



GDP Growth and Outlook





APEC Regional Trends Analysis





Income and Wealth Inequality



Suggested Policy Options

KEY POINTS



APEC economic growth has become slower and more uneven amid heightened uncertainty.



Synchronised monetary policy hikes and increased agricultural output have helped rein in inflation.



Trade activity has decelerated due to weaker global production and demand.



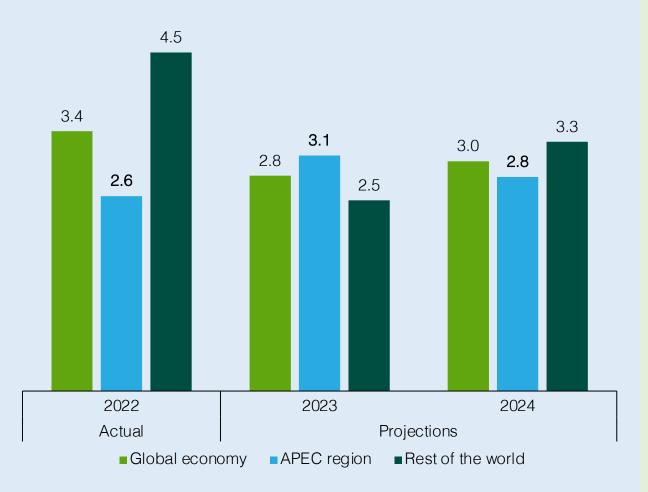
Rising inequality exacerbated by the pandemic as APEC tracks a fragile recovery path.



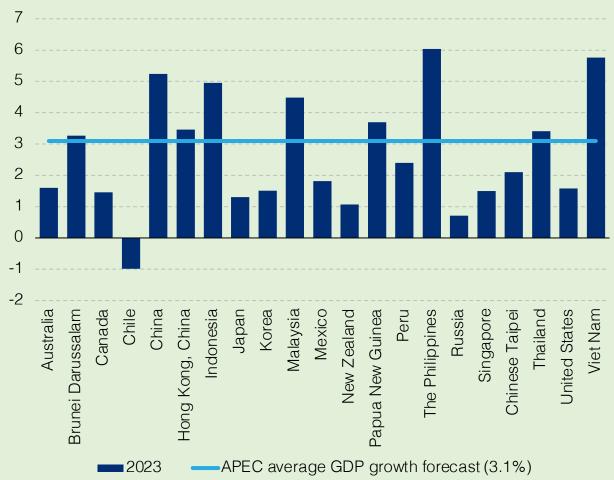
Policymakers need to remain vigilant to preserve macroeconomic and financial stability.



GDP Growth: Global, APEC and ROW (%)



GDP Growth Outlook: APEC Economies (%)

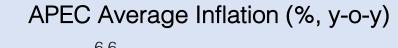


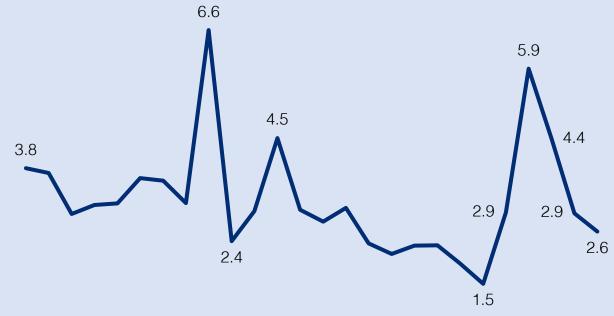
Rising interest rates, unwinding of massive fiscal support and stubborn inflation dampen growth

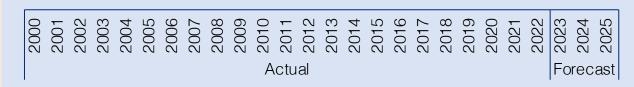


Monetary Policy Rate (%) Chile China Malaysia Mexico Russia Australia United States Viet Nam Canada Hong Kong, China New Zealand The Philippines Thailand Indonesia Papua New Guinea end-2021 end-2022 as of 9 May 2023

Note: The monetary policy framework in Brunei Darussalam is based on a currency board system, with the Brunei dollar anchored to the Singapore dollar at par. For Singapore, monetary policy is conducted through the trade-weighted exchange rate, which is allowed to fluctuate within a policy band.



