World Economic Outlook

Recovery mood spreads throughout world economy

—Chinese economy and monetary policy normalization are causes of concern—

Overview

1. The world economy is recovering in almost all regions. High stock prices and low interest rates continue to be seen in markets throughout the globe and this, coupled with stabilization in the prices of natural resources, is supporting global economic growth.

2. Looking ahead to the future, the industrialized economies are expected to continue to grow at a pace slightly faster than the potential growth rate, supported by the household and corporate sectors. However, as the negative effects of Brexit become more apparent, the UK will likely grow at a fairly slow pace. In terms of monetary policy, in addition to the prompt normalization being advanced by the US, it is expected that the Eurozone will also embark upon normalization. The result of this in terms of exchange rates is likely to be a mild depreciation of the yen.

3. The trend of recovery continues among the emerging economies also. Among the Asian economies in particular, the driving power of domestic demand is growing stronger in response to expanded infrastructure investment and personal consumption. Stable macro-economic management is also providing economic growth with something of a tail-wind. While China’s economic growth is expected to slow, the forecast is that it will be able to achieve a soft landing with a sustainable pace of growth.

4. Nevertheless, China’s ability to drive the world economy is trending towards decline. This has been caused by the change in China’s economic constitution to one that is less reliant on the import of goods, due to having expanded inward investment and having made progress in the development of domestic production and a services economy. In addition, the pace of China’s economic growth is expected to slow over the mid to long term, as China pulls away from an investment-driven growth model. As with Japan and Korea in the past, the risk of economic downswing as excess investment undergoes adjustment cannot be ruled out.

5. Meanwhile, in global terms, there is good news in that the driving power of fixed capital formation is intensifying. This has been due to an improvement in corporate sentiment, in response to a global expansion in demand and recovery in corporate performance results. There is still room for more growth in the ratio of GDP accounted for by fixed capital formation, and the expectation is that this will continue to grow in the future. The expected improvement in fixed capital formation will not only boost economic growth from the demand standpoint, but there is a possibility that the rise in the capital equipment ratio will help stop the decline in the labor productivity ratio.

6. Given a continued, solid recovery among both the industrialized and the emerging economies, the forecast is that the world economy will continue to grow at a modest pace, in the upper 3% range. Sustainability can be expected since the current economic expansion is characterized as a "Goldilocks economy", being at just the right temperature without any extreme overheating.

7. Risk factors include the negative impact of US and European monetary policy normalization. As central banks suppress and reduce asset sizes and raise interest rates, the result will be that upward pressure will be brought to bear on long term interest rates. There is a risk that this will have the effect of bringing about a greater than expected degree of tightening as potential growth rates and expected inflation rates decline. Also, there is the possibility of a negative impact on the emerging economies through international money flows.

Overview of the World Economic Outlook
＜Real GDP Growth Rate and Forecast＞

(Year, %)

	2016 (Actual)	2017 (Forecast)	2018 (Forecast)	2019 (Forecast)
World	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.7
Advanced Economies	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.8
United States	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.0
Euro Area	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.7
United Kingdom	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.5
Japan	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.1
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.8
BRICs	5.2	5.8	5.7	5.8
China	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.3
India	7.1	6.7	7.4	7.5
NIEs	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.4
ASEAN5	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.4

Notes 1: World is composed of 193 countries. Advanced Economies is composed of 35 countries: United States, Euro Area (19 countries), Japan, Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Iceland, Israel, Macao SAR, New Zealand, Norway, Puerto Rico, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom. Emerging Market and Developing Economies includes other countries.

Notes 2: World and Regional growth rates are calculated by purchasing power parity.

Notes 3: India's data and forecasts are presented on a fiscal year basis (from Apr to Mar).

Source: IMF, and statistics of individual countries and areas

Main points of Japanese economic outlook

1. Japan's economic recovery trend continues. As increased exports play a driving role, domestic demand also stays firm, with investment in plants and equipment having been at the center of solid growth. While consumer sentiment has improved, there are also signs of a pickup in private consumption expenditure. Given these circumstances, this edition of Outlook forecasts economic trends through FY2019, by an analysis of 1) the sustainability of increased export growth, 2) whether the recovery power of business fixed investment can increase, and 3) whether economic performance can ride out an increase in the consumption tax.

