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## News release

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<i>Contacts</i>	Marina Mello Mobile: +441 505 3127 Email: <a href="mailto:marina.mello@pwc.com">marina.mello@pwc.com</a>
<i>Pages</i>	4 pages

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## CEO pessimism over global growth reaches record high

- *In every region across the world, CEOs predict slower economic growth*

**DAVOS, Switzerland, 20 January 2020** – As we enter a new decade, CEOs are showing record levels of pessimism in the global economy, with 53% predicting a decline in the rate of economic growth in 2020. This is up from 29% in 2019 and just 5% in 2018 – the highest level of pessimism since we started asking this question in 2012.

By contrast, the number of CEOs projecting a rise in the rate of economic growth dropped from 42% in 2019 to only 22% in 2020. These are some of the **key findings of PwC's 23rd Annual Global CEO Survey** of almost 1,600 CEOs from 83 countries across the world, launched 20 January at the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting in Davos, Switzerland.

CEO pessimism over global economic growth is particularly significant in North America, Western Europe and the Middle East, with 63%, 59% and 57% of CEOs from those regions predicting lower global growth in the year ahead.

“Given the lingering uncertainty over trade tensions, geopolitical issues and the lack of agreement on how to deal with climate change, the drop in confidence in economic growth is not surprising – even if the scale of the change in mood is,” said **Bob Moritz, Chairman, of the PwC Network**. “These challenges facing the global economy are not new – however the scale of them and the speed at which some of them are escalating is new, the key issue for leaders gathering in Davos is: how are we going to come together to tackle them.”

**Arthur Wightman, PwC Bermuda leader**, said, “The decline in optimism represents a starker realisation of the relationship between doing business and the state of our planet. Simply put there needs to be radical changes in the way the global economy functions and a far greater emphasis by businesses on the role they play in sustainability. Not just for their business but for society at large. It is now imperative for CEOs to develop and integrate a detailed sustainability vision into their long-term strategic plan and articulate how this is contributing to specific UN Sustainable Development Goals.”

**Mr Wightman continued:** “For Bermuda insurers, which have such a significant role in helping to manage the downside risks of increasingly frequent and severe weather events,

there is farther to go to increase resilience, reduce harm and transition to a low carbon society.

“Widely viewed as a catalyst for this change is technology and the movement to a digital environment. For example, the insurance industry is beginning to use mobile and digital technology to increase insurance penetration by reaching new customers in remote areas with their insurance solutions. These digital-led strategies are percolating into other layers of their businesses and help to vary premiums according to the behaviour of their customers. In turn, this can influence wider decisions made by governments and businesses, for example, in how they approach building in flood-prone areas.”

### **Climate change poses a significant challenge**

Although climate change does not appear in the top ten threats to CEOs’ growth prospects, CEOs are expressing a growing appreciation of the upside of taking action to reduce their carbon footprint.

As conditions evolve, many organisations are rethinking the vulnerability of their operations and considering the potential for new products and services. At the same time, societal expectations for how business can engage with the climate issue are increasing. At PwC, we are taking such steps as offsetting our energy use and air travel emissions. The PwC Network has also joined RE100, a global coalition of businesses committed to transitioning to 100% renewable usage, and are on a path to source 70% of our electricity needs from renewable sources by fiscal year 2022.<sup>34</sup>

### **CEO confidence in own revenue growth declines**

CEOs are also not so positive about their own companies’ prospects for the year ahead, with only 27% of CEOs saying they are “very confident” in their own organisation’s growth over the next 12 months – the lowest level we have seen since 2009 and down from 35% last year.

While confidence levels are generally down across the world, there is a wide variation from country to country, with China and India showing the highest levels of confidence among major economies at 45% and 40% respectively, the US at 36%, Canada at 27%, the UK at 26%, Germany at 20%, France 18%, and Japan having the least optimistic CEOs with only 11% of CEOs very confident of growing revenues in 2020.

When asked about their own revenue growth prospects, the change in CEO sentiment has proven to be an excellent predictor of global economic growth. Analysing CEO forecasts since 2008, the correlation between CEO confidence in their 12-month revenue growth and the actual growth achieved by the global economy has been very close (see exhibit4 in notes). If the analysis continues to hold, global growth could slow to 2.4% in 2020 below many estimates including the 3.4% October growth prediction from the IMF.

### **China looks beyond the US for growth**

Overall the US just retains its lead as the top market CEOs look to for growth over the next 12 months at 30%, one percentage point ahead of China at 29%. However, ongoing trade conflicts and political tensions have seriously dented the attractiveness of the US for China CEOs. In 2018, 59% of China CEOs selected the US as one of their top three

growth markets, in 2020 this has dropped dramatically to just 11%. The US loss has been Australia's gain, with 45% of China CEOs now looking to Australia as a top three key growth market compared with only 9% two years ago.

The other countries making the top five for growth are unchanged from last year – Germany (13%), India (9%) and the UK (9%). A strong result for the UK given the uncertainty created by Brexit. Australia is just outside the top five boosted by its increased attractiveness for China CEOs.

### **Worries about uncertain economic growth on the rise**

In 2019 when asked about the top threats to their organisation's growth prospects, uncertain economic growth ranked outside the top ten concerns for CEOs at number twelve. This year it has leapt to third place, just behind trade conflicts – another risk that has risen up the CEOs agenda – and the perennial over-regulation, which has again topped the table as the number one threat for CEOs.

CEOs are also increasingly concerned about cyber threats and climate change and environmental damage, however despite the increasing number of extreme weather events and the intensity of debate on the issue, the magnitude of other threats continues to overshadow climate change which still does not make it into the CEOs' top ten threats to growth.

### **Policing cyberspace**

While CEOs around the world express clear concerns about the threat of over-regulation, they are also predicting significant regulatory changes in the technology sector. Globally over two-thirds of CEOs believe that governments will introduce new legislation to regulate the content on both the internet and social media and to break up dominant tech companies. A majority of CEOs (51%) also predict that governments will increasingly compel the private sector to financially compensate individuals for the personal data that they collect.

However, CEOs are in two minds as to whether governments are striking the right balance in designing privacy regulation between increasing consumer trust and maintaining business competitiveness, with 41% saying it does strike the right balance and 43% saying it doesn't.

### **The upskilling challenge**

While the shortage of key skills remains a top threat to growth for CEOs and they agree that retraining/upskilling is the best way to close the skills gap, they are not making much headway in tackling the problem with only 18% of CEOs saying they have made "significant progress" in establishing an upskilling programme. This sentiment is echoed by workers. In a separate [survey by PwC](#), 77% of 22,000 workers around the world say they would like to learn new skills or retrain but only 33% feel they have been given the opportunity to develop digital skills outside their normal duties.

"Upskilling will be one of the key issues discussed this week at Davos and business leaders, educators, government and civil society must work together to ensure that people around the world stay productively engaged in meaningful and rewarding work. Leaders



have a key role to play; although people may have fears about the future, they want to learn and develop and they are looking to leaders to provide a trusted path forward," added Bob Moritz.

**ENDS**

**Notes:**

*Download the report at [ceosurvey.pwc](#).*

PwC conducted 1,581 interviews with CEOs in 83 countries between September and October 2019. Our sample is weighted by national GDP to ensure that CEOs' views are fairly represented across all major regions. 7% of the interviews were conducted by telephone, 88% online, and 5% by post or face-to-face. All quantitative interviews were conducted on a confidential basis. 46% of companies had revenues of \$1 billion or more; 35% of companies had revenues between \$100 million and \$1 billion; 15% of companies had revenues of up to \$100 million; 55% of companies were privately owned.

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