

December 2023: De-Synchronised Global Slowdown In 2024

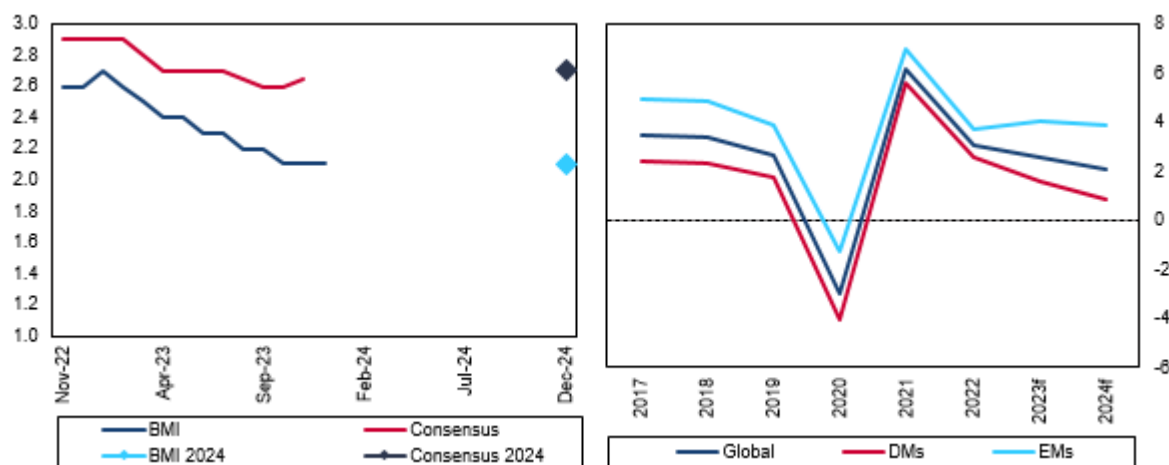
11 Dec 2023

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We continue to forecast a slowdown in global growth from 2.6% in 2023 to 2.1% in 2024, and our forecast remains below Bloomberg consensus expectations for growth of 2.6% in 2024. We are somewhat less optimistic given our expectations for a sharp slowdown in the US economy from 2.4% in 2023 to 0.8% in 2024, although this is a slight upward revision to our previous forecast of 0.5%. In fact, we are slightly less optimistic for several economies, including the UK, Canada, Mexico, Türkiye and Russia. The slowdown in growth will largely be driven by developed markets (DMs), as we see growth slowing from 1.6% in 2023 to 0.9% in 2024, while emerging markets (EMs) will only slow marginally from 4.1% to 3.9% over the same period.

Global Growth To Slow, Led By DMs

Global - Evolution of Real GDP Forecasts (LHC) & Real GDP Growth, % (RHC)

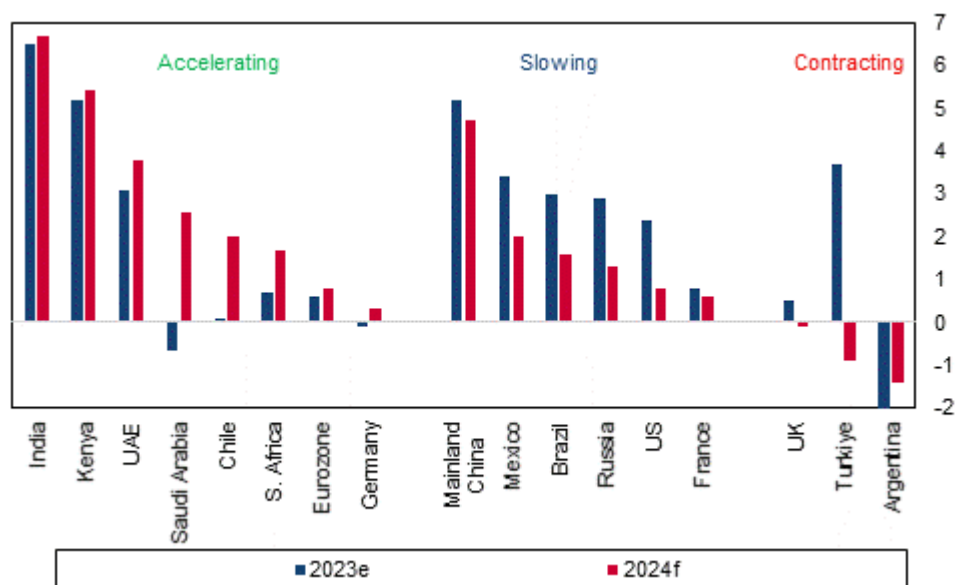


Source: BMI

We believe that economic activity across the global economy will remain highly de-synchronised. For example, while major economies such as the US, Mainland China, Mexico and Brazil will see a slowdown in growth, other major economies such as India, Kenya the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Chile, South Africa and Germany will see an improvement in growth. We also expect outright contractions in output for economies such as the UK, Turkiye and Argentina in 2024.

Growth Will Remain De-Synchronised

Global - Real GDP Growth Forecasts, %



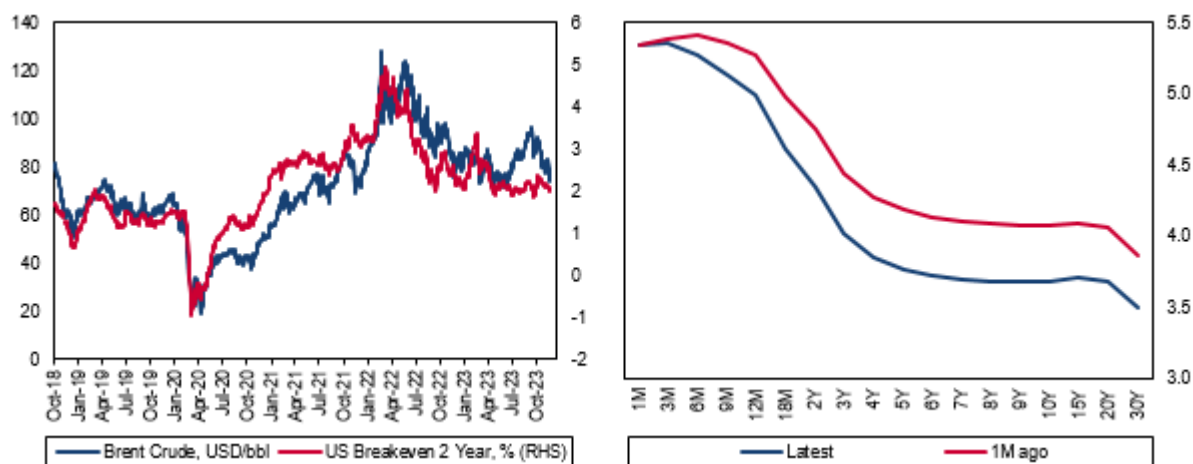
e/f = estimate/forecast. Source: BMI

Easing Inflation Provides More Room For A Dovish Pivot

Looking to 2024, we expect various trends to play out. The good news is that global inflation is coming down, and expectations remain well anchored, which combined with slowing activity has seen a sharp repricing lower in bond yields. Despite the rally higher in oil prices following the start of the Israel-Hamas war, market-based inflation expectations have remained anchored at around 2.0% in the US, which is consistent with the Federal Reserve's inflation target. In addition, while OPEC+ announced additional cuts to production (totalling 2.2mn/bpd), oil prices have continued to decline, further allaying concerns of upside pressure from the energy sector. In turn, this more benign inflation picture has seen markets price in a more dovish path for monetary policy as illustrated by the shift lower in the US yield curve. In common with our forecast, the market anticipates about 100bps of cuts in 2024, with the first cut in March, although we think the timing seems a bit too optimistic at this point in the absence of a negative growth surprise.

Inflation Expectations Remain Anchored, Bond Yields Pushing Lower

US - Inflation Expectations & Oil (LHC) & Yield Curve (RHC)



Source: Bloomberg, BMI

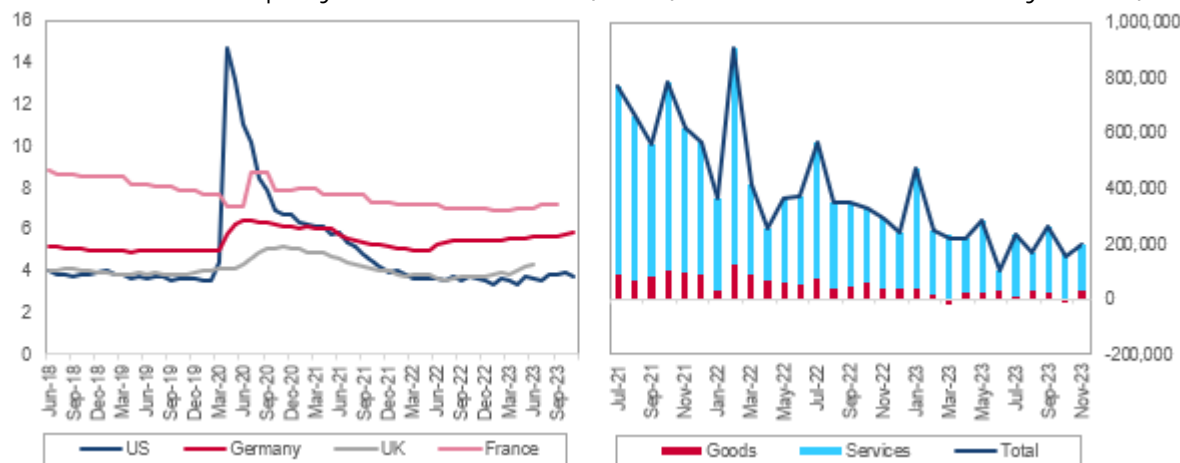
Labour Markets Will Soften

The other major trend to watch is that labour markets will continue to soften, and this, combined with the lagged effects of monetary tightening, will weigh on economic activity. We believe that unemployment rates in major economies will continue to rise over the coming months, which, combined with lower savings, will weigh slightly on household incomes and consumer confidence. Latest data for the

US show job openings softening further and survey data also point to softer hiring intentions. While the latest payrolls numbers came in slightly above expectations, this was due to the returning workers from the United Auto Workers strike, and we note that there were downward revisions to previous employment data. This suggests that while the labour market remains on a good footing, it is softening slightly.

