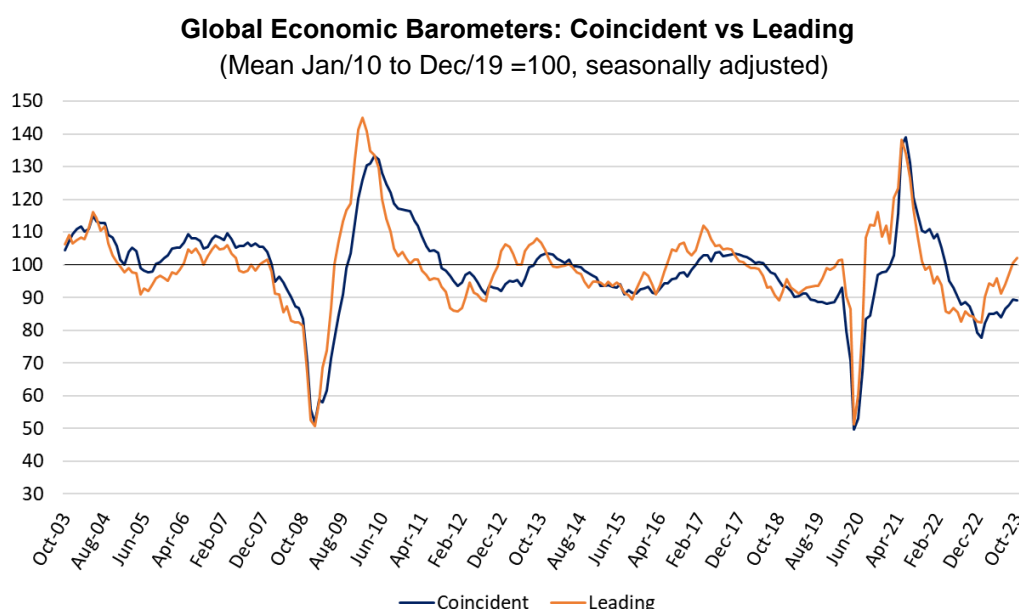


Press Release

Rio de Janeiro and Zurich, October 10, 2023, 10 am (local time) – 1 pm (UTC).

Leading Global Barometer climbs above the 100-point average

The Leading Global Barometer rises for the fourth month in a row, moving more clearly into the over 100 points range, suggesting an above average acceleration in world economic growth over the next three to six months. The slight decline in the Coincident Barometer shows that this framework is likely to be reached gradually.



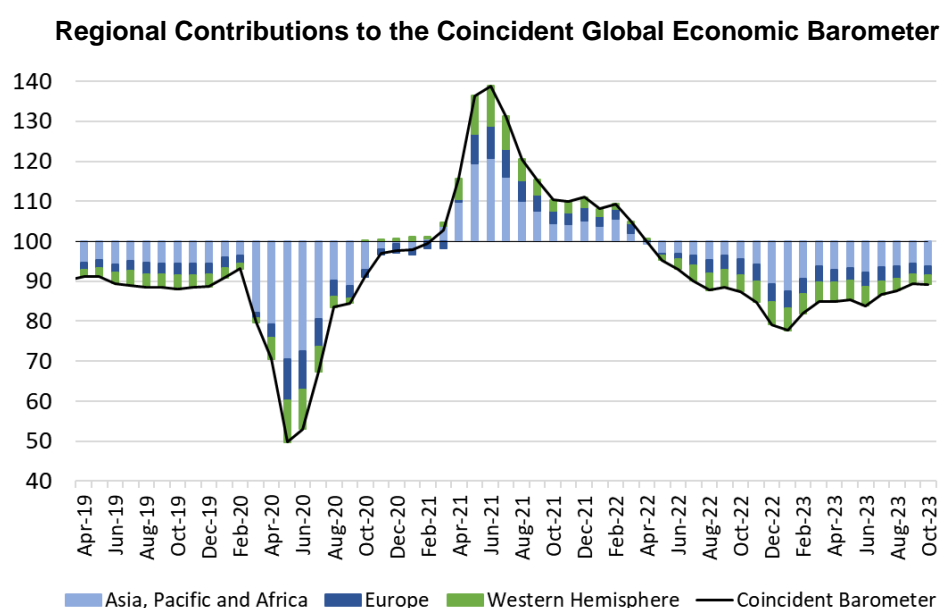
Source: KOF, ETH Zurich and FGV IBRE

The Coincident Global Economic Barometer falls 0.2 points in October to 89.2 points, while the Leading Barometer moves in the opposite direction and increases 1.5 points to 102.0 points, the highest level since September 2021 (108.5 pts.). In both cases, the results were mainly driven by the *Asia, Pacific & Africa* region. With this month's results, the difference between the two Global Barometers is 12.8 points, the largest since April 2022 (14,1 points).

