

# GDP and inflation forecasts 2023/24 (OECD Economic Outlook)

## In data

GDP GROWTH  
G20 AVERAGE 2024\*

**2.9%**

y-o-y, 0.3 pp higher than 2023\* growth

\* Forecasts

GDP GROWTH  
SPAIN 2024\*

**1.7%**

y-o-y, same as in 2023\* and 3.8 pp lower than 2022 growth

G20 CPI  
2024\*

**4.5%**

y-o-y, 1.4 pp less than in 2023\*

SPAIN CPI  
2024\*

**4.0%**

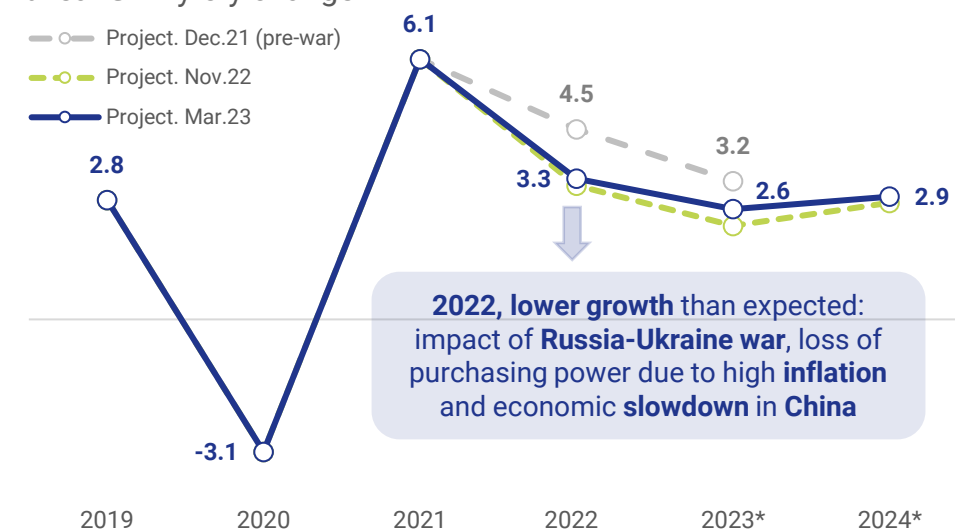
y-o-y, 0.2 pp less than in 2023\* and -4.3 pp r/ 2022  
2024\* core CPI → 3.7%

## Moderate GDP recovery in 2024

GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT TOWARDS HIGHER GROWTH MAINLY DUE TO MODERATION OF INFLATION AND CHINA'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY AFTER ITS REOPENING

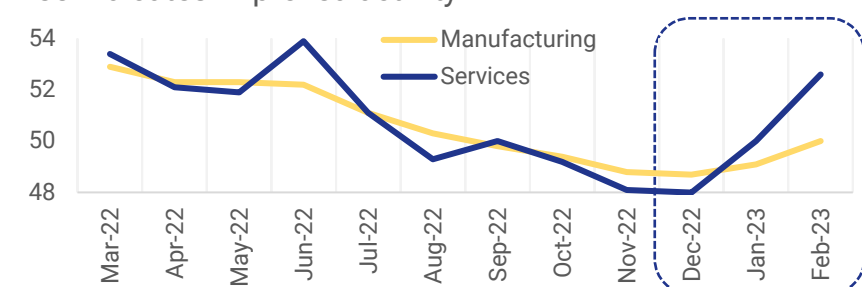
The OECD improves its global growth forecast for 2023/24, although growth is lower than forecast before the outbreak of war in Ukraine