Labour Markets Will Soften

Global - Unemployment Rate, % (LHC) & US Non-Farm Payrolls (RHC)



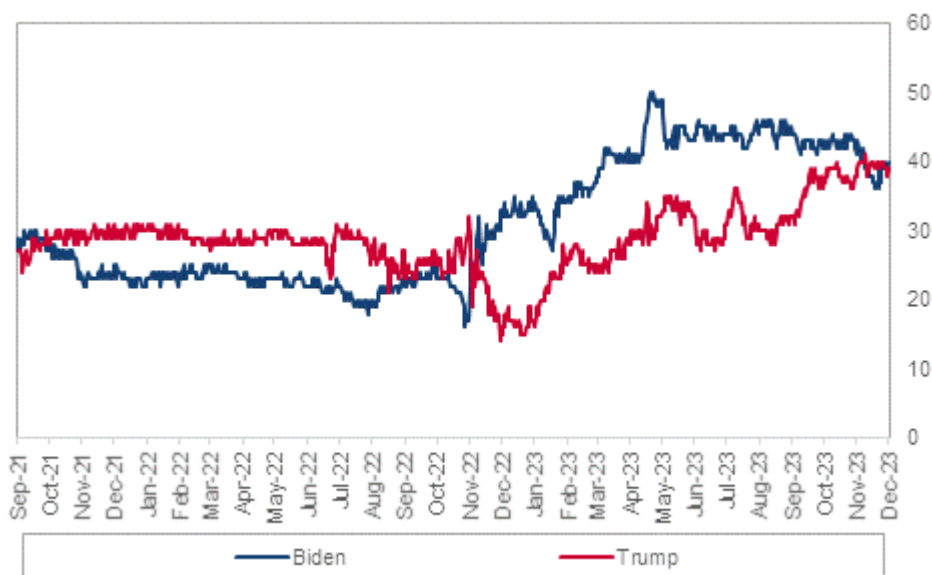
Source: Bloomberg, BMI

Political Risk Will Pick Up

Political risks will remain a dominant theme over 2024, both from an election perspective, but also from a geopolitical angle. 2024 will see a wave of elections in major economies such as Taiwan, China; Indonesia; India; Mexico; South Africa; and most notably the US in November. While we expect incumbents in most of these elections to remain in power, mandates could be weakened, and any unexpected economic volatility in the run up to the vote could lead to unexpected outcomes.

Election Still Too Close To Call

US - Probability Of Win, By Candidate, %



Source: Macrobond, Predictit BMI

While it is too early to tell who will win the election in the US, polls currently suggest that it will be a very tight race between Trump and Biden. A thin margin of victory for either candidate could lead to a significant pick up in uncertainty, while a win by Trump would result in a policy shift for the US. In addition to domestic political risks, we highlight that tensions remain elevated across three major regions in the world as the Russia-Ukraine and Israel-Hamas conflicts are unlikely to reduce in intensity over the very near term. In addition, we expect that geopolitical tensions will remain elevated between Beijing and Taipei over the coming months, given that we expect the incumbent party, which is less pro-Beijing, to win a third consecutive election in January.

Global - Macroeconomic Forecasts (2020-2027)

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024f	2025f	2026f	2027f
Real GDP Growth (%)									
	US	-2.8	5.8	1.9	2.4	0.8	1.8	2.3	1.9
	Eurozone	-5.9	5.9	3.4	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
	Japan	-4.3	2.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
	China (Mainland)	2.2	8.1	3.0	5.2	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.9
	World	-3.0	6.2	3.1	2.6	2.1	2.8	3.1	2.9

Note: May include territories, special administrative regions, provinces and autonomous regions. f = BMI forecast.
Source: Bloomberg, local sources, BMI

Consumer Inflation (avg)									
	US	1.2	4.7	8.0	4.2	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Eurozone	0.3	2.6	8.4	5.6	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.3
	Japan	0.0	-0.3	2.5	3.2	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.0
	China (Mainland)	2.5	0.9	2.0	0.4	1.0	1.9	2.3	2.3
	World	2.4	3.9	8.0	6.1	4.7	3.2	2.9	2.8

Interest Rates (Eop)									
	Fed Funds Rate	0.25	0.25	4.50	5.50	4.50	2.75	2.75	2.75
	ECB Refinancing Rate	0.00	0.00	2.50	4.50	4.00	2.50	2.50	2.50
	Japan Overnight Call Rate	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10

Exchange Rates (avg)									
	USD per EUR	1.14	1.18	1.05	1.09	1.10	1.12	1.12	1.12
	JPY per USD	107	110	131	142	134	125	120	115
	CNY per USD	6.90	6.45	6.74	7.10	6.95	6.80	6.83	6.88

Oil Prices (avg)									
	OPEC Basket (USD/bbl)	41.47	69.89	101.17	83.00	84.00	83.00	80.00	80.00
	Brent Crude (USD/bbl)	43.21	70.95	99.04	84.00	85.00	84.00	81.00	81.00

*Note: May include territories, special administrative regions, provinces and autonomous regions. f = BMI forecast.
Source: Bloomberg, local sources, BMI*

Global And Regional - Real GDP Growth And Exchange Rates, % chg y-o-y (2020-2027)

Global & Regional Real GDP Growth (% y-o-y)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024f	2025f	2026f	2027f
World	-3.0	6.2	3.1	2.6	2.1	2.8	3.1	2.9
Developed Markets	-4.1	5.6	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.7	2.0	1.9
Emerging Markets	-1.3	7.0	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.3
Asia Ex-Japan	0.3	7.5	3.9	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2
Latin America	-6.4	7.2	3.8	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.7	2.5
Emerging Europe	-2.0	6.9	0.9	2.6	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	-1.7	4.6	3.6	2.8	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.2

*Note: May include territories, special administrative regions, provinces and autonomous regions. f = BMI forecast.
Source: Bloomberg, local sources, BMI*

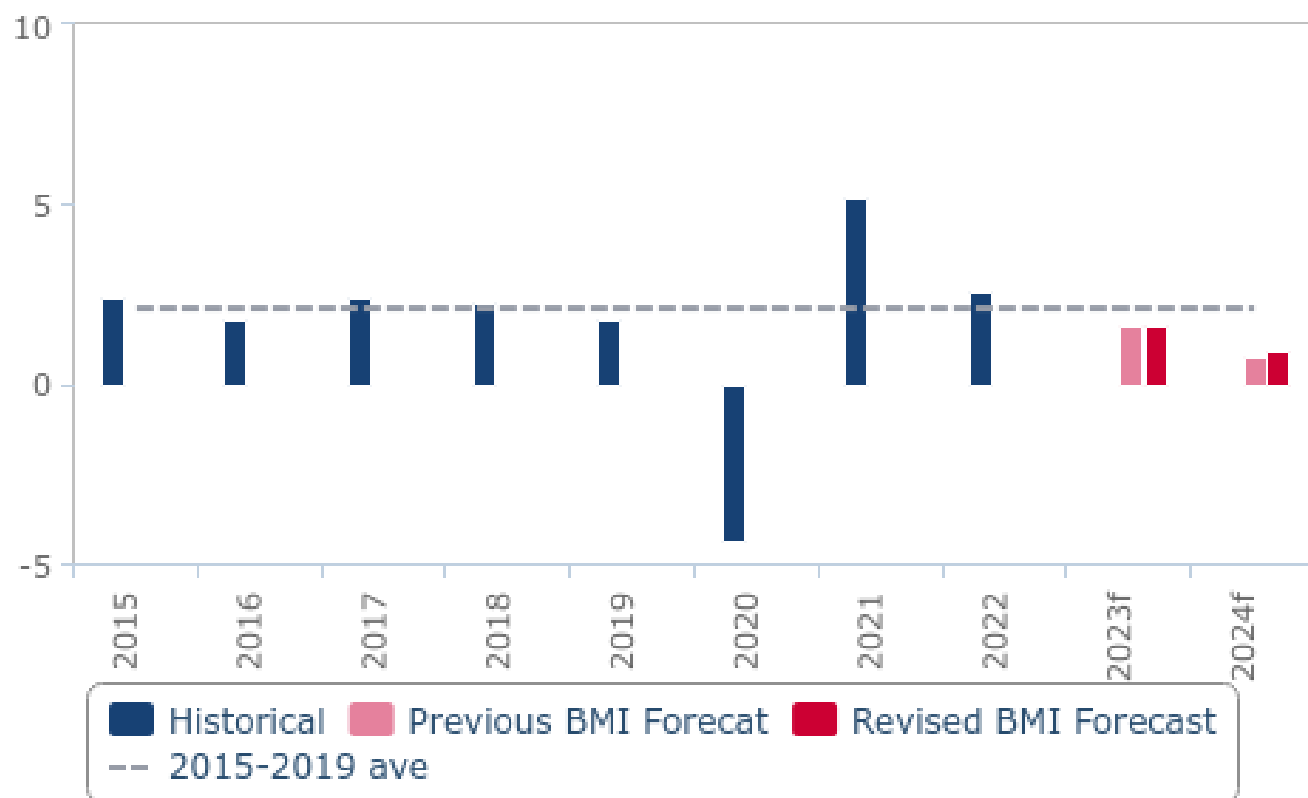
Middle East & North Africa		-3.3	4.8	6.2	1.8	2.8	3.7	3.8	3.5
Developed Market Exchange Rates (avg)									
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024f	2025f	2026f	2027f
Eurozone	USD per EUR	1.14	1.18	1.05	1.09	1.10	1.12	1.12	1.12
Japan	JPY per USD	107	110	131	142	134	125	120	115
Switzerland	CHF per USD	0.94	0.91	0.95	0.89	0.88	0.92	0.93	0.94
UK	USD per GBP	1.28	1.38	1.23	1.24	1.22	1.22	1.20	1.17
Emerging Market Exchange Rates (avg)									
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024f	2025f	2026f	2027f
China (Mainland)	CNY per USD	6.9	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.9
South Korea	KRW per USD	1,180	1,144	1,291	1,300	1,260	1,215	1,150	1,100
India	INR per USD	74.1	73.9	78.6	82.5	81.0	83.0	84.7	86.4
Brazil	BRL per USD	5.16	5.39	5.16	5.03	5.12	5.13	5.18	5.23
Mexico	MXN per USD	21.5	20.3	20.1	17.9	18.2	17.2	17.0	17.0
Russia	RUB per USD	72.1	73.7	68.5	82.7	100.0	102.5	99.0	99.5
Turkiye	TRY per USD	7.0	8.9	16.5	23.8	33.7	36.5	38.4	39.1
South Africa	ZAR per USD	16.5	14.8	16.4	18.7	20.8	20.6	20.9	21.2
<p><i>Note: May include territories, special administrative regions, provinces and autonomous regions. f = BMI forecast.</i></p> <p><i>Source: Bloomberg, local sources, BMI</i></p>									

