



Navigating Global Divergences

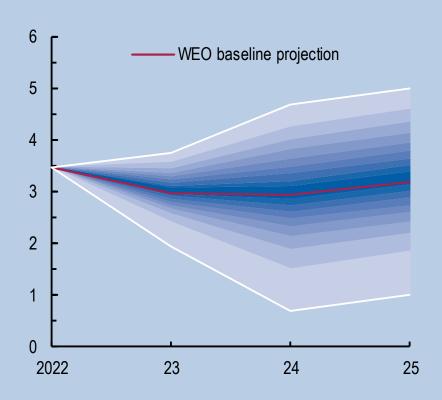
WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK
OCTOBER 2023 – TOKYO

Overview

Global Economy: Resilient but Losing Momentum / Inflation Easing

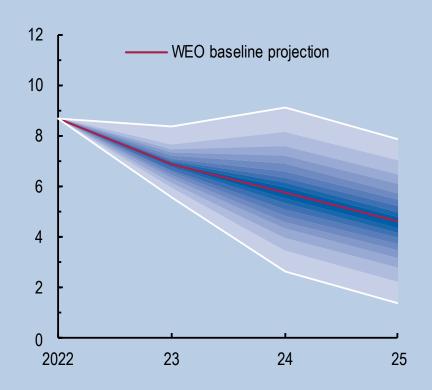
World real GDP growth

(percent; y/y)



World inflation

(percent; y/y)



Main Forces

Headwinds ahead:

- Slowing growth in China
- Monetary policy biting
- Debt high, fiscal buffers limited

Risks

Upside:

- Underlying inflation falling faster than expected
- Faster recovery of domestic demand

Downside:

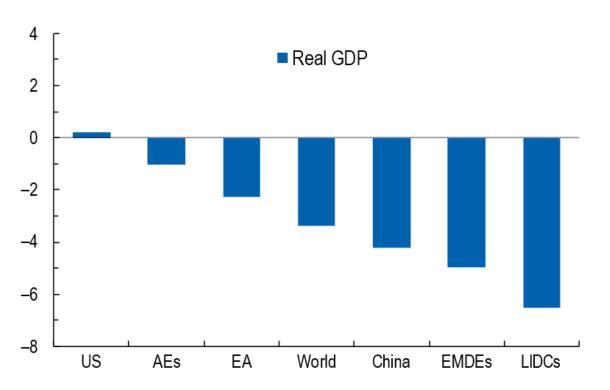
- China property downturn intensifies
- "Higher for longer" leading to financial market repricing
- Increase in commodity prices
- Debt distress
- More geoeconomic fragmentation

Sources: IMF, World Economic Outlook; and IMF staff estimates.

Scarring: Growing Global Divergences

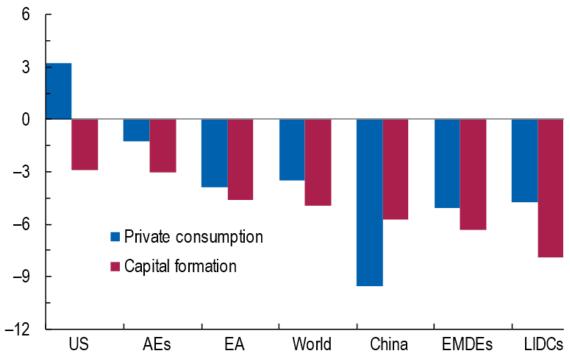
Scarring from 2020-22 Shocks: GDP

(percent; deviation in 2023 from prepandemic projections)



Scarring from 2020-22 Shocks: Domestic Demand

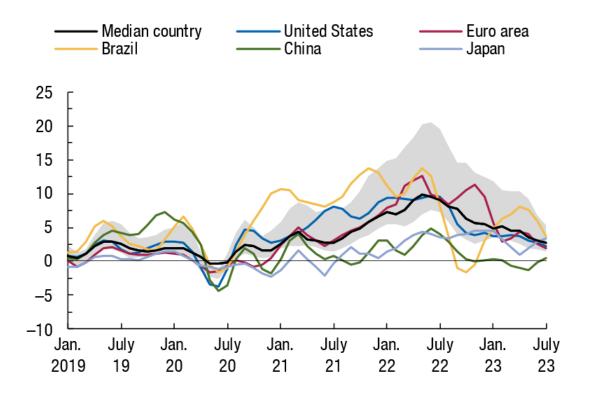
(percent; deviation in 2023 from prepandemic forecasts)



