

Ralentissement dans les BRIC: faut-il s'en inquiéter ?

Présentation :

- Andrea Goldstein, *Economiste à l'OCDE*

The BRICs in the International Investment Landscape

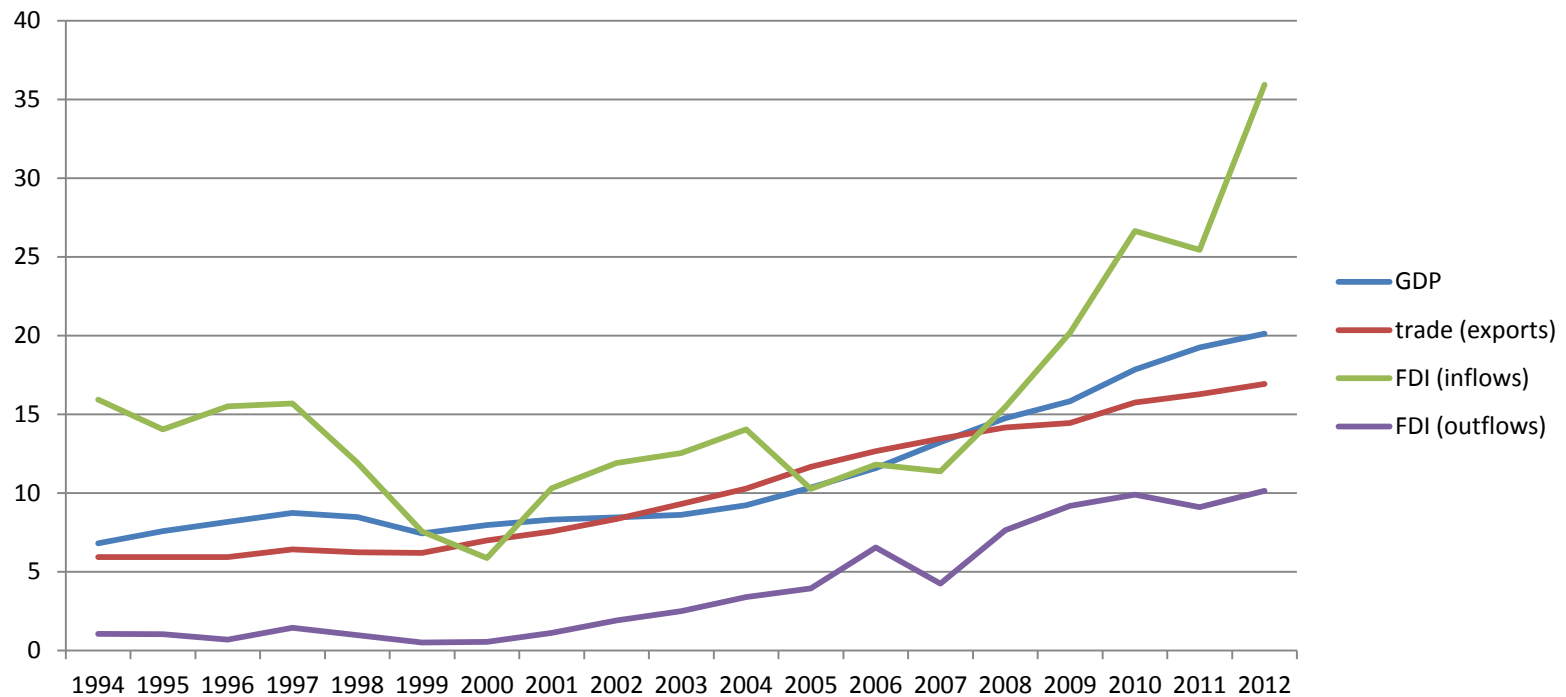
Andrea Goldstein

Club du CEPII

18 décembre 2013

FDI in the Current Globalization Wave

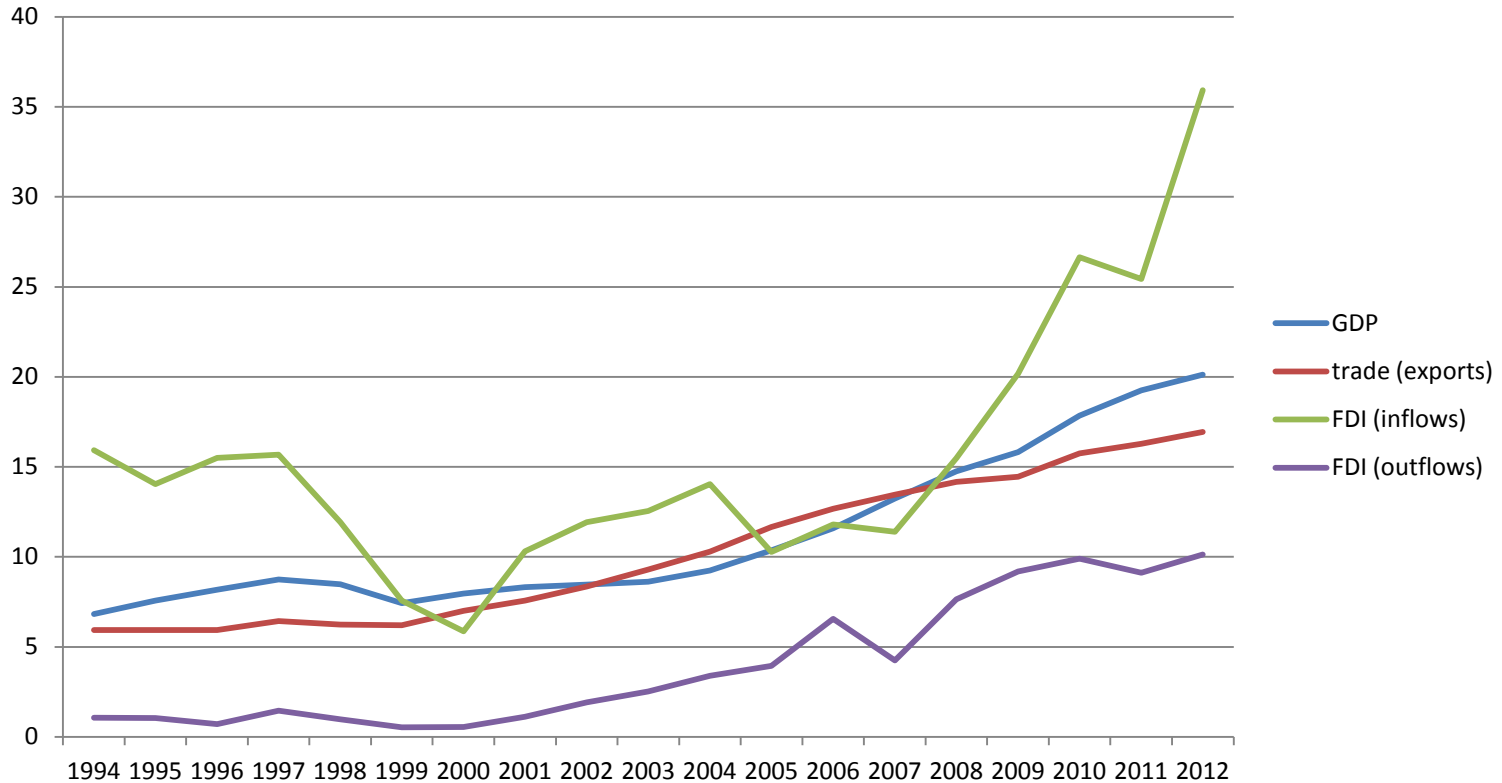
(1994 = 100)



