Resource allocation: tradable and nontradable sectors

Focus on Investment

Ricardo Santos

GPEARI January 25, 2018





Summary

The structure of the Portuguese economy is now "healthier" than in the early 2000's

Investment in both tradable and non tradable sectors remains well bellow the EU average and 30% bellow the pre-crisis level

EIB Investment Survey 2017* confirms that Investment activity is picking up:

- Portuguese firms are more optimistic in the short run than the EU firms
- -Firms are investing more in replacement and less in capacity expansion
- -Access financing remains a bigger drag for Portuguese firms....
- -... but it is no longer the main impediment for investment

NFCs 5+ employees in manufacturing, services, construction & infrastructure sector.

Information on firm characteristics and performance, Investment needs and constraints, Past investment activities and future focus, Investment finance



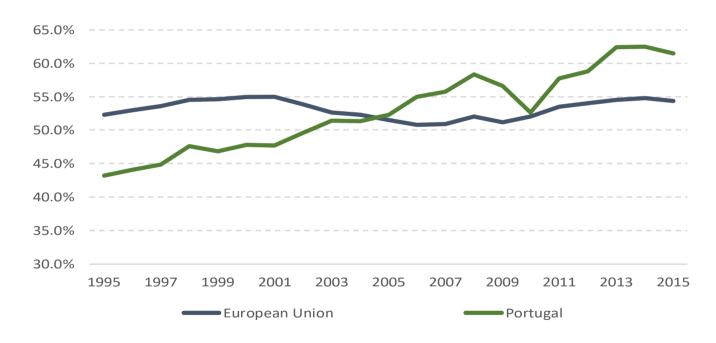
^{*} EIB investment survey (2nd round, data from April-June 2017):

^{12,500} firms surveyed across EU28 (of which 535 in Portugal), weighted by value-added.

The structure of the Portuguese economy is "healthier": Share of investment in tradable sectors is above the EU...

Share of Tradable Sectors

(percentage of total investment)



Note: Tradable and Non tradable sectors are defined in line with the FIPEI methodology (Canas and Gouveia, 2016)

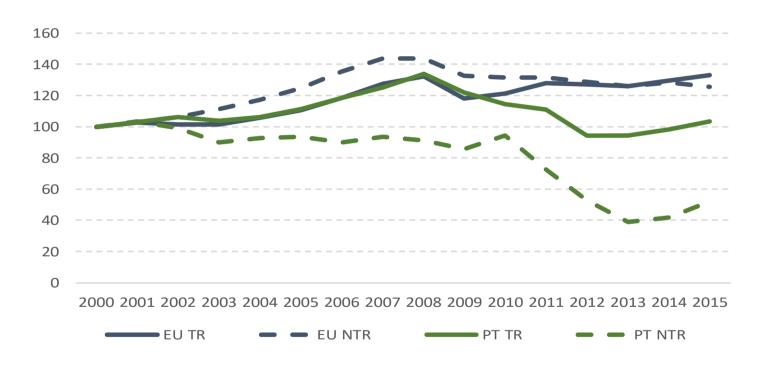
Source: Econ calculations, Eurostat,



.....but the level of investment remains well bellow. Total investment remains has yet to recover after the crisis

Investment in Tradable and Non Tradable Sectors

(2000=100)



Note: Tradable and Non tradable sectors are defined in line with the FIPEI methodology (Canas and Gouveia, 2016)

