

#### 2019 Forum Latin America and the Caribbean

#### Socioeconomic Global Trends

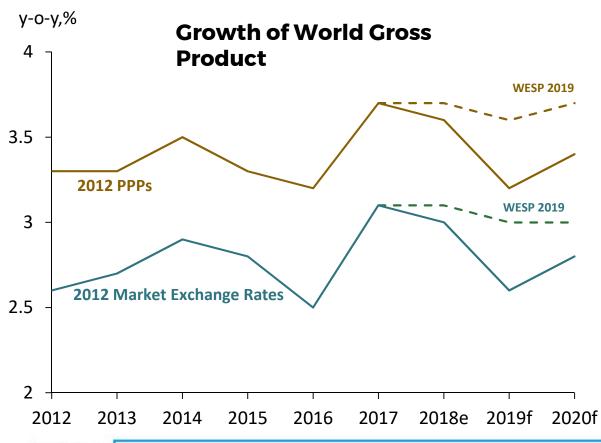
Ingo Pitterle Senior Economist





## Global growth outlook has darkened



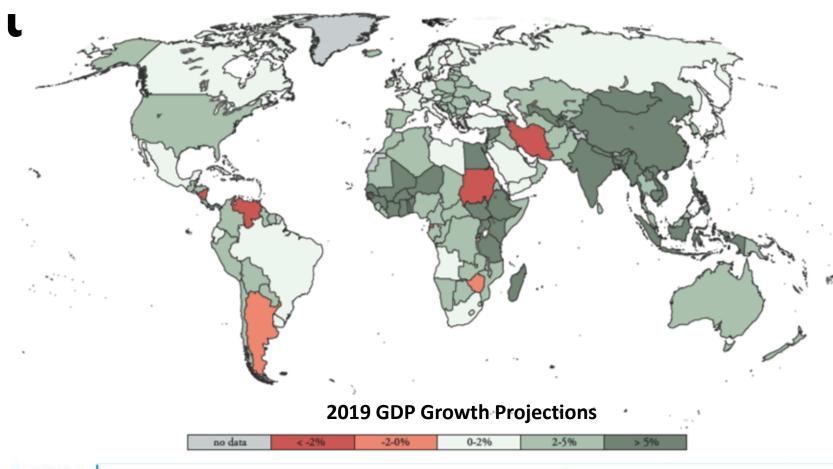


- Global growth likely to be revised further downwards
- Trade tensions have further increased
- Country-specific factors in major developed and emerging economies
  - Cyclical movements
  - Policy uncertainty
  - Weather-related shocks

DESA

### **Global growth remains highly**







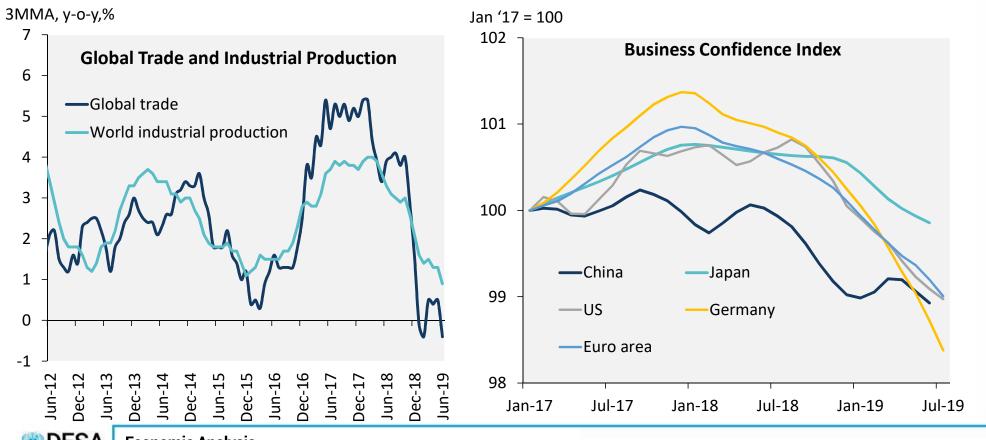


#### Risks tilted to the downside

- Further escalation of trade tensions
- Deterioration in financial conditions
- Sharp downturn in major economies
- Accelerating effects of climate change



