



## Insolvency forecasts

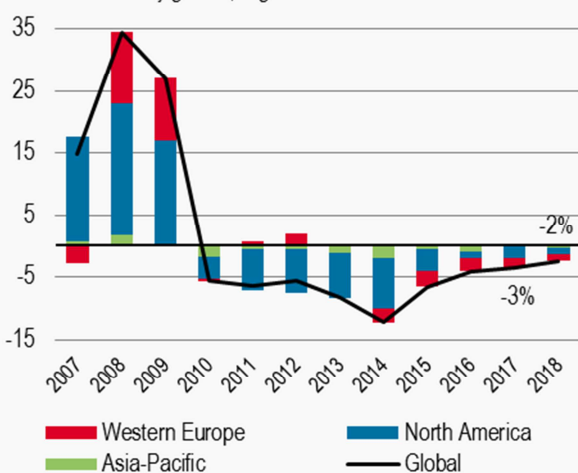
Economic Research – August 2017

### Summary

- We present our new insolvency forecasting model which offers a broader scope of macroeconomic developments to better predict insolvency developments.
- GDP growth across advanced markets is picking up in 2017 and 2018 supported by strengthening labour markets, higher confidence, and more supportive policies. Downside risks, especially policy uncertainty, have eased but are still concerns.
- Global business insolvencies are expected to decrease 3.0% this year and 2.0% next year, particularly led by an increasingly robust recovery in the eurozone.

**Figure 1 Global insolvency developments**

Global insolvency growth, regional contributions



Source: Atradius

### Economic recovery gathering steam

Economic momentum has continued to build around the world. The challenges that held back the global recovery through 2016 were low inflation, ultra-low or negative bond yields and austerity in advanced economies and low commodity prices for many emerging economies. All of these have been phasing out in 2017. Now we see a broad-based recovery in global economic activity with strong support from industrial production, international trade, and investment. This is reflected in a slightly more optimistic global insolvency forecast of -3.0% in 2017, compared to -1.0% previously predicted. A further 2.0% decline is forecast in 2018.

Risks to the insolvency outlook remain tilted to the downside. Disorderly monetary tightening, equity market corrections, and a pronounced slowdown in China decreasing global import demand could all drive upward revisions, especially in 2018. Political uncertainty is also a persistent risk, with Brexit negotiations taking place as well as renegotiations of trade deals in the US.

### New insolvency forecasting model

The Atradius Economic Research team has developed a new model to better predict corporate insolvencies in advanced markets. The foundation of the model is still the same: general business cycle indicators, such as GDP growth, are inversely related to insolvency growth. The predictive power is now improved by incorporating additional significant macroeconomic variables:

- The unemployment rate (or changes therein) is an input for health of the labour market
- Industrial production growth is a significant forward-looking indicator for business activity and economic performance

As before, this model is two-fold. On top of the quantitative model, expert judgment is applied. Deviations from the model outcome may be recommended by country experts based on other macroeconomic or financial developments, credit conditions, and historical insolvency trends. For further information, a more in-depth, non-technical model description will be released shortly.

### Eurozone driving the brighter outlook

Economic momentum in the eurozone has been gathering pace since late 2016 and a broad-based recovery is finally underway. Domestic demand is picking up, supported by still-low inflation and ultra-loose monetary policy. Credit standards continue to ease across all loan categories and bank lending growth is accelerating, according to the ECB's latest Bank Lending Survey. Exports are boosting GDP growth, supported by a stronger global economy and a weaker euro. Political risk has also eased following the loss of momentum for Eurosceptic parties in elections in Austria, France, and the Netherlands this year. Eurozone-wide, insolvencies are expected to decrease 6.0% this year, followed by -5.0% next year. Regional insolvencies remain 50% higher than in 2007.

The decline in insolvencies will again be led by the **Netherlands** (-20.0%). Despite the volume of bankruptcies already being historically low in the Netherlands, the total number of insolvencies in H1 was 23% lower than H1 of 2016. A continuation of this trend is expected, in line with robust, broad-based economic growth and post-crisis highs in consumer and producer confidence. We predict an easing in the pace in 2018 of decline as the annual volume is 60% of its 2007 level. **Finland** (-15%) is predicted to see the second-largest decline in insolvencies in 2017 before easing to a more stable 2% decline in 2018. **Germany's** 2017-2018 outlook is also characteristically strong supported by exports, increasing domestic demand and government spending. Sentiment indicators have reached all-time highs, led by the manufacturing and construction sectors. This is expected to support a 7.0% decrease in 2017 and a 4.0% decline in 2018.

**France**, boosted by pro-growth policies under its new president, is forecast to see GDP expand 1.5% this year and 1.6% in 2018. After a strong 7.6% decline in insolvencies in 2016, we have revised the French 2017 outlook to a 7.0% decline. A further 6.0% decline in the total number of insolvencies in 2018 will bring the country's annual count close to pre-crisis levels.

