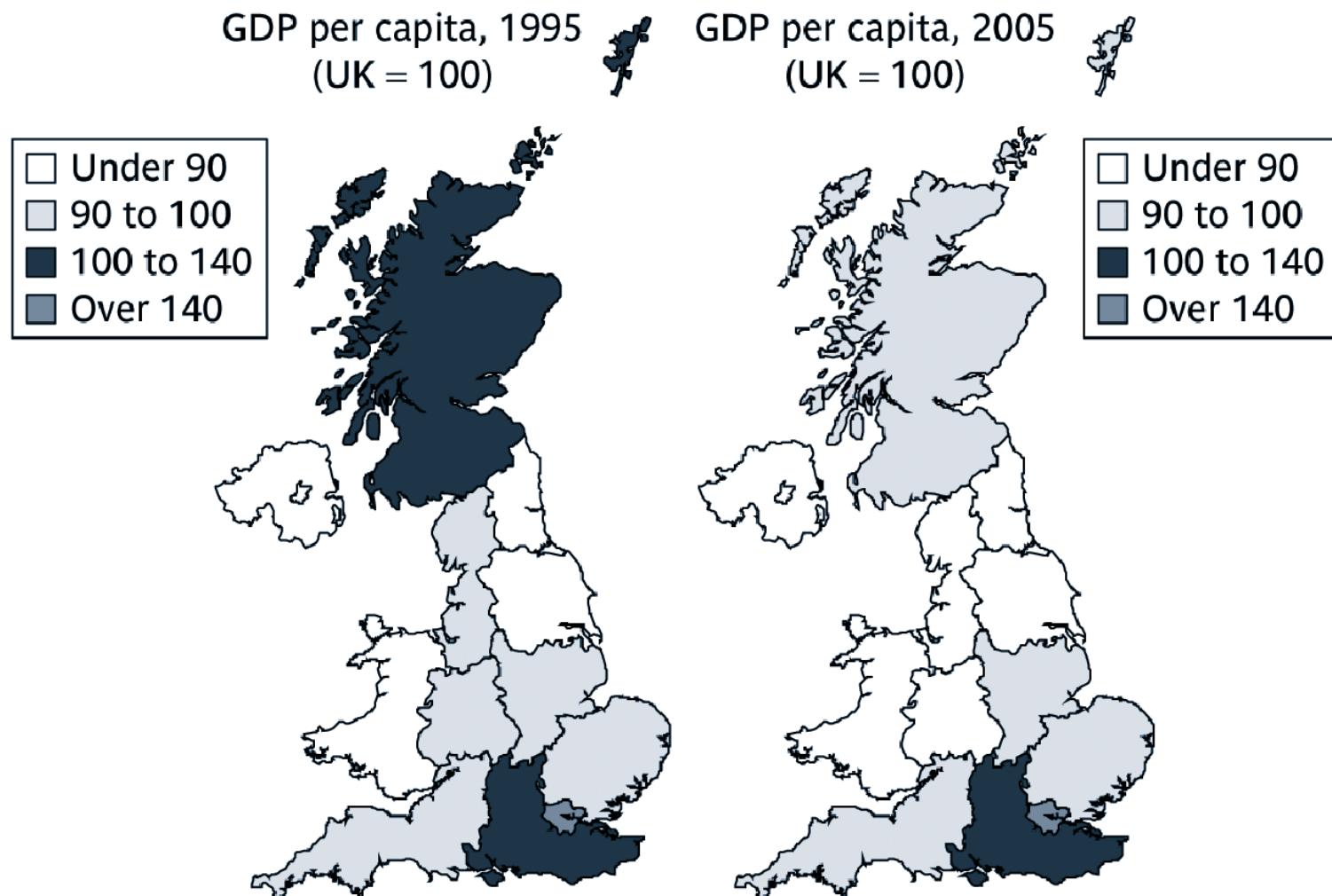


PIL pro capite (media=100), 2014



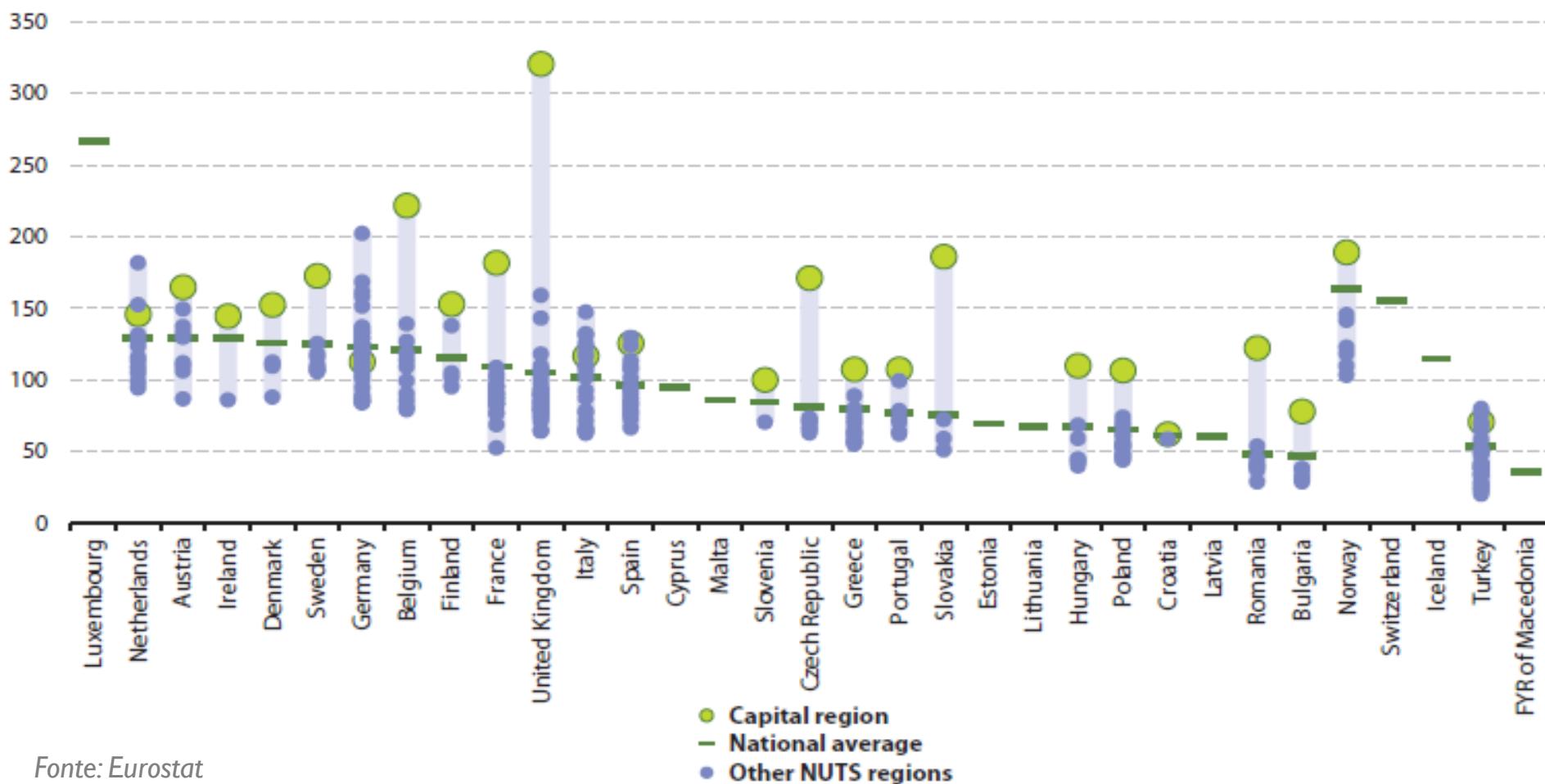
Fonte: Eurostat

La coesione all'interno dell'Ue



PIL pro capite regionale in PPA all'interno degli Stati membri Ue

La regione più ricca è Inner London (320% della media Ue!); le regioni più povere sono in Romania e Bulgaria.