Sources: UNCTAD, World Bank, WTO

The BRICs in the Current Globalization Wave

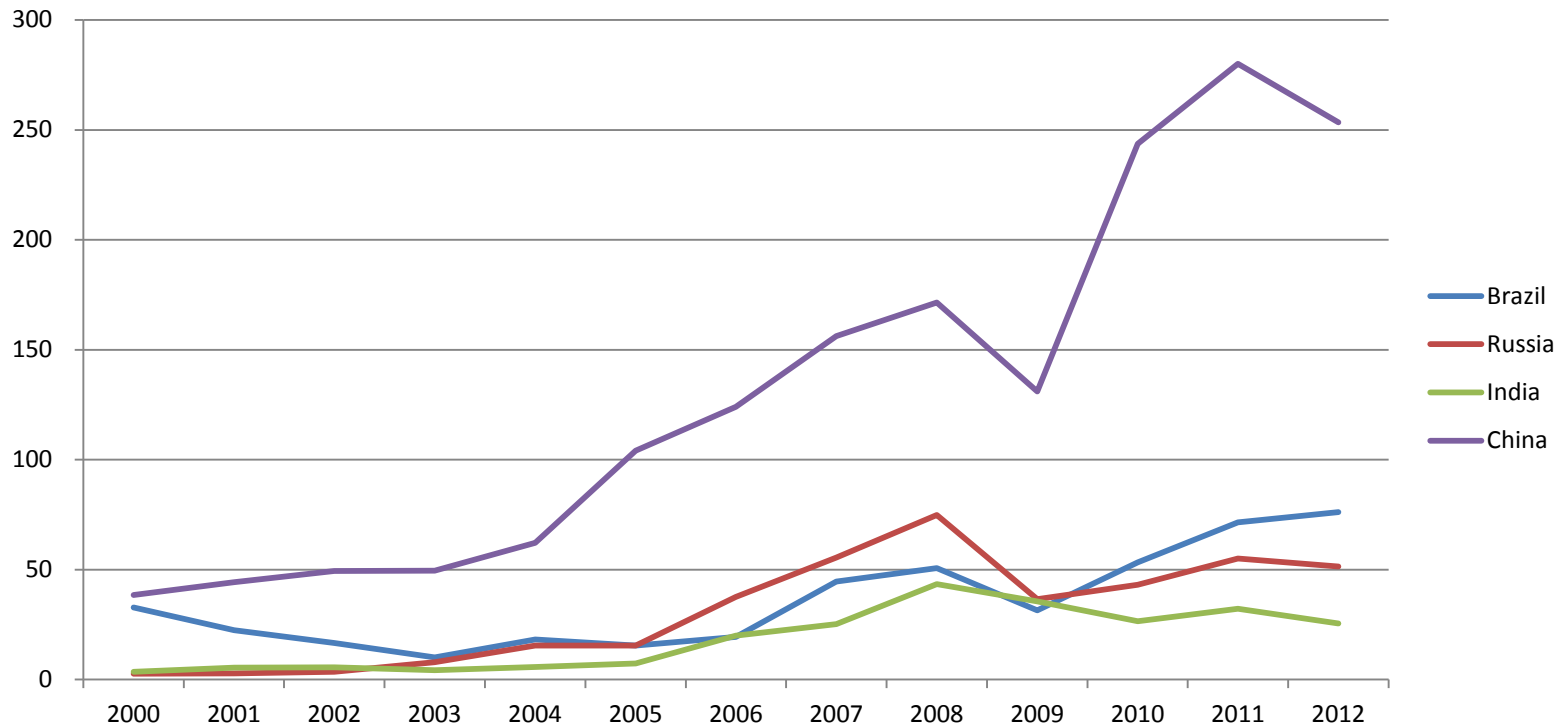
(1994 = 100)