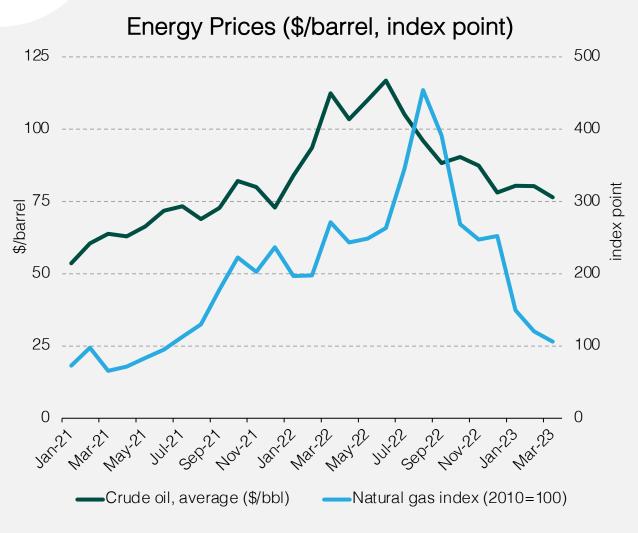




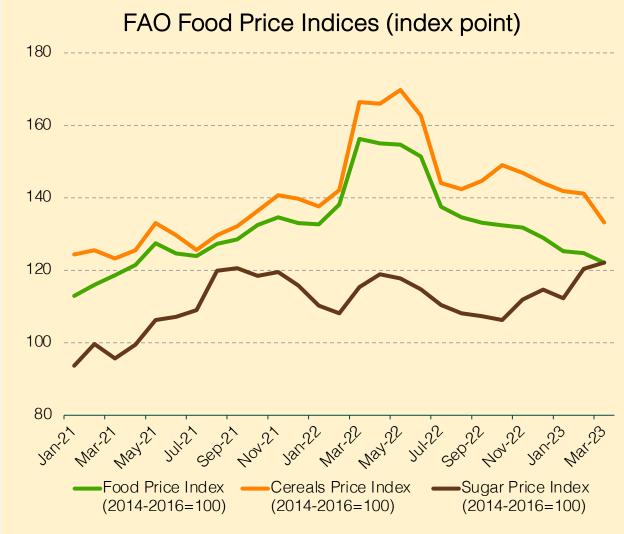
Q1 2023 Inflation Rate: 5.4%

Synchronised and successive monetary policy hikes are expected to rein in inflation; but forecasts revised upwards



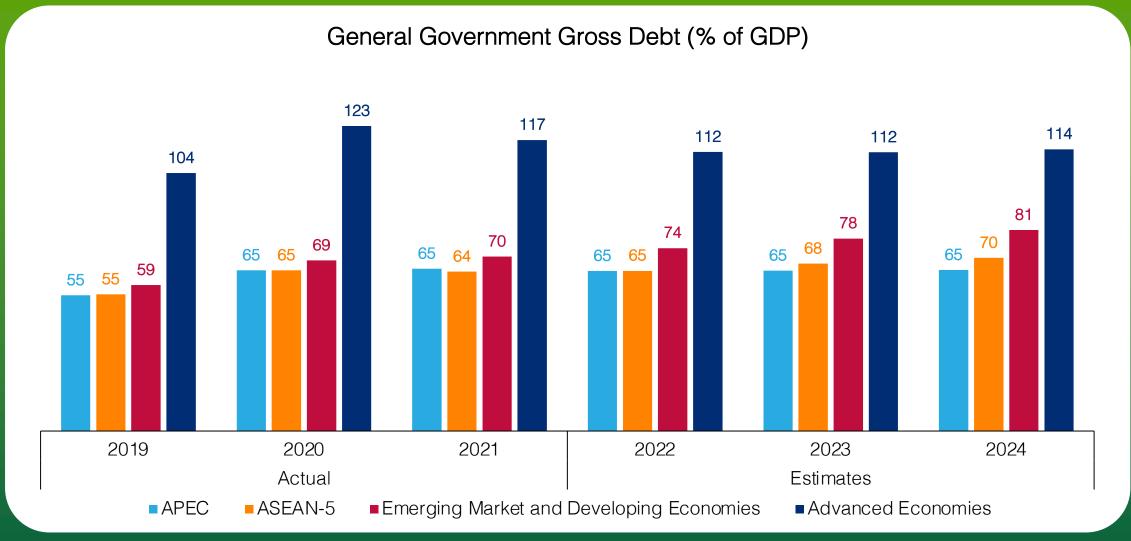






General increase in agricultural output pulled down food prices despite the upward trend in sugar



