



PHD CHAMBER
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VOICE OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE

PHD RESEARCH BUREAU

PHD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Global Economic Monitor

Monthly update of developments in the global economy



January 2024

PHD RESEARCH BUREAU

Brief Summary

Major economies have recorded a decreasing trend in their GDP Growth Rates as per the latest data. The GDP Growth Rate of US increased in 3Q 2023 to 4.9% as compared to 2.1% in 2Q 2023. India's GDP Growth decreased to 1.7% in 3Q 2023 as compared to previous quarter. Japan's GDP Growth decreased in 3Q 2023 to -0.7 % as compared to 0.9 % in 2Q 2023. The GDP Growth Rate of Eurozone decreased in 3Q 2023 to -0.1 % as compared to 0.1% in 2Q 2023. The GDP Growth Rate of UK decreased in 3Q 2023 to -0.1% as compared to 0% in the previous quarter. China's Growth rate decreased to 1% in 4Q 2023 as compared to previous quarter. The GDP Growth of Germany decreased in 3Q 2023 to -0.1% as compared to 0.1% in previous quarter.

Economic health of manufacturing sector, as implied by manufacturing PMI, showed a decreasing trend in major economies in December 2023. Manufacturing PMI of Eurozone increased to 44.4 as compared to 44.2 in the previous month. On the contrary, Manufacturing PMI of United States, France, Spain, India and Japan decreased to 47.9, 42.1, 46.2, 54.9, and 47.9 as compared to 49.4, 42.9, 46.3, 56, and 48.3 respectively in the previous month.

Core inflation in most of the major economies recorded an increasing trend in December 2023 as compared to the previous month. The inflation in Italy, South Africa and Japan decreased 0.6%, 5.1% and 2.6% respectively as compared to previous month. The inflation in India, Germany, United Kingdom, China, and United States, increased to 5.7%, 3.7%, 4%, -0.3%, and 3.4% and as compared to previous month.

Key international indices exhibited an increasing trend - Germany's DAX, US DJIA, India's SENSEX and Japan's NIKKEI increased by 3.6%, 6.4%, 7.9%, and 0.4% respectively over the period of time from 29th November to 29th December 2023. China's SHSZ CSI 300 increased by 1.6% from 29th November to 29th December 2023.

Trade balance in major economies in the global ecosystem recorded an increasing trend. Trade deficit of India, USA, and UK decreased. Trade surplus of Russia decreased. China, Canada and Brazil witnessed a trade surplus.

Unemployment rate in all of the major economies showed a mixed trend - Italy's unemployment rate unexpectedly dropped to 7.5% in November 2023, from downwardly revised 7.7% in the prior month. The so-called adjusted experimental unemployment rate in the United Kingdom remained unchanged at 4.2% in the three months leading up to November 2023, in line with market expectations. The unemployment rate in the United States held at 3.7% in December 2023, unchanged from the previous month and slightly below the market consensus of 3.8%. Japan's unemployment rate stood at 2.5% in November 2023, unchanged from the previous month and matching market forecasts. Unemployment Rate in India decreased to 8.6 % in December from 9.1% in November of 2023.

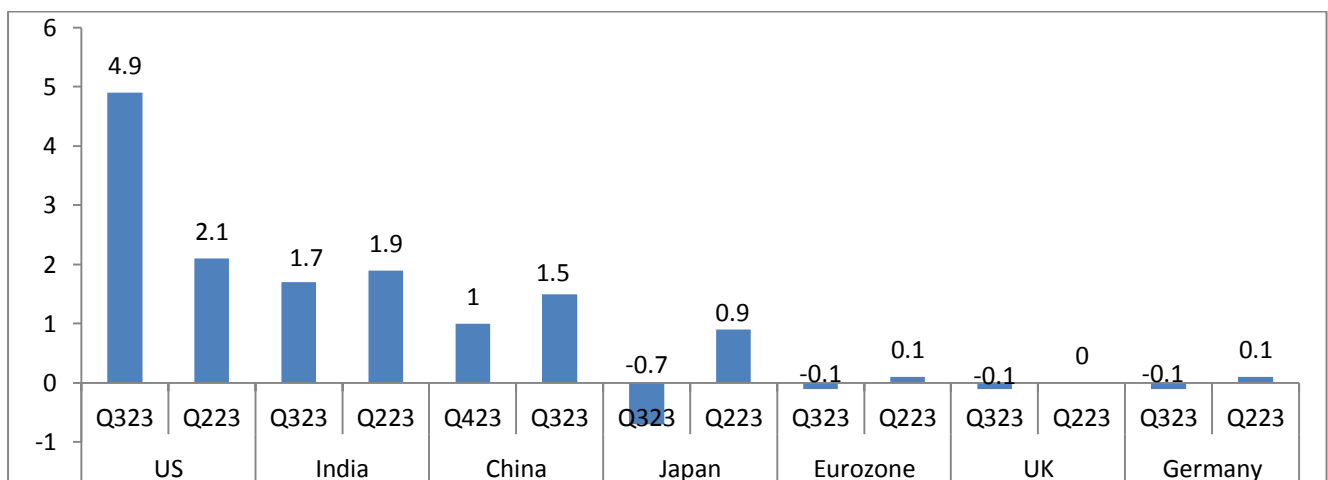
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1. GDP Growth Rate

