Global Economy Still Struggling to Get on Track

The pace of recovery is disappointing and uneven with global growth projected at a lackluster 3.3% in 2014. In advanced economies, legacies of the boom and subsequent 2008-09 crisis still cast a shadow, while several emerging markets are adjusting to lower medium-term growth.

Risks have increased



- Uneven fragile growth
- Risks from protracted low inflation
- Financial sector excesses
- Simmering geopolitical tensions
- Emerging markets slowing
- Surprises in monetary policy normalization

Ways to stimulate growth and jobs



- Boost infrastructure investment
- Make fiscal policy jobs-friendly
- Reform labor and product markets
- Better regulate financial sector
- Keep interest rates low, as needed
- Reduce private debt

The World Economic Outlook (WEO) is the IMF's primary survey of the global economy, analyzing economic policy and providing forecasts for global prospects. It is published twice a year, with shorter updates in the quarters in-between.

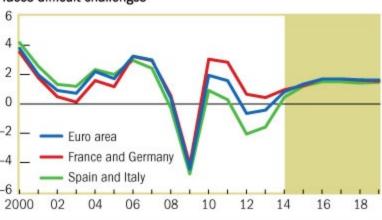
United States and Japan

Growth in the U.S. has rebounded with jobs picking up; Japan's recovery has slowed



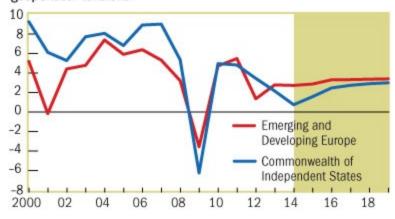
Euro Area

The euro area shows signs of a slow and fragile recovery, but still faces difficult challenges



CIS¹ and Emerging and Developing Europe

In Russia and the CIS weaknesses reflect the impact of geopolitical tensions



Source: IMF staff estimates.

¹CIS - Commonwealth of Independent States

(Real GDP, percent change)

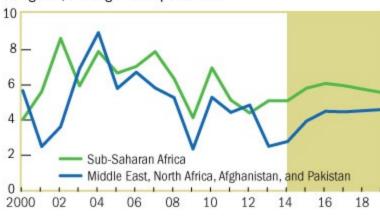
Emerging and Developing Asia

Emerging markets are adjusting to slower growth to different degrees in the region



MENAP² and Sub-Saharan Africa

Growth in the Middle East has been marked down; Africa is still doing well, although Ebola poses risks



Latin America and the Caribbean

Growth will slow sharply this year, particularly in Brazil, with a rebound expected in 2015





