

Policymakers Need Steady Hand as Storm Clouds Gather Over Global Economy

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7-9 minutos

The global economy continues to face steep challenges, shaped by the Russian invasion of Ukraine, a cost-of-living crisis caused by persistent and broadening inflation pressures, and the slowdown in China.

Our [global growth forecast](#) for this year is unchanged at 3.2 percent, while our projection for next year is lowered to 2.7 percent—0.2 percentage points lower than the [July forecast](#). The 2023 slowdown will be broad-based, with countries accounting for about one-third of the global economy poised to contract this year or next. The three largest economies, the United States, China, and the euro area will continue to stall. Overall, this year's shocks will re-open economic wounds that were only partially healed post-pandemic. In short, the worst is yet to come and, for many people, 2023 will feel like a recession.

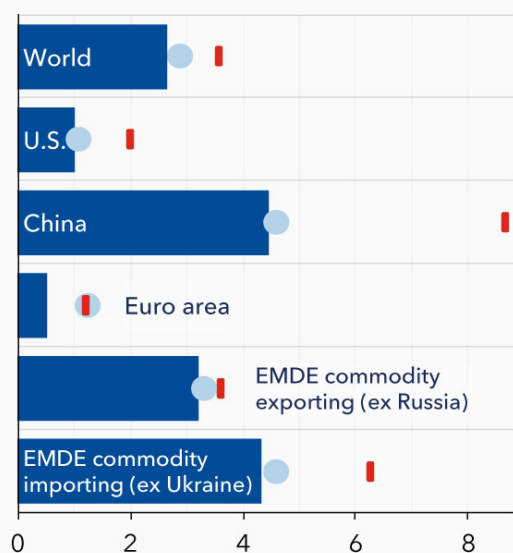
Broad slowdown

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2023 real GDP growth

(percent; year-over-year)

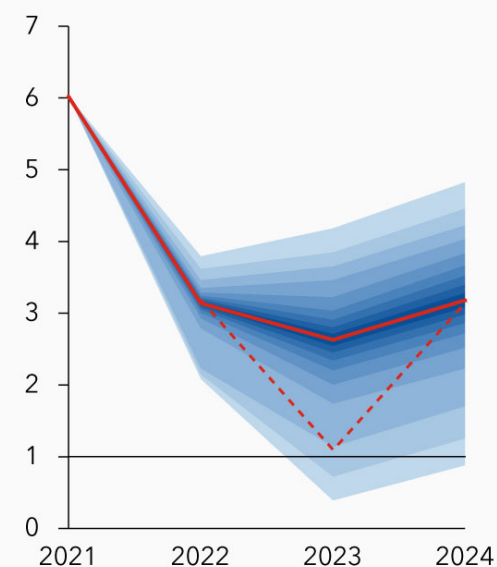
■ Oct 2022 WEO ● Jul 2022 WEO
■ 2000-21 Average



Uncertainty for global growth

(forecast, percent)

— Global growth rate (year-over-year)
- - Adverse scenario



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

Note: Right panel fan shades denote 5-95 percentile; black line represents stagnant global income per capita.

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In the United States, the tightening of monetary and financial conditions will slow growth to 1 percent next year. In China, we have lowered next year's growth forecast to 4.4 percent due to a weakening property sector and continued lockdowns.

The slowdown is most pronounced in the euro area, where the energy crisis caused by the war will continue to take a heavy toll, reducing growth to 0.5 percent in 2023.

Almost everywhere, rapidly rising prices, especially of food and energy, are causing serious hardship for households, particularly for the poor.

Despite the economic slowdown, inflation pressures are proving broader and more persistent than anticipated. Global inflation is

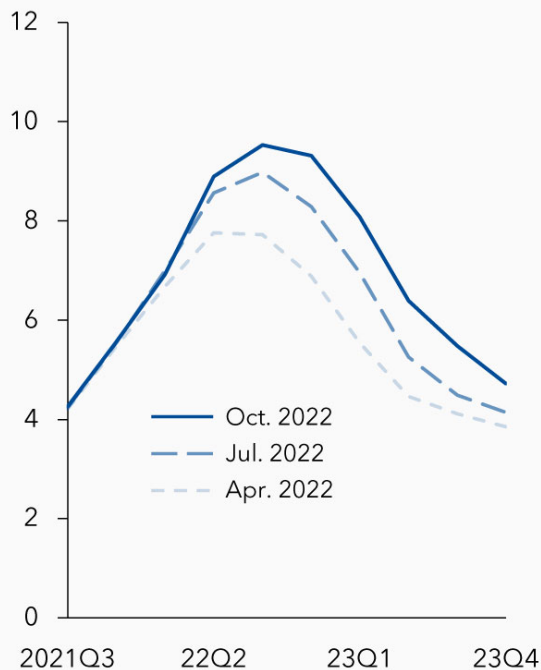
now expected to peak at 9.5 percent this year before decelerating to 4.1 percent by 2024. Inflation is also broadening well beyond food and energy. Global core inflation rose from an annualized monthly rate of 4.2 percent at end-2021 to 6.7 percent in July for the median country.

