

# اقتصادنا والعالم

## Our Economy and the World

Issue: 377

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This week's issue of "Our Economy and the World" includes:

### Key Global and Regional Developments over the Past Week

- Reuters: Japan's July export growth lags expectations, volumes fall again
- Reuters: US job growth in year through March was far lower than estimated
- Reuters: BOJ to raise rates again by end-year, say 57% of economists - Reuters poll
- Euronews: Eurozone inflation at 2.6% in July as euro hits 9-month high

### Special Analysis

- IMF: Global Growth Steady Amid Slowing Disinflation and Rising Policy Uncertainty

### Developments in Financial and Commodity Markets in the Past Week

- CNBC: European stocks close lower as market uncertainty lingers
- Reuters: Gold prices hover near record high post US Fed minutes

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## Our Economy and the World

### Key Global and Regional Developments over the Past Week

#### [Reuters: Japan's July export growth lags expectations, volumes fall again](#)

Japan's exports rose at a slightly slower pace than expected in July and shipment volumes extended their declines, data showed on Wednesday, adding to some doubts about the outlook for an economy that has only just started to pick up the recovery pace. The outcome follows separate data last week that showed Japan's economy rebounded strongly in the second quarter on robust consumption, backing the case for the central bank to continue its monetary policy tightening campaign.

[\(Read Full Article\)](#)

#### [Reuters: US job growth in year through March was far lower than estimated](#)

U.S. employers added far fewer jobs than originally reported in the year through March, the Labor Department said on Wednesday, underscoring the growing concerns the Federal Reserve has about the health of the labor market as it gears up to start cutting interest rates in September. The department's estimate for total payroll employment for the period from April 2023 to March 2024 was lowered by 818,000.

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### [Reuters: BOJ to raise rates again by end-year, say 57% of economists - Reuters poll](#)

The Bank of Japan will raise interest rates again by year-end, according to more than half the economists in a Reuters poll published on Wednesday, with those who had a view on which month leaning towards a December increase. The findings reflect analysts' conviction the BOJ is undeterred from gradually retreating from decades of huge monetary stimulus even as its global peers, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, tilt toward interest rate cuts.

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### [Euronews: Eurozone inflation at 2.6% in July as euro hits 9-month high](#)

Eurozone inflation was confirmed at 2.6% year-on-year in July, up from 2.5% in June. The inflation rise, coupled with expectations for Federal Reserve rate cuts, have pushed the euro to a 9-month high against the US dollar. Eurozone inflation edged up to 2.6% in July, a slight rise from 2.5% in June, matching Eurostat preliminary data and surpassing initial economist estimates of a 2.4% rate.

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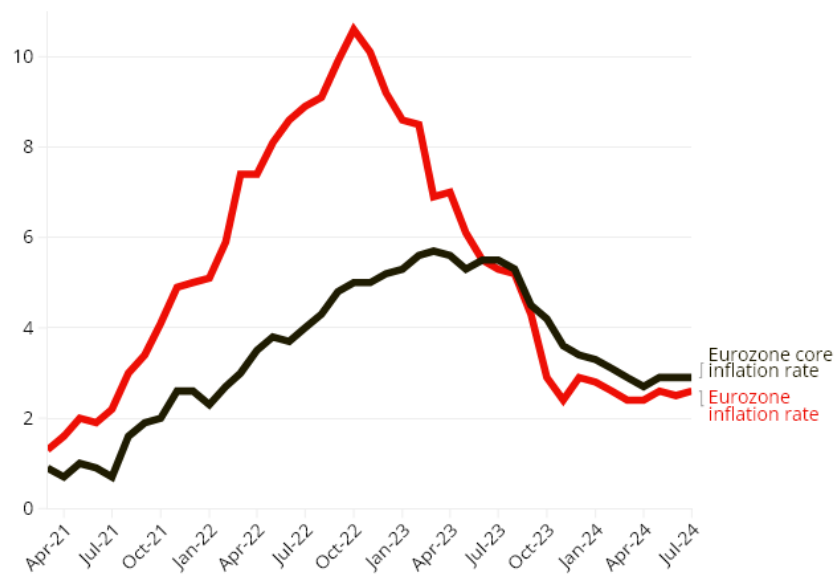
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## Our Economy and the World

### Eurozone Inflation Rate Edges Up In July

Year-on-year % change



Source: [Eurostat](#)



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## Our Economy and the World

### Special Analysis

#### IMF: Global Growth Steady Amid Slowing Disinflation and Rising Policy Uncertainty

IMF global growth projections are unchanged at 3.2 percent this year and slightly higher at 3.3 percent for next year, but there have been notable developments beneath the surface since the April World Economic Outlook.