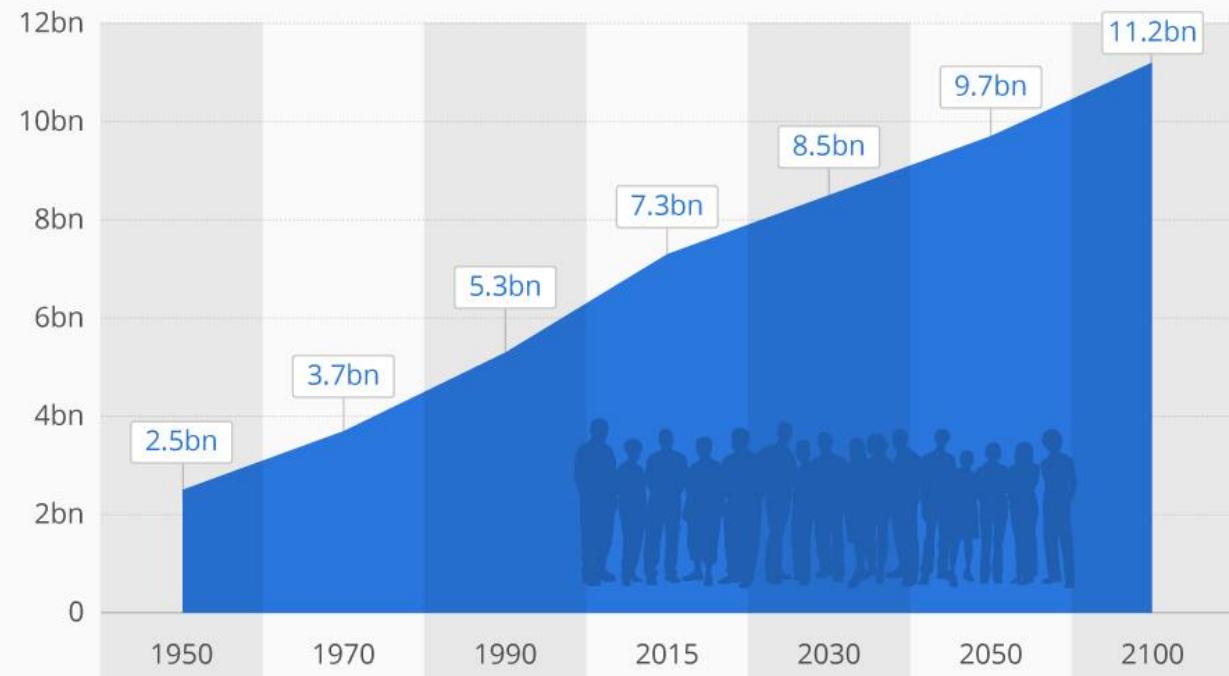


Fonte: Eurostat

Demografia: cosa cambia

The World's Population Is Set To Reach 11 Billion By 2100