Developed Markets: Further Slowing Ahead

DM growth is set for a sharp deceleration in 2024 due to more restrictive fiscal policy, reduced household savings and still high interest rates. Despite these strong headwinds, we revised up our forecast for DM growth in 2024 slightly from 0.8% to 0.9%. This upward revision primarily reflects [a marginally stronger growth outlook for the US](#), which we now forecast to grow by 0.8%, up from 0.5% previously. Factors such as a substantial loosening of financial conditions and [the 'two-tiered' continuing resolution that averted a federal government shutdown in Q423](#) were key contributors to the stronger projected growth for 2024. However, this would still represent a sharp slowdown compared to the projected 2.4% growth in 2023.

Stronger US To Drive DM Growth Up In 2024

DMs - Aggregate Real GDP Growth, %



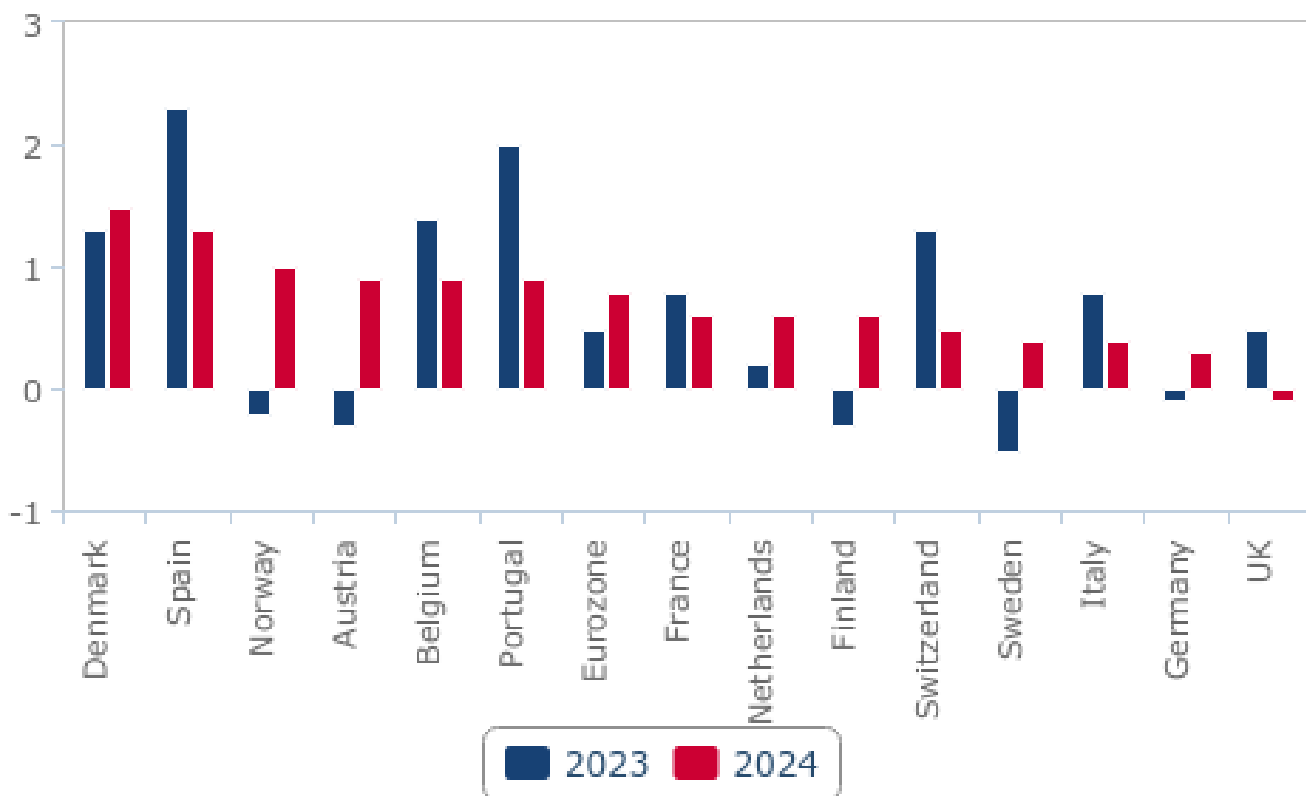
f = forecast. Source: BMI

In **DM Europe**, we now forecast a 0.1% real GDP contraction for the [UK](#) in 2024, down from a previously anticipated positive growth rate of 0.2%. This recession will be fuelled by higher mortgage rates, reduced corporate investment and a weak external environment.

Meanwhile, we continue to forecast a modest acceleration in [eurozone growth to 0.8% in 2024](#), up from an estimated 0.6% in 2023. We anticipate further reduction of economic stresses from the Russia-Ukraine conflict, including the energy crisis. Our forecasts for major eurozone economies remain unchanged. We anticipate a modest rebound in [Germany](#) to 0.3% in 2024, from a projected 0.1% contraction in 2023. In contrast, we forecast a deceleration in [France](#) (0.8% in 2023 to 0.6% in 2024), [Italy](#) (0.8% to 0.4%) and [Spain](#) (2.3% to 1.3%).

Mixed Growth Outlook For 2024

Select European Economies – Real GDP Growth, %

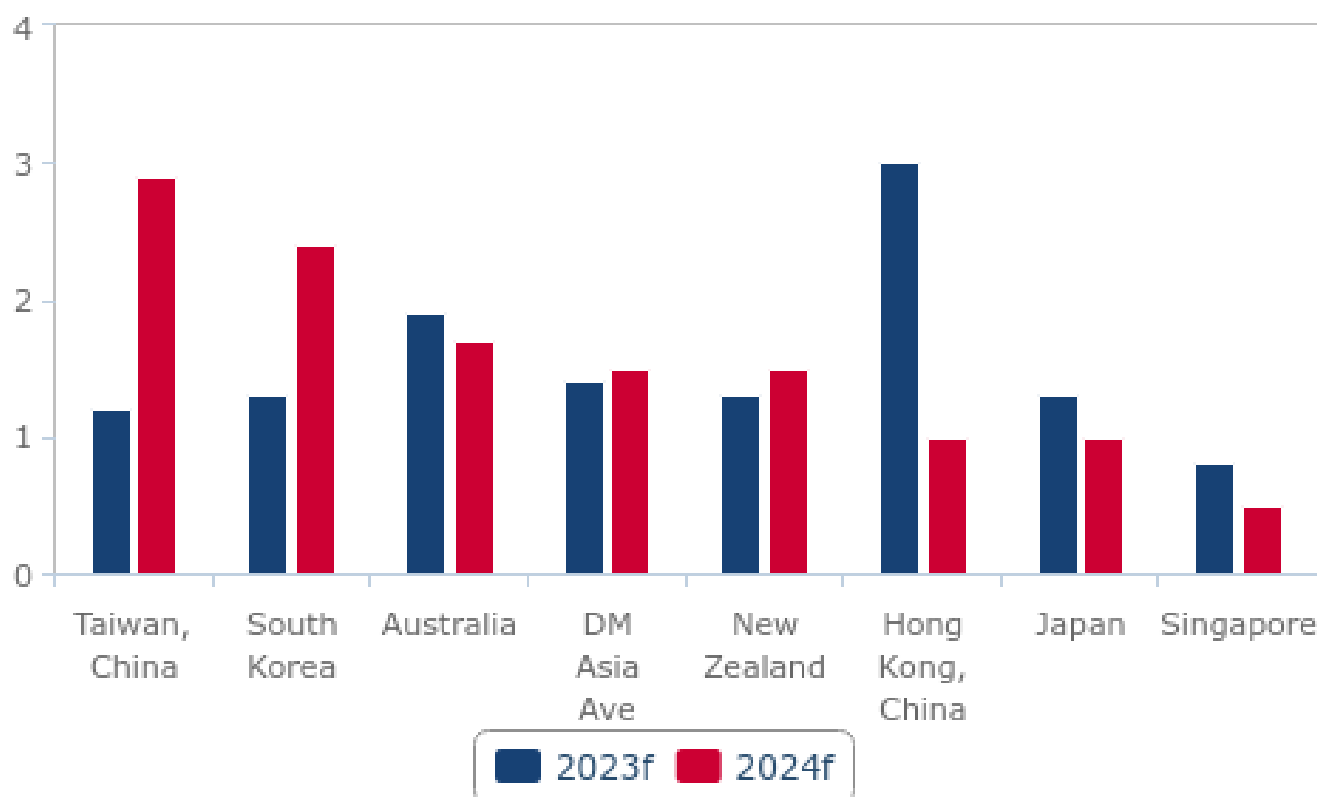


Source: BMI

We expect that [growth in DM Asia](#) will accelerate slightly in 2024, picking up from 1.4% in 2023 to 1.5% in 2024. This acceleration will be driven by faster growth in [Taiwan](#), China (1.2% in 2023 to 2.9% in 2024), [South Korea](#) (1.3% to 1.5%) and New Zealand (1.3% to 2.4%). Growth will, however, slow in [Singapore](#) (0.8% to 0.5%), Hong Kong, China (3.0% to 1.0%), [Australia](#) (1.9% to 1.7%) and [Japan](#) (1.3% to 1.0%) (see chart below).