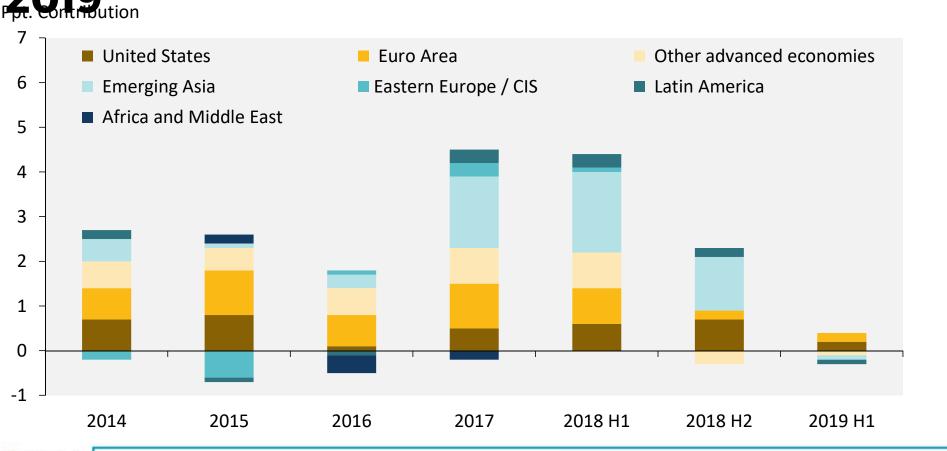
## Trade tensions have visibly affected United Reconomic and Social Affairs global economic activity



DESA | Economic Analysis

### Import demand stagnated in H1

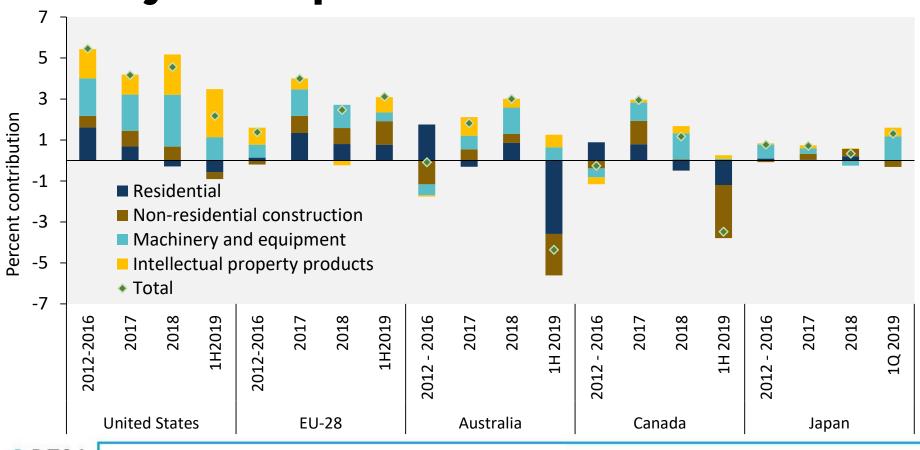






## Weaker private investment growth in many developed countries

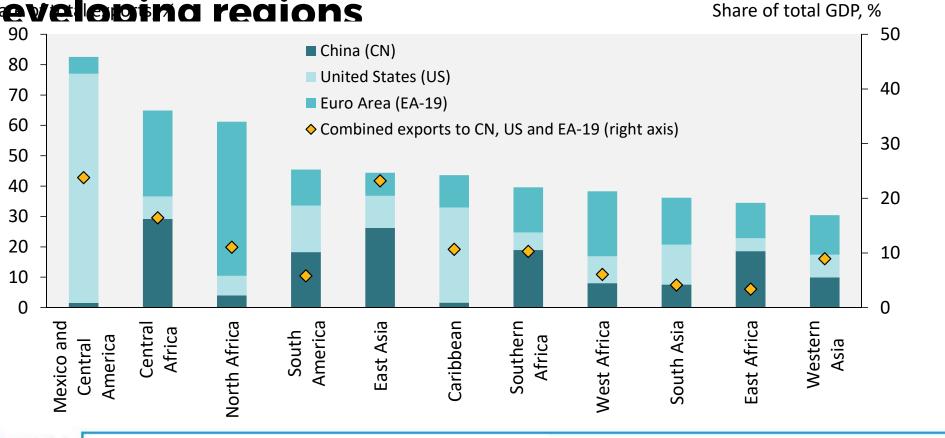




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# Sharper slowdown in major economies would impact developing regions