Major economies have recorded a decreasing trend in their GDP Growth Rates as per the latest data. The GDP Growth Rate of US increased in 3Q 2023 to 4.9% as compared to 2.1% in 2Q 2023. India's GDP Growth decreased to 1.7% in 3Q 2023 as compared to previous quarter. Japan's GDP Growth decreased in 3Q 2023 to -0.7 % as compared to 0.9 % in 2Q 2023. The GDP Growth Rate of Eurozone decreased in 3Q 2023 to -0.1 % as compared to 0.1% in 2Q 2023. The GDP Growth Rate of UK decreased in 3Q 2023 to -0.1% as compared to 0% in the previous quarter. China's Growth rate decreased to 1% in 4Q 2023 as compared to previous quarter. The GDP Growth of Germany decreased in 3Q 2023 to -0.1% as compared to 0.1% in previous quarter.

GDP Growth Rates



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI, compiled from Trading Economics; Note: Quarter over Quarter growth rates.

2. Industry

Economic health of manufacturing sector, as implied by manufacturing PMI, showed a decreasing trend in major economies in December 2023. Manufacturing PMI of Eurozone increased to 44.4 as compared to 44.2 in the previous month. On the contrary, Manufacturing PMI of United States, France, Spain, India and Japan decreased to 47.9, 42.1, 46.2, 54.9, and 47.9 as compared to 49.4, 42.9, 46.3, 56, and 48.3 respectively in the previous month.

Manufacturing PMI

Country	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug -23	Sep -23	Oct -23	Nov -23	Dec -23	Change*
United States	49.2	48.5	48.4	46.3	49	47.9	49.8	50.0	49.4	47.9	↓
Eurozone	47.3	45.8	44.8	43.4	42.7	43.5	43.4	43.1	44.2	44.4	↑
France	47.3	45.6	45.7	46	45.1	46	44.2	42.8	42.9	42.1	↓
Spain	51.3	49	48.4	48	47.8	46.5	47.7	45.1	46.3	46.2	↓
Japan	49.2	50.8	50.6	49.8	49.6	49.6	48.5	48.7	48.3	47.9	↓
India	56.4	57.2	58.7	57.8	57.7	58.6	57.5	55.5	56	54.9	↓

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI, compiled from various sources (*change in the latest month data as compared to the previous month).

3. Inflation

Core inflation in most of the major economies recorded an increasing trend in December 2023 as compared to the previous month. The inflation in Italy, South Africa and Japan decreased 0.6%, 5.1% and 2.6% respectively as compared to previous month. The inflation in India, Germany, United Kingdom, China, and United States, increased to 5.7%, 3.7%, 4%, -0.3%, and 3.4% and as compared to previous month.

Inflation Rates

Country	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug- 23	Sep -23	Oct -23	Nov -23	Dec-23	Change over previous month
United States	4.9	4	3	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.4	↑
United Kingdom	8.7	8.7	7.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	4.6	3.9	4	↑
Germany	7.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	4.5	3.8	3.2	3.7	↑
Italy	8.2	7.6	6	5.9	5.4	5.3	1.7	0.7	0.6	↓
Japan	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3	3.3	2.8	2.6	↓
China	0.1	0.2	0	-0.3	0.1	0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	↑
India	4.7	4.2	4.8	7.44	6.8	5	4.8	5.5	5.7	↑
South Africa	6.8	6.3	5.4	4.7	4.8	5.4	5.9	5.5	5.1	↓

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI, compiled from various sources (*change in the latest month data as compared to the previous month).

4. Markets

Key international indices exhibited an increasing trend - Germany's DAX, US DJIA, India's SENSEX and Japan's NIKKEI increased by 3.6%, 6.4%, 7.9%, and 0.4% respectively over the period of time from 29th November to 29th December 2023. China's SHSZ CSI 300 increased by 1.6% from 29th November to 29th December 2023.

Global Indices

Index	Index	Index	Monthly Change
	(as on 29th November 2023)	(as on 29th December 2023)	(in%)
DAX ¹	16,166	16,751	3.6%
DJIA ²	35,430	37,689	6.4%
NIKKEI ³	33,321	33,464	0.4%
SENSEX ⁴	66,901	72,240	7.9%
SHSZ CSI 300 ⁵	3,431	3,488	1.6%

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI, compiled from various sources. Note: ¹ Deutscher Aktien Index (Germany), ² Dow Jones Industrial Average(US), ³ NIKKEI (Japan), ⁴ BSE SENSEX (India), Shanghai Shenzhen CSI 300 (CSI300)(China); * data pertains to 29th December 2023

5. Trade

Trade balance in major economies in the global ecosystem recorded an increasing trend. Trade deficit of India, USA, and UK decreased. Trade surplus of Russia decreased. China, Canada and Brazil witnessed a trade surplus.