South Korea And Singapore To Weigh On Regional Growth

Selected DM Asia – Real GDP Growth, %



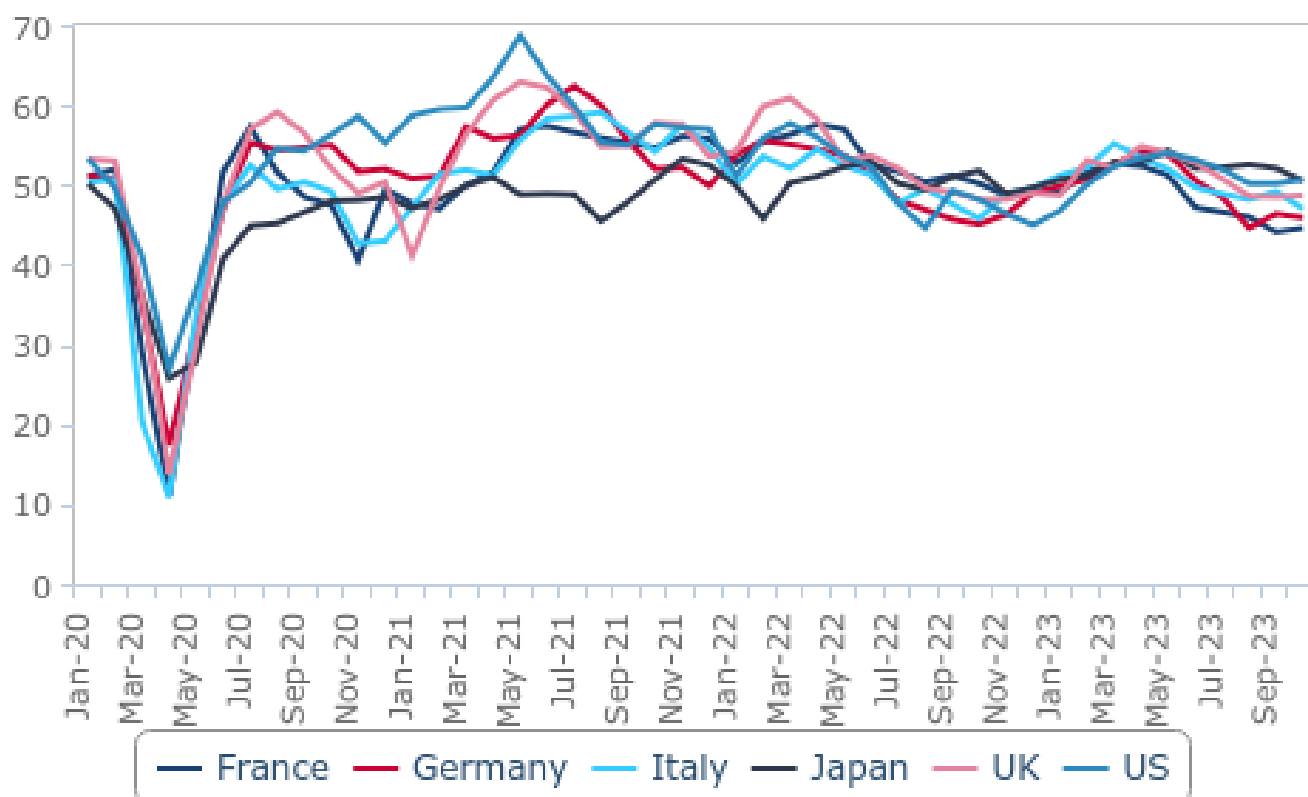
Note: May include territories, special administrative regions, provinces and autonomous regions. f = forecast. Source: BMI

Private Sector No Longer Supportive

In November, as in October, service sector activity was not strong enough to counterbalance the ongoing weakness in manufacturing. The composite Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) remained below the neutral 50-mark in seven out of the nine largest DM economies, suggesting that private sector conditions are likely to remain challenging going into 2024.

Momentum Easing Further

Selected DMs – Composite PMIs, index



Source: S&P Global, BMI

The S&P Global composite PMI dipped below 50 in Japan and Spain, remained contractionary in Italy, France and Germany, and declined further below 50 in Canada and Australia. Private activity expanded in the US and the UK, but only marginally as indicated by a reading only slightly above 50.

Developed Markets - Real GDP Growth Forecasts, % y-o-y (2020-2027)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024f	2025f	2026f	2027f
Developed Markets Aggregate Growth	-4.1	5.6	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.7	2.0	1.9
G7	-4.4	5.5	2.2	1.7	0.7	1.5	1.9	1.7
Eurozone	-5.9	5.9	3.4	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
EU-27	-5.5	5.9	3.5	0.5	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.9

Selected Developed Markets

*Note: May include territories, special administrative regions, provinces and autonomous regions. f = BMI forecast.
Source: Local sources, BMI*

Australia	-2.0	5.1	3.7	1.9	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Austria	-6.5	4.2	4.8	-0.3	0.9	1.9	1.6	1.7
Belgium	-5.4	6.9	3.0	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.2
Canada	-5.1	5.0	3.4	1.2	0.2	1.6	1.9	1.9
Czech Republic	-5.5	3.6	2.5	-0.1	1.4	2.7	3.8	3.6
Denmark	-2.0	4.9	3.8	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9
Finland	-2.4	3.0	2.0	-0.3	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.1
France	-7.5	6.4	2.5	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.7
Germany	-3.7	3.2	1.8	-0.1	0.3	1.1	1.3	1.4
Hong Kong, China	-6.5	6.4	-3.5	3.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Ireland	6.2	15.1	9.4	-2.2	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.8
Italy	-9.0	8.3	3.7	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.6	1.3
Japan	-4.3	2.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
Netherlands	-3.8	6.2	4.3	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
Norway	-1.3	3.9	3.3	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.8	1.8
Portugal	-8.3	5.5	6.7	2.0	0.9	2.9	3.2	3.2
Singapore	-3.9	8.9	3.6	0.8	0.5	2.8	2.8	2.8
South Korea	-0.7	4.1	2.6	1.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
Spain	-11.3	6.4	5.8	2.3	1.3	3.1	2.2	1.9
Sweden	-2.2	6.1	2.8	-0.5	0.4	1.8	1.8	1.8
Switzerland	-2.4	4.2	2.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	2.9	2.3
Taiwan, China	3.4	6.5	2.5	1.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
UK	-11.0	8.7	4.3	0.5	-0.1	0.9	1.4	1.9
US	-2.8	5.8	1.9	2.4	0.8	1.8	2.3	1.9

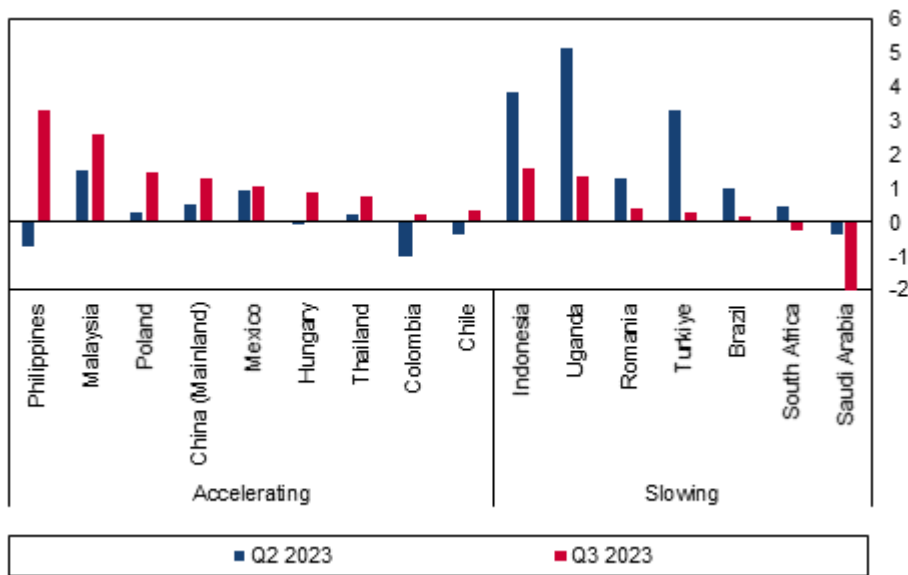
*Note: May include territories, special administrative regions, provinces and autonomous regions. f = BMI forecast.
Source: Local sources, BMI*

Emerging Markets: Mainland China Will Drag On EMs In 2024

The latest GDP figures suggest that economic conditions were mixed in late 2023, but we retain the view that growth in most of the EM world will slow in 2024. The Philippines, Malaysia and Poland were the EMs where growth accelerated most sharply in Q3 2023. In contrast, the worst-performing large EM was Saudi Arabia, where voluntary oil production cuts contributed to GDP contracting by 4.5% q-o-q (see chart below).