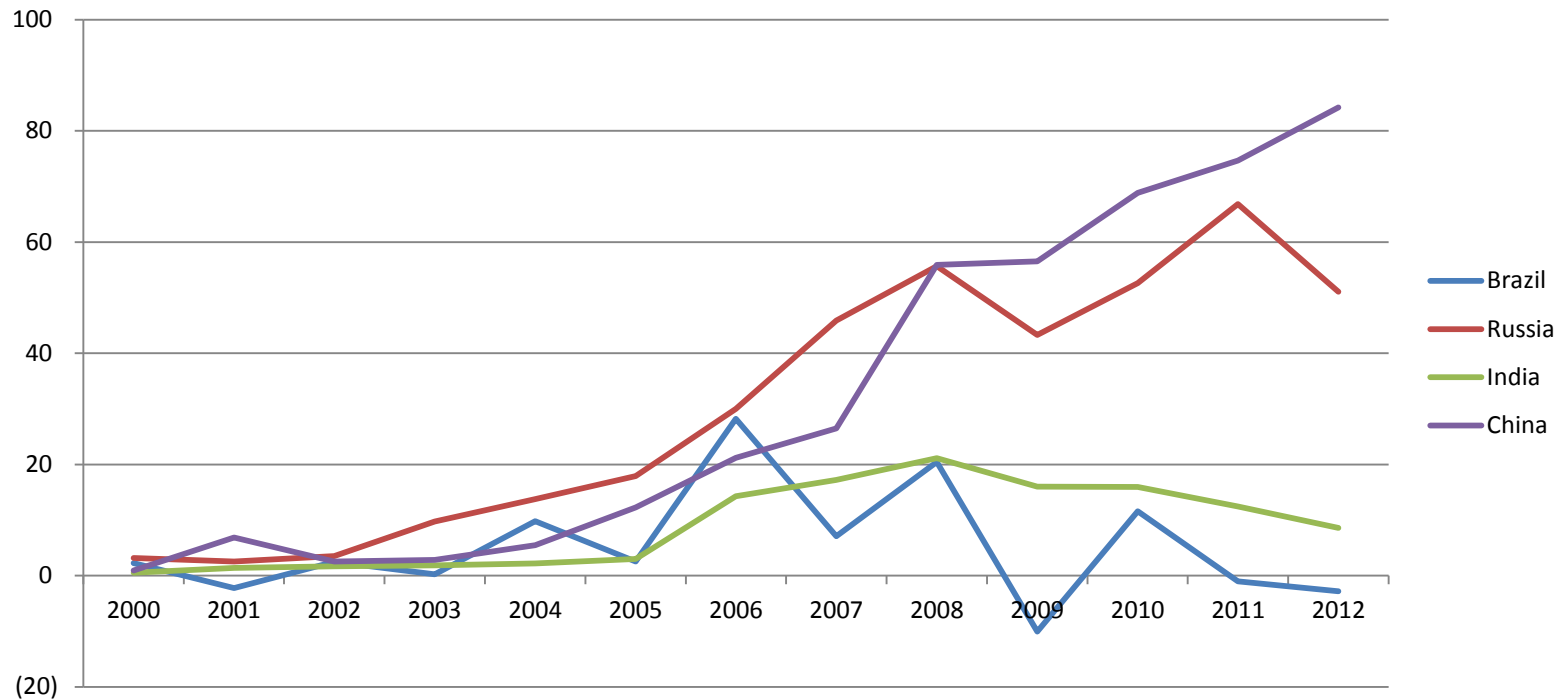
Sources: UNCTAD, World Bank, WTO

The BRICs in the Global Investment Landscape: As Destinations

(US\$ bn)

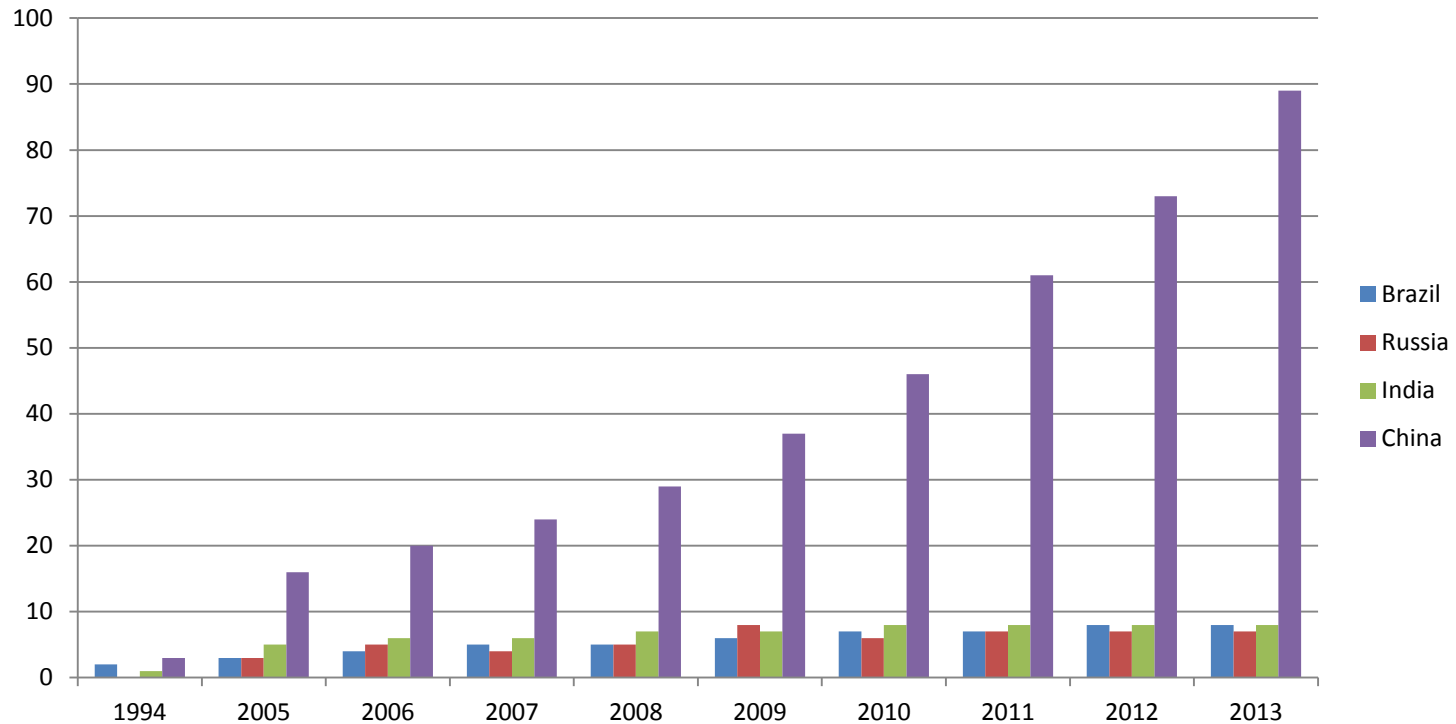


The BRICs in the Global Investment Landscape: As Sources (US\$ bn)



BRIC Big Business: Irresistible Growth ...

