



IMF estimates India's GDP growth rate at 6.1% in 2023 upgraded from 5.9% in the previous forecast.

India maintains its position as a fastest moving economy

According to the IMF's World Economic Outlook update: Global growth is projected to fall from an estimated 3.5 percent in 2022 to 3.0 percent in both 2023 and 2024. While the forecast for 2023 is modestly higher than predicted in the April 2023 World Economic Outlook (WEO), it remains weak by historical standards. The rise in central bank policy rates to fight inflation continues to weigh on economic activity. Global headline inflation is expected to fall from 8.7 percent in 2022 to 6.8 percent in 2023 and 5.2 percent in 2024. Underlying (core) inflation is projected to decline more gradually, and forecasts for inflation in 2024 have been revised upward.

The recent resolution of the US debt ceiling standoff and, earlier this year, strong action by authorities to contain turbulence in US and Swiss banking, reduced the immediate risks of financial sector turmoil. This moderated adverse risks to the outlook. However, the balance of risks to global growth remains tilted to the downside. Inflation could remain high and even rise if further shocks occur, including those from an intensification of the war in Ukraine and extreme weather-related events, triggering more restrictive monetary policy. Financial sector turbulence could resume as markets adjust to further policy tightening by central banks. China's recovery could slow, in part as a result of unresolved real estate problems, with negative cross-border spillovers. Sovereign debt distress could spread to a wider group of economies. On the upside, inflation could fall faster than expected, reducing the need for tight monetary policy, and domestic demand could again prove more resilient.

In most economies, the priority remains achieving sustained disinflation while ensuring financial stability. Therefore, central banks should remain focused on restoring price stability and strengthening financial supervision and risk monitoring. Should market strains materialize, countries should provide liquidity promptly while mitigating the possibility of moral hazard. They should also build fiscal buffers, with the composition of fiscal adjustment ensuring targeted support for the most vulnerable. Improvements to the supply side of the economy would facilitate fiscal consolidation and a smoother decline of inflation toward target levels.

dvanced Economies Inited States	2022 3.5 2.7	2023 3.0 1.5	2024
World Output Advanced Economies United States Euro Area	2.7		3.0
United States		1.5	
	2.4	1.0	1.4
Euro Area	2.1	1.8	1.0
	3.5	0.9	1.5
Germany	1.8	-0.3	1.3
France	2.5	0.8	1.3
Italy	3.7	1.1	0.9
Spain	5.5	2.5	2.0
Japan	1.0	1.4	1.0
United Kingdom	4.1	0.4	1.0
Canada	3.4	1.7	1.4
Other Advanced Economies	2.7	2.0	2.3
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	4.0	4.0	4.1
Emerging and Developing Asia	4.5	5.3	5.0
China	3.0	5.2	4.5
India	7.2	6.1	6.3
Emerging and Developing Europe	0.8	1.8	2.2
Russia	-2.1	1.5	1.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.9	1.9	2.2
Brazil	2.9	2.1	1.2
Mexico	3.0	2.6	1.5
Middle East and Central Asia	5.4	2.5	3.2
Saudi Arabia	8.7	1.9	2.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.9	3.5	4.1
Nigeria	3.3	3.2	3.0
South Africa	1.9	0.3	1.7
Memorandum			
Emerging Market and Middle-Income Economies	3.9	3.9	3.9
		4.5	5.2

Outlook for India

Growth in India is projected at 6.1 percent in 2023, a 0.2 percentage point upward revision compared with the April projection, reflecting momentum from stronger-than-expected growth in the fourth quarter of 2022 as a result of stronger domestic investment.

Please find appended the link to access the detailed document on the same.

https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2023/07/10/world-economic-outlook-update-july-2023

Please contact for any query related to this mail to Ms Manpreet Kaur, Research Associate at manpreet.kaur@phdcci.in, with a cc to Dr S P Sharma, Chief Economist DSG at spsharma@phdcci.in, PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industry.

Warm Regards,

Dr S P Sharma

Chief Economist | DSG

PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry

PHD House, 4/2 Siri Institutional Area

August Kranti Marg, New Delhi-110016, India

Tel: +91 49545454 Fax: +91 11 26855450

Email: spsharma@phdcci.in
Website: www.phdcci.in

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PHD House, 4/2 Siri Institutional Area, August Kranti Marg. New Delhi - 110 016 (India) • Tel.: +91-11-2686 3801-04, 49545454, 49545454 PE-mail: phdccliii phdccliii • Website: www.phdcclin, CIN: U74899DL1951GAP001947