Mixed Performance In Late 2023

EMs – Real GDP, % q-o-q

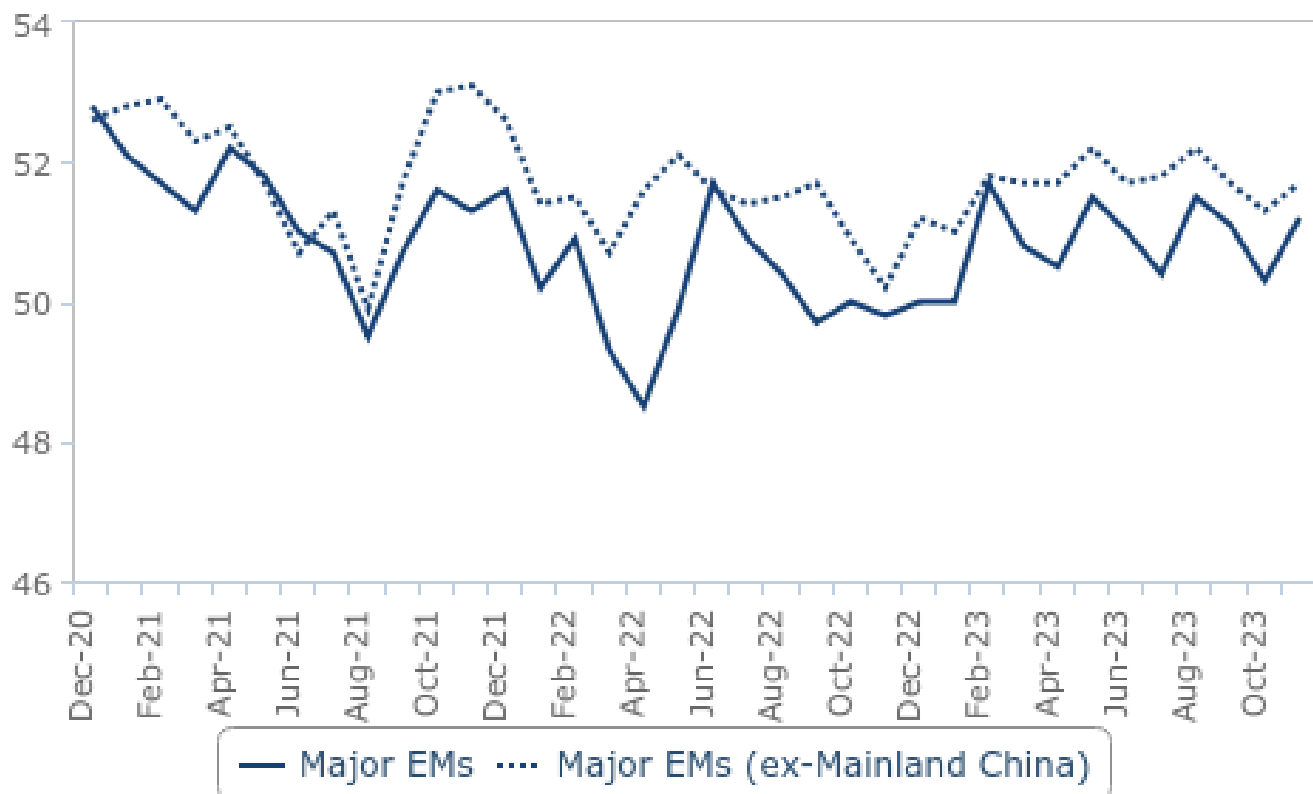


Source: Macrobond, BMI

More timely data has been more upbeat, and private sector activity seems to have picked up in November (*see chart below*). Our GDP-weighted PMI measures rose from a nine-month low of 50.3 in October to 51.7 in November. The key driver of the improvement was a stronger reading in Mainland China (50.7 vs 49.5 the month prior). Even so, the improvement was broad based. Readings improved in 16 of the 23 EMs that make up our index.

A Brief Acceleration...

EMs - GDP-Weighted PMI Measure

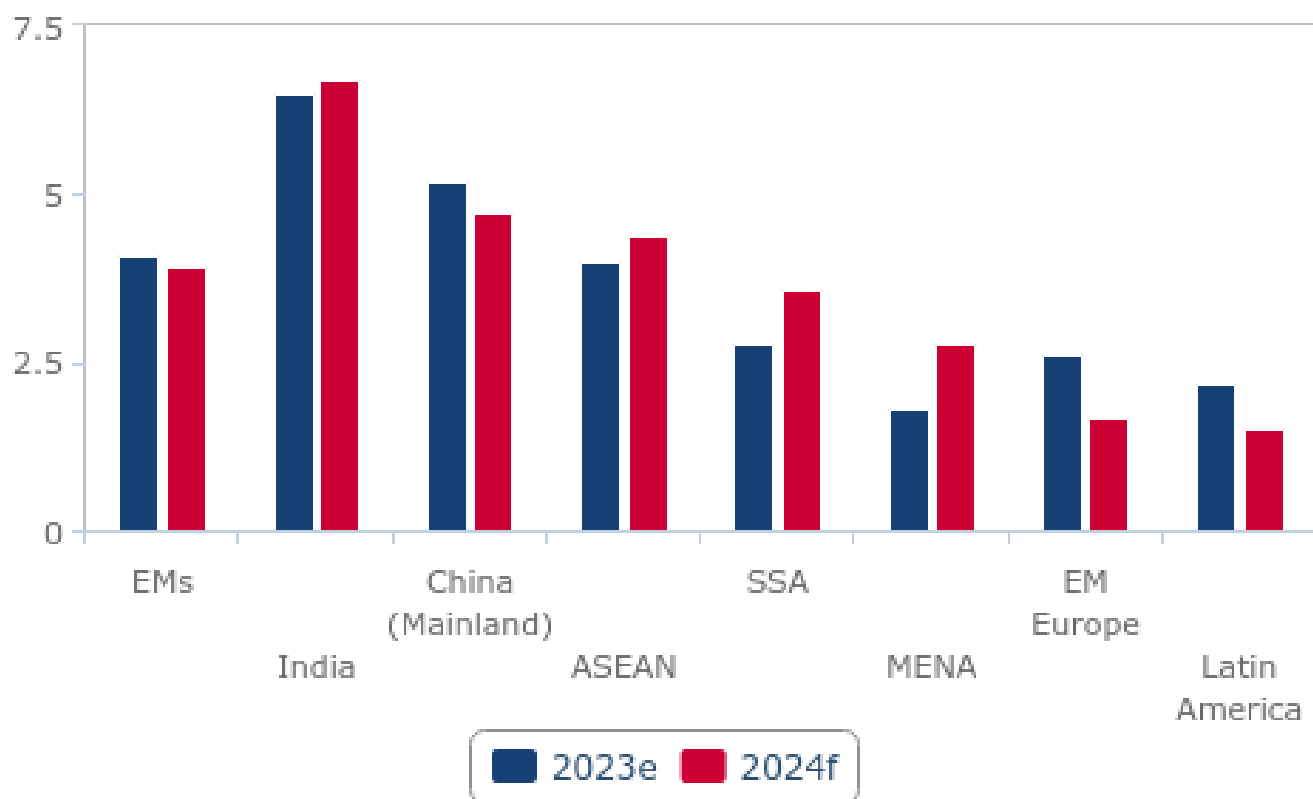


Source: Macrobond, BMI

We think that headwinds including weak DM demand and a struggling construction sector in Mainland China will cause headline EM growth to slow (see chart below). The slowdown will be worst in Mainland China itself and in EM Europe and Latin America (the two regions most dependent on DM demand). Tightening fiscal policy and elevated energy prices will also weigh on demand in much of EM Europe.

...But Headed For A Slowdown

EMs – Real GDP Growth, %

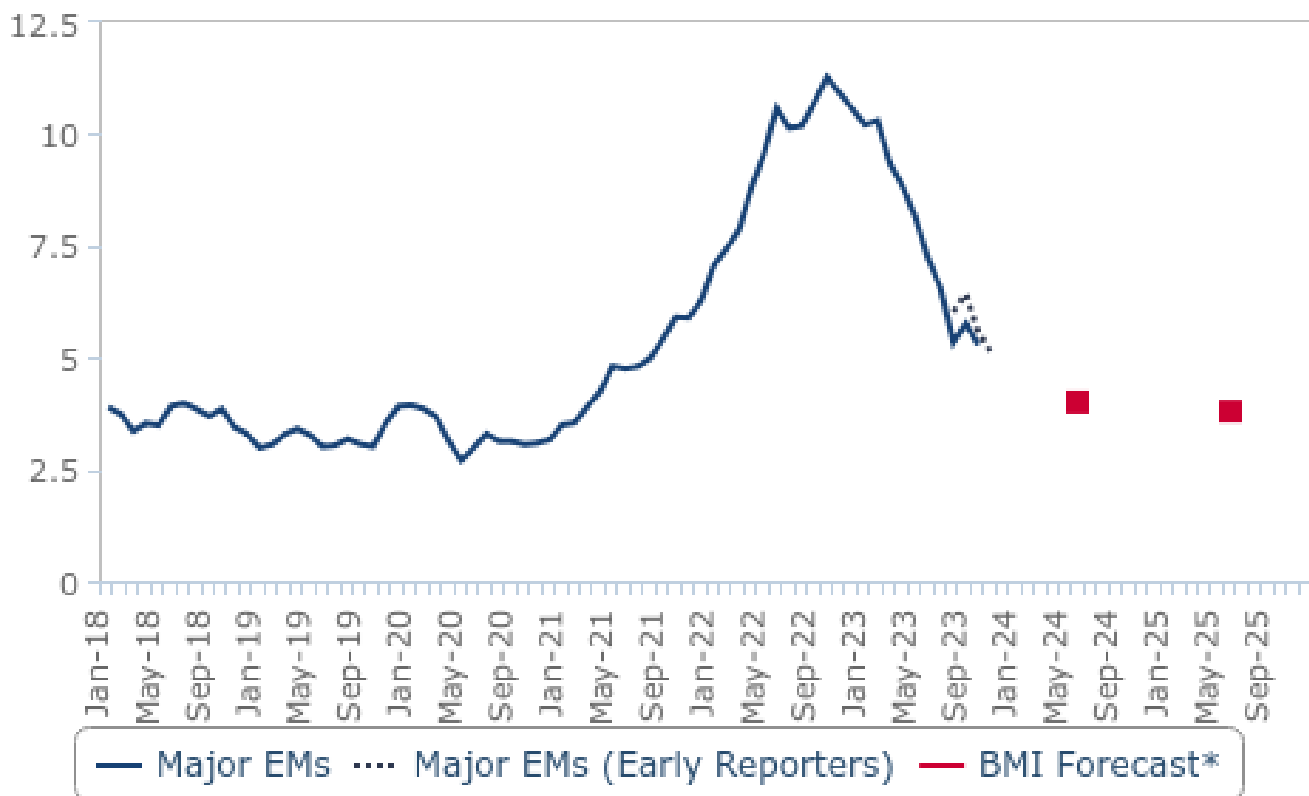


e/f = estimate/forecast. Source: BMI

As we had expected, inflation seems to have eased again in November. Of the countries to have published November figures, price growth only accelerated in Indonesia (2.6% y-o-y to 2.9%), Turkiye (61.4% to 62.0%), Uganda (2.4% to 2.6%) and Pakistan (26.8% to 29.2%), with the rest showing slower inflation. We expect that inflation across the EM world will continue to ease going into 2024, with median inflation among large EMs slipping from an average of 5.3% in 2023 to an average of 4.0% in 2024. This would be almost in line with the median inflation rate recorded before the Covid-19 pandemic (*see chart below*).