Global population growth with forecast up to 2100



Source: United Nations

Forbes statista

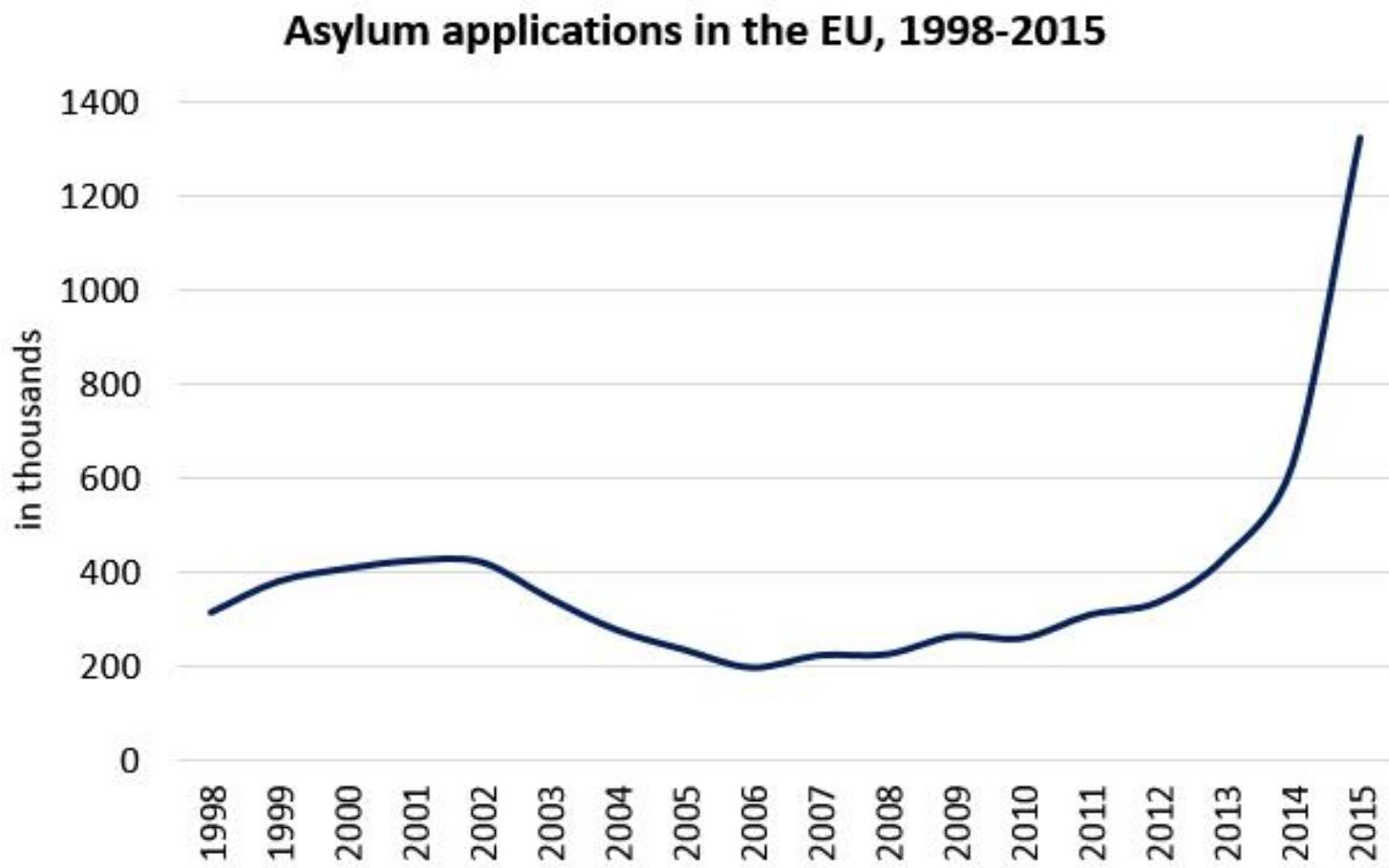
