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## News release

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### **PwC Survey: CEO confidence in global growth dips dramatically**

- *Over-regulation and policy uncertainty are top concerns*

**DAVOS, Switzerland, 21 January 2019** – What a difference a year makes. Nearly 30% of business leaders believe that global economic growth will decline in the next 12 months, approximately six times the level of 5% last year – a record jump in pessimism. This is one of the key findings of PwC's 22nd annual **Global CEO Survey of 1,300 plus CEOs**, launched at the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting in Davos this week. This is in vivid contrast to last year's record jump, 29% to 57%, in optimism about global economic growth prospects.

Meanwhile, 85% of CEOs agree that **Artificial Intelligence** will dramatically change their business over the next five years. Nearly two-thirds see AI as something that will have a larger impact than the internet.

"CEOs' views of the global economy mirror the major economic outlooks, which are adjusting their forecasts downward in 2019," said Bob Moritz, Global Chairman, PwC. "With the rise of trade tension and protectionism it stands to reason that confidence is waning."

**Arthur Wightman, PwC Bermuda leader**, said: "PwC's annual survey found a sharp rise in those chief executives indicating that global growth would 'decline'. The threats they consider most pressing are related to the ease of doing business in the markets where they operate, for example, overregulation, barriers to entry or cost.

"In Bermuda our hallmarks of risk-based and pragmatic regulation and speed to market clearly count in our favour in a highly competitive, global marketplace. That said, we have to continue to work hard to attract and retain both people and companies.

"CEOs have turned their focus to navigating the surge in populism in the markets where they operate. Trade conflicts, policy uncertainty, and protectionism have replaced terrorism, climate change, and increasing tax burden in the top ten list of threats to growth. And so, we must be careful to minimise impediments for international companies to do business in Bermuda. Similarly, with economic substance tests we must move fast to take advantage of the undoubted opportunity that has been created."

### **Workforce of the future**

Mr. Wightman continued: "As we think about our island we must also consider the workforce that is required for the future. Technological changes continue to disrupt the business world, and people with strong data and digital skills are in even higher demand and increasingly harder to find. That



said, the need for people with soft skills is also critical, which is why business, government and educational institutions need to work together to address the demands of the evolving workforce.

“The widening gap between rich and poor around the world is also evidenced in Bermuda. The long term sustainability of the island depends on our ability to narrow this gap and create pathways for everyone to participate in the economic opportunities as they present themselves.

“Another trend we are seeing is that leading organisations are also responsible businesses. In other words, they believe that doing something good for the world is also good for business. This may indeed be one of the clear opportunities to help shift socio-economic disparities on our island.”

### **Drop in optimism**

PwC’s survey found despite the dip in confidence, 42% of CEOs still see an improved economic outlook, though this is down significantly from a high of 57% in 2018. Overall, CEOs’ views on global economic growth are more polarised this year but trending downward. The most pronounced shift was among CEOs in North America, where optimism dropped from 63% in 2018 to 37%. The Middle East also saw a big drop from 52% to 28% due to increased regional economic uncertainty.

The drop in CEO optimism has also impacted growth plans beyond their own country borders. The US narrowly retains its position as the top market for growth at 27%, down significantly from 46% in 2018. The second most attractive market, China, also saw its popularity fall to 24%, down from 33% in 2018.

### **Confidence in short-term revenue growth has fallen sharply**

The unease about global economic growth is lowering CEOs’ confidence about their own companies’ outlook in the short term. Thirty-five percent of CEOs said they are ‘very confident’ in their own organisation’s growth prospects over the next 12 months, down from 42% last year.

Taking a closer look at some country-specific results, CEOs’ confidence reflected the global drop:

- In China, dropping from 40% in 2018 to 35% this year - due to trade tensions, US tariffs and weakened industrial production
- In the US, dropping from 52% to 39%
- In Germany, dropping from 33% to 20%
- In Argentina, dropping from 57% to 19%
- In Russia, dropping from 25% to 15%

To drive revenue this year, CEOs plan to rely primarily on operational efficiencies at 77% and organic growth at 71%.