“The negative result of the Coincident Global Barometer in October is mostly due to an adjustment in the level of activity in the Asian economies, while the other regions maintained their trajectories of growth in the indicator. In the case of the Western Hemisphere, the resilience in the level of activity, the labour market, and of price rises has been creating expectations of maintaining or deepening restrictive monetary policy, which explains the negative contribution of the region to the Leading Global Barometer”, evaluates Paulo Picchetti, researcher of FGV IBRE.

Coincident Barometer – regions and sectors

The slight drop in the Coincident indicator was driven by the negative contribution of the *Asia, Pacific & Africa* region, of -0.8 points, which was partly compensated by the positive contributions of *Europe* and the *Western Hemisphere*, with 0.5 and 0.1 points, respectively. This month, the Coincident indicator for the *Western Hemisphere* has the highest level among the regions, which last occurred in July 2021. This result may have been influenced by the resilience in economic activity in countries like Brazil and the United States. The graph below illustrates the contribution of each region to the deviation of the Coincident Barometer from the historical mean of 100 points.

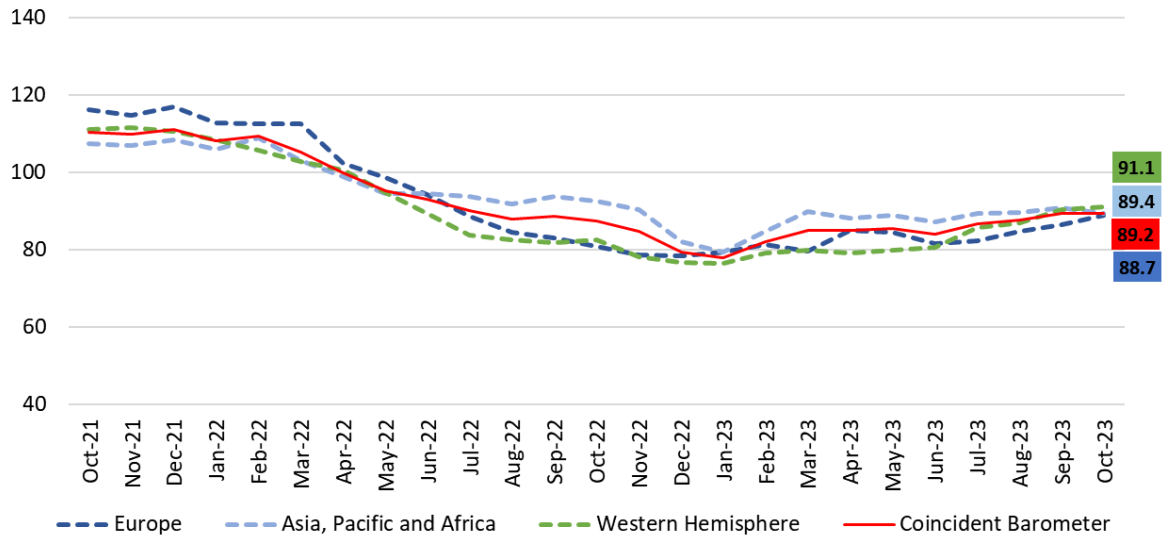


Source: KOF, ETH Zurich and FGV IBRE

Regional Contributions to Changes in the Coincident Barometer				
<i>Period</i>	<i>Contributions per Regions</i>			<i>Monthly Variation</i>
	<i>Asia, Pacific and Africa</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>Western Hemisphere</i>	<i>Coincident Barometer</i>
Worst pandemic moment: Cum. Contrib. Mar/20-May/20				
	-26.0	-8.2	-9.2	-43.4
Cum. Contrib. Jun/20-Oct/22				
	25.2	6.1	6.4	37.7
Nov-22	-1.3	-0.4	-1.0	-2.8
Dec-22	-5.1	0.0	-0.4	-5.4
Jan-23	-1.7	0.2	0.0	-1.4
Feb-23	3.2	0.4	0.6	4.2
Mar-23	3.1	-0.3	0.2	2.9
Apr-23	-0.9	1.0	-0.2	0.0
May-23	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.5
Jun-23	-1.1	-0.5	0.2	-1.5
Jul-23	1.4	0.1	1.2	2.7
Aug-23	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.9
Sep-23	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.9
Oct-23	-0.8	0.5	0.1	-0.2
Cum. Contrib. Last 12 months				
	-1.9	1.7	2.0	1.8
Cum. Contrib. Mar/20-Oct/23				
	-2.7	-0.4	-0.8	-3.9