Inflation: Nearer but Not Quite There Yet

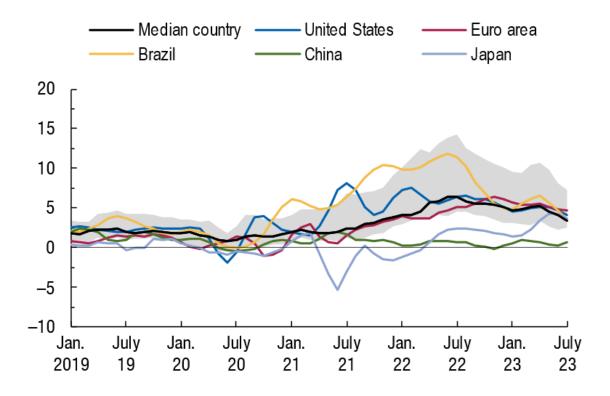
Headline Inflation Has Halved

(Percent, three-month moving average; SAAR)



Core Inflation Has Declined More Gradually

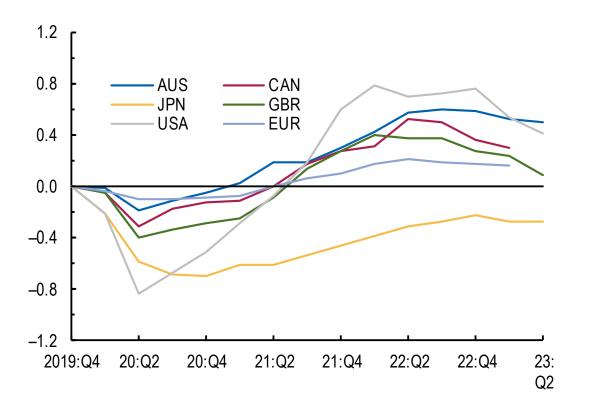
(Percent, three-month moving average; SAAR)



Labor Market Still Tight but Signs of Easing

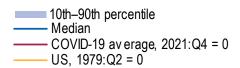
High Level of Vacancies Points to Tightness

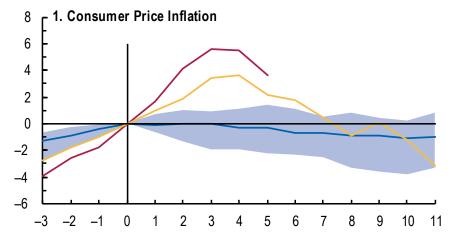
(Change in vacancy-to-unemployment ratios relative to 2019:Q4)

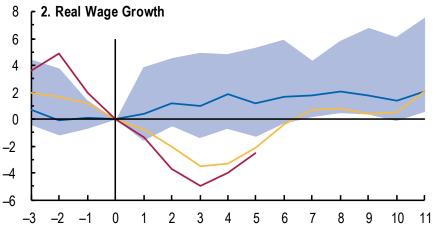


Little Evidence of a Wage Price Spiral

(Percentage points deviations from t=0)