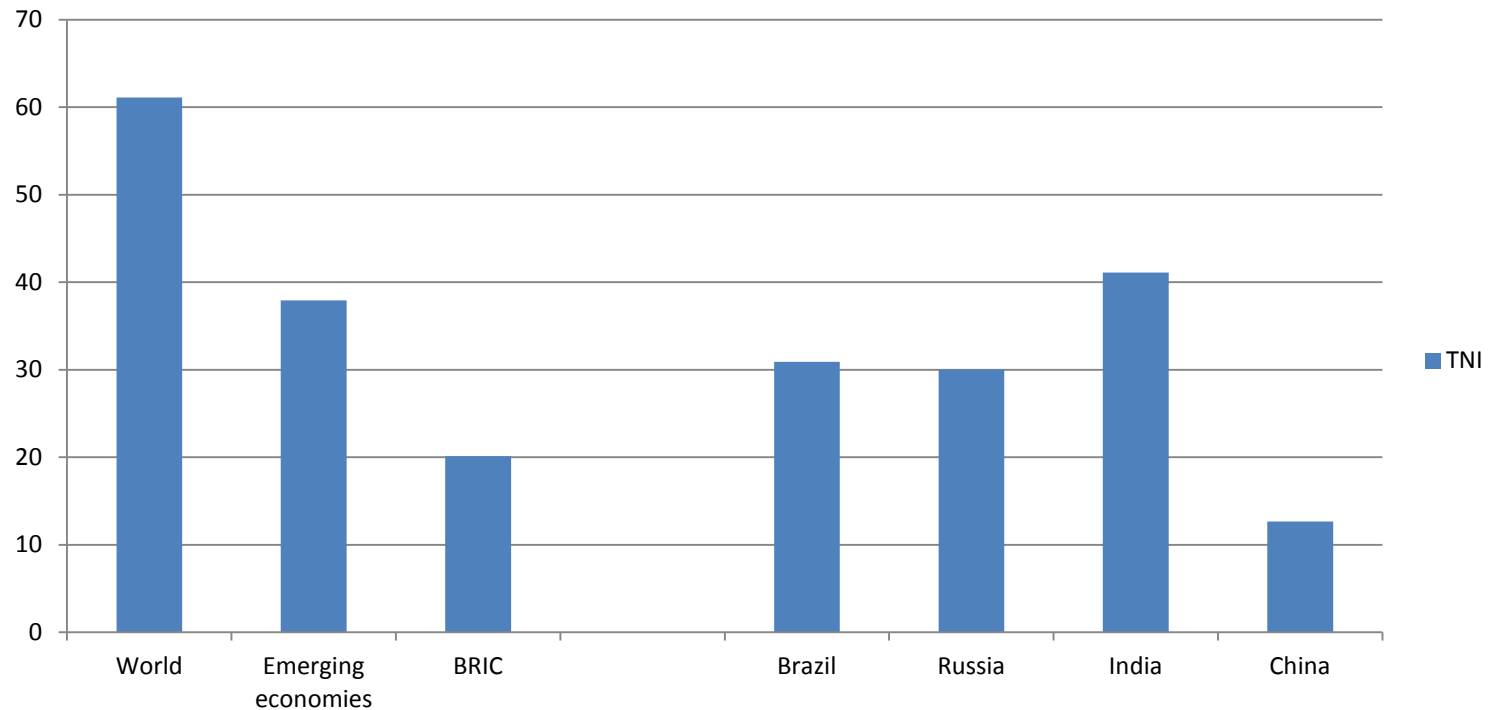
(number of entries among the world's 500 largest companies, by turnover)



Source: *Fortune*

... although not so global ...

(value of the Trans-nationality Index)



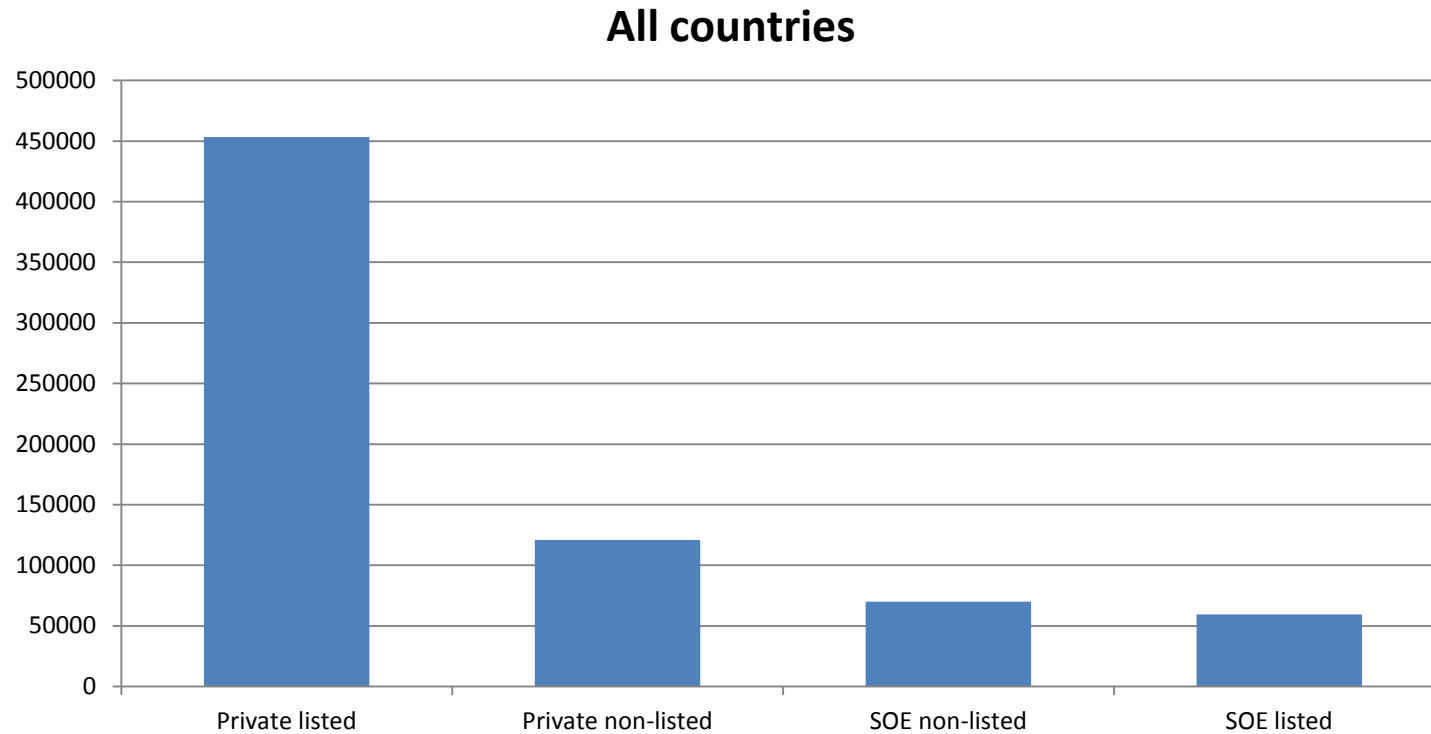
Source: elaboration on UNCTAD data

... including SOEs

	FG500 rank	COMPANY NAME	Country	Industry	FA/TA%	FR/TR%
1	5	Sinopec Group	China	Petroleum Refining	1	na
2	6	China National Petroleum	China	Petroleum Refining	10	29
3	7	State Grid	China	Utilities	0	0
4	13	Japan Post Holdings	Japan	Mail, Package, and Freight Delivery	0	0
5	15	Gazprom	Russia	Energy	0	na
6	23	Petrobras	Brazil	Petroleum Refining	6	12
7	34	Pemex	Mexico	Mining, Crude-Oil Production	0	50
8	40	Statoil	Norway	Petroleum Refining	51	23
9	68	Petronas	Malaysia	Petroleum Refining	26	78
10	73	Électricité de France	France	Utilities	51	42
11	81	China Mobile Communications	China	Telecommunications	0	0
12	83	Indian Oil	India	Petroleum Refining	0	na
13	101	China National Offshore Oil	China	Mining, Crude-Oil Production	26	26
14	111	China Railway Construction	China	Engineering, Construction	5	4
15	112	China Railway Group	China	Engineering, Construction	0	0
16	135	U.S. Postal Service	United States	Mail, Package, and Freight Delivery	0	0
17	137	Rosneft Oil	Russia	Petroleum Refining	0	81
18	179	Deutsche Bahn	Germany	Railroads	15	42
19	197	Baosteel Group	China	Metals	0	11
20	221	China Telecommunications	China	Telecommunications	0	0
				Average:	10	23
				Non-OECD average:	5.7	21.9
				OECD average:	19.6	26.0