2. Regarding exports, signs that the "slow trade" is beginning to clear up and there is a lull in the shift of production to overseas facilities, are having a positive effect. The diversification of IT demand and global demand for plant and equipment investment are expected to drive growth in exports of electronic parts and components and capital goods, in which Japan has a competitive advantage. For these reasons, the expectation is that exports will continue their growth trend for the foreseeable future.

3. Business fixed investment is expected to continue to gain momentum, mainly in construction investment and investment in research and development (R&D), as a positive corporate profits environment continues. Nevertheless, it will be difficult to expect a convincing recovery in machinery investment in the manufacturing industry. Because the decline in growth expectations will suppress expansion in production capacity, the recovery in plant and equipment investment is expected to continue at a modest pace.

4. Whether Japan's economic performance can ride out the consumption tax increase planned for 2019 will depend on trends in household sector incomes. The tax rise implemented in 2014 had the effect of weakening purchasing power due to higher prices, and was added to by an increased burden on the household sector also in income tax and social security related expenditure. The latter became the major cause behind the fact that there was a slump in personal consumption and the subsequent recovery was fragile at best. Meanwhile, since the rise in the consumption tax rate in 2019 will be less than that of 2014, and there are no planned significant increases in the income tax and social security related burdens, it is expected that the burden on the household sector will be around half of what it was in 2014. For that reason, if the pace of growth in nominal incomes can be maintained, disposable income will continue to increase, and it is likely that a significant slump in consumption can be avoided.

5. Therefore, looking ahead at the incomes environment, with the labor market almost fully employed, the expectation is that growth in the number of employed persons will slow in the future. On the other hand, increased employment of regular employees, against the backdrop of staff shortages, will boost wage growth. As corporate earnings improve, bonuses may also be expected to increase. While growth in employment will fall, the pace of wage increases will strengthen so that, even with an increase of 2% in the consumption tax rate, earnings are expected to increase to a degree that disposable income will not begin to decrease.

6. As described above, both domestic and foreign demand are expected to continue to grow solidly, with a growth outlook of 1.8% and 1.2% in FY2017 and FY2018, respectively, exceeding the potential growth rates in both cases. With respect to economic activity in FY2019, it is predicted that the pace of real GDP growth will decelerate, due to a downswing caused by the consumption tax rise. Yet, it is unlikely that private consumption expenditure will falter. Thus, real GDP is likely to grow by almost 1% in FY2019, and will mark the longest period of post-war economic recovery.

7. However, it is also true that the slow pace of growth makes it difficult to feel a real sense of economic recovery. To enhance growth strength, it will be necessary to tackle 1) the further expansion of household sector incomes, 2) improvements in corporate productivity, and 3) the alleviation of anxiety about the future concerning financial affairs in the government.

Projections for GDP Growth and Main Indicators of Japan (as of Decmber 8, 2017)

(seasonally adjusted, annualized % changes from the previous quarter) / (% changes from the previous fiscal year)

	CY2017		CY2018				CY2019				CY2020	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
	7~9	10~12	1~3	4~6	7~9	10~12	1~3	4~6	7~9	10~12	1~3				
	(Actual)	(Projection)	(Projection)				(Projection)				(Projection)	(Actual)	(Projection)		
Real GDP	2.5	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.5	▲ 3.7	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.2	0.9
Private Consumption Expenditure	▲ 1.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.6	5.2	▲ 9.1	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.6
Housing Investment	▲ 4.0	▲ 2.6	▲ 0.4	▲ 0.2	0.8	3.2	6.4	1.9	▲ 3.1	▲ 9.8	▲ 7.2	6.2	1.7	0.3	▲ 0.3
Business Fixed Investment	4.3	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	1.2	3.5	3.0	2.7
Private Inventories (percentage points contribution)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(▲ 0.2)	(▲ 0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(▲ 0.1)	(▲ 0.5)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(▲ 0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(▲ 0.1)
Government Consumption Expenditure	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8
Public Investment	▲ 9.2	▲ 4.3	▲ 4.1	▲ 1.8	0.0	0.5	▲ 1.2	▲ 0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.0	▲ 2.2	▲ 0.2
Net Exports (percentage points contribution)	(2.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(▲ 0.4)	(1.1)	(▲ 0.0)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Exports of Goods and Services	6.0	3.3	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.4	5.0	3.0	2.8
Imports of Goods and Services	▲ 6.2	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	5.3	▲ 3.2	2.8	▲ 1.1	2.4	1.9	2.3
(Ref.) Domestic Private Demand (percentage points contribution)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(2.7)	(▲ 4.6)	(1.2)	(0.3)	(1.2)	(0.9)	(0.7)
(Ref.) Public Demand (percentage points contribution)	(▲ 0.5)	(▲ 0.0)	(▲ 0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)