Source: Econ calculations, Eurostat,



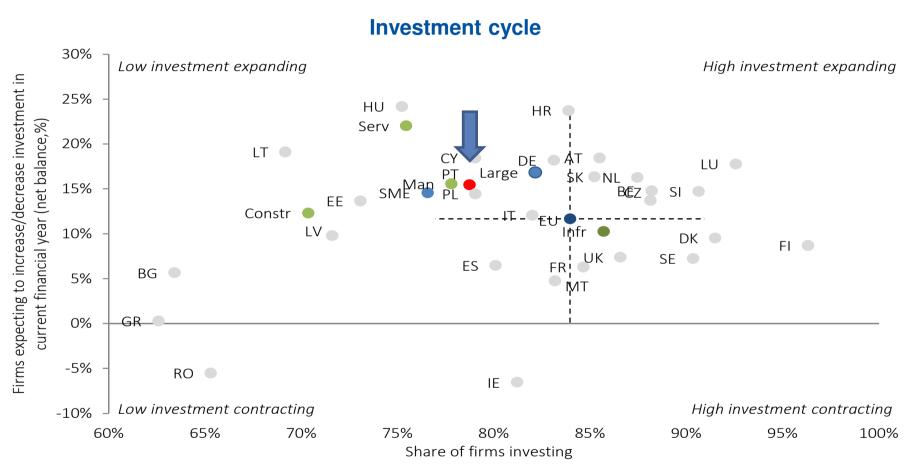
Investment Outlook

EIB Investment Survey 2017



25/01/2018

1 - Investment activity is picking up...



Note: Plots the share of firms with investment expanding/contracting relative to the share of firms investing, by sector or Member State; cross centred on EU average.

Source: Econ EIBIS

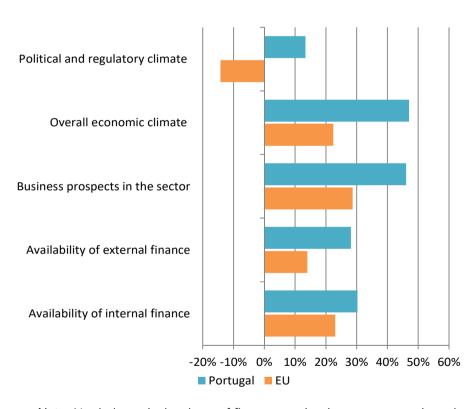
25/01/2018

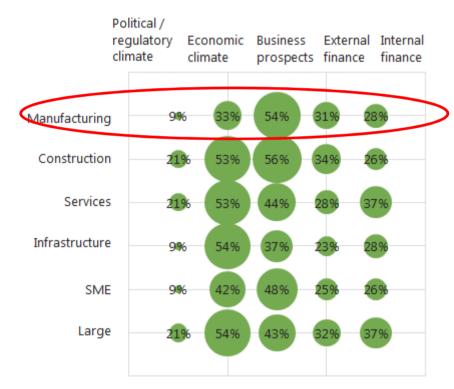


2.In the short-term, Portuguese firms are more optimist than their EU peers

Short-term influences on investment

net balance in per cent of firms





Note: Net balance is the share of firms expecting improvement minus the share of firms expecting a deterioration

Source: Econ EIBIS



3 .Firms investing more in replacement and less in capacity expansion vs the average of the EU

Purpose of previous years' investment

per cent of total investment

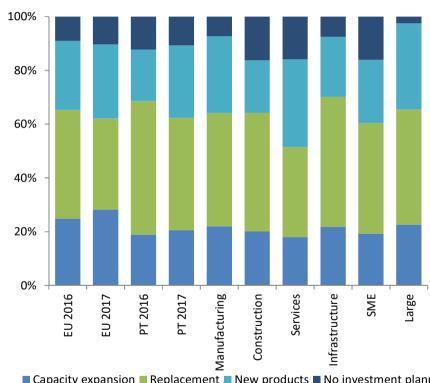
Replacement New products/services Other

Note: Average response, in per cent. Q. What proportion of total investment was for (a) replacing capacity (including existing buildings, machinery, equipment, IT) (b) expanding capacity for existing products/services (c) developing or introducing new products, processes, services?