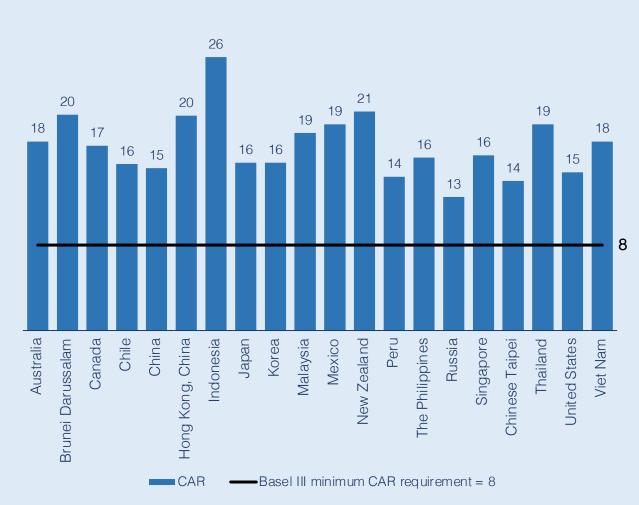


Higher interest payments and reduced fiscal space loom as debts continue to rise



Banking sector in APEC has remained stable and sound amid multiple headwinds

Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)



Note: Based on latest available data; data for Papua New Guinea are not available.

Non-performing Loan Ratio (%)



Note: Based on latest available data; data for Papua New Guinea and Russia are not available.

Swift and strong response by authorities have served to calm markets

Source: Economy sources; APEC PSU staff calculations



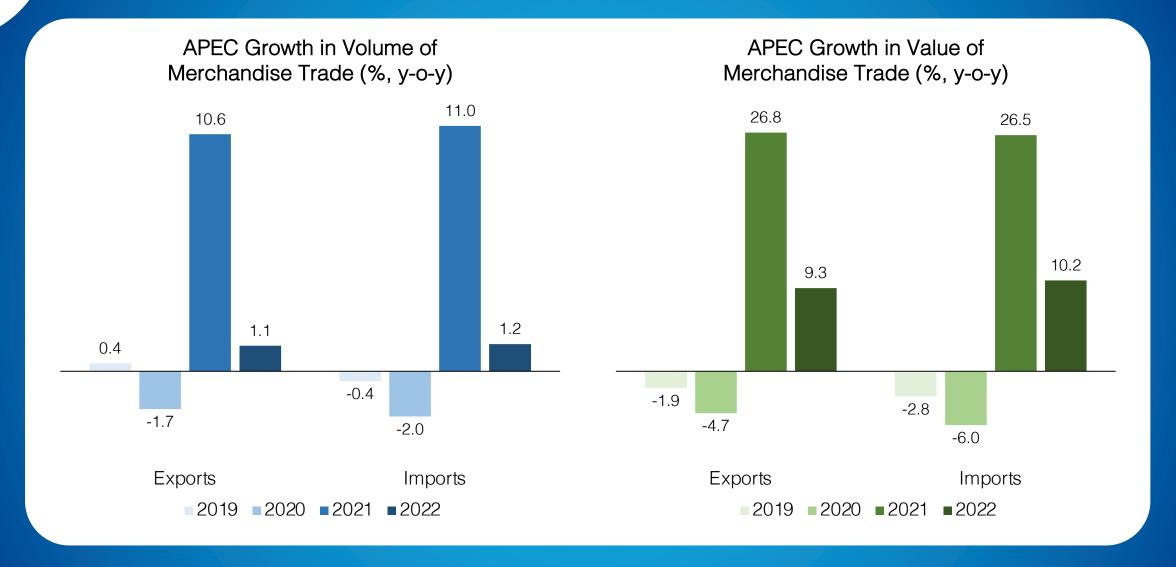
Volatility Index (index point)