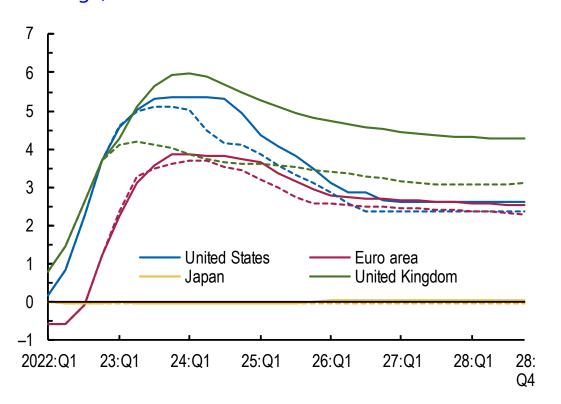


Assumptions for the Baseline Forecast

Monetary policy rates: higher for longer

Policy Rates in Selected AEs

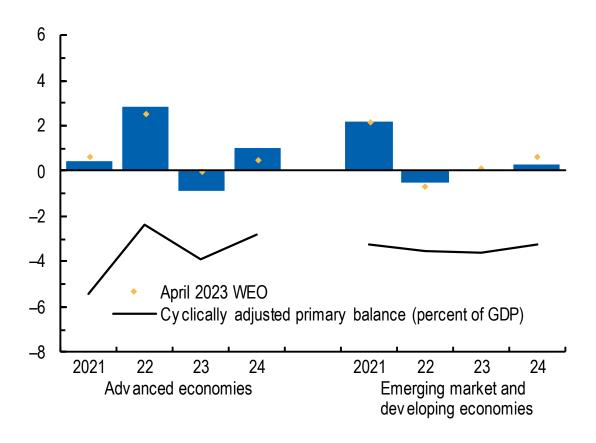
(Percent; annualized; dashed lines are April 2023 WEO vintage)



Government support: fiscal consolidation in 2024

Fiscal Stance, 2021-24

(Change in structural primary fiscal balance, percent of potential GDP)



Growth Projections: Advanced Economies

(percent change from a year earlier)

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	World	Advanced Economies	U.S.	Euro Area	Japan	U.K.	Canada	Other Advanced Asia
2022	3.5	2.6	2.1	3.3	1.0	4.1	3.4	2.5
Revision from Jul. 2023	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023	3.0	1.5	2.1	0.7	2.0	0.5	1.3	1.5
Revision from Jul. 2023	0.0	0.0	0.3	-0.2	0.6	0.1	-0.4	-0.3
2024	2.9	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.6	2.2
Revision from Jul. 2023	-0.1	0.0	0.5	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	0.2	0.0

Source: IMF, October 2023 World Economic Outlook.

Growth Projections: Emerging Markets and LIDCs

(percent change from a year earlier)

			*:					
	World	Emerging Market and Developing Economies	China	India	Brazil	Russia	Commodity Exporting Economies	Low Income Developing Countries
2022	3.5	4.1	3.0	7.2	2.9	-2.1	3.7	5.2
Revision from Jul. 2023	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
2023	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.3	3.1	2.2	2.7	4.0
Revision from Jul. 2023	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.0	-0.5
2024	2.9	4.0	4.2	6.3	1.5	1.1	3.0	5.1
Revision from Jul. 2023	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.1

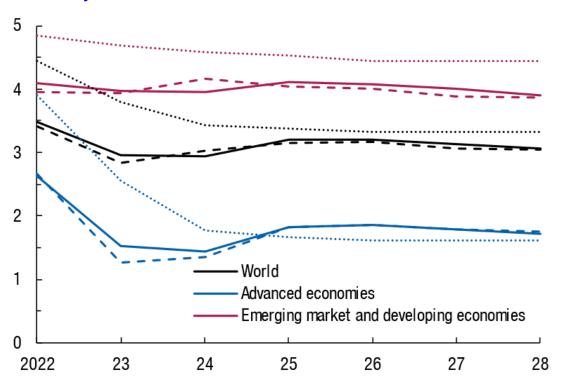
Source: IMF, October 2023 World Economic Outlook.

Global Outlook: Too Weak for Comfort

Global growth: Stable and slow

Growth Outlook

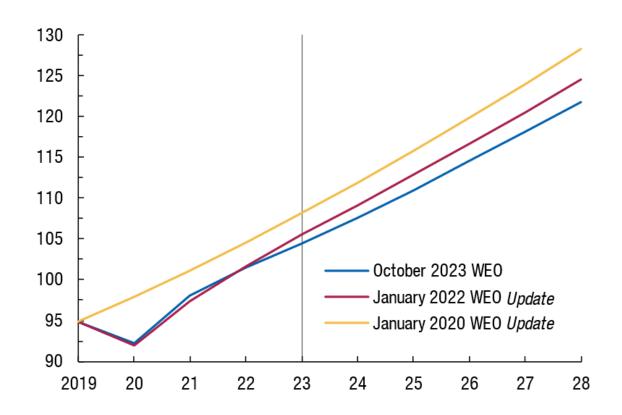
(Percent; dashes from April 2023 and dotted from January 2022 WEO forecast)



Permanent scarring expected

Long-Term Global Growth Projections

(Trillions of US dollars in 2023 prices)