### **Top markets for growth: Confidence in US continues despite significant dip**

The US retains its lead as the top market for growth over the next 12 months. However, many CEOs are also turning to other markets, reflected in the dramatic drop in the share of votes in favour of the US, from 46% in 2018 to just 27% in 2019. China narrowed the gap, but also saw its popularity fall from 33% in 2018 to 24% in 2019.

As a result of the ongoing trade conflict with the US, China’s CEOs have diversified their markets for growth, with only 17% selecting the US, down from 59% in 2018.



The other three countries rounding out the top five for growth include Germany at 13% down from 20%; India at 8% down from 9% and the UK at 8% down from 15%.

“The turn away from the US market and shift in Chinese investment to other countries are reactions to the uncertainty surrounding the ongoing trade dispute between the US and China,” stated Moritz.

### **Threats to growth: Driven by economy, not existential**

Trade conflicts, policy uncertainty, and protectionism is in the top ten list of threats to growth.

Of CEOs ‘extremely concerned’ about trade conflicts, 88% are specifically uneasy about the trade issues between China and the US. Ninety-eight percent of US CEOs and 90% of China’s CEOs have voiced these concerns.

Of China’s CEOs who are ‘extremely concerned’ about trade conflicts, a majority are taking a strong reactive approach, with 62% adjusting their supply chain and sourcing strategy. Fifty-eight percent are adjusting their growth strategy to different countries.

This year’s survey took a deep dive into Data & Analytics and Artificial Intelligence (AI), two key areas on leaders’ radar, to get CEOs’ insights on the challenges and opportunities.

### **Data & Analytics – Linger information gap**

This year’s survey revisited questions about data adequacy first asked in 2009. It was found that CEOs continue to face issues with their own data capabilities, resulting in a significant information gap that remains ten years on. Despite billions of dollars of investments made in IT infrastructure over this time period, CEOs report still not receiving comprehensive data needed to make key decisions about the long-term success and durability of their business.

Leaders’ expectations have certainly risen as technology advances, but CEOs are keenly aware that their analysis capabilities have not kept pace with the volume of data which has expanded exponentially over the past decade. When asked why they do not receive comprehensive data, CEOs point to the ‘lack of analytical talent’ (54%), followed by ‘data siloing’ (51%), and ‘poor data reliability’ (50%) as the primary reasons.

On closing the skills gap in their organisation, CEOs agree that there is no quick fix. Forty-six percent see significant retraining and upskilling as the answer, with 17% also citing establishing a strong pipeline directly from education as an option.

#### **Artificial Intelligence**

Despite the bullish view on AI, 23% of CEOs currently have ‘no current plans’ to pursue AI, with a further 35% ‘planning to do so’ in the next three years. Thirty-three percent have taken ‘a very limited approach’. Fewer than 1 in 10 CEOs have implemented AI on a wide scale.

When it comes to the impact AI will have on jobs, 88% of China’s CEOs believe AI will displace more jobs than it creates. Other Asia-Pacific CEOs are also pessimistic at 60%, compared to 49% globally. CEOs in Western Europe and North America are less doubtful, with 38% and 41% believing AI will displace more jobs than it creates.



“Although organisations in Asia-Pacific, North America, and Western Europe have reported comparable levels of AI adoption, we see a growing divide over their belief about the potential impacts of AI on society and the role government should play in its development,” stated Moritz.

**ENDS**

**Download the report at [ceosurvey.pwc](https://ceosurvey.pwc.com). Video footage from the launch of the Global CEO Survey in Davos and other media materials are available at: [press.pwc.com](https://press.pwc.com)**

#### **Notes**

PwC conducted 1,378 interviews with CEOs in 91 countries between September and October 2018. Our sample is weighted by national GDP to ensure that CEOs’ views are fairly represented across all major regions. 10% of the interviews were conducted by telephone, 73% online, and 10% by post or face-to-face. All quantitative interviews were conducted on a confidential basis. 48% of companies had revenues of \$1 billion or more; 36% of companies had revenues between \$100 million and \$1 billion; 15% of companies had revenues of up to \$100 million; 59% of companies were privately owned.

#### **About PwC**

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