Source: Econ EIBIS

Future investment priorities

per cent of total investment



■ Capacity expansion ■ Replacement ■ New products ■ No investment planned Note: Share of firms by main purpose of investment, in per cent. Q. Looking ahead to the next 3 years, which is your investment priority (a) replacing existing buildings, machinery, equipment, IT; (b) expanding capacity for existing products/services; (c) developing or introducing new products, processes, services?

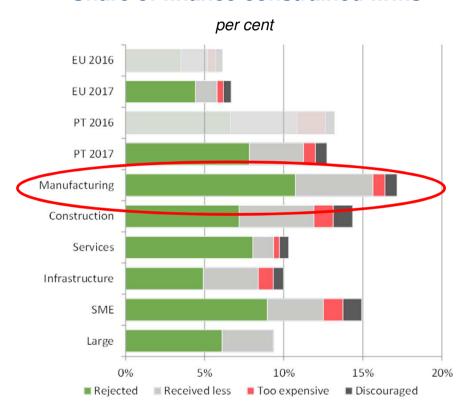
Source: Econ EIBIS

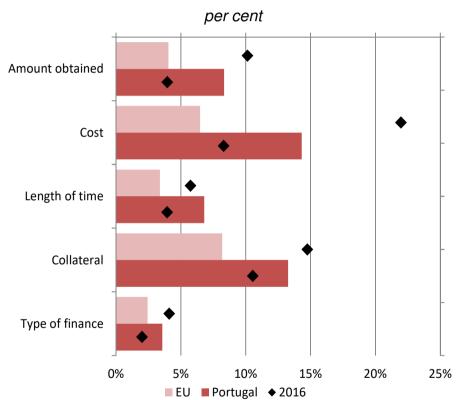


4.Access to external finance relatively tighter in Portugal overall and varying across sectors and size

Share of finance constrained firms

Dissatisfaction with external finance





Note: Proportion of firms considering themselves finance constrained: Finance constrained firms include: those dissatisfied with the amount of finance obtained (received less), firms that sought external finance but did not receive it (rejected) and those who did not seek external finance because they thought borrowing costs would be too high (too expensive) or they would be turned down (discouraged)

Note: Average share of responses, in per cent Q. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with?

Source: Econ EIBIS

Source: Econ EIBIS



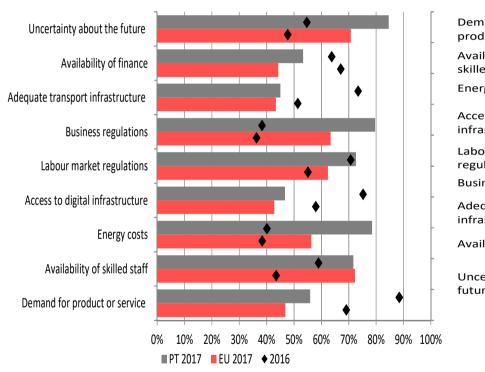
5.Uncertainty, regulation and energy costs are bigger impediments to investment in Portugal

Long-term barriers to investment

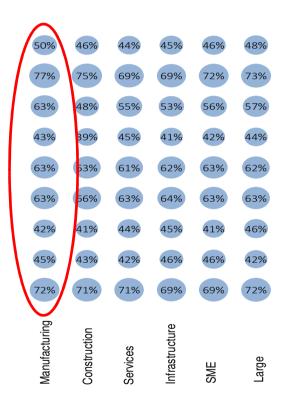
Investment barriers by size/sector

per cent

per cent



Demand for product or service
Availability of skilled staff
Energy costs
Access to digital infrastructure
Labour market regulations
Business regulations
Adequate transport infrastructure
Availability of finance
Uncertainty about the future



Note: Share of responses in per cent: Q. Thinking about your investment activities, to what extent is each of the following an obstacle? Is a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not an obstacle at all? Source: Econ EIBIS

Note: Share of responses in per cent: Q. Thinking about your investment activities, to what extent is each of the following an obstacle? Is a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not an obstacle at all? Source: Econ EIBIS



Obrigado





25/01/2018