(% changes from the same quarter of the previous year) / (% changes from the previous fiscal year)

Nominal GDP	2.2	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.9	1.8	1.9
GDP deflator	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.3	▲ 0.2	0.1	0.6	1.0
Consumer Price Index (excluding fresh food)	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	2.0	2.1	▲ 0.2	0.7	0.8	1.5
(excluding fresh food, consumption t	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	▲ 0.2	0.7	0.8	1.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6
Exchange Rates (JY/US$)	111	113	113	114	114	115	115	116	116	115	115	108	112	115	116
Import Price of Crude Oil (US$/barrel)	50	59	61	61	61	62	62	63	63	63	63	47	56	61	63

Source: The Cabinet Office; The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications; The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry; The Ministry of Finance.
The projection figures are based on those of The Japan Research Institute, Ltd.
Note: "▲" indicates minus.

Main points of US economic outlook

1. In the US economy, private sector lead growth continues to expand at a solid pace. In the household sector, in addition to a healthy employment and incomes environment, there is an asset effect resulting from rising share prices, etc., and personal consumption continues to gather momentum strongly. In the corporate sector also, in response to the recovery in foreign and domestic demand, plant and equipment investment and export growth are improving. Meanwhile, as the economic expansion enters its ninth year, there is heightened interest regarding its sustainability in the future.

2. While the economy is expected to continue to expand strongly for the foreseeable future, this latest phase of economic expansion may well be entering its maturity. However, as there are no obvious signs of anything that might trigger economic recession, the expectation is that economic deceleration can be avoided during the forecast period.

3. Firstly, there are currently no signs of any noticeably out of balance accumulations in asset markets or private sector debt that might trigger economic recession. Against this backdrop, it may be pointed out that the financial authorities, having learned the lessons of past bubbles, have tightened financial regulations in order to suppress excessive risk taking, and that the private sector continues to adopt a cautious stance. Therefore, even if Fed continues to raise interest rates, it is thought unlikely that there will be any increase in pressure to make adjustments in asset prices and private sector debt.

4. Secondly, it appears that, from a financial perspective, destabilization of the economy will be able to be avoided. In the taxation system reforms proposed by the Trump administration, the scale of the originally planned tax cuts has had to be reduced, and this is thought likely to result in the heightened sustainability of economic expansion. This is because, as the supply and demand gap is eliminated, if the economy is excessively stimulated from the financial side, and Fed rushes to raise interest rates in order to ward off economic overheating, the risk of economic downturn will intensify.

5. Thirdly, Fed's interest rate hikes themselves are very modest, so it is thought likely that these will not cause the economy to cool. While improvements in the labor market are progressing sufficiently, it is anticipated that, as structural factors lead to a prolongation of low inflation rates, an easy monetary policy will be implemented, with the policy interest rate at a level lower than its neutral level, and that this will help to provide support to the economy.

6. Given the foregoing, the forecast is that the Trump administration's target of a sustainable 3% growth will not be achieved, but that the US economy will nevertheless continue to grow at just over 2% in the future, and that, come July of 2019, the current period of economic expansion will be the longest in post-war history.

7. The risk scenarios which may be imagined, featuring an early economic downturn, are 1) growing concern over inflationary acceleration and an asset bubble, leading Fed to hurriedly raise interest rates, resulting in an economic downturn, and 2) a chain reaction global recession as a result of protectionist policies and overseas financial crises.