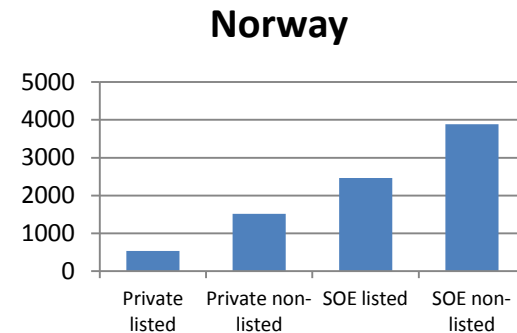
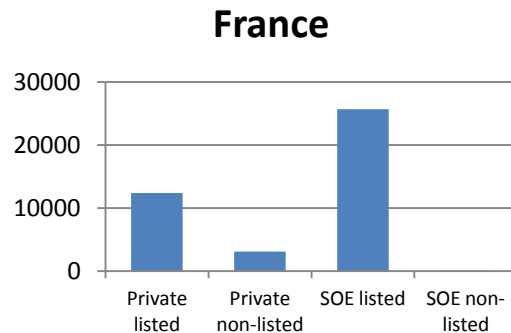
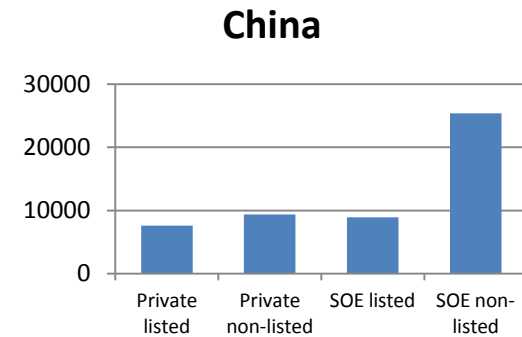
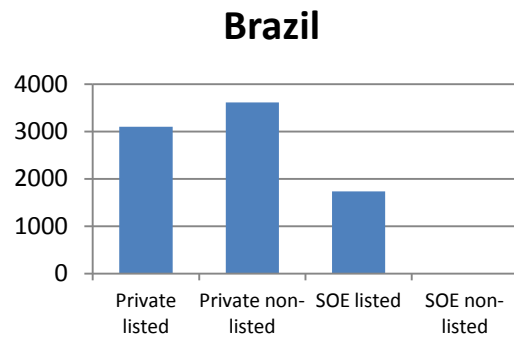
Source: OECD elaboration on Company annual reports, Fortune Global 500 2012.

Outward IM&A profiles, 2012



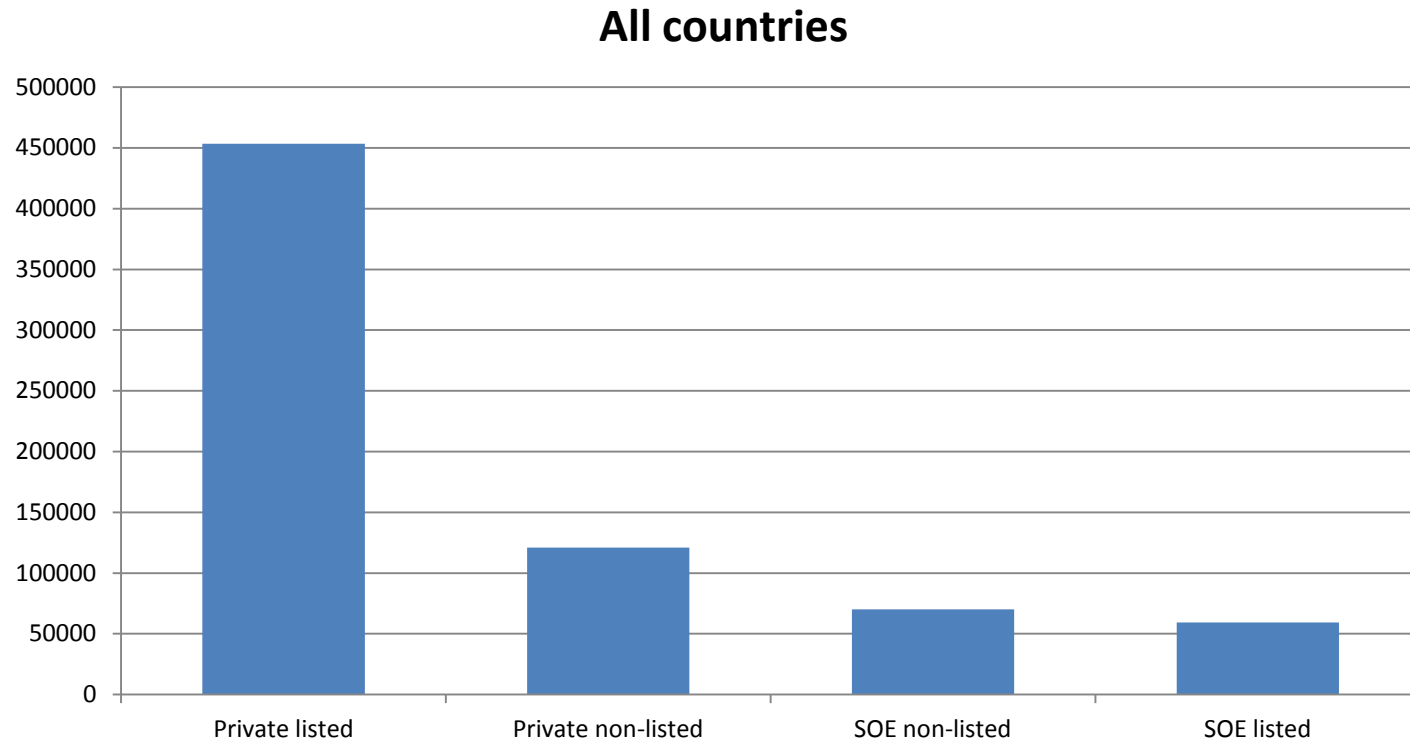
Source: OECD elaboration on Datastream.

Outward IM&A profiles in 2012: Brazil and China vs. France and Norway



Source: OECD elaboration on Datastream.

Inward IM&A profiles, 2012



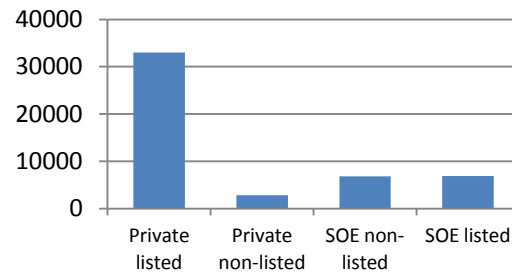
Source: OECD elaboration on Datastream.