The US trade gap narrowed to \$63.2 billion in November 2023 from \$64.5 billion in October and below forecasts of a \$65 billion gap.	China's trade surplus increased to USD 75.34 billion in December 2023 from USD 70.65 billion in the same period the previous year, surpassing market forecasts of USD 74.75 billion.	Canada recorded a trade surplus of CAD 1.6 billion in November of 2023, narrowing considerably from the CAD 3.2 billion surplus in the previous month and under market expectations of CAD 2 billion.
The UK's trade deficit narrowed sharply to £1.408 billion in November 2023 from a revised £3.198 billion in the previous month as imports fell by 2.3%, and exports edged up by 0.1%.	Brazil recorded a trade surplus of \$9.36 billion in December 2023, marking a 106.5% increase compared to the same month the previous year, well above the expected \$7.8 billion.	India's merchandise trade deficit narrowed to USD 19.8 billion in December 2023, down from USD 23.2 billion in the corresponding month of the previous year, falling below the market's anticipated gap of USD 21 billion.
Russia's trade surplus shrank to USD 8.7 billion in November 2023 from USD 18.8 billion in the corresponding month of the previous year, marking the lowest reading since July, as exports fell faster than imports.		

Green color indicates that trade deficit has narrowed or trade surplus has increased sequentially

Red color indicates that trade deficit has widened or trade surplus has reduced sequentially

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from various sources

6. Unemployment

Unemployment rate in all of the major economies showed a mixed trend - Italy's unemployment rate unexpectedly dropped to 7.5% in November 2023, from downwardly revised 7.7% in the prior month. The so-called adjusted experimental unemployment rate in the **United Kingdom** remained unchanged at 4.2% in the three months leading up to November 2023, in line with market expectations. The unemployment rate in the **United States** held at 3.7% in December 2023, unchanged from the previous month and slightly below the market consensus of 3.8%. **Japan's** unemployment rate stood at 2.5% in November 2023, unchanged from the previous month and matching market forecasts. Unemployment Rate in **India** decreased to 8.6% in December from 9.1% in November of 2023.

7. Policy Developments

The **Federal Reserve** kept the fed funds rate steady at 5.25%-5.5% for a third consecutive meeting in December 2023, in line with expectations but indicated 75bps cuts in 2024.

The **Bank of England** voted by a majority of 6-3 to uphold its benchmark interest rate at a 15-year high of 5.25% for the third consecutive time during its December meeting, aligning with policymakers' efforts to combat inflation, even in the face of indications pointing to a deteriorating economic landscape.

The **Bank of Russia** raised its key interest rate by 100bps to 16% in December, in line with market expectations, and signaled that monetary policy will remain elevated for a prolonged period to counter increasing inflationary pressures.

The **Bank of Japan (BoJ)** kept its key short-term interest rate unchanged at -0.1% and that of 10-year bond yields at around 0% during its January meeting by unanimous vote, as expected.

The **South African Reserve Bank** decided unanimously to leave its key repo rate steady at 8.25% on November 23rd, 2023, in line with expectations.

The **Bank of Canada** held its target for the overnight rate at 5% for a third consecutive meeting in December 2023, in line with market expectations, leaving borrowing costs at a 22-year high.

The **Reserve Bank of India** held its benchmark policy repo at 6.5% for the fifth consecutive meeting in December 2023 to ensure inflation stays within the central bank's 2-6% target range while supporting growth.

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from various sources

Special Feature

1. Global Economic Prospects Report of the World Bank, January 2024

According to the **Global Economic Prospects Report of the World Bank, January 2024**, global growth is anticipated to decline to 2.4% in 2024, the third year in a row. Global GDP is expected to weaken further this year, owing to the lingering impacts of tight monetary policy, tight financial conditions, and weak global trade and investment. An escalation of the recent Middle East conflict and associated commodity market disruptions, financial stress due to elevated debt and high borrowing costs, persistent inflation, weaker-than-expected activity in China, trade fragmentation, and climate-related disasters are the downside risks to the growth outlook. Commodity-exporting emerging markets and developing economies will face challenges due to pro-cyclical fiscal policies and volatility.

Outlook for India

India is expected to maintain the fastest growth rate among the World's top economies, with an expected GDP growth rate of 6.3% in 2023, a forecasted growth of 6.4% in 2024, and 6.5% in 2025, driving the expansion of the South Asia Region. India's sustained resilience results from increased public investment, solid services sector development, strong domestic demand, rising public infrastructure spending, and good private-sector credit growth, all supported by healthy corporate balance sheets. Throughout most of 2023, headline consumer price inflation stayed within the monetary authorities' target zone of 2-6%, with policy rates being steady since February 2023, which is contributing to India's robust growth trajectory.

TABLE 1 Real GDP (% change from previous year)