Source: KOF, ETH Zurich and FGV IBRE

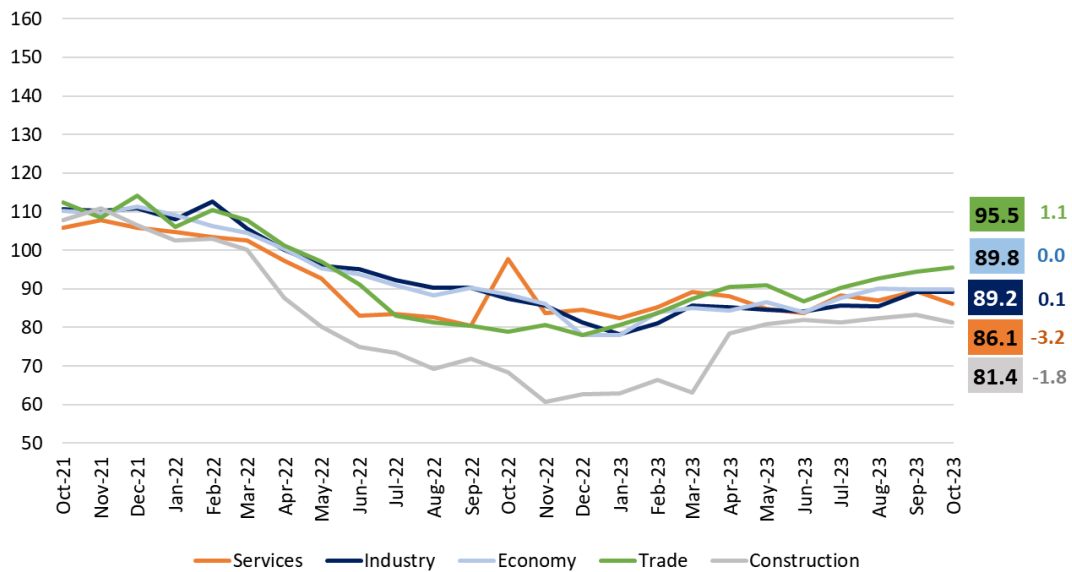
Coincident Global Barometers – Regions



Source: KOF, ETH Zurich and FGV IBRE

The Coincident sector indicators evolve heterogeneously in October, with *Services* and *Construction* falling, *Trade* rising, and *Industry* and *Economy* (aggregated business and consumer evaluations) remaining stable.

Coincident Global Barometers – Sectors

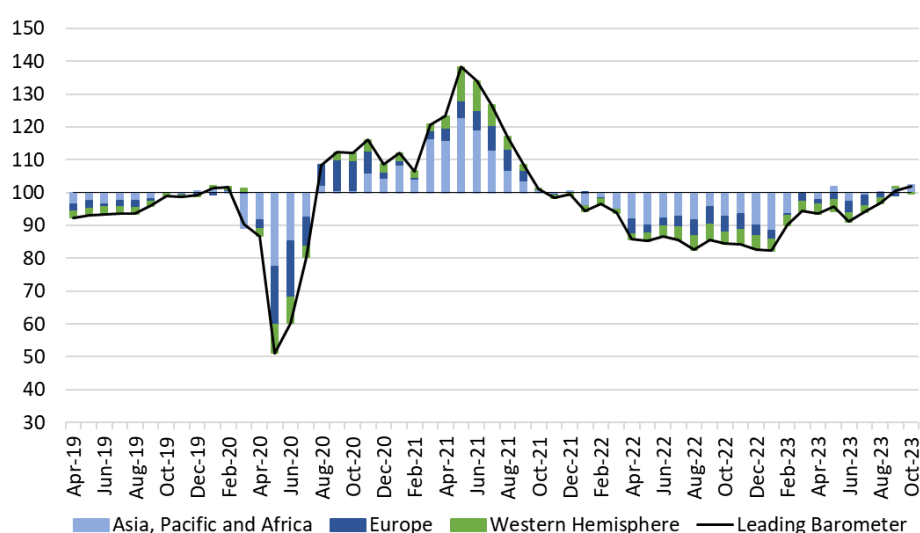


Source: KOF, ETH Zurich and FGV IBRE

Leading Barometer – regions and sectors

The Leading Global Barometer leads the world economic growth rate cycle by three to six months on average. In October, the positive regional contributions come from the *Asia, Pacific & Africa* region and the *Europe*, both with 1.0 point, while *Western Hemisphere* makes a negative contribution of -0.5 points. The level of the overall indicator suggests a more widespread perception of an acceleration in the growth rate over the coming months. While the bundle of indicators for the Asia, Pacific, Africa region is above average, it is below average for the Western Hemisphere. The one for Europe is on average.