Fonte: UN

Demografia: cosa cambia



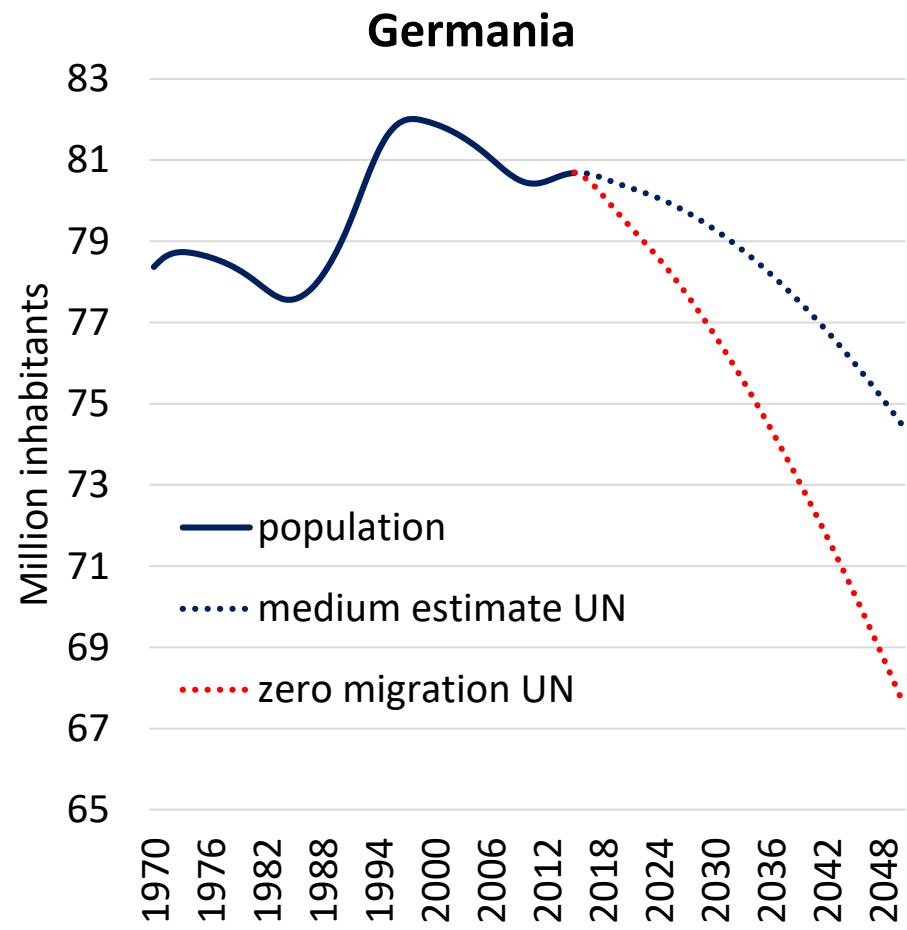
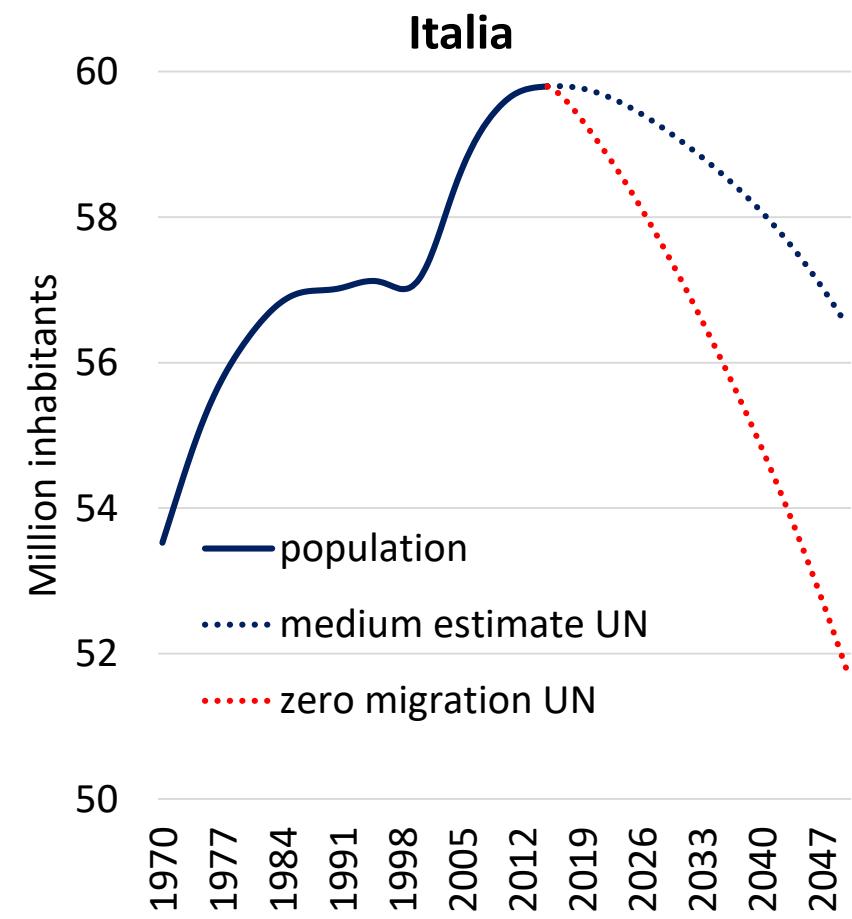
Fonte: UN