World	6.2	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.7
Advanced economies	5.5	2.5	1.5	1.2	1.6
United States	5.8	1.9	2.5	1.6	1.7
Euro area	5.9	3.4	0.4	0.7	1.6
Japan	2.6	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.8
Emerging market and developing economies	7.0	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.0
East Asia and Pacific	7.5	3.4	5.1	4.5	4.4
China	8.4	3.0	5.2	4.5	4.3
Indonesia	3.7	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.9
Thailand	1.5	2.6	2.5	3.2	3.1
Europe and Central Asia	7.1	1.2	2.7	2.4	2.7
Russian Federation	5.6	-2.1	2.6	1.3	0.9
Türkiye	11.4	5.5	4.2	3.1	3.9
Poland	6.9	5.1	0.5	2.6	3.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.2	3.9	2.2	2.3	2.5
Brazil	5.0	2.9	3.1	1.5	2.2
Mexico	5.8	3.9	3.6	2.6	2.1
Argentina	10.7	5.0	-2.5	2.7	3.2
Middle East and North Africa	3.8	5.8	1.9	3.5	3.5
Saudi Arabia	3.9	8.7	-0.5	4.1	4.2
Iran, Islamic Rep. ²	4.7	3.8	4.2	3.7	3.2
Egypt, Arab Rep. ²	3.3	6.6	3.8	3.5	3.9
South Asia	8.3	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.9
India ²	9.1	7.2	6.3	6.4	6.5
Bangladesh ²	6.9	7.1	6.0	5.6	5.8
Pakistan ²	5.8	6.2	-0.2	1.7	2.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.4	3.7	2.9	3.8	4.1
Nigeria	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.7
South Africa	4.7	1.9	0.7	1.3	1.5
Angola	1.2	3.0	0.5	2.8	3.1
Memorandum items:					
Real GDP¹					
High-income countries	5.5	2.8	1.5	1.3	1.8
Middle-income countries	7.2	3.4	4.3	4.0	4.0
Low-income countries	4.2	4.8	3.5	5.5	5.6
EMDEs excluding China	6.0	4.2	3.2	3.5	3.8
Commodity-exporting EMDEs	5.2	3.2	2.5	2.9	3.1
Commodity-importing EMDEs	7.9	3.9	4.8	4.4	4.4
Commodity-importing EMDEs excluding China	7.2	5.3	4.2	4.2	4.5
EM7	7.8	3.3	4.9	4.1	4.1
World (PPP weights) ³	6.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.1
World trade volume ⁴	11.1	5.6	0.2	2.3	3.1
Commodity prices ⁵					
WBG commodity price index	100.9	142.5	108.4	104.9	102.2
Energy index	95.4	152.6	107.5	103.4	100.0
Oil (US\$ per barrel)	70.4	99.8	83.1	81.0	78.0
Non-energy index	112.1	122.1	110.2	107.7	106.6

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from World Bank

EM7 = Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, the Russian Federation, and Türkiye. WBG = World Bank Group. World Bank forecasts are frequently updated based on new information. Consequently, projections presented here may differ from those contained in other World Bank documents, even if basic assessments of countries' prospects do not differ at any given date. For the definition of EMDs, developing countries, commodity exporters, and commodity importers, please refer to table 1.2. The World Bank is currently not publishing economic output, income, or growth data for Turkmenistan and República Bolivariana de Venezuela owing to lack of reliable data of adequate quality. Turkmenistan and República Bolivariana de Venezuela are excluded from cross-country macroeconomic aggregates.

1. Headline aggregate growth rates are calculated using GDP weights at average 2010-19 prices and market exchange rates.
2. GDP growth rates are on a fiscal year basis. Aggregates that include these countries are calculated using data compiled on a calendar year basis. For India and the Islamic Republic of Iran, the column for 2022 refers to FY2022/23. For Bangladesh, the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Pakistan, the column for 2022 refers to FY2021/22. Pakistan's growth rates are based on GDP at factor cost.
3. World growth rates are calculated using average 2010-19 purchasing power parity (PPP) weights, which attribute a greater share of global GDP to emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs) than market exchange rates.
4. World trade volume of goods and nonfactor services.
5. Indexes are expressed in nominal U.S. dollars (2010 = 100). Oil refers to the Brent crude oil benchmark. The "Level differences from June 2023 projections" (last three columns) are based on an updated non-energy index, which differs slightly from what was reported in the June 2023 edition. For weights and composition of indexes, see <https://worldbank.org/commodities>.

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

<https://openknowledge.Worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/7a21a380-5c54-4a8d-9c54-22180abb1adb/content>

2. The Global Risk Report 2024, World Economic Forum

The Global Risk Report 2024, released by the **World Economic Forum**, analyzes global risks through three-time frames to support decision-makers in balancing current crises and longer-term priorities.

According to the Report, the World is undergoing multiple long-term structural transformations: the rise of AI, climate change, a shift in the geopolitical distribution of power, and demographic transitions. These structural forces are global, pervasive, and charged with momentum. Against this backdrop, known and newly emerging risks need preparation and mitigation.

Environmental risks persist as dominant factors across all time frames. Societal polarization is a top-three concern in both current and two-year outlooks, ranking ninth in the longer term. It is closely linked with the Economic downturn as the most influential risk in the global network. The cost-of-living crisis is a major worry for 2024. Inflation and Economic downturn are noteworthy new additions to the top 10 risks over the next two years. Interstate armed conflict enters the top risk rankings for the two-year horizon, posing threats to global stability. The potential divide between power poles and the Global North-South disparity may hinder international governance and divert major powers' focus from urgent global risks. Despite challenges, there are opportunities for impactful actions at local or international levels to mitigate the impact of these global risks.

Outlook for India

As per the report, the identified risks in India encompass infectious diseases, wealth and income inequality, labor shortages, and more.

The report concludes that localized strategies, leveraging investment and regulation, are critical for reducing the impact of global risks, and both the public and private sectors can play a key role in extending benefits to all. Through prioritizing the future and focusing on breakthrough research and development, the efforts of single entities can make the World a safer place. The actions of individual citizens, companies, and countries – while perhaps insignificant on their own – can move the needle on global risk reduction if they reach a critical mass. Finally, cross-border coordination remains the only viable pathway for the most critical risks to human security and prosperity.