Inflation Will Continue To Ease

Major EMs – Median Inflation, % y-o-y

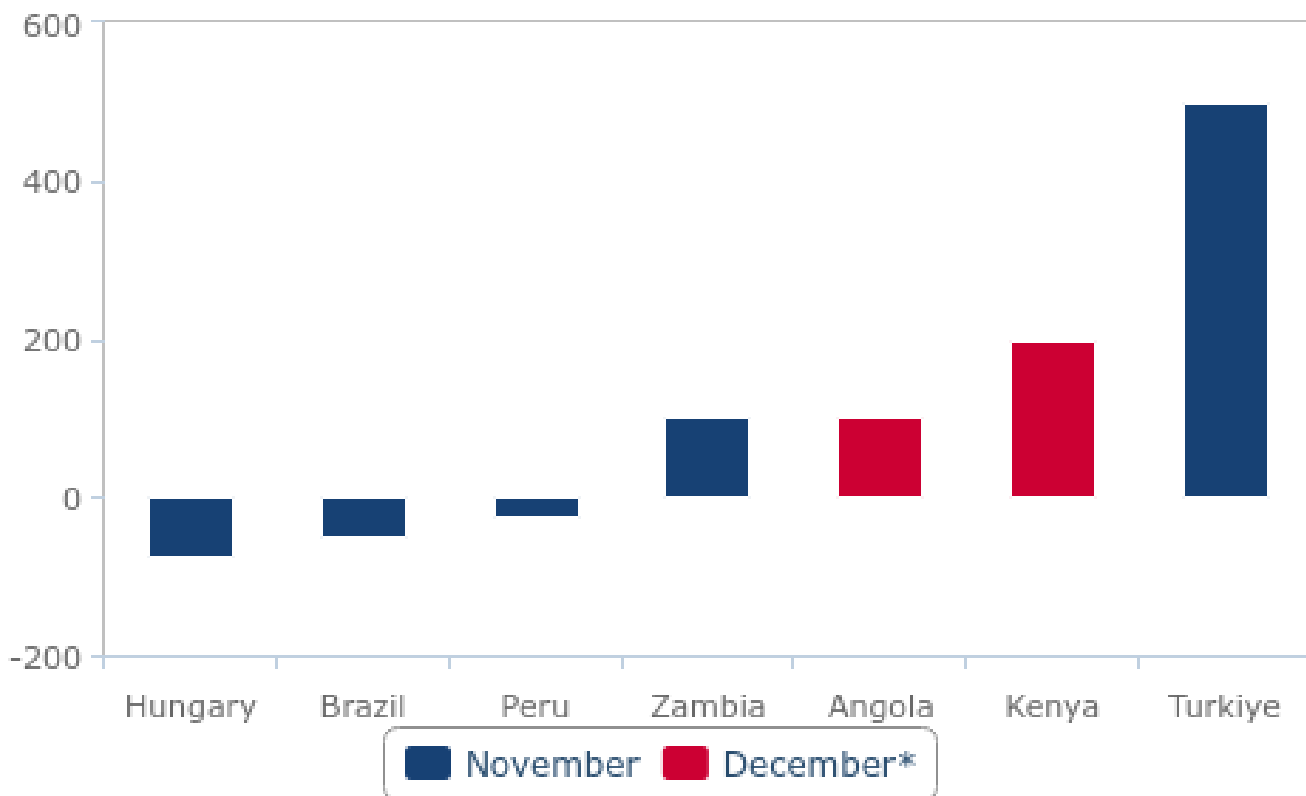


Source: BMI

Despite the broad-based easing of inflation, EM central banks' loosening cycle lost steam in the last two months of the year. Policymakers did continue to cut their key interest rates in Hungary (12.25% to 11.50%), Brazil (12.75% to 12.25%) and Peru (7.25% to 7.00%). We also saw rate hikes in Zambia (10.0% to 11.00%), Angola (17.00% to 18.00%), [Kenya \(10.50% to 12.50%\)](#) and Turkiye (35.00% to 40.00%) (*see chart below*).

More Hikes Than Cuts

EMs - Policy Interest Rate Changes, bps



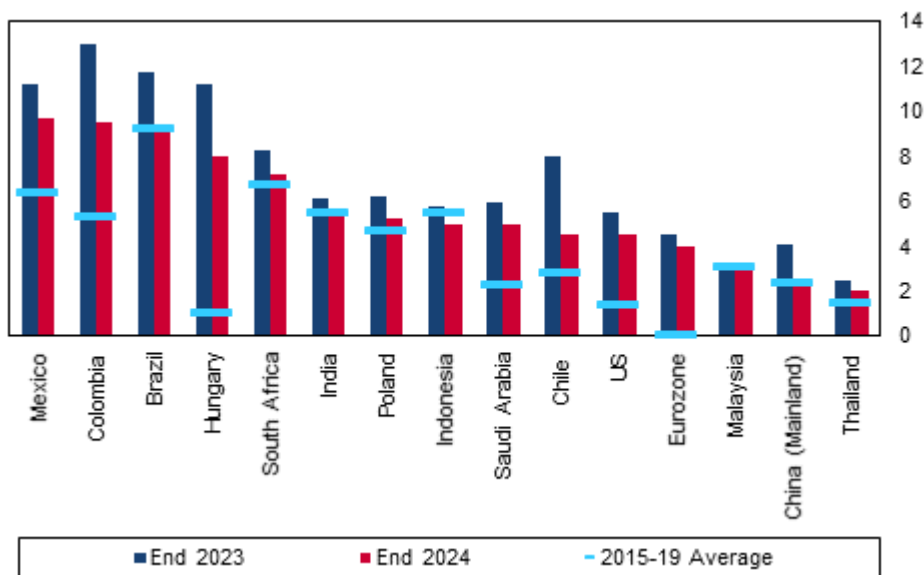
* As of December 8 2023. Source: Macrobond, BMI

We had predicted that policymakers in Turkiye would continue to tighten policy in an effort to get a grip on inflation. In addition, both Angola and Zambia are facing domestic inflationary shocks and currency worries. Kenya's rate hike, however, came as a surprise to us - and to most other observers. We expect that Kenyan policymakers will keep the key rate on hold over the coming months, [before loosening policy in the second half of 2024](#).

Despite the brief wave of interest rate hikes, we retain the view that most EM central banks will turn to policy loosening in 2024. We expect that key policy rates will fall in about two thirds of all EMs in 2024, which would be one of the most broad-based loosening cycles so far this century. In most cases, policy rates will not fall all the way back to the levels seen before the Covid-19 pandemic (*see chart below*). Asian EMs – including Malaysia and Indonesia – will be exceptions; policy rates there never rose far above the long-term trend.

Rate Cuts, But Not Back To Pre-Covid Levels

EMs – Policy Interest Rates, %



Source: BMI

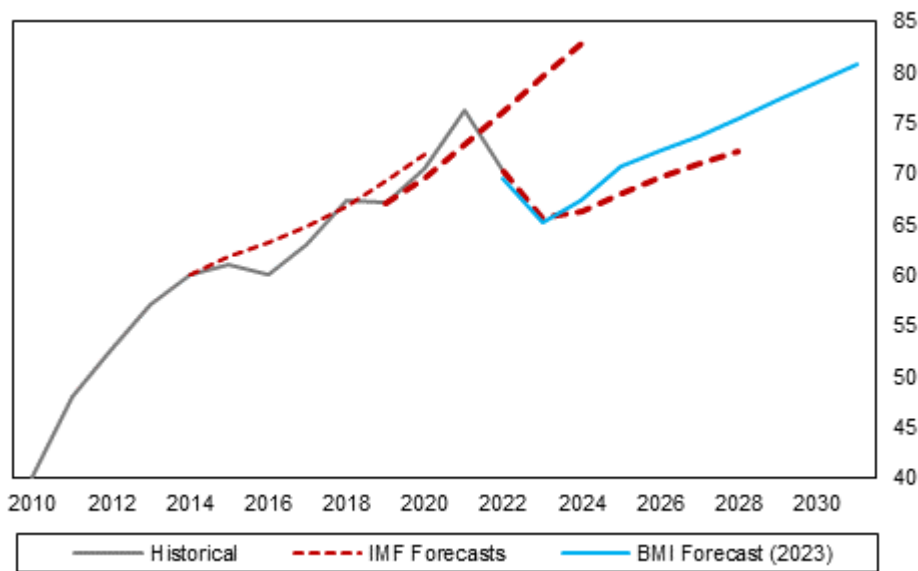
We made relatively few changes to our growth forecasts over the past month. In aggregate terms, we raised our EM 2023 growth estimate from 4.0% to 4.1% as a result of revisions to the historical data, but left our forecasts for the coming years largely unchanged.

EM Asia: Forecasts On Hold

We left all of our key 2024 growth forecasts for EM Asia unchanged, and expect that the region will register growth of 5.0%. We forecast that India's GDP will grow by 6.7%, remaining the fastest-growing economy in the region - and the fastest-growing large economy in the world. In Mainland China, by contrast, we forecast that growth will slow from 5.2% in 2023 to 4.7% in 2024. The medium-term outlook for growth in the world's largest EM has softened in recent years, with almost all analysts agreeing that convergence towards US levels of economic output has slowed sharply.