＜Projections for GDP Growth and CPI of US＞

(seasonally adjusted, annualized % changes from the previous quarter) (% changes from previous year)

	2017				2018				2019				2016	2017	2018	2019
	1～3	4～6	7～9	10～12	1～3	4～6	7～9	10～12	1～3	4～6	7～9	10～12				
	(Actual)			(Forecast)									(Actual)	(Forecast)		
Real GDP	1.2	3.1	3.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.3	2.4	2.0
Personal Consumption Expenditures	1.9	3.3	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.0
Residential Investment	11.1	−7.3	−5.1	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	5.5	1.2	2.1	3.6
Business Fixed Investment	7.2	6.7	4.7	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	−0.6	4.6	4.2	3.6
Private Inventories	−1.5	0.1	0.8	−0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	−0.4	−0.1	0.1	0.1
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	−0.6	−0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.8	−0.1	0.6	1.0
Net Exports	0.2	0.2	0.4	−0.2	−0.3	−0.2	−0.2	−0.3	−0.2	−0.3	−0.2	−0.2	−0.2	−0.1	−0.1	−0.2
Exports	7.3	3.5	2.2	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	−0.3	3.2	3.4	3.6
Imports	4.3	1.5	−1.1	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	1.3	3.3	3.5	4.3
Final sales of domestic product	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.0
Consumer Price Index (yoy)	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.3	2.1	2.0	2.3
All items less food and energy (yoy)	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.2

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis "National Economic Accounts"; Bureau of Labor Statistics "Consumer Price Index".
The forecast figures are based on those of The Japan Research Institute, Ltd.
Note: Private inventories and Net Exports are percentage points contribution.

Main points of European economic outlook

1. The pace of economic recovery in the Eurozone is accelerating. Meanwhile, ECB has decided to make further reduction in the scale of asset purchases from the start of 2018, and quantitative monetary easing is steadily on the way out. On the other hand, in the UK, the negative impact of Brexit on the real economy is becoming more pronounced. In spite of this, wary of rising inflation due to the pound's weakness, BOE decided to raise interest rates in November of 2017.

2. As reasons ECB is heading towards the normalization of its monetary policies, the penetration of the effects of large scale monetary easing policies and the decline of deflationary risk may be suggested. In addition, the expansion of side effects, such as the deterioration of the banks' earnings environment and concerns over the development of an asset bubble, has also contributed to the promotion of a correction of monetary easing policies.

3. From the standpoint of the ECB's advancement of the normalization of monetary policy, concerns over the strength of the euro, the lack of strength in domestic demand, and intra-regional disparity in the degree of economic recovery are all challenges. Firstly, if the euro appreciates even further following the normalization of monetary policy, this may well have the effect of exerting downward pressure on exports and prices. It is still difficult to imagine that a deceleration in export growth can be compensated for by a strong expansion in domestic demand, or that upward pressure on prices can be intensified from the wages side, and it is believed that it will be difficult to offset the negative impact of a strong euro. In addition, for some countries where economic recovery has been delayed, corrections of monetary policies that are common throughout the Eurozone pose the risk of a stronger manifestation of the negative impact. Given these facts, it is highly probable that interest rate hikes, which signify the real start of tighter monetary policy, will be carried over until mid-2019 and beyond.

4. In the UK, where economic stagnation has been prolonged due to Brexit worries, a transition period has been able to be agreed upon, due to the British government's having made various concessions, with the result that it looks likely that a Brexit cliff edge, where the UK leaves the EU without having made any new trade agreements, can be avoided. However, uncertainty surrounding new trade agreements and the like will probably continue to be a drag on the economy. Under these circumstances, BOE is expected to strengthen its cautious attitude towards additional interest rate hikes that could well have a negative impact.

5. Looking ahead to the future of the economy, it is expected that, in the Eurozone, sluggish wage growth and the euro appreciation that started in the spring of 2017 will become hindrances, and that the pace of economic growth will slow to the upper 1% range. In addition, while the UK economy is expected to switch to a recovery trend as the view spreads that a Brexit cliff edge can be avoided, the forecast is that the pace of recovery will remain sluggish as a sense of uncertainty over the future persists.

6. In terms of downside risks in the main scenarios described above, political risks are expected to emerge, such as rising anti-EU and anti-immigrant momentum, as well as Brexit related turmoil.