Persistent price pressures

Global inflation is broadening, and forecast to peak at 9.5% this year before decelerating to 4.1% by 2024.

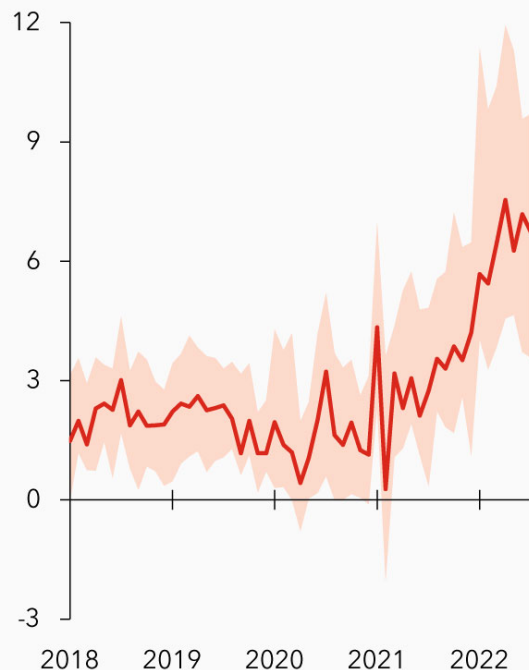
Projected inflation path

(world headline; percent; year-over-year)



Core inflation

(median; percent; annualized month-over-month)



Sources: Haver Analytics; IMF, World Economic Outlook; and IMF staff calculations.
 Note: The band indicates 25-75 percentile range for each month. Group represents 89.4% of GDP of advanced economies, 75% of emerging market and developing economies, and 81% of world GDP based on purchasing power parity weights.

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Downside risks to the outlook remain elevated, while policy trade-offs to address the cost-of-living crisis have become more challenging. Among the ones highlighted in our report:

- The risk of monetary, fiscal, or financial policy miscalibration has

risen sharply amid high uncertainty and growing fragilities.

- Global financial conditions could deteriorate, and the dollar strengthen further, should turmoil in financial markets erupt, pushing investors towards safe assets. This would add significantly to inflation pressures and financial fragilities in the rest of the world, especially emerging markets and developing economies.
- Inflation could, yet again, prove more persistent, especially if labor markets remain extremely tight.
- Finally, the war in Ukraine is still raging and further escalation can exacerbate the energy crisis.

Our [latest outlook](#) also assesses the risks around our baseline projections. We estimate that there is about a one in four probability that global growth next year could fall below the historically low level of 2 percent. If many of the risks materialize, global growth would decline to 1.1 percent with quasi stagnant income-per-capita in 2023. According to our calculations, the likelihood of such an adverse outcome, or worse, is 10 percent to 15 percent.

Cost-of-living crisis

Increasing price pressures remain the most immediate threat to current and future prosperity by squeezing real incomes and undermining macroeconomic stability. Central banks are now laser-focused on restoring price stability, and the pace of tightening has accelerated sharply.

There are risks of both under- and over-tightening. Under-tightening would further entrench inflation, erode the credibility of central banks, and de-anchor [inflation expectations](#). As history teaches us,

this would only increase the eventual cost of bringing inflation under control.