Mainland China's Outlook Dimming

China (Mainland) - Nominal GDP, % of US Level



Source: IMF, BMI

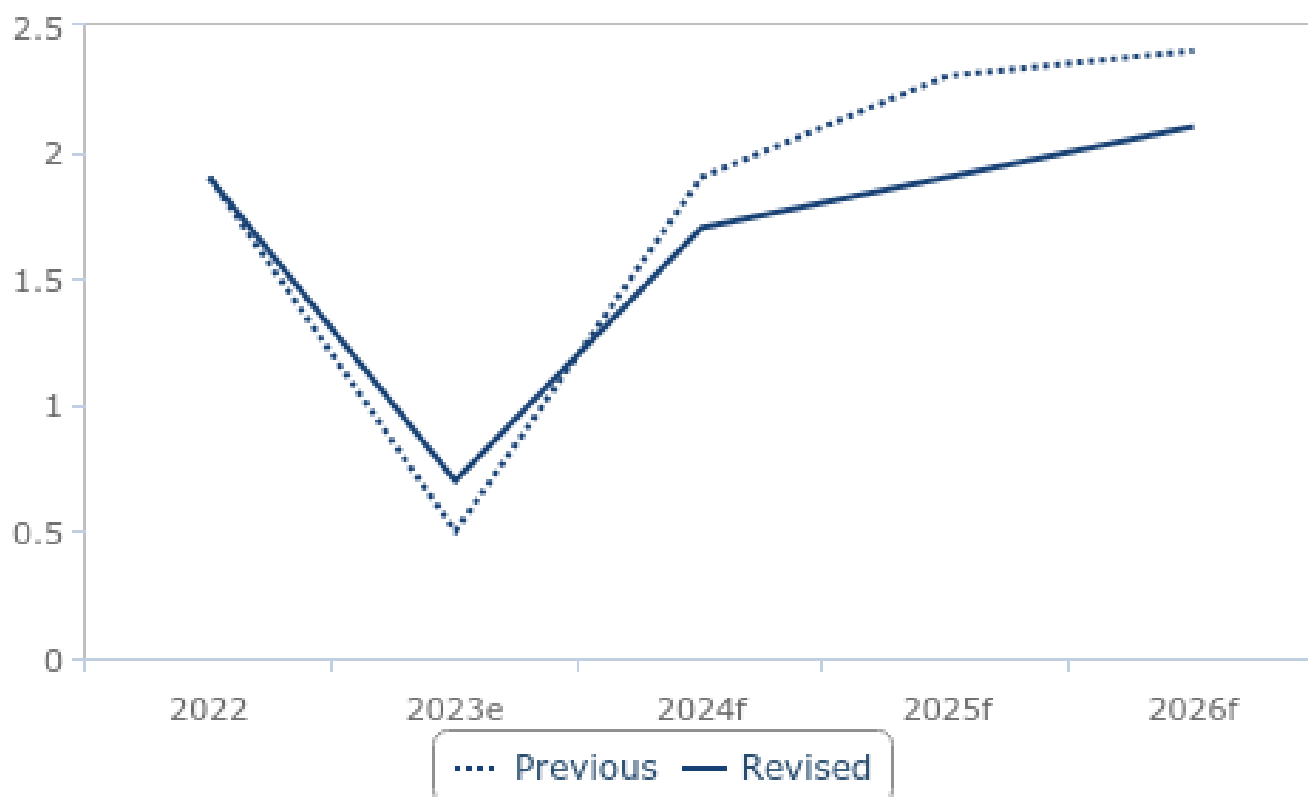
We left our 2024 forecasts unchanged for the Philippines (6.2%), Indonesia (5.0%) and Thailand (3.8%).

Sub-Sahara Africa: South Africa Revised Down Again

We revised our 2024 forecast for Sub-Sahara Africa (SSA) down from 3.7% to 3.6%. This downward revision was entirely driven by a more pessimistic outlook on South Africa; we cut our 2024 forecast for the region's most industrialised economy from 1.9% to 1.7%. We also reduced our forecast for 2025 and 2026 (*see chart below*).

Increasingly Pessimistic

South Africa – Real GDP Growth, %



e/f = BMI estimate/forecast. Source: Macrobond, BMI

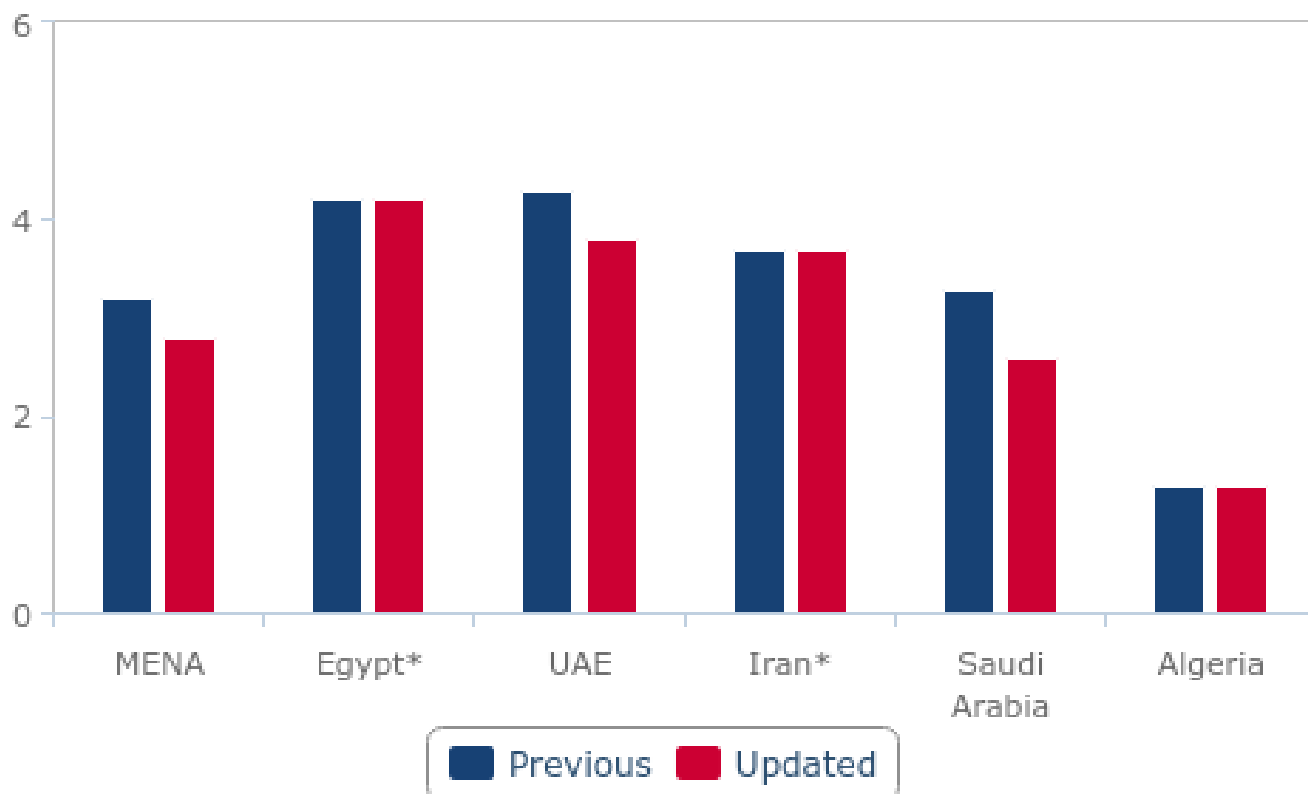
While the latest official figures show that growth was stronger than we had expected in Q3 2023 (and stronger than earlier reported in Q2 2023), [we think that the country's power crisis will drag into 2024](#). Lingering power problems and uncertainty surrounding the May 2024 national election will depress investment and activity in early 2024.

MENA: Weak Oil Production Will Drag On Saudi Growth

We revised our 2024 MENA growth forecast down from 3.2% to 2.8% after OPEC+ extended existing voluntary oil production cuts. Saudi Arabia's oil sector was already struggling, with a sharp fall in output causing the economy to contract by 4.2% in Q3 2023. While we still expect that economic conditions in the world's largest oil exporter will improve, we reduced our 2024 growth forecast from 3.3% to 2.6% (*see chart below*).

Saudi Revision Drags On Region

MENA - 2024 Real GDP Growth Forecast, %



*Fiscal year. Source: BMI

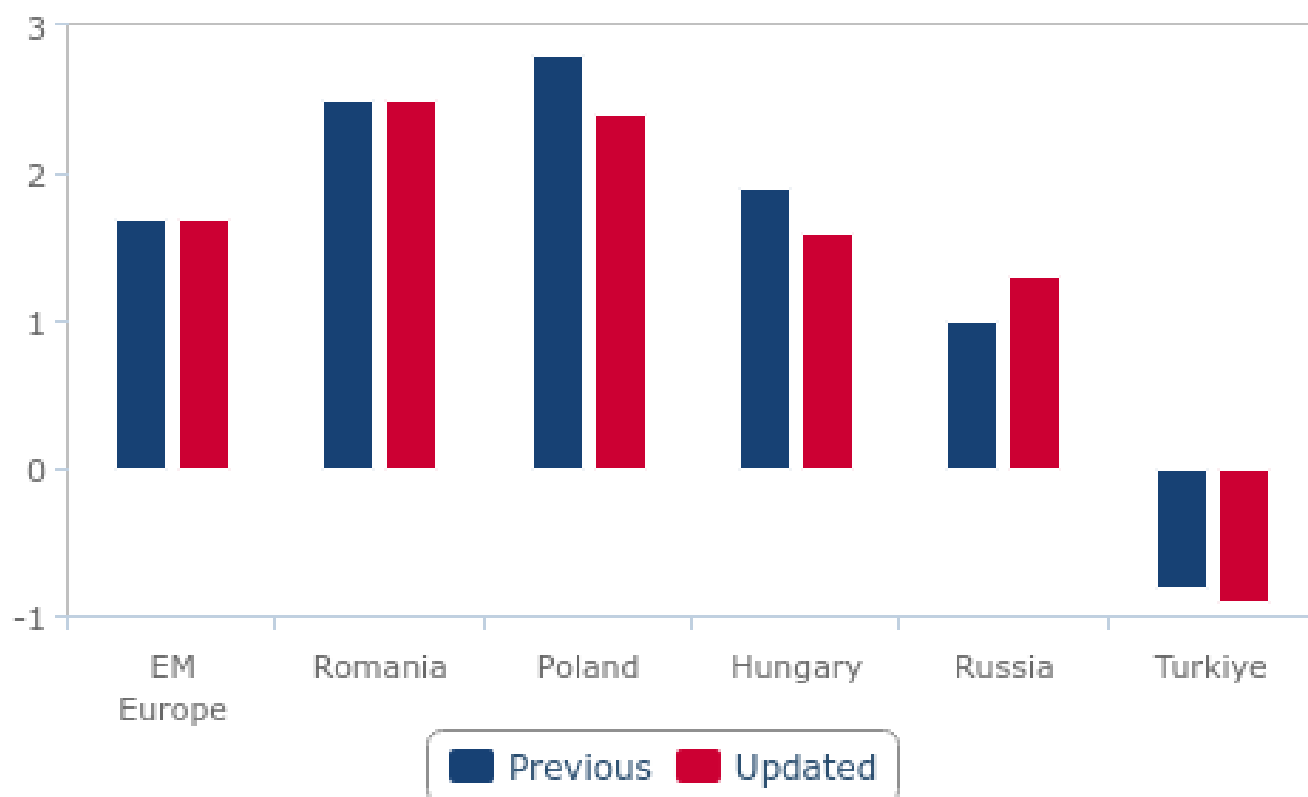
We also revised our forecast for the UAE (from 4.3% to 3.6%) for the same reason. Since the production cuts are voluntary, we have not made revisions elsewhere.