Month-ahead stock market expectations for volatility



VIX remained relatively subdued amid bank rescues in the US and Europe





Trade decelerated as pandemic-related recovery momentum faded while global demand weakened



Easing of cross-border travel restrictions buoyed commercial services

APEC Growth in Value of Trade in Commercial Services (%, y-o-y)

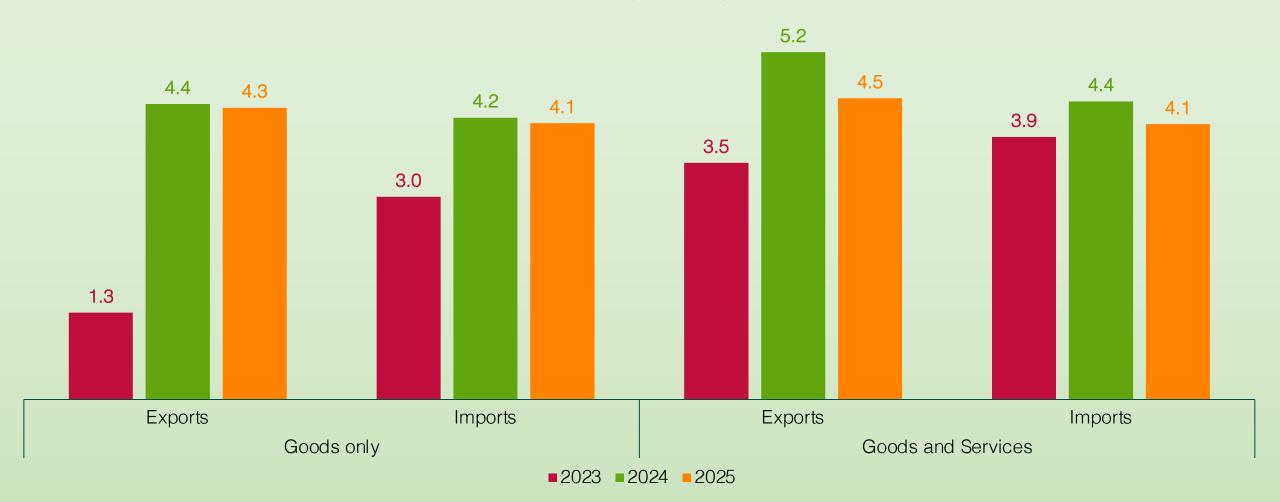


Source: WTO Time Series; APEC PSU staff calculations



APEC Trade Volume Growth Outlook (%, y-o-y)

Forecast (2023-2025)

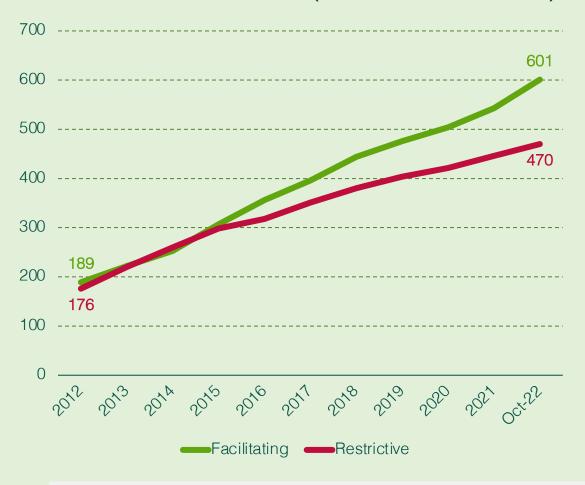


Sluggish trade growth due to substantial global risks, including geoeconomic fragmentation

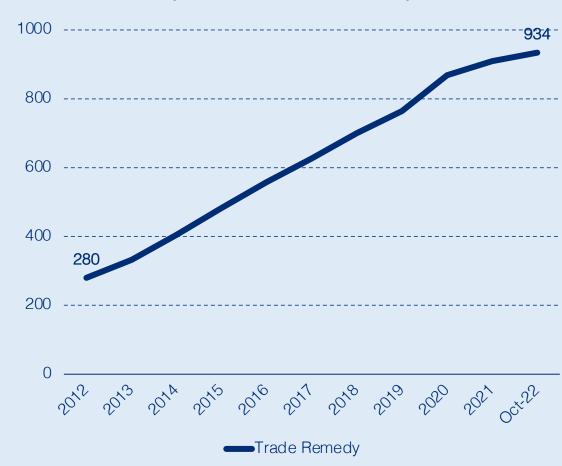
Source: IMF WEO April 2023; APEC PSU staff calculations