＜Projections for GDP Growth and CPI of Europe＞

(seasonally adjusted, annualized % changes from the previous quarter)　　(% changes from previous year)

		2017				2018				2019				2016	2017	2018	2019
		1～3	4～6	7～9	10～12	1～3	4～6	7～9	10～12	1～3	4～6	7～9	10～12				
		(Actual)			(Forecast)									(Actual)	(Forecast)		
Euro Area	Real GDP	2.2	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.7
	HICP (yoy)	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.2	1.5	1.6	1.7
Germany	Real GDP	3.6	2.6	3.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.7
	HICP (yoy)	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.4	1.7	1.7	1.8
France	Real GDP	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.5
	HICP (yoy)	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.3	1.2	1.3	1.5
UK	Real GDP	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.5
	HICP (yoy)	2.1	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	0.7	2.7	2.6	2.2

Source: Eurostat, ONS. The forecast figures are based on those of The Japan Research Institute, Ltd.

Main points of Asian economic outlook

1. The Asian economy has continued to pick up during 2017. Three of the reasons behind this have been 1) increased export growth, 2) an improvement in domestic demand, and 3) the upswing in the Chinese economy. Growth for the whole year 2017 is expected to come in at 6.1%, year on year, slightly below the level for 2016. This has been due mainly to the fact that India's economic growth rate has fallen well below the previous year's level, due to special temporary factors such as the turmoil resulting from the demonetization of high denomination bank notes and purchasing restraint in the run up to the introduction of GST (Goods and Services Tax), and should not be taken as an indication that the economic recovery trend in Asia has collapsed.

2. Looking forwards as to how Asia's economy will do in 2018, although the economic growth rates in some countries and regions will fall below 2017's level as the effects of stimulus measures begin to wane, it is not expected that this will cause the economy to stall. Viewed overall, economic growth will be supported by 1) a sustained recovery in foreign demand, 2) a firm growth trend in domestic demand, 3) stability in the international money flow, and 4) stable growth in the Chinese economy, so that the growth rate for the whole year is expected to be 6.1%, year on year, the same level as for 2017.

3. In 2018, against the backdrop of declining automobile demand following the end of tax reduction measures, and private sector companies' balance sheet adjustments, etc., China's economy is expected to trend towards deceleration. However, there is only a slight probability that monetary tightening policies will be strengthened to a degree that will cause the economy to cool. Supported by government controls and a strong consumer market, the expectation is that there will be a soft landing, avoiding economic stalling, and the growth forecast for the whole year 2018 is 6.4%.

4. India's economy is expected to return to a growth trajectory after the end of downward economic pressure from factors such as the introduction of GST, etc. On the other hand, given that there is little prospect of an upward booster effect on the policy front as restrictive fiscal policies aimed at shrinking the budget deficit stay in place, so the pace of recovery is expected to stay moderate. As a result, India's growth rate for the whole fiscal year 2018 is expected to be 7.4%.

5. In contrast to the main scenario in which both domestic and foreign demand continue to grow solidly overall, there are concerns over the possible downside risks of 1) the stalling of the Chinese economy, 2) trade friction between the US and Asia, and 3) a lull in global demand for electronic parts and components. Enhancing industrial competitive strength and expanding consumption in a sustainable way in order to build domestic consumption bases that will be able to withstand external downside risk factors may be said to be a common challenge for all of the countries and regions of Asia.

Real GDP Growth Rate and Forecast in Asia

(Year,%)

	2014 (Actual)	2015 (Actual)	2016 (Actual)	2017 (Forecast)	2018 (Forecast)	2019 (Forecast)
Asia	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.1
China	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.3
Asia (Exclude China)	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.8	5.8
NIEs	3.5	2.1	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.4
Korea	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.6
Taiwan	4.0	0.7	1.5	2.5	2.0	2.1
Hong Kong	2.8	2.4	2.0	3.6	2.4	2.4
ASEAN	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.4
Indonesia	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5
Malaysia	6.0	5.0	4.2	5.8	5.2	4.9
Philippines	6.2	6.1	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.9
Thailand	0.9	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.9
Vietnam	6.0	6.7	6.2	6.7	6.3	6.4
India	7.5	8.0	7.1	6.7	7.4	7.5

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (October, 2017)
Note1: GDP figures are calculated by Purchasing Power Parity of the year 2016. After 2017, the forecast calculating by JRI are based on the calendar year.
Note2: NIEs is composed of Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. ASEAN is composed of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
Note3: India data on this chart are Fiscal Year (from Apr to Mar).