Figure 2 Insolvency matrix 2017

Trend	Deteriorating	Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland	Denmark	
	Stable	Japan, United Kingdom	Norway, Spain	
	Improving	Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, New Zealand, United States	France, Luxembourg, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal	
		Low	Average	High

Source: Atradius Economic Research

The recovery is also taking a strong hold, at last, in other economies, as shown by the prevalence of peripheral eurozone countries in the bottom right corner of the insolvency matrix in Figure 2 – showing high levels relative to 2007 but a downward trend forecast for 2017.

**Greece's** economy grew 0.4% q-o-q in Q1 of 2017 and full year growth is forecast at 1.1%, driven by private and government consumption. Manufacturing activity is also finally picking up. Corporate failures in Greece are forecast to finally tick down by 6.0% after nearly a decade of annual increases. We predict insolvencies will decline another 8.0% in 2018 but that the absolute level will remain three times that of 2007. The level of insolvencies in **Portugal** is also around three times higher than in 2007, but solid decreases of 10.0% and 6.0% this year and next could bring it down to about 270% of pre-crisis levels. GDP growth in Portugal is the fastest it has been in a decade. **Ireland** (-8.0%) is also enjoying steady declines in insolvencies already this year and we predict this to continue, bringing the level of insolvencies back toward normal levels. It is still twice as many annual bankruptcies than 2007 and the pace of decline is easing in line with GDP growth.

**Spain** is enjoying the highest rate of GDP growth in the eurozone thus far this year, marking its fourth year of expansion and steady job creation. From 2014 to 2016, Spain saw double digit declines in the annual number of bankruptcies. In this light, we previously forecast another 8.0% decline in Spain. However, H1 data has not come in as expected, showing a 4.0% increase compared to H1 of 2016. This could be driven by an increasing number of active companies (+5.2% in Q2 of 2017 compared to the year before) and/or on-going deleveraging in the private sector. There is little evidence though that this trend will continue. The economic expansion is broad-based and the outlook is positive. The labour market is also tightening with unemployment at an eight-year low of 17.2% of the active population. Thus we forecast the full-year change in insolvencies to be a more stable 2.0% increase before a 7.0% decline in 2018. Spain's annual number of insolvencies is still five times its 2007 levels, the highest in the surveyed countries.

**US continues strong performance but policy uncertainty remains downside risk**

Across the Atlantic, the US economic outlook is also robust, which is reflected in high business confidence. One such measure is the Business Roundtable CEO Economic Outlook Index which looks at the plans of CEOs of the 200 largest US companies for spending, investment and sale projections over the coming six months. This index is well above its historical average and shows that the business environment is still very optimistic, especially for tax reforms. US GDP is expected to expand a solid 2.0% in 2017 and 2018. This forecast is however slightly more moderate due to a less expansionary fiscal policy than previously expected. The positive outlook is supported by strong jobs growth, very low and declining unemployment, and even firming wage pressure. In this environment, the number of bankruptcy filings is at historical lows. In Q3 of 2016, the number of bankruptcies in the US reached its lowest quarterly level since Q4 of 2006. We forecast a 4.0% decline in the overall number of insolvencies this year and a mild 2.0% decline in 2018, but uncertainty continues to weigh on the US outlook.

Following a trough in Q3 of last year, the number has been steadily climbing each quarter. This trend could continue and even worsen largely due to uncertainty which may reduce business investment. While policy uncertainty has receded since November, there remain risks to the insolvency outlook. NAFTA renegotiations for example could have severe implications for the US business outlook through lower investment in case of heightened uncertainty or business impediments. With strong economic and labour market data continuing to come in, a faster-than-expected monetary tightening path may also strain businesses' balance sheets.

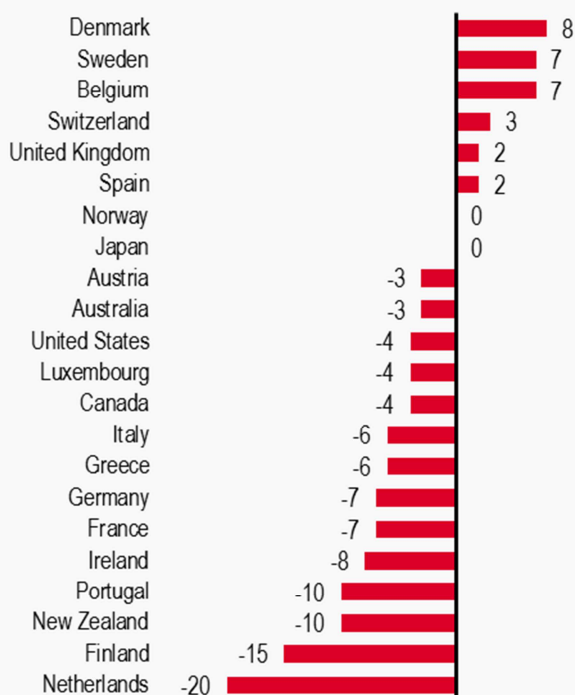
**UK forecast to see an increase in insolvencies as growth slows and Brexit-negotiation uncertainty rises**

Despite economic resilience over 2016 and high business confidence, insolvencies in the UK are on an upward trend. For the first time since 2011, total corporate failures increased last year, albeit by only 1.0%. With 7,567 underlying business liquidations in H1 of 2017, insolvencies are 1.7% higher than in the same period in 2016. This trend is expected to continue through this year and next as GDP growth eases. Higher inflation is increasingly feeding into lower real earnings, weighing on private consumption, the main driver of UK economic activity. This is likely to be exacerbated by expected tightening in consumer credit by banks. The most vulnerable sectors are consumer-oriented like retail trade and accommodation & food services.