Trade-facilitating and trade-restrictive measures in force in APEC economies (accumulated number)



Trade remedies in force in APEC economies (accumulated number)



Trade-facilitating measures outnumbered trade-restrictive measures but trade remedies are on the rise



Change in Average Income, 2019–2021 (%)

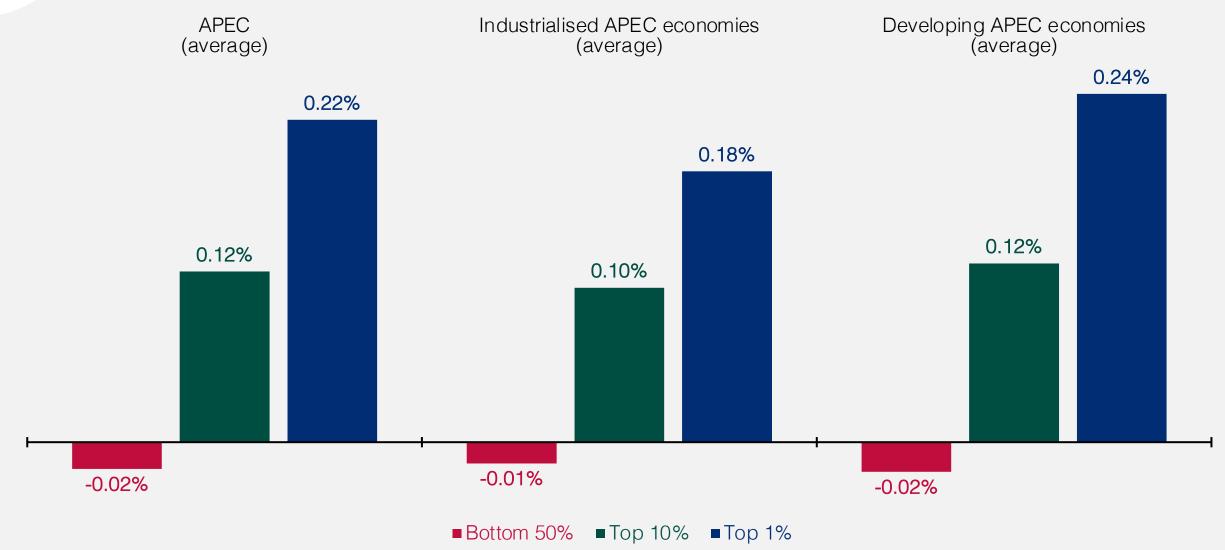


Rising inequality exacerbated by the pandemic as nearly half of APEC economies still seek recovery

Source: World Inequality Database; APEC PSU staff calculations



Change in Share of Net Personal Wealth, by income group, 2019–2021 (%)



Across the region, the affluent thrived while the vulnerable dived amidst the pandemic tide

Source: World Inequality Database; APEC PSU staff calculations





Monetary policy to bring down inflation and promote financial stability



Structural reforms to invest in human capital development and improve product, labor and financial markets



Fiscal policy to support inflation objectives and target the vulnerable to mitigate rising inequality



Role of regional cooperation is crucial to encourage inclusive dialogue and concerted efforts towards sustainable and inclusive growth

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) was established in 1989. The 21 member economies are Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines; Russia; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; the United States; and Viet Nam.

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APEC Regional Trends Analysis (ARTA) is a serial publication of the PSU which provides an overview of the region's economy through an analysis of recent macroeconomic, trade and investment trends. It tracks recent trade and investment measures implemented around the region, and discusses risks and opportunities to the region's economic outlook.

This report was prepared by Rhea C. Hernando and Glacer Niño A. Vasquez, Senior Researcher and Consultant, respectively, at the PSU. The views expressed in the APEC Regional Trends Analysis are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of the APEC member economies. This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Singapore License. To view a copy of this license, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/sg/.



Economic Cooperation

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