Inward IM&A profiles of six countries, 2012

Australia



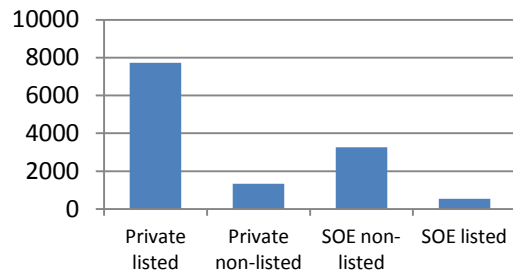
Canada



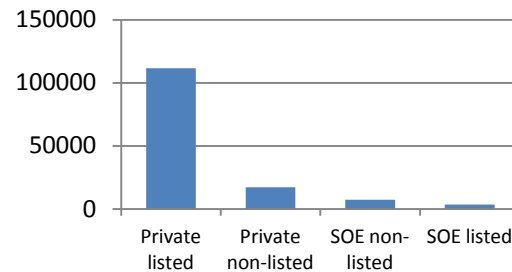
China



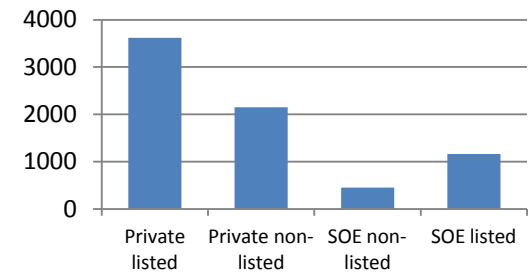
Norway



United States

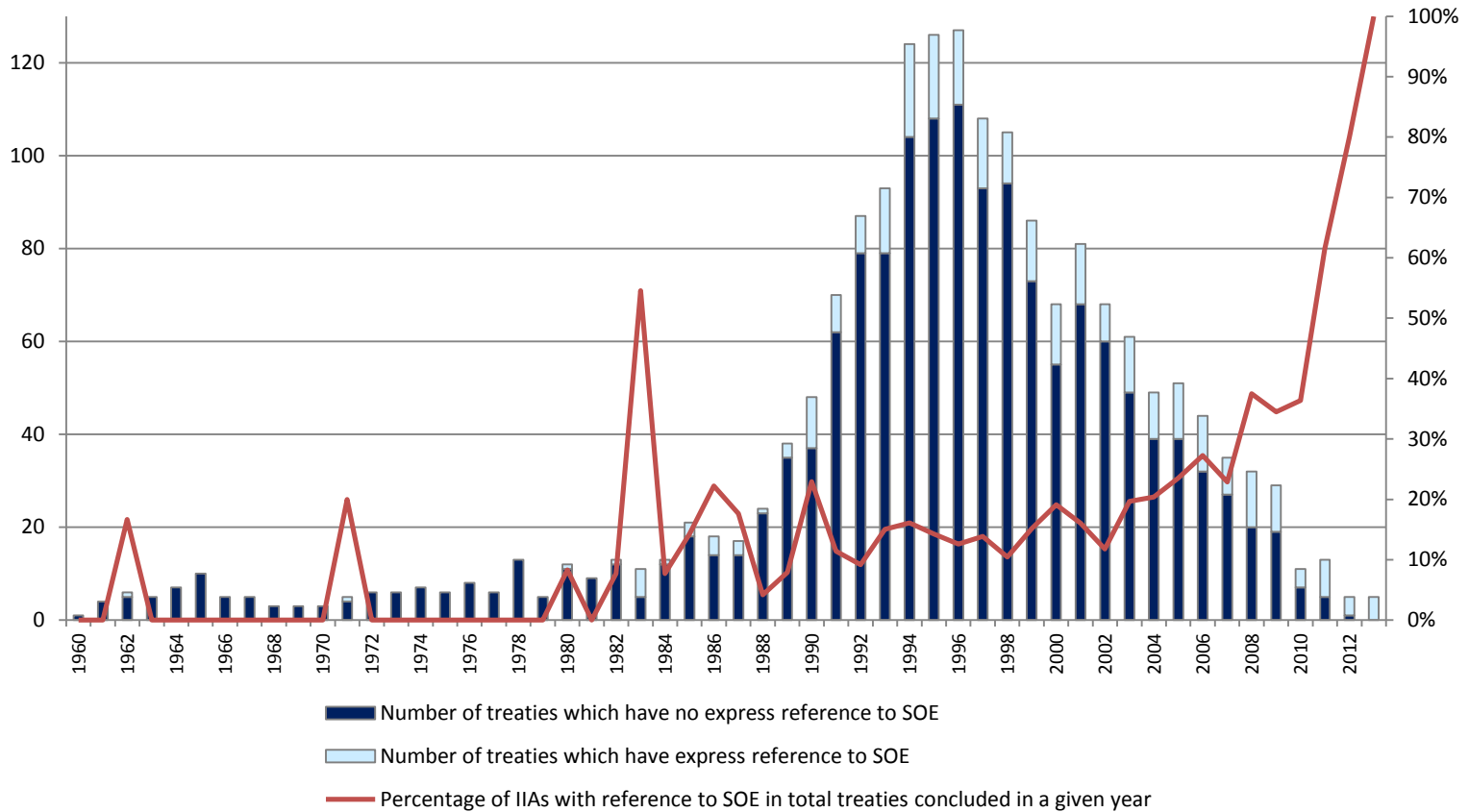


India



Source: OECD elaboration on Datastream.

Total number of IIAs concluded per year in comparison with IIAs with an explicit reference to SOE in definition of investor



Source: OECD survey of 1,814 Bilateral Investment Agreements.

Has business life in the BRICs become harder?