To read the complete note, please click the link below:

https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_The_Global_Risks_Report_2024.pdf

3. World Economic Situation and Prospects 2024, United Nations

According to the **World Economic Situation and Prospects 2024, United Nations**, the World economy proved more resilient than expected in 2023 amid significant monetary tightening and lingering policy uncertainties Worldwide, even as multiple shocks arising from conflict and climate change wrought havoc on the lives and livelihoods of millions, further jeopardizing progress towards sustainable development.

Several large developed economies showed remarkable resilience, with robust labor markets supporting consumer spending despite sharp monetary tightening. At the same time, inflation gradually declined in most regions on the back of lower energy and food prices, allowing central banks to slow or pause interest rate hikes.

Gross domestic product in South Asia grew by an estimated 5.3% in 2023 and is projected to increase by 5.2% in 2024, driven by a robust expansion in India, which remains the fastest-growing large economy in the World. Growth in India is projected to reach 6.2% in 2024, slightly lower than the 6.3% estimate for 2023, amid robust domestic demand and strong growth in the manufacturing and services sectors.

Table 2 Growth of World output and Gross domestic product, 2022 to 2025 (in %)

Annual percentage change					Change from World Economic Situation and Prospects as of mid-2023	
	2022	2023 ^a	2024 ^b	2025 ^b	2023	2024
World	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.7	0.4	-0.1
Developed economies	2.6	1.6	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.1
United States of America	1.9	2.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	0.4
Japan	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.2
European Union	3.4	0.5	1.2	1.6	-0.4	-0.3
Euro area	3.4	0.6	1.1	1.5	-0.3	-0.3
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.3	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.6	-0.7
Other developed countries	3.1	1.4	1.4	1.9	0.1	0.0
Economies in transition	-1.7	3.3	2.3	2.4	2.7	0.1
South-Eastern Europe	3.2	2.2	2.9	3.1	0.2	-0.1
Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia	-1.9	3.3	2.3	2.4	2.7	0.1
Russian Federation	-2.1	2.7	1.3	1.5	3.3	-0.1
Developing economies	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	0.0	-0.2
Africa^c	3.5	3.3	3.5	4.2	-0.1	-0.1
North Africa ^c	2.9	3.4	3.2	4.2	-0.1	-0.3
East Africa	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.9	0.0	0.6
Central Africa	3.0	2.5	3.1	3.7	-1.0	-0.5
West Africa	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.1	-0.2	-0.1
Southern Africa	2.8	1.6	2.3	3.0	-0.3	0.0
East and South Asia^d	3.7	5.0	4.7	4.7	0.3	0.1
East Asia	3.2	4.9	4.6	4.5	0.2	0.3
China	3.0	5.3	4.7	4.5	0.0	0.2
South Asia ^{d,e}	6.3	5.3	5.2	5.7	0.6	-0.6
India ^e	7.7	6.3	6.2	6.6	0.5	-0.5
Western Asia ^f	6.5	1.7	2.9	3.7	-1.4	-0.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.8	2.2	1.6	2.3	0.8	-0.8
South America	3.9	1.4	1.0	2.3	0.4	-1.2
Brazil	2.9	3.1	1.6	2.3	2.1	-0.5
Mexico and Central America	3.4	3.5	2.6	2.3	1.5	0.0
Caribbean ^g	4.7	3.3	2.4	2.7	0.2	-0.5
Least developed countries^h	3.4	4.4	5.0	5.5	0.0	-0.4
Small island developing States	4.5	2.3	3.1	3.2	-0.2	-0.6
Landlocked developing countries^d	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.8	0.3	0.5
Memorandum items						
World trade ⁱ	5.7	0.6	2.4	3.2	-1.7	-1.2
World output growth with purchasing power parity (PPP) weights ^j	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.2	0.3	-0.1

Source: UN DESA, based on estimates and forecasts produced with the World Economic Forecasting Model.

Notes: ^a estimate; ^b forecast; ^c excludes Libya for the whole period and Sudan for the period 2023-2025; ^d excludes Afghanistan for the period 2023-2025; ^e growth rates are on a calendar-year basis; ^f excludes the State of Palestine for the period 2023-2025; ^g excludes Guyana for the whole period as the rapid expansion of oil production distorts GDP growth; ^h excludes Afghanistan and Sudan for the period 2023-2025; ⁱ includes goods and services; ^j based on a 2015 benchmark. Estimates and forecasts are based on data and information available up to 1 December 2023.

Outlook for India

India registered strong investment performance in 2023, driven by government infrastructure projects and multinational investments. In the third quarter of 2023, the manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index – a leading indicator of economic activity – was in contraction territory in all of the World's largest economies except India.

In South Asia, GDP expanded by an estimated 5.3% in 2023 and is projected to grow by 5.2% in 2024, driven by a strong expansion in India, which remains the fastest-growing large economy. India is benefiting from growing interest from multinationals, which see the country as a key alternative manufacturing base in the context of developed economies' supply chain diversification strategies.

The Reserve Bank of India has been cautious about opening the country's financial markets and has been implementing appropriate risk management systems. Economic growth in India is projected to remain strong at 6.2% in 2024, following an estimated expansion of 6.3% in 2023, mainly supported by resilient private consumption and strong public investment. While manufacturing and services sectors will continue to support the economy, erratic rainfall patterns will likely dampen agricultural output.

Headline Inflation is expected to decelerate from 5.7% in 2023 to 4.5% in 2024, staying within the 2% to 6% medium-term inflation target range set by the Central Bank.