% real GDP y-o-y change



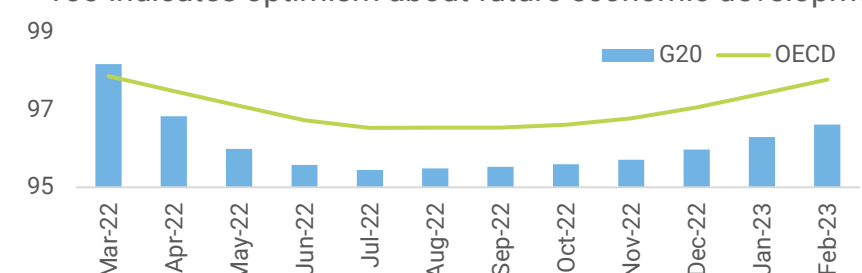
### Global PMIs rebound in early 2023

> 50 indicates improved activity



### Improved consumer confidence

> 100 indicates optimism about future economic developments



## Slight recovery of GDP growth in 2024 in most G20<sup>1</sup> economies, with India leading the way

% real GDP y-o-y change

|              | 2022 | 2023* | 2024* |
|--------------|------|-------|-------|
| India        | 6.9  | 5.9   | 7.1   |
| Indonesia    | 5.3  | 4.7   | 5.1   |
| China        | 3.0  | 5.3   | 4.9   |
| Turkey       | 5.6  | 2.8   | 3.8   |
| Saudi Arabia | 8.7  | 2.6   | 3.7   |
| Korea        | 2.6  | 1.6   | 2.3   |
| Mexico       | 3.0  | 1.8   | 2.1   |
| Argentina    | 5.6  | 0.1   | 1.8   |
| Spain        | 5.5  | 1.7   | 1.7   |
| Germany      | 1.9  | 0.3   | 1.7   |
| Australia    | 3.6  | 1.8   | 1.5   |
| Canada       | 3.4  | 1.1   | 1.4   |
| France       | 2.6  | 0.7   | 1.3   |
| Brazil       | 3.0  | 1.0   | 1.1   |
| Japan        | 1.0  | 1.4   | 1.1   |
| Italy        | 3.8  | 0.6   | 1.0   |
| South Africa | 2.0  | 0.6   | 0.9   |
| US           | 2.1  | 1.5   | 0.9   |
| UK           | 4.0  | -0.2  | 0.9   |
| Russia       | -2.1 | -2.5  | -0.5  |

<sup>1</sup> Spain is a permanent guest of the G20

### Persistence of downside risks to growth

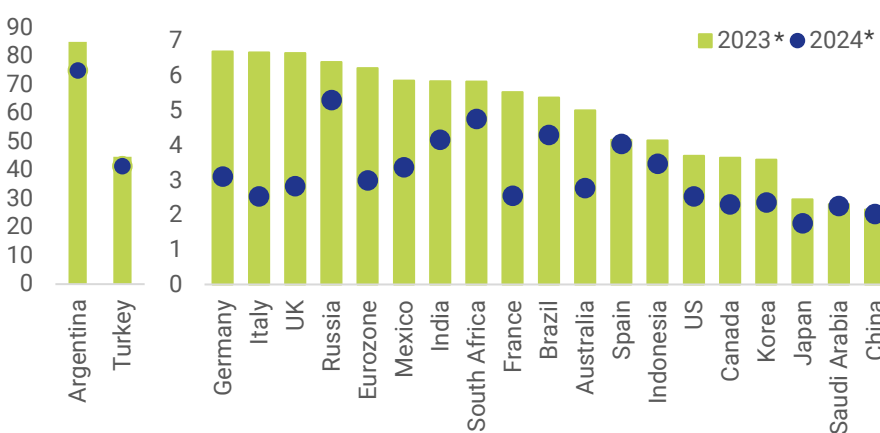
- ✓ Geopolitical situation and uncertainty
- ✓ Further worsening food security in emerging and developing economies
- ✓ Trade tensions and new restrictions
- ✓ Fragmentation of global value chains and relocation for greater proximity to the parent company, but with an impact on costs
- ✓ Uncertain magnitude and duration of monetary tightening to reduce inflation
- ✓ Impact of rising interest rates on underlying financial vulnerabilities (debt levels, risk of loan defaults, ...)
- ✓ Possible risk of energy supply shortages in Europe
- ✓ Volatility of financial markets