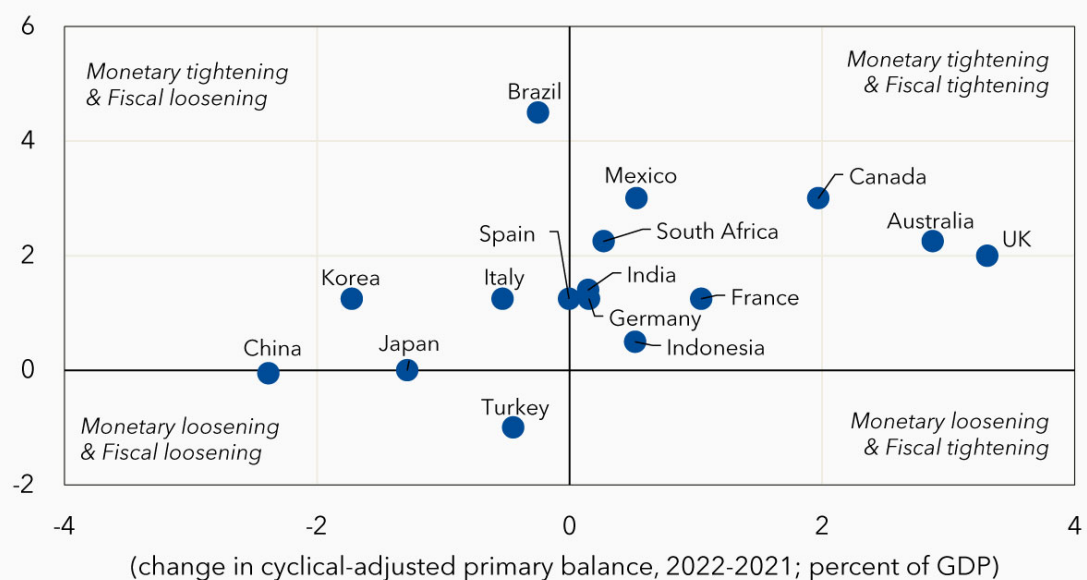
Over-tightening risks pushing the global economy into an unnecessarily severe recession. Financial markets may also struggle with overly rapid tightening. Yet, the costs of these policy mistakes are not symmetric. The hard-won credibility of central banks could be undermined if they misjudge yet again the stubborn persistence of inflation. This would prove much more detrimental to future macroeconomic stability. Where necessary, financial policy should ensure that markets remain stable. However, central banks need to keep a steady hand with monetary policy firmly focused on taming inflation.

Fiscal-policy conundrum

The cost-of-living crisis complicates fiscal policy formulation.

G-20 fiscal and monetary policy mix*

(change in policy rates, Jan. 22 - latest, percentage points)



Food price index

(Jan 2020=100)

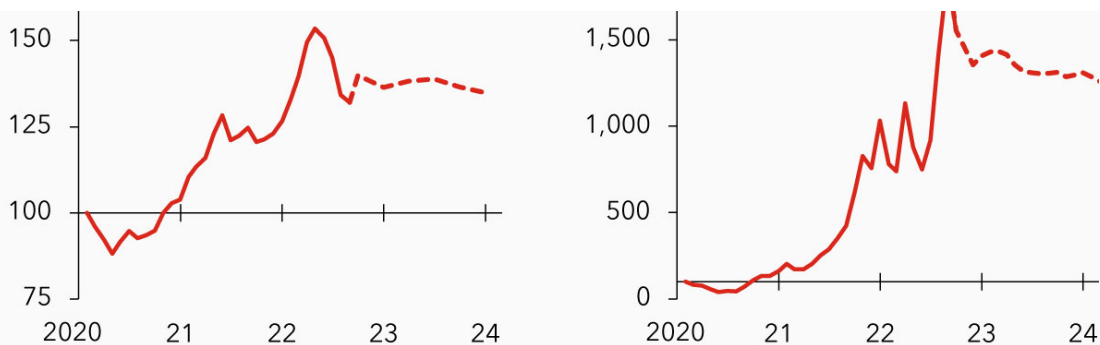
175

Natural gas prices

(Dutch TTF, Jan 2020=100)

2,000





Sources: Argus Direct; Bloomberg Finance L.P.; BIS; Haver Analytics; IMF Primary Commodity Price System; IMF, World Economic Outlook, October 2022; and IMF staff calculations.
 Note: *Excludes Russia. Food price index includes cereal, vegetable oils, meat, seafood, sugar, and other food (apple (non-citrus fruit), bananas, chana (legumes), fishmeal, groundnuts, milk (dairy), tomato (veg)) price indices.



Formulating the appropriate fiscal response to the cost-of-living crisis has become a serious challenge. Let me mention a few key principles.

First, fiscal policy should not work at cross-purpose with monetary authorities' efforts to bring down inflation. Doing so will only prolong inflation and could cause serious financial instability, as recent events illustrated.