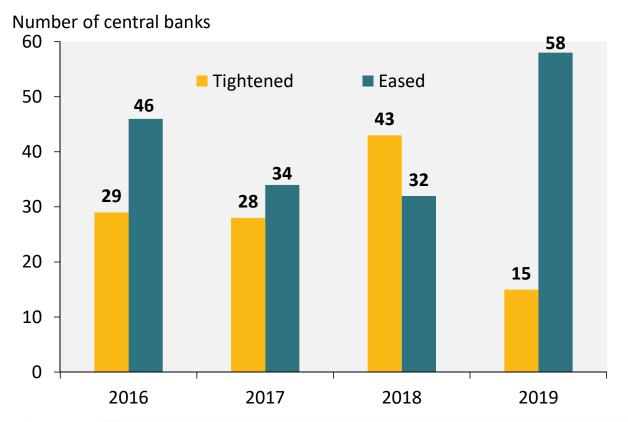




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## Central banks have been easing monetary policy

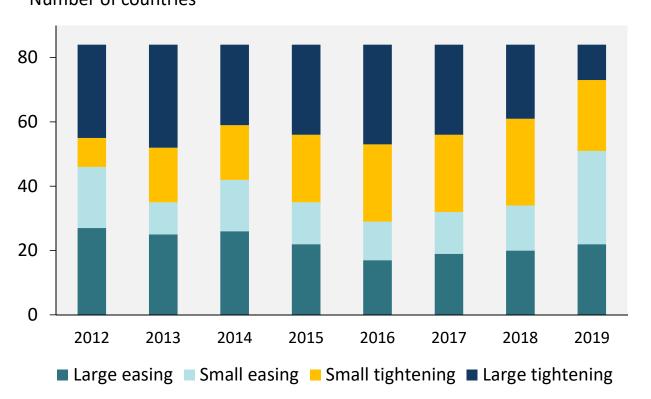




- Helped stabilize financial markets and short-term capital flows
- Impact on real sector activity uncertain
- May fuel further debt accumulation and raise medium-term financial stability risks

## Fiscal easing in the majority of countries

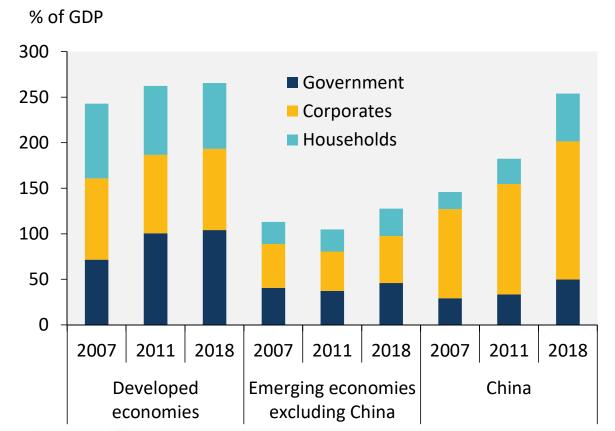




- Fiscal expansion still mostly modest
- Fiscal space limited due to:
  - > High public debt burdens
  - Weak commodity-related revenue

## Historically high debt levels pose financial stability risks

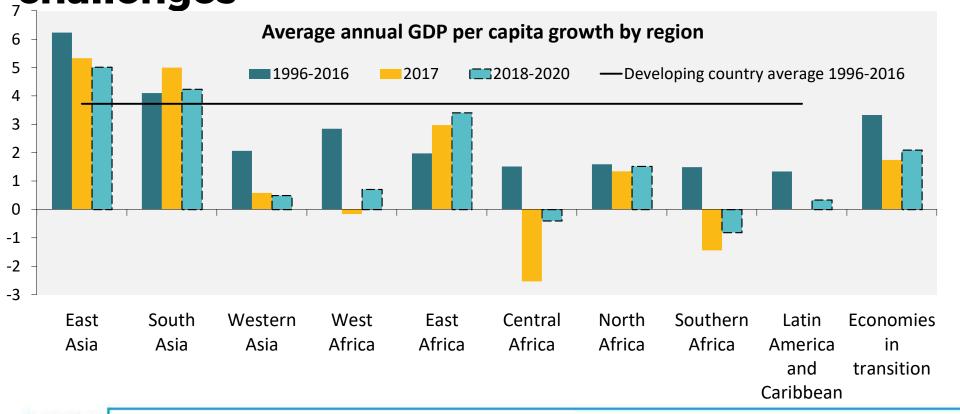




- Sources of vulnerability differ:
  - Euro area: sovereign debt, banking sector
  - US: higher-risk corporate bonds
  - EMs: corporate, dollardenominated debt
  - > LICs: increasing sovereign debt
- Rising interest burdens