## Containment of headline inflation, but not core inflation

PRICE INCREASES IN SERVICES AND COST PRESSURES DUE TO TIGHT LABOUR MARKETS NEGATIVELY IMPACT CORE INFLATION

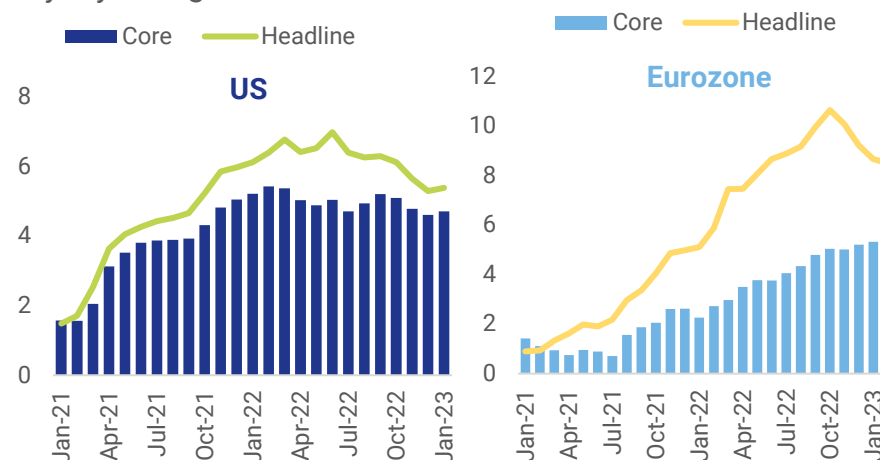
Headline inflation is expected to moderate as energy and other commodity prices decreased

% general CPI y-o-y change



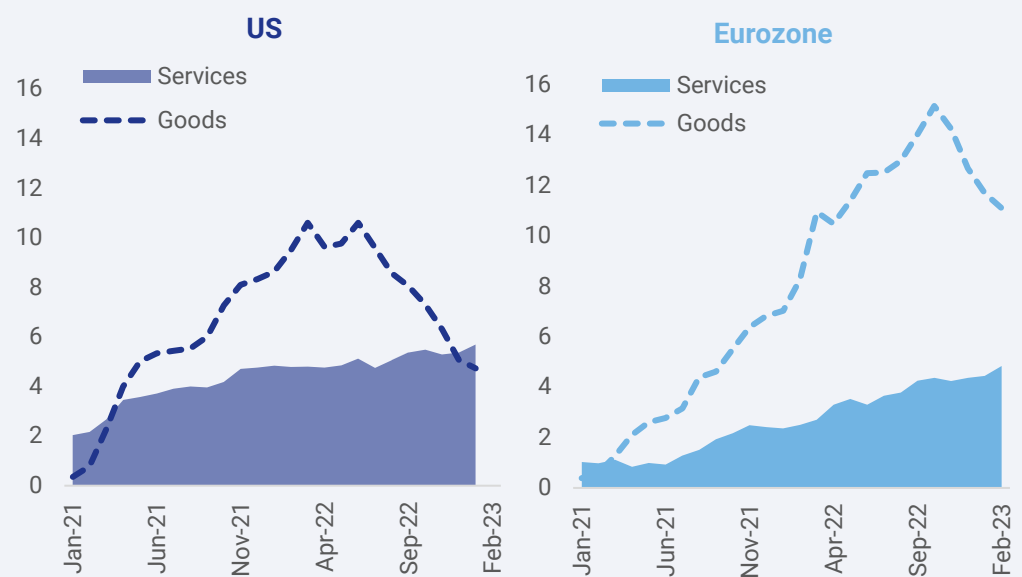
### Downward rigidity in core inflation

% y-o-y change



### Resistance to downward price declines for services

% y-o-y change



### Tight labour markets

% job vacancies per unemployed