To read the complete note, please click the link below:

<https://desapublications.un.org/publications/World-economic-situation-and-prospects-2024>

Conclusions

According to the World Bank's Global Economic Prospects Report, global growth is expected to fall to 2.4% in 2024. India is predicted to continue to develop at the fastest rate among the World's top economies, with GDP growth rates of 6.3% in 2023, 6.4% in 2024, and 6.5% in 2025, propelling the South Asia Region's expansion. The World Economic Forum's Global Risk Report 2024 examines global risks over three time periods to assist decision-makers in balancing current problems with long-term goals. According to this study, India's recognized hazards include infectious illnesses, wealth and economic inequalities, labor shortages, and more. According to the United Nations' World Economic Situation and Prospects 2024, the global economy proved more resilient than expected in 2023, despite significant monetary tightening and lingering policy uncertainties, even as multiple shocks from conflict and climate change wreaked havoc on millions' lives and livelihoods, jeopardising progress towards sustainable development. In 2023, India had robust investment growth, fueled by government infrastructure initiatives and global companies.

NEWSLETTER TEAM

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PHD Research Bureau

PHD Research Bureau; the research arm of the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry was constituted in 2010 with the objective to review the economic situation and policy developments at sub-national, national and international levels and comment on them in order to update the members from time to time, to present suitable memoranda to the government as and when required, to prepare State Profiles and to conduct thematic research studies on various socio-economic and business developments.

The Research Bureau has been instrumental in forecasting various lead economic indicators national and sub-national. Many of its research reports have been widely covered by media and leading newspapers. The Research Bureau has undertaken various policy studies for Government of India and State Governments.

Research Activities	Comments on Economic Developments	Newsletters	Consultancy
Research Studies	• Macro Economy	Economic Affairs Newsletter(EAC)	Trade & Inv. Facilitation Services (TIFS)
State Profiles	• States Development	Global Economic Monitor (GEM)	
Impact Assessments	• Infrastructure	Trade & Inv. Facilitation Services (TIFS)newsletter	
Thematic Research Reports	• Foreign exchange market	State Development Monitor (SDM)	
Releases on Economic Developments	• International Trade		
	• Global Economy		

Studies Undertaken by PHD Research Bureau

A: Thematic research reports

1. Comparative study on power situation in Northern and Central states of India (September 2011)
2. Economic Analysis of State (October 2011)
3. Growth Prospects of the Indian Economy, Vision 2021 (December 2011)
4. Budget 2012-13: Move Towards Consolidation (March 2012)
5. Emerging Trends in Exchange Rate Volatility (April 2012)
6. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2010-11 (May 2012)
7. Global Economic Challenges: Implications for India (May 2012)
8. India Agronomics: An Agriculture Economy Update (August 2012)
9. Reforms to Push Growth on High Road (September 2012)
10. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2011-12: Beating Slowdown (March 2013)
11. Budget 2013-14: Moving on reforms (March 2013)
12. India- Africa Promise Diverse Opportunities (November 2013)
13. India- Africa Promise Diverse Opportunities: Suggestions Report (November 2013)
14. Annual survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry-2012-13 (December 2013)
15. Imperatives for Double Digit Growth (December 2013)
16. Women Safety in Delhi: Issues and Challenges to Employment (March 2014)
17. Emerging Contours in the MSME sector of Uttarakhand (April 2014)
18. Roadmap for New Government (May 2014)
19. Youth Economic (May 2014)
20. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2014-15 (July 2014)
21. Budget 2014-15: Promise of Progress (July 2014)
22. Agronomics 2014: Impact on economic growth and inflation (August 2014)
23. 100 Days of new Government (September 2014)
24. Make in India: Bolstering Manufacturing Sector (October 2014)
25. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2013-14 (November 2014)
26. Participated in a survey to audit SEZs in India with CAG Office of India (November 2014)
27. Role of MSMEs in Make in India with reference to Ease of Doing Business in Ghaziabad (Nov 2014)
28. Exploring Prospects for Make in India and Made in India: A Study (January 2015)
29. SEZs in India: Criss-Cross Concerns (February 2015)
30. Socio-Economic Impact of Check Dams in Sikar District of Rajasthan (February 2015)
31. India - USA Economic Relations (February 2015)
32. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2015-16 (February 2015)
33. Budget Analysis (2015-16)
34. Druzhba-Dosti: India's Trade Opportunities with Russia (April 2015)
35. Impact of Labour Reforms on Industry in Rajasthan: A survey study (July 2015)
36. Progress of Make in India (September 2015)
37. Grown Diamonds, A Sunrise Industry in India: Prospects for Economic Growth (November 2015)
38. Annual survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry 2014-15 (December 2015)
39. India's Foreign Trade Policy Environment Past, Present and Future (December 2015)
40. Revisiting the emerging economic powers as drivers in promoting global economic growth (February 2016)
41. Bolstering MSMEs for Make in India with special focus on CSR (March 2016)
42. BREXIT impact on Indian Economy (July 2016)
43. India's Exports Outlook (August 2016)
44. Ease of Doing Business : Suggestive Measures for States (October 2016)
45. Transforming India through Make in India, Skill India and Digital India (November 2016)
46. Impact of Demonetization on Economy, Businesses and People (January 2017)
47. Economy on the eve of Budget 2017-18 (January 2017)
48. Union Budget 2017-18: A budget for all-inclusive development (January 2017)
49. Annual Survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry 2015-16 (February 2017)
50. Worklife Balance and Health Concerns of Women: A Survey (March 2017)
51. Special Economic Zones: Performance, Problems and Opportunities (April 2017)
52. Feasibility Study (socio-Economic Survey) of Ambala and Rohtak Districts in Haryana (March 2017)