La “crisi” migratoria



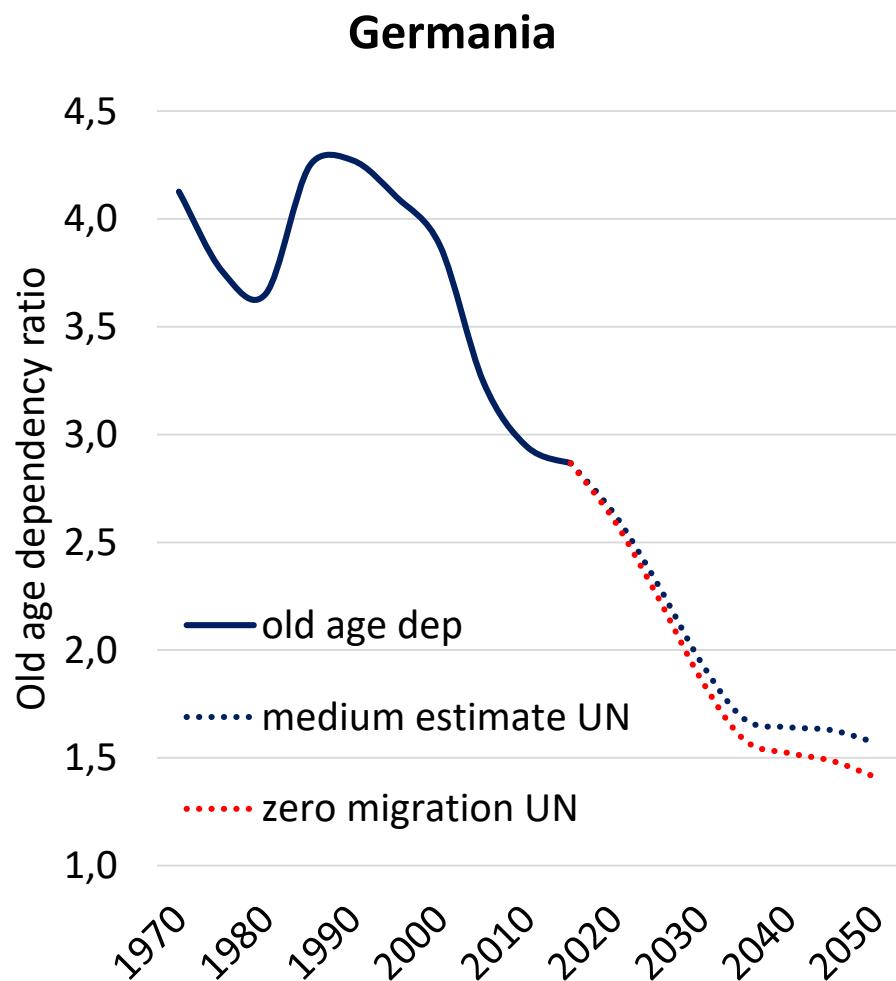
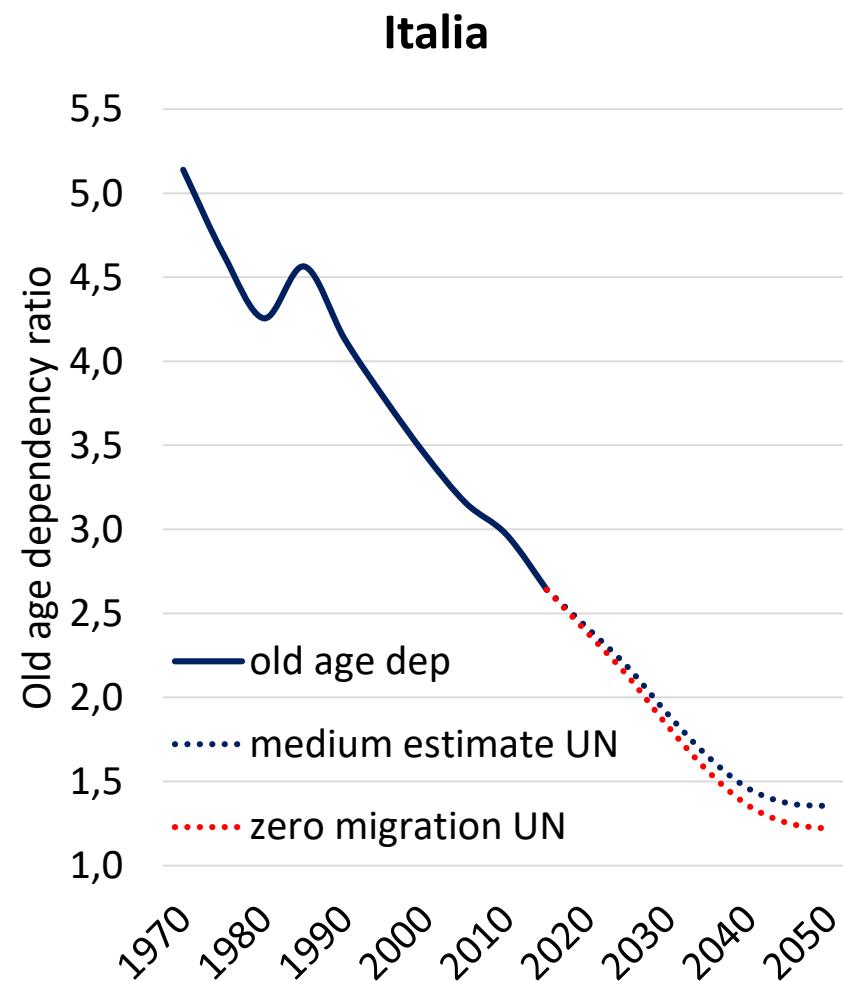
Fonte: Eurostat