The manufacturing sector on the other hand, which accounts for about 15% of the UK's economy, is supported by the weak sterling which boosts export competitiveness. This has contributed to the resilience of the UK economy thus far and manufacturing surveys show confidence at record highs. Annual industrial production growth is still positive, driven by increased mining activity. Manufacturing production, however, has been flat or falling for the first six months of the year though, led by the transport sector. This could put further upward pressure on insolvencies. We expect GDP growth to ease to 1.6% in 2017 and annual insolvencies to increase 2.0%. With Brexit negotiations with the EU underway, uncertainty is rising and is projected to weigh on business investment, bringing GDP growth to only 1.0% in 2018. We predict corporate failures to increase by a further 4.0% next year.

**Figure 3 Insolvency outlook 2017**

% change y-o-y



Source: Atradius

**Figure 4 Insolvency outlook 2018**

% change y-o-y



Source: Atradius

## Appendix

**Table 1 Total insolvencies - annual percentage change**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017f	2018f
Australia	-4	18	3	-1	5	1	4	-22	10	-12	-3	-5
Austria	-6	0	9	-8	-8	3	-10	-1	-5	1	-3	0
Belgium	1	10	11	2	7	4	11	-9	-9	-6	7	-2
Canada	-10	-7	-2	-11	-9	-4	0	-1	3	3	-4	0
Denmark	21	54	54	13	-15	0	-8	-19	0	4	8	-5
Finland	-1	16	25	-13	3	0	6	-5	-14	-6	-15	-2
France	7	7	14	-5	-1	3	3	0	0	-8	-7	-6
Germany	-15	0	12	-2	-6	-6	-8	-7	-4	-7	-7	-4
Greece	-6	10	15	25	35	28	10	3	8	3	-6	-8
Ireland	19	100	50	10	7	3	-19	-15	-10	-2	-8	-3
Italy	-37	18	29	21	7	14	14	11	-6	-7	-6	-4
Japan	6	11	-1	-14	-4	-5	-10	-10	-8	-6	0	-2
Luxembourg	5	-13	17	33	5	8	2	-20	5	14	-4	0
Netherlands	-13	-14	53	-9	0	19	10	-22	-24	-19	-20	-5
New Zealand	-5	-35	45	-5	-12	-7	-13	-7	4	1	-10	-3
Norway	-6	41	47	-17	0	-13	18	6	-3	-1	0	-4
Portugal	-12	54	36	21	-5	46	1	-13	10	-6	-10	-6
Spain	18	188	88	-4	15	32	10	-27	-21	-14	2	-7
Sweden	-5	7	20	-4	-4	7	4	-6	-11	-5	7	0
Switzerland	0	1	-2	17	4	8	-1	-3	5	3	3	-5
United Kingdom	-10	33	14	-18	2	-5	-9	-8	-10	1	2	4
United States	42	52	41	-7	-15	-16	-17	-19	-8	-2	-4	-2

Sources: Atradius, Macrobond, national sources

**Table 2 Total insolvencies - index, 2007 = 100**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017f	2018f
Australia	100	118	121	120	126	127	133	104	115	101	98	93
Austria	100	100	110	101	93	96	87	86	82	83	81	81
Belgium	100	110	123	125	133	138	153	140	127	119	128	125
Canada	100	93	91	81	74	71	71	71	73	75	72	72
Denmark	100	154	238	269	228	227	208	169	168	174	188	179
Finland	100	116	145	127	131	131	139	132	114	107	91	89
France	100	107	123	117	115	118	122	121	122	112	105	98
Germany	100	100	112	110	103	97	89	83	79	74	69	66
Greece	100	110	127	159	214	275	302	312	337	347	326	300
Ireland	100	200	300	330	354	364	295	252	227	223	205	199
Italy	100	118	151	183	197	223	255	284	267	249	234	224
Japan	100	111	110	95	90	86	77	69	64	60	60	59
Luxembourg	100	87	102	135	142	154	156	124	131	149	143	143
Netherlands	100	86	132	119	120	143	157	122	92	75	60	57
New Zealand	100	65	94	89	78	73	63	59	61	62	56	54
Norway	100	141	207	171	172	150	176	186	180	179	179	172
Portugal	100	154	210	253	241	351	355	308	338	316	284	267
Spain	100	288	540	520	598	791	866	635	501	433	442	411
Sweden	100	107	128	123	118	126	130	122	108	103	111	111
Switzerland	100	101	99	115	120	129	128	124	130	134	138	132
United Kingdom	100	133	151	125	128	122	111	103	92	93	95	99
United States	100	152	215	199	169	142	118	95	88	85	82	80

Sources: Atradius, Macrobond, national sources

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