Impact of Monetary Tightening on Inflation

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|---|--|
| 53. Goods and Services (GST): So far (July 2017) | 76. Prospects for Exports from India: Five |
| 54. Reshaping India-Africa Trade: Dynamics and | Pronged Strategy to Achieve USD700 Billion |
| Export Potentiality of Indian Products in | Merchandise Exports by 2025 (March 2019) |
| Africa (July 2017) | 77. India Towards Shared Prosperity: Economic |
| 55. Industry Perspective on Bitcoins (July 2017) | Agenda for the Next five Years (March |
| 56. Senior Housing: A sunrise sector in India | 2019) |
| (August 2017) | 78. Job Creation: A Pan India Survey of |
| 57. Current state of the economy (October | Households (March 2019) |
| 2017) | 79. India Inc. Speaks Live: Wish List for the Next |
| 58. Equitable finance to fulfill funding | Five Years (May 2019) |
| requirements of Indian Economy (October | 80. Suggestive Roadmap for Revitalizing |
| 2017) | Economic Growth (June 2019) |
| 59. The Wall of Protectionism: : Rise and Rise of | 81. Indian Economy on the Eve of Union Budget |
| Protectionist Policies in the Global Arena, | 2019-20 (July 2019) |
| (November 2017) | 82. Union Budget 2019-20: Road to US\$ 5 |
| 60. India-Israel Relations: Building Bridges of | trillion economy (July 2019) |
| Dynamic Trade(October 2017) | 83. Ease of Doing Business for MSMEs |
| 61. Role of Trade Infrastructure for Export | (September 2019) |
| Scheme (TIES) in Improving Export | 84. Report Emerging contours in the defence |
| Competitiveness (November 2017) | and homeland security |
| 62. India - China Trade Relationship: The Trade | 85. Framework of University-Industry Linkages |
| Giants of Past, Present and Future (January | in Research DSIR |
| 2018) | 86. India's Trade and Investment opportunities |
| 63. Analysis of Trade Pattern between India | with ASEAN Economies (November 2019) |
| and ASEAN(January 2018) | 87. Indian Economy on the Eve of Union Budget |
| 64. Union Budget 2018-19 – (February 2018) | 2020-21 (February 2020) |
| 65. Ease of Doing Work for Women: A survey of | 88. Union Budget 2020-21: Aspirational, Caring |
| Delhi NCR (February 2018) | and Developmental Budget (February 2020) |
| 66. Restraining Wilful Defaults: Need of the | 89. Macroeconomic Indicators and Pandemic |
| hour for Indian Banking System (March | COVID-19 Stimulus provided by Select |
| 2018) | Economies (April 2020) |
| 67. Impact of GST on Business, Industry and | 90. Analysis on Relief Measures -Salaries wages |
| Exporters (April 2018) | by pandemic COVID-19 impacted countries |
| 68. India – Sri Lanka Bilateral Relations: | (April 2020) |
| Reinforcing trade and investment prospects | 91. Report on impact of Pandemic COVID-19 by |
| (May 2018) | PHDCCI (April 2020) |
| 69. Growth Prospects of the Indian Economy: | 92. Tax relief measures provided by Pandemic |
| Road to US \$5 Trillion Economy(May 2018) | COVID-19 impacted Countries (April 2020) |
| 70. India's Free Trade Agreements Dynamics | 93. Impact of Pandemic COVID-19 : PHD |
| and Diagnostics of Trade Prospects(May | Chamber's detailed representation on short |
| 2018) | term and long term measures submitted to |
| 71. India – UK Trade Relations and Societal | the Government (April 2020) |
| Links: Way Forward (June 2018) | 94. Mitigating the Impact of Pandemic COVID- |
| 72. Rural Economy: Road to US \$5 Trillion | 19 on Trade & Industry: PHDCCI |
| Economy(September 2018) | Representations to Government of India |
| 73. Indian Economy on the Eve of Union Budget | and State Governments (April 2020) |
| 2019-20 (Interim): Steady...strong...fastest | 95. Compendium of various relief measures |
| moving economy (January 2019) | provided by the States to mitigate the |
| 74. Interim Budget 2019-2020: A Dynamic, | impact of pandemic COVID-19 (April 2020) |
| Inclusive & Pragmatic Budget (February | 96. Calibrated Approach to Exit from Lockdown |
| 2019) | (April 2020) |
| 75. Women Entrepreneurship: Transforming | 97. Compendium on Relief Measures provided |
| from Domestic Households to Financial | by the Govt. under Direct & Indirect Taxes to |
| Independence (March 2019) | mitigate the impact of pandemic COVID |
| | (April 2020) |