La crisi demografica in Europa



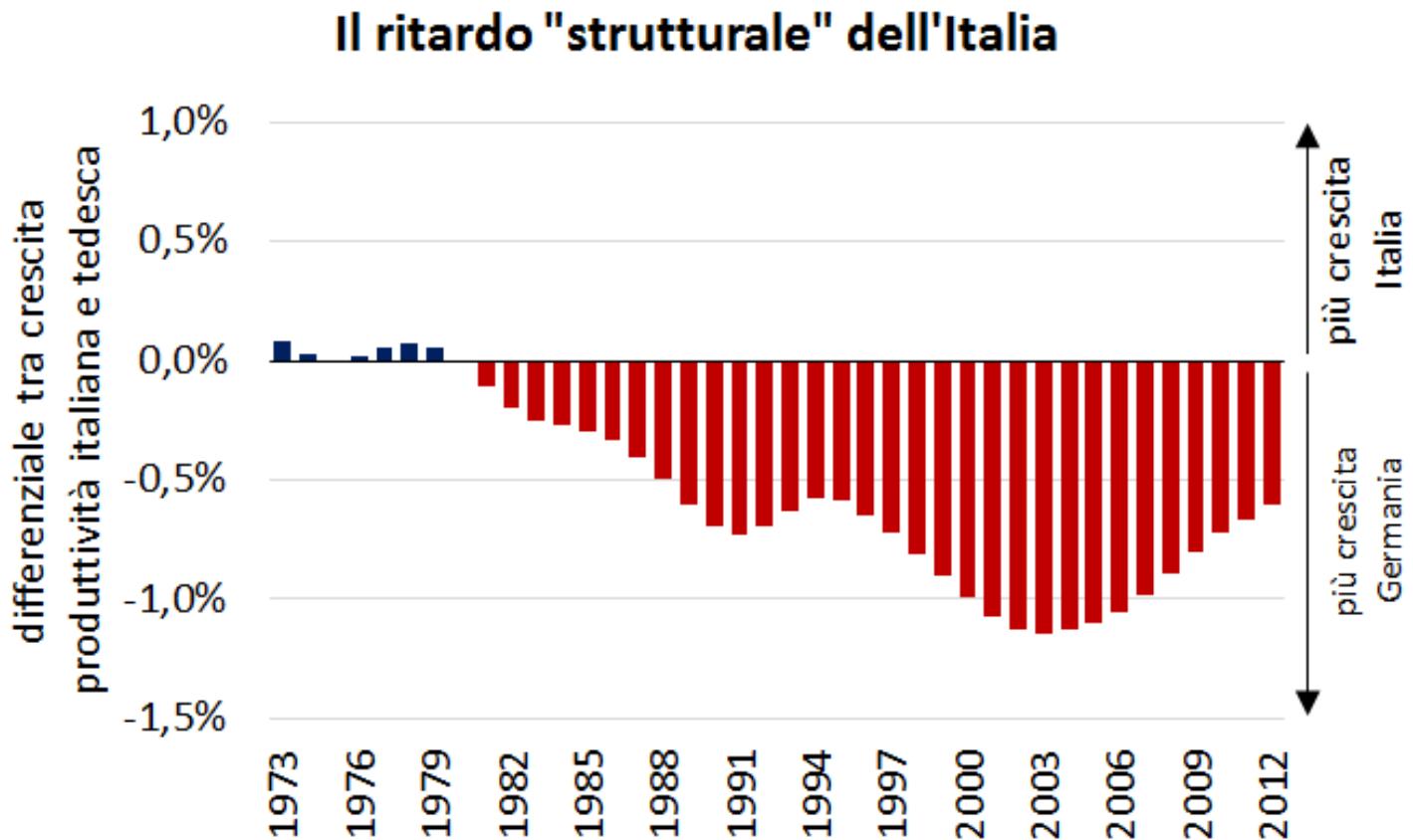
Fonte: UN WPP

I flussi migratori possono aiutare ma la riforme strutturali sono inevitabili