# Weak economic performance exacerbates development challenges

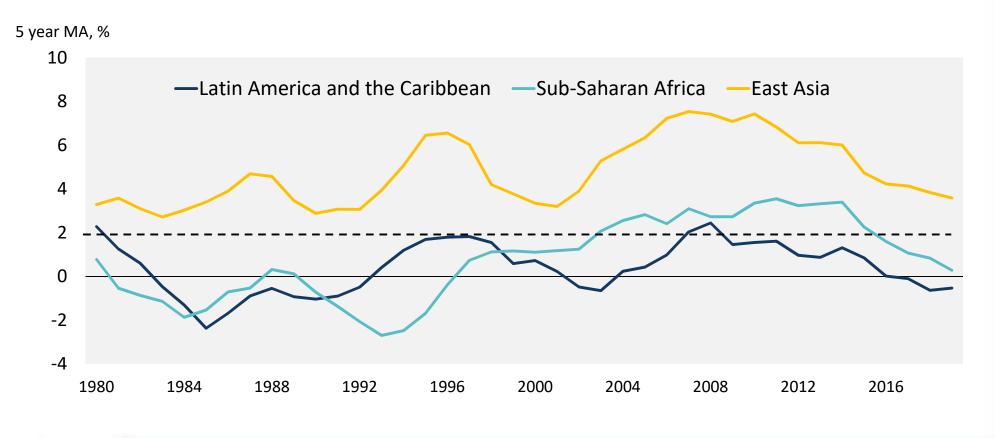






### Labour productivity growth outside East Asia whas been low for decades





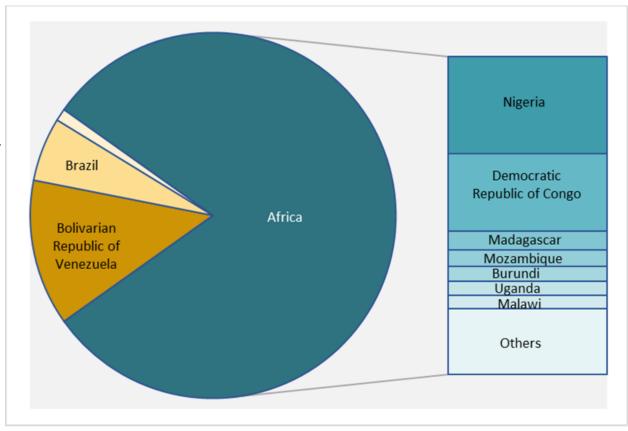


Number of poor has risen in parts of Nations Africa and Latin America between

2014 and 2018

Combination of factors:

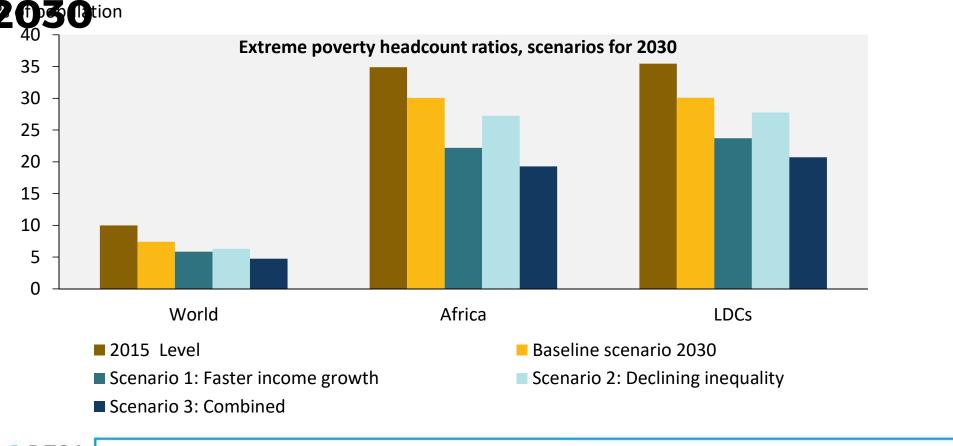
- Commodity price shock
- Macroeconomic imbalances / crisis
- Governance issues and political crisis
- Armed conflict



Department of Economic and Social Affairs

## Many economies will find it highly challenging to eradicate poverty by







## Policies to promote SDG progress Addressing short-term macroeconomic vulnerabilities



- Resolve trade tensions
- Tackle financial vulnerabilities
- Shift away from over-reliance on monetary policy
- Improve fiscal management
- Boosting medium-term inclusive growth:
  - Improve natural resource management
  - Channel available finance into productive investment
    - Resilient infrastructure; quality education; health