Impact of Monetary Tightening on Inflation

98. Relief Measures provided by Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce & others (April 2020)
99. Relief measures provided by various countries to mitigate the daunting impact of pandemic COVID-19 on economy, trade and industry
100. Analysis of COVID at International and Sub-national Level- Speed of Spread, Mortality and Recovery.
101. Supplement of Recent Notifications by the Central Government, State Governments and Tax Authorities to Mitigate the Impact of Pandemic COVID-19
102. PHDCCI COVID-19 Updates
103. PHDCCI Quick Survey on Post Lockdown Business Scenario May 29th 2020
104. Impact of GST on Economy and Businesses (Aug 2020)
105. India's Imports from China: Strategy for Domestic Capacity Building (Sept 2020)
106. PHDCCI Economic and Business Momentum (EBM) Index (October 2020)
107. The Future of Expanding India-USA Bilateral Relations: Strengthening bilateral ties through FTA (November 2020)
108. New Year Economics – Growth Story Continues (January 2021)
109. PHDCCI Economy GPS Index (January 2021)
110. PHD Chamber Analysis on the Union Budget 2021-22 (February 2021)
111. Analysis of State Budgets FY2021-2022 (April 2021)
112. Impact of Coronavirus 2.0 on Economy and Businesses (May 2021)
113. Achieving a higher export growth trajectory 75 potential products and 75 focused markets (September 2021)
114. PHDCCI Analysis of Union Budget 2022-23 (February 2022)
115. Economy to resume normal growth curve in 2022-23 (April 2022)
116. Ease of Doing Business for MSMEs in India: Percolation EODB Reforms at the Factory Level (May 2022)
117. Prospects and Potential for Enhancing Exports and Reducing Imports of India (May 2022)
118. Pre and Post COVID Economic Dynamics of Leading Economies (June 2022)
119. PHDCCI Inflation Trends (June 2022)
120. India is an attractive destination for Green Hydrogen (August 2022)
121. Impact of Monetary Tightening on Inflation (November 2022)
122. India's Export Outlook (December 2022)
123. Mapping of 75 products among the States (December 2022)
124. India: A Growth Leader in G20 Nations (December 2022)
125. PHDCCI-India's Exports Outlook (IEO)-A Survey of Exporters' order books (January 2023)
126. India-UAE FTA. Unleashing Export Potential (January 23)
127. PHD Chamber Analysis of Union Budget 2023-24-(February 2023)
128. Post Pandemic Recovered and Unrecovered Economies (April 2023)
129. Effectiveness of policy rates of top ten leading economies (May 2023)
130. India consistently resilient in the global economy (May 2023)
131. The India-USA Bilateral Relations: Steady Strides into the Future (July 2023)
132. An Analysis of India's Trade Pattern with Latin American and Caribbean Countries (July 2023)
133. Growth Dynamics of India's Exports (July 2023)
134. Agriculture Boosts Economic Resilience (October 2023)
135. India's Emerging Export Dynamics: Vision USD 2 Trillion Exports by 2030(November 2023)
136. Mapping Post-Pandemic Socio-Economic Resilience of the States' in India (December 2023)
137. Geopolitical Spillovers and Resilience of the Indian Economy (December 2023)
138. New Year Economics PHDCCI Economic Outlook 2024 (January 2024)

B: State profiles

139. Rajasthan: The State Profile (April 2011)
140. Uttarakhand: The State Profile (June 2011)
141. Punjab: The State Profile (November 2011)
142. J&K: The State Profile (December 2011)
143. Uttar Pradesh: The State Profile (December 2011)
144. Bihar: The State Profile (June 2012)
145. Himachal Pradesh: The State Profile (June 2012)
146. Madhya Pradesh: The State Profile (August 2012)
147. Resurgent Bihar (April 2013)
148. Life ahead for Uttarakhand (August 2013)
149. Punjab: The State Profile (February 2014)

Impact of Monetary Tightening on Inflation

150. Haryana: Bolstering Industrialization (May 2015)
151. Progressive Uttar Pradesh: Building Uttar Pradesh of Tomorrow (August 2015),
152. Suggestions for Progressive Uttar Pradesh (August 2015)
153. State profile of Telangana- The dynamic state of India (April 2016)
154. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016- Transforming Uttar Pradesh (August 2016)
155. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016- Transforming Uttar Pradesh : Suggestions for the State Government (August 2016)
156. Rising Jharkhand: An Emerging Investment Hub (February 2017)
157. Punjab: Roadmap for the New Government Suggestions for the Industrial and Socio-Economic Development – Focus MSMEs ease of doing business (May 2017)
158. Prospering Himachal Pradesh: A Mountain of Opportunities (August 2017)
159. Kashmir: The way forward (February 2018)
160. Analysis of State Budgets for 2018-19: Select States (March 2018)
161. Rising Uttar Pradesh One District One Product Summit (August 2018)
162. Rajasthan: Steady Strides into the Future- Emerging Growth Dynamics and the Way Forward (September 2018)
163. Rising Jharkhand: Economic Profile (January 2019)
164. Rising Jharkhand: Skill Development to Spur Socio-Economic Growth (January 2019)
165. Progressive Haryana: Economic Profile (February 2019)
166. Progressive Haryana: The Agricultural Hub of India (February 2019)
167. Progressive Haryana Steady Growth Strides into the Future (June 2020)
168. Progressive Haryana Steady Growth Strides into the Future (June 2020)
169. States' Policy Conclave 2021: Role of States (December 2021)
170. Analysis of States' Budget 2022-23 (April 2022)
171. Gross and Inflation Dynamics in Select States (July 2023)



PHD CHAMBER
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