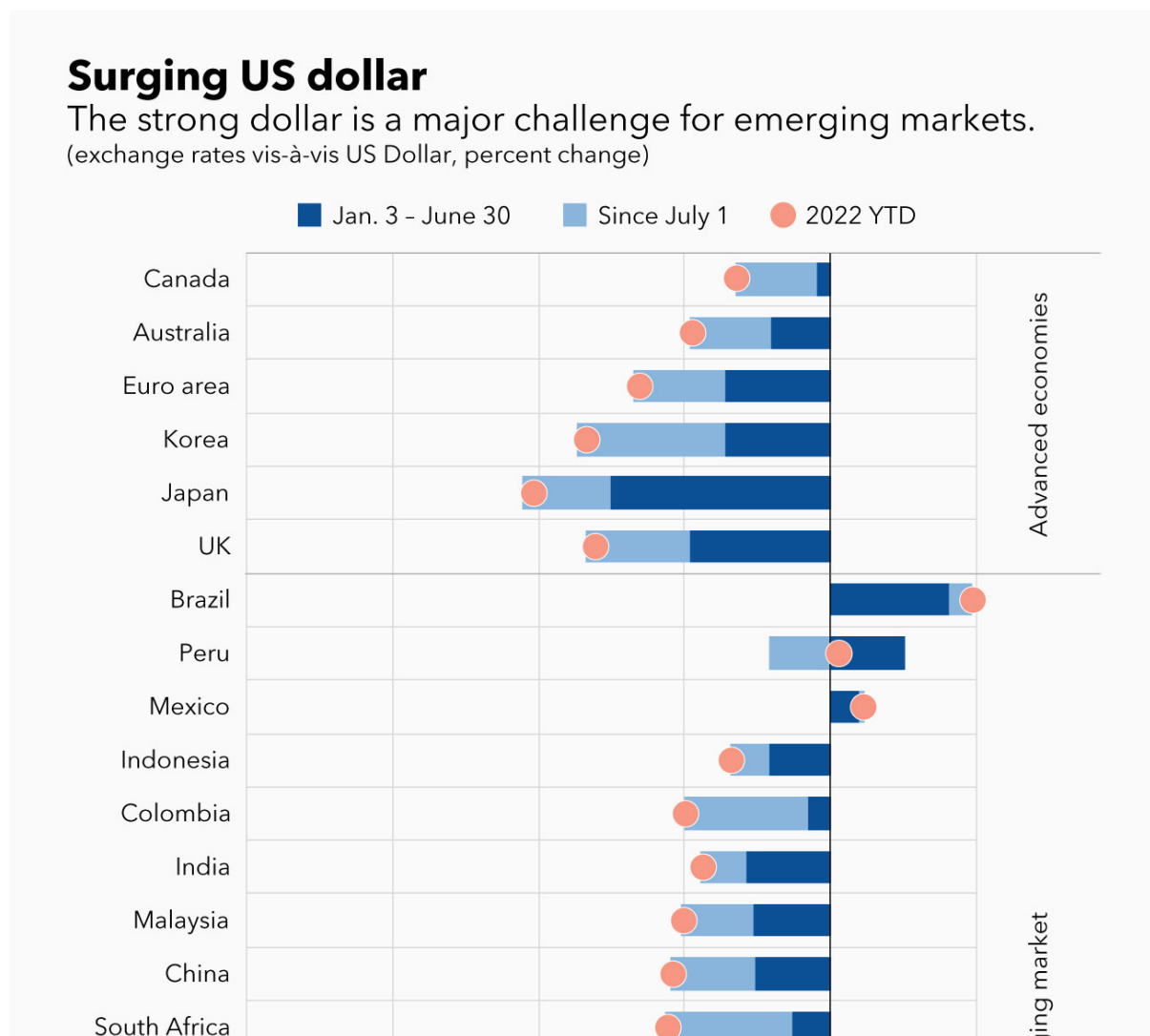
Second, the energy crisis, especially in Europe, is not a transitory shock. The geopolitical realignment of energy supplies in the wake of the war is broad and permanent. Winter 2022 will be challenging, but winter 2023 will likely be worse. Price signals will be essential to curb energy demand and stimulate supply. Price controls, untargeted subsidies, or export bans are fiscally costly and lead to excess demand, undersupply, misallocation, and rationing. They rarely work. Fiscal policy should instead aim to protect the most vulnerable through targeted and temporary transfers.