	Ease of Doing Business		Corruption Perceptions	
	Ranking 2007	Ranking 2014	Score 2005	Score 2014
Brazil	121	116	3.7	4.2
Russia	96	92	2.4	2.8
India	134	134	2.9	3.6
China	93	96	3.2	4.0

Sources: Transparency International and World Bank

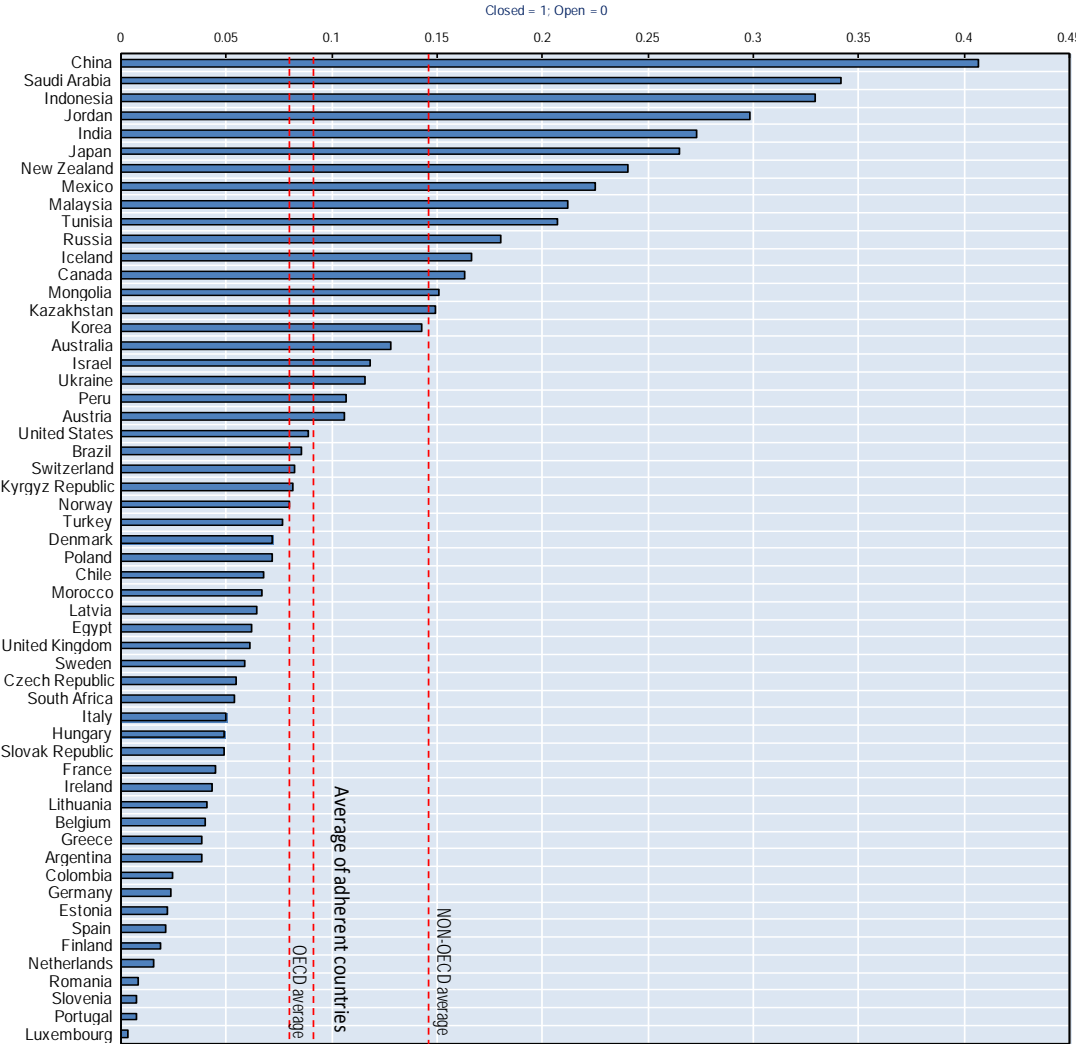
Note: Since 2013, all *Doing Business* rankings have been recalculated to reflect changes to the methodology and revisions of data due to new information.

2013 Investment Climate Statements

- While **Brazil** is generally considered a friendly environment for foreign investment, complex tax and regulatory requirements exist. In most cases, these impediments apply without discrimination to both foreign and domestic firms.
- investing in the **Russian** market still requires that firms navigate a complicated and fluid set of challenges ranging from complex and burdensome regulatory processes to corruption that marks both political and judicial structures.
- **India** underperforms its vast potential. Major areas of concern include rampant corruption, complex and lengthy investment and business approval processes, antiquated land acquisition and labor laws, and poor contract enforcement. India's historical preference for economic self-sufficiency informs current and proposed industrial and trade policies that protect domestic manufacturing, agriculture, and other sectors.
- Foreign investors often temper their optimism regarding potential investment returns with uncertainty about **China's** willingness to offer a level playing field vis-à-vis domestic competitors. In addition, foreign investors report a range of challenges related to current investment climate. These include industrial policies that protect and promote SOEs and other domestic firms, equity caps and other restrictions on foreign ownership, weak IPR protection, a lack of transparency, corruption, and an unreliable legal system.

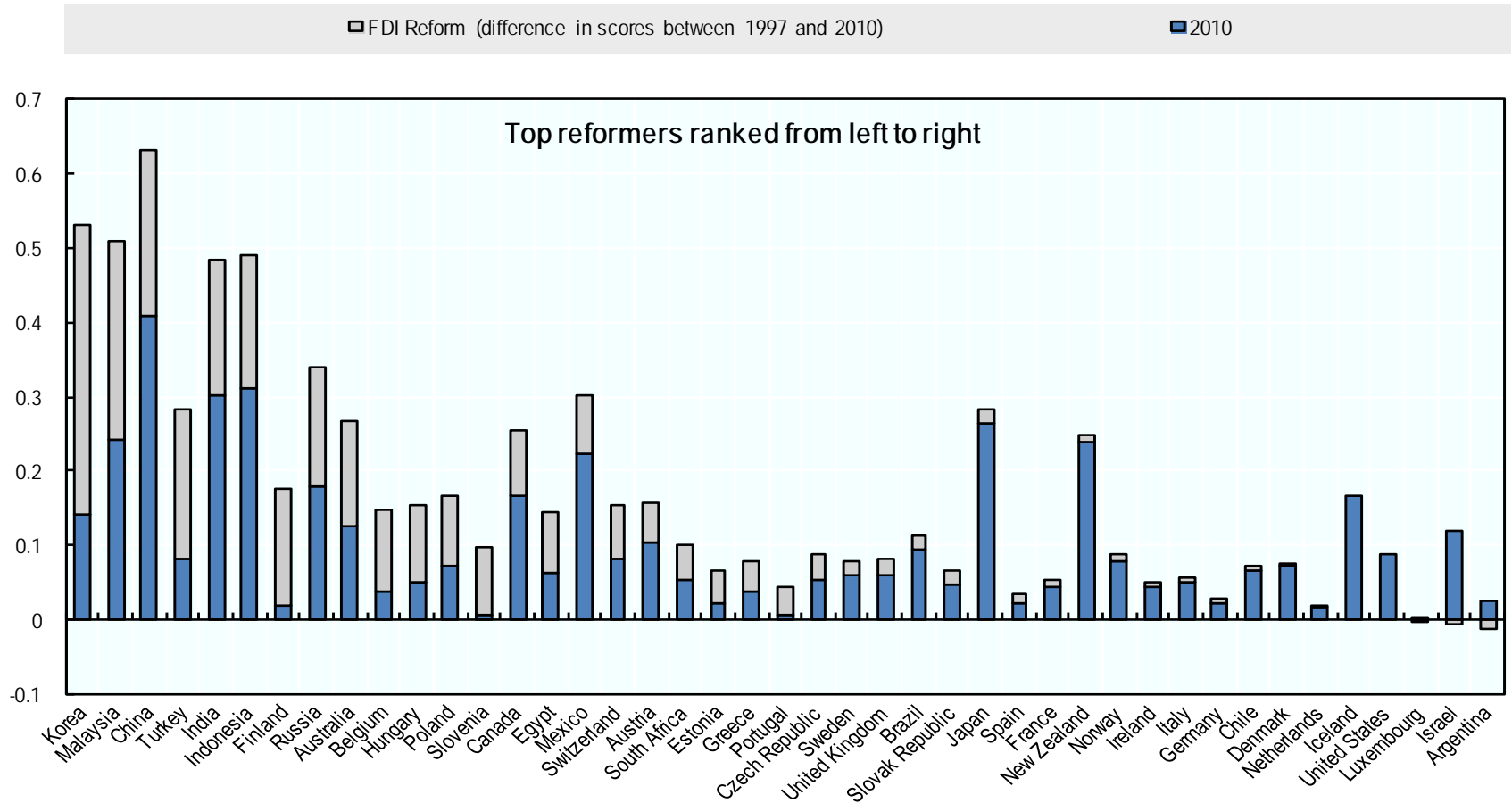
Source: US State Department, Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs

2012 OECD FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index



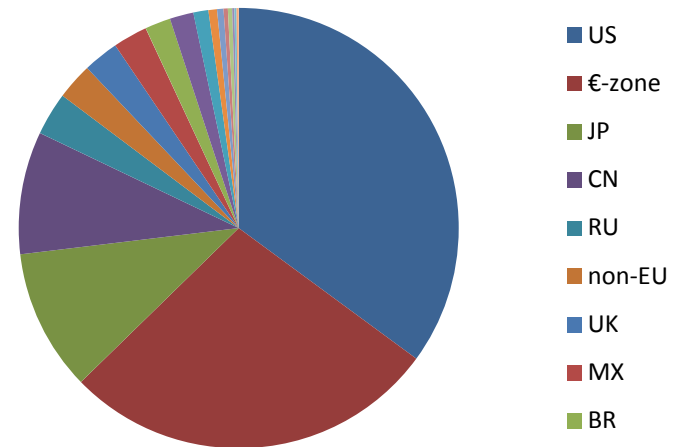
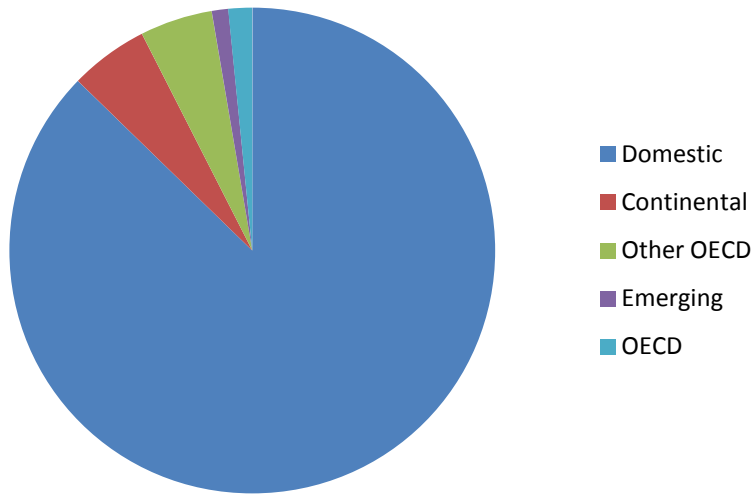
Source: Mistura and Thomsen (2014)

Top reformers according to the OECD FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index

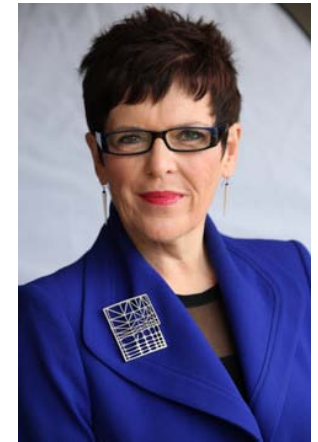


Insular capitalisms

(board composition, N = 634)



Insular capitalisms





Richard Matzke



Mark Mobius



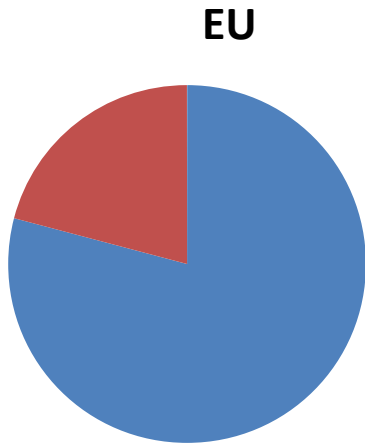
Guglielmo Moscato



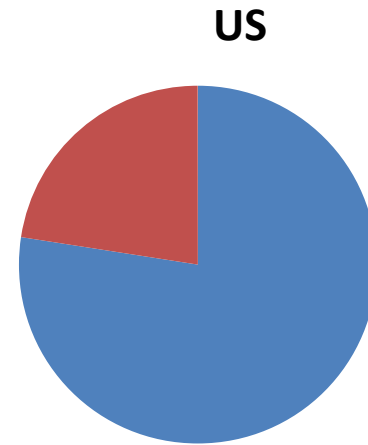
Ivan Pictet

Board of Directors elected at the Annual General Shareholders Meeting on June 27, 2013

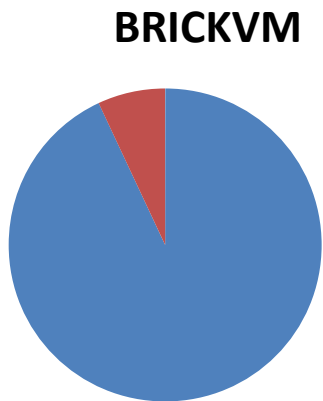
Male capitalism ...



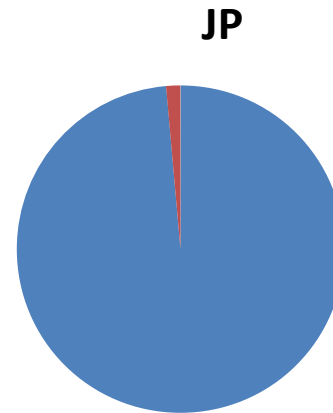
■ M
■ W



■ M
■ W



■ M
■ W



■ M
■ W

... although the winner is ...