EM Europe: Mixed Revisions

We left our aggregate growth forecast for EM Europe unchanged at 1.7%, but this masks several revisions at the country level. The largest of these was to our 2024 forecast for Poland, which we cut from 2.8% to 2.4% (*see chart below*). Export orders have performed worse than we had expected in late 2023, and we think that external conditions will become even worse in 2024.

A Mixed Bag

EM Europe – 2024 Real GDP Growth Forecast, %



Source: BMI

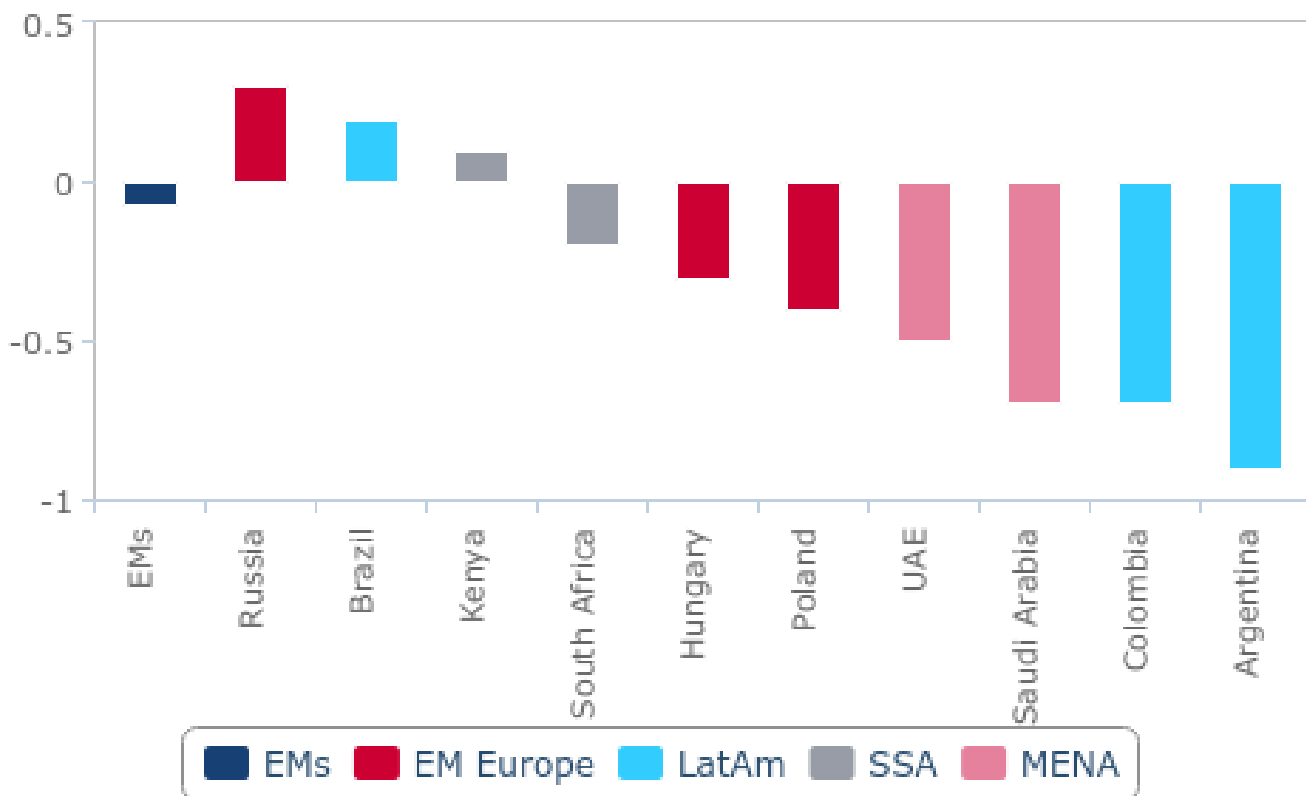
Our 2024 forecast for Hungary has also been revised down (1.9% to 1.6%) because we think that elevated inflation, tightening financial conditions and a tough external backdrop will hold back the recovery. We also lowered our 2024 forecast for Turkiye from a contraction of 0.8% to a fall of 0.9% because we think that tight credit conditions and slowing real wage worth will weigh on consumer spending. Conversely, we revised up our 2024 forecast for Russia from 1.0% to 1.3% following Q3 2023 data showing that increased public spending has made the Russian economy more resilient to external shocks than we had expected.

Latin America: Another Downward Revision

We revised our 2024 regional growth forecast for Latin America from 1.7% to 1.5%. The downward revision was driven by more pessimistic views on Colombia and Argentina, which were the two EMs where we made the largest downward forecast revisions (*see chart below*).

Downward Revisions In Argentina And Colombia

EMs - 2024 Forecast Revisions, pp



Source: BMI

Our forecast for Argentina has been revised from a contraction of 0.5% to a sharp contraction of 1.4% because we expect that the election of Javier Milei will result in aggressive fiscal tightening. While we doubt that Argentina's next president will be able to enact the 15pp of GDP worth of fiscal cuts that he has promised, we still expect an abrupt fiscal adjustment that will hit consumption. In Colombia, we revised our forecast from 1.8% to 1.1% due to the persistence of elevated interest rates. Both forecasts are much more bearish than the Bloomberg consensus. Elsewhere, the unexpected resilience of economic activity in Brazil led us to revise our forecast for Latin America's largest economy from 1.4% to 1.6%.

Emerging Markets - Real GDP Growth Forecasts, % y-o-y (2020-2027)

2020 2021 2022 2023 2024f 2025f 2026f 2027f

*Note: May include territories, special administrative regions, provinces and autonomous regions. * MENA aggregate excludes Libya, Syria and Yemen. **Fiscal years ending March 31 (2022 = 2022/23). ***Fiscal years ending June 31 (2023 = 2022/23). f = forecast. Source: BMI*

Emerging Markets Aggregate Growth	-1.3	7.0	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.3
Latin America	-6.4	7.2	3.8	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.7	2.5
Argentina	-9.9	10.7	5.0	-2.0	-1.4	0.6	2.0	2.2
Brazil	-3.3	4.8	3.0	3.0	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.9
Chile	-6.1	11.7	2.4	0.1	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.8
Colombia	-7.3	11.0	7.3	0.7	1.1	2.7	2.9	2.7
Mexico	-8.0	5.8	3.9	3.4	2.0	2.8	3.5	3.0
MENA*	-3.3	4.8	6.2	1.8	2.8	3.7	3.8	3.5
Saudi Arabia	-4.3	4.3	8.7	-0.7	2.6	4.1	4.0	3.7
UAE	-6.1	3.8	7.9	3.1	3.8	5.3	6.6	4.9
Iran**	3.3	4.7	3.9	4.3	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.9
Algeria	-5.1	3.4	3.3	2.9	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8
Egypt***	3.6	3.3	6.7	3.8	4.2	4.7	3.9	4.0
SSA	-1.7	4.6	3.6	2.8	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.2
South Africa	-6.2	4.8	1.9	0.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.0
Kenya	-0.3	8.4	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.0
Ethiopia	6.1	5.6	4.4	6.0	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.8
Nigeria	-1.8	3.6	3.3	2.4	2.9	3.8	3.2	4.2
Emerging Asia	0.3	7.5	3.9	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2
China (Mainland)	2.2	8.1	3.0	5.2	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.9
India**	-5.7	9.1	7.2	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5
Indonesia	-2.1	3.7	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9
Malaysia	-5.6	3.3	8.7	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.9
Philippines	-9.5	5.7	7.6	5.7	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.6
Thailand	-6.1	1.5	2.6	2.5	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0
Emerging Europe	-2.0	6.9	0.9	2.6	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.8
Russia	-2.7	5.6	-2.1	2.9	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.9
Turkiye	1.9	11.4	5.6	3.7	-0.9	2.2	3.6	3.4
Hungary	-4.5	7.2	4.6	-0.7	1.6	2.5	3.2	2.9
Romania	-3.7	5.7	4.6	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.3	3.4
Poland	-2.0	6.9	5.3	0.2	2.4	3.5	3.6	3.4

*Note: May include territories, special administrative regions, provinces and autonomous regions. * MENA aggregate excludes Libya, Syria and Yemen. **Fiscal years ending March 31 (2022 = 2022/23). ***Fiscal years ending June 31 (2023 = 2022/23). f = forecast. Source: BMI*

Note: *Our forecasts are updated frequently; as a result, the views and forecasts in this section may not match those in other sections of the report.*

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