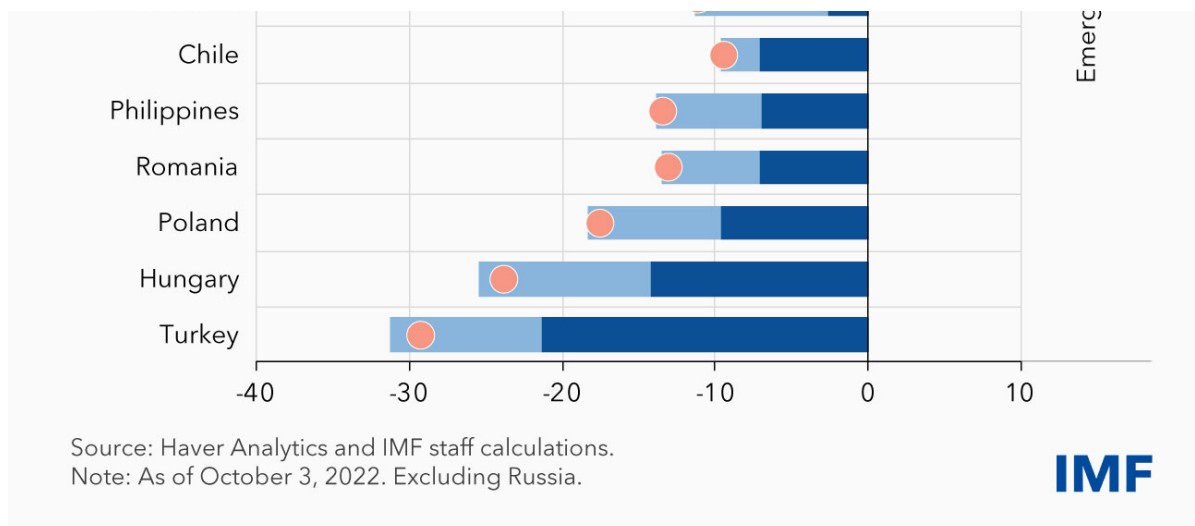
Third, fiscal policy can help economies adapt to a more volatile environment by investing in productive capacity: human capital,

digitalization, green energy, and supply chain diversification. Expanding these can make economies more resilient to future crises. Unfortunately, these important principles are not always guiding policy right now.

Effects of a strong dollar

For many emerging markets, the strength of the dollar is a major challenge. The dollar is now at its strongest since the early 2000s, although the appreciation is most pronounced against currencies of advanced economies. So far, the rise appears mostly driven by fundamental forces such as tightening US monetary policy and the energy crisis.





The appropriate response in most emerging and developing countries is to calibrate monetary policy to maintain price stability, while letting exchange rates adjust, conserving valuable foreign exchange reserves for when financial conditions really worsen.

As the global economy is headed for stormy waters, now is the time for emerging market policymakers to batten down the hatches.

Eligible countries with sound policies should urgently consider improving their liquidity buffers, including by requesting access to precautionary instruments from the Fund. Countries should also aim to minimize the impact of future financial turmoil through a combination of preemptive macroprudential and capital flow measures, where appropriate, in line with our [Integrated Policy Framework](#).

Too many low-income countries are in or near debt distress. Progress toward orderly debt restructurings through the [Group of Twenty's Common Framework](#) for the most affected is urgently needed to avert a wave of sovereign debt crisis. Time may soon run out.

The energy and food crises, coupled with extreme summer

temperatures, are stark reminders of what an uncontrolled climate transition would look like. Progress on [climate policies](#), as well as on debt resolution and other targeted multilateral issues, will prove that a focused multilateralism can, indeed, achieve progress for all and succeed in overcoming [geoeconomic fragmentation](#) pressures.

Latest World Economic Outlook Growth Projections

(real GDP, annual percent change)	PROJECTIONS		
	2021	2022	2023
World Output	6.0	3.2	2.7
Advanced Economies	5.2	2.4	1.1
United States	5.7	1.6	1.0
Euro Area	5.2	3.1	0.5
Germany	2.6	1.5	-0.3
France	6.8	2.5	0.7
Italy	6.6	3.2	-0.2
Spain	5.1	4.3	1.2
Japan	1.7	1.7	1.6
United Kingdom	7.4	3.6	0.3
Canada	4.5	3.3	1.5
Other Advanced Economies	5.3	2.8	2.3
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	6.6	3.7	3.7
Emerging and Developing Asia	7.2	4.4	4.9
China	8.1	3.2	4.4
India	8.7	6.8	6.1
ASEAN-5	3.4	5.3	4.9
Emerging and Developing Europe	6.8	0.0	0.6
Russia	4.7	-3.4	-2.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.9	3.5	1.7
Brazil	4.6	2.8	1.0
Mexico	4.8	2.1	1.2
Middle East and Central Asia	4.5	5.0	3.6
Saudi Arabia	3.2	7.6	3.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.7	3.6	3.7
Nigeria	3.6	3.2	3.0
South Africa	4.9	2.1	1.1
<i>Memorandum</i>			
Emerging Market and Middle-Income Economies	6.8	3.6	3.6
Low-Income Developing Countries	4.1	4.8	4.9