Growth in major advanced economies is becoming more aligned as output gaps are closing. The United States shows increasing signs of cooling, especially in the labor market, after a strong 2023. The euro area, meanwhile, is poised to pick up after a nearly flat performance last year.

Asia's emerging market economies remain the main engine for the global economy. Growth in India and China is revised upwards and accounts for almost half of global growth. Yet prospects for the next five years remain weak, largely because of waning momentum in emerging Asia. By 2029, growth in China is projected to moderate to 3.3 percent, well below its current pace.

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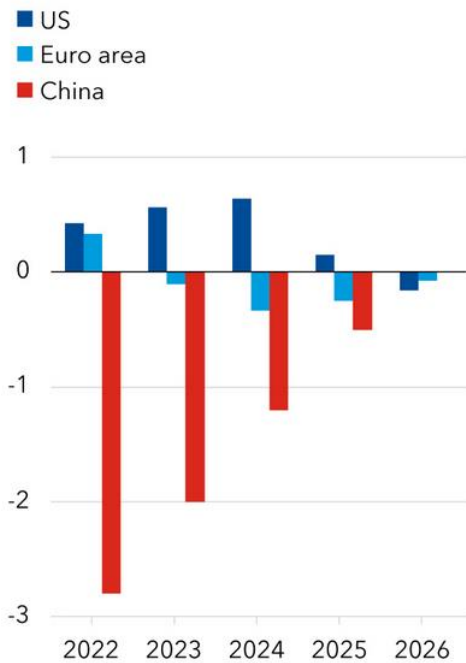
## Our Economy and the World

### Growth and inflation

Output gaps are closing, and inflation is expected to continue its downward trend.

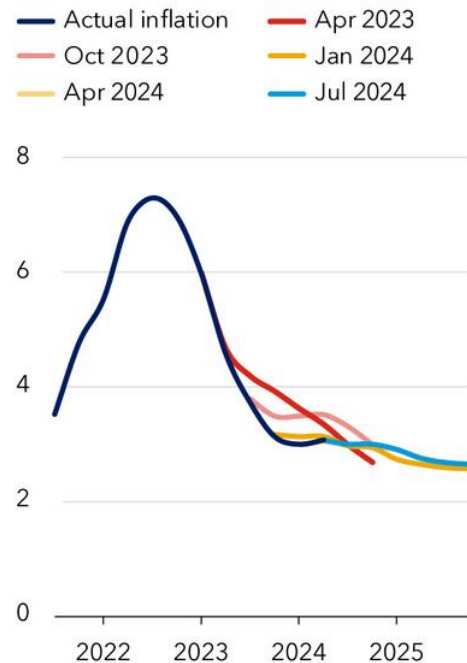
#### Output gaps

(percent of potential GDP)



#### Global headline inflation

(percent; y/y)



Sources: IMF, World Economic Outlook; and IMF staff calculations.

Note: Inflation is a PPP-weighted average and excludes Argentina and Türkiye.

**IMF**

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## Our Economy and the World

### Developments in Financial and Commodity Markets in the Past Week

#### **CNBC: European stocks close lower as market uncertainty lingers**

European stocks closed lower Tuesday afternoon as market uncertainty over the economic outlook lingers. The pan-European Stoxx 600 index provisionally closed 0.46% lower, with all but one sector – autos – and all major bourses trading in the red. Banks shed 1.25%, while oil and gas stocks fell 2.09%.

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#### **Reuters: Gold prices hover near record high post US Fed minutes**

Gold prices regained lost ground on Wednesday to hover close to their all-time highs after minutes from the U.S. Federal Reserve's last meeting showed officials strongly leaned towards an interest rate cut at their September policy meeting. Spot gold was up 0.1% at \$2,516.01 per ounce as of 2:42 p.m. ET (1842 GMT) after hitting a record high of \$2,531.60 on Tuesday.

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