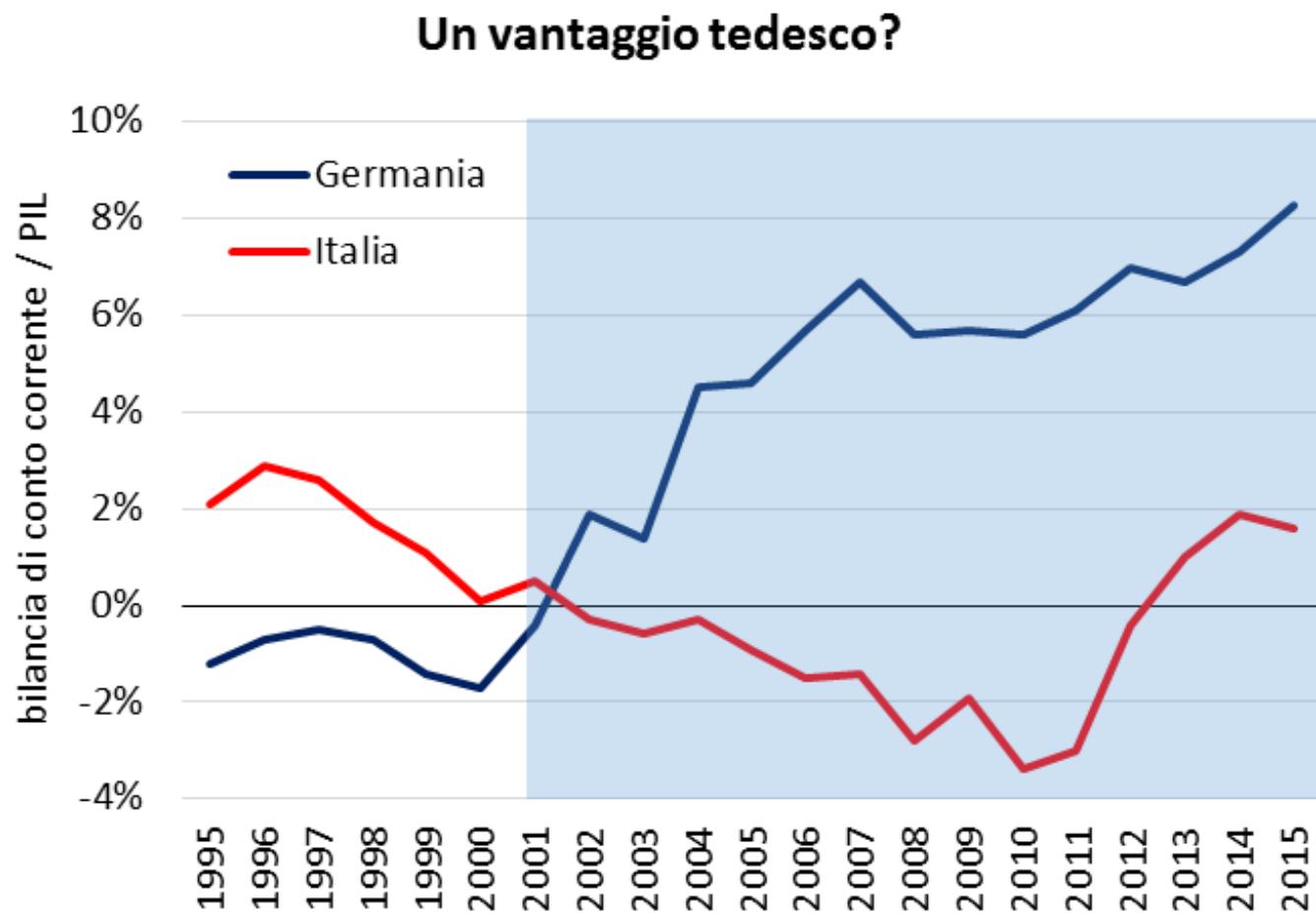
Fonte: UN WPP

Italia: un ritardo strutturale



Fonte: OECD

Euro: un vantaggio tedesco?



Fonte: IMF

Italia 2018: la tempesta perfetta?