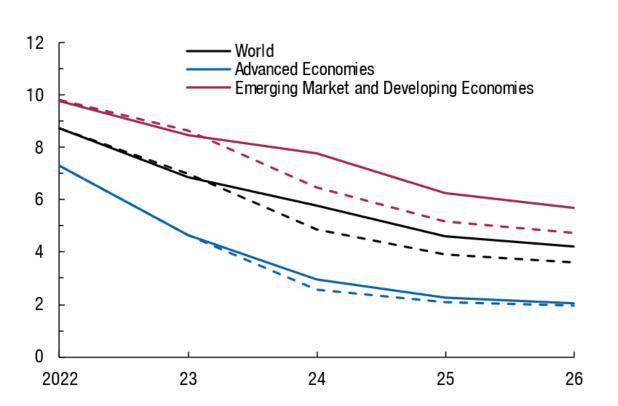
Inflation: Falling but Stickier than Expected

Headline inflation to fall in 3/4 of countries in 2023

Core inflation: Down but sticky

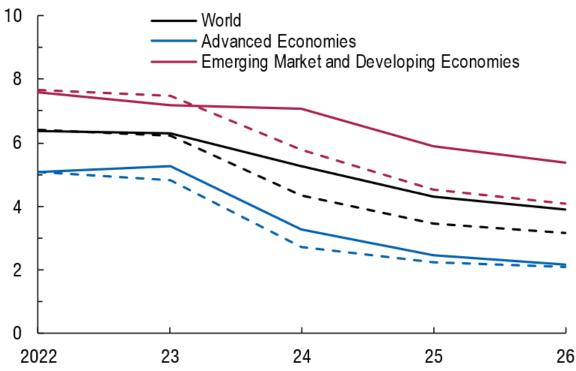
Headline Inflation

(Percent; dashed lines from April 2023 WEO)



Inflation Excluding Food and Energy

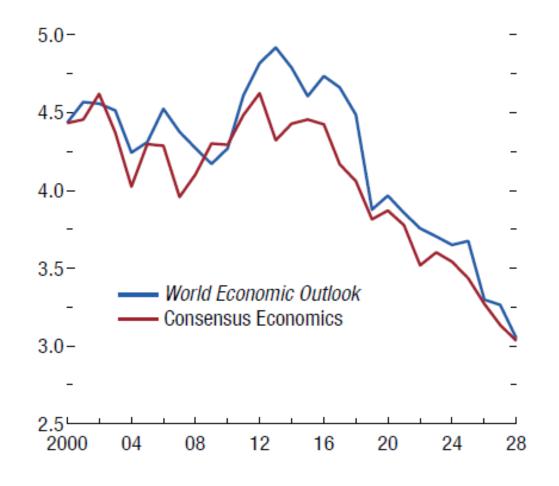
(Percent; dashed lines from April 2023 WEO)



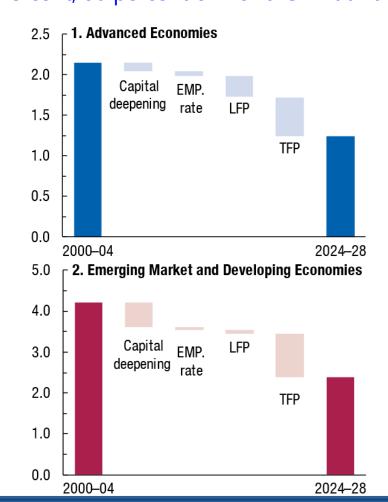
The Medium Term: Threading New Lows

Medium term forecasts are the lowest in decades, with the largest downshift in Asia

Five-Year-Ahead Growth Projections Over Time (Percent)



Per Capita Growth Forecast Decomposition (Percent; 80 percent of world GDP at 2023 PPP)



Policy priorities: from disinflation to sustained growth

Short-run impact

- Durably restore price stability
- Safeguard macro-financial stability
- Normalize fiscal policy with an eye on the vulnerable
- Accelerate restructuring where necessary to avoid debt distress
- Avoid food insecurity through strengthened rules-based frameworks

Medium-run impact

- Intensify macrostructural reforms to boost long-term growth
- Speed the green transition
- Strengthen multilateral cooperation to
 - ensure food and energy security
 - boost productivity growth
 - fight climate change
 - regulate potential emerging technologies

Thank you!