Regional Contributions to the Leading Global Economic Barometer

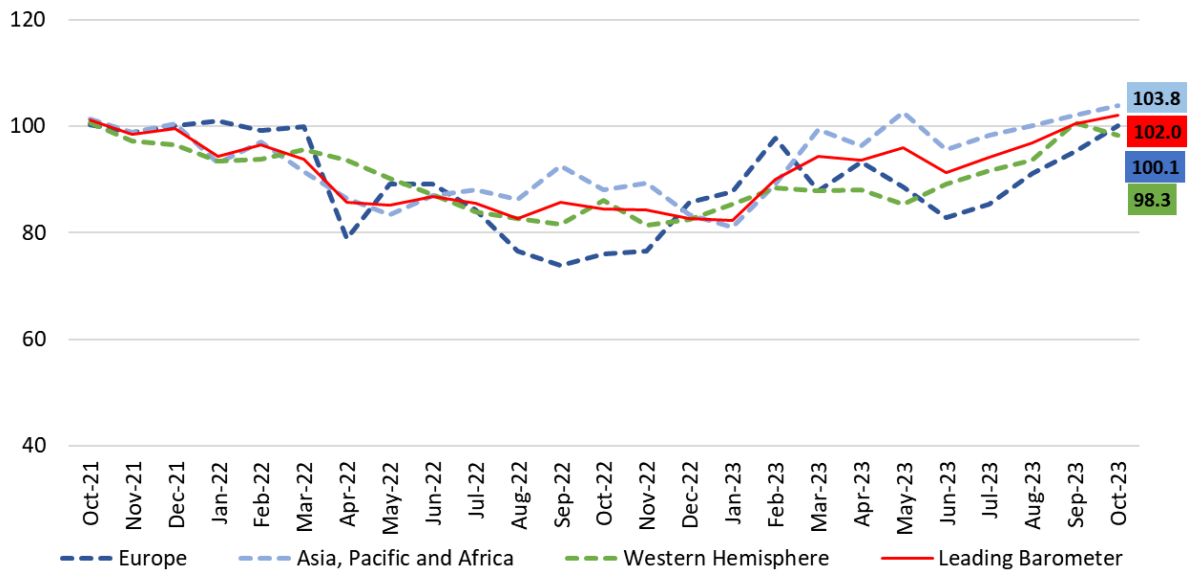


Source: KOF, ETH Zurich and FGV IBRE

Regional Contributions to Changes in the Leading Barometer				
Period	Contributions per Regions			Monthly Variation
	Asia, Pacific and Africa	Europe	Western Hemisphere	Leading Barometer
Worst pandemic moment: Cum. Contrib. Mar/20-May/20	-23.2	-18.0	-9.3	-50.5
Cum. Contrib. Jun/20-Oct/22	15.3	12.7	5.3	33.3
Nov-22	0.8	0.1	-1.1	-0.2
Dec-22	-3.7	1.8	0.3	-1.6
Jan-23	-1.6	0.5	0.7	-0.4
Feb-23	5.1	2.0	0.7	7.8
Mar-23	6.3	-2.0	-0.1	4.3
Apr-23	-1.9	1.1	0.0	-0.8
May-23	3.9	-0.9	-0.6	2.3
Jun-23	-4.4	-1.2	0.9	-4.6
Jul-23	1.7	0.5	0.6	2.8
Aug-23	1.2	1.2	0.5	2.7
Sep-23	1.2	0.8	1.6	3.7
Oct-23	1.0	1.0	-0.5	1.5
Cum. Contrib. Last 12 months	9.6	4.9	3.0	17.5
Cum. Contrib. Mar/20-Oct/23	1.7	-0.4	-1.0	0.3

Source: KOF, ETH Zurich and FGV IBRE

Leading Global Barometers – Regions



Source: KOF, ETH Zurich and FGV IBRE

In October, all the Leading sector indicators increase and reach levels above 100 points, with the exception of the *Construction* sector, where the indicator remains at an adverse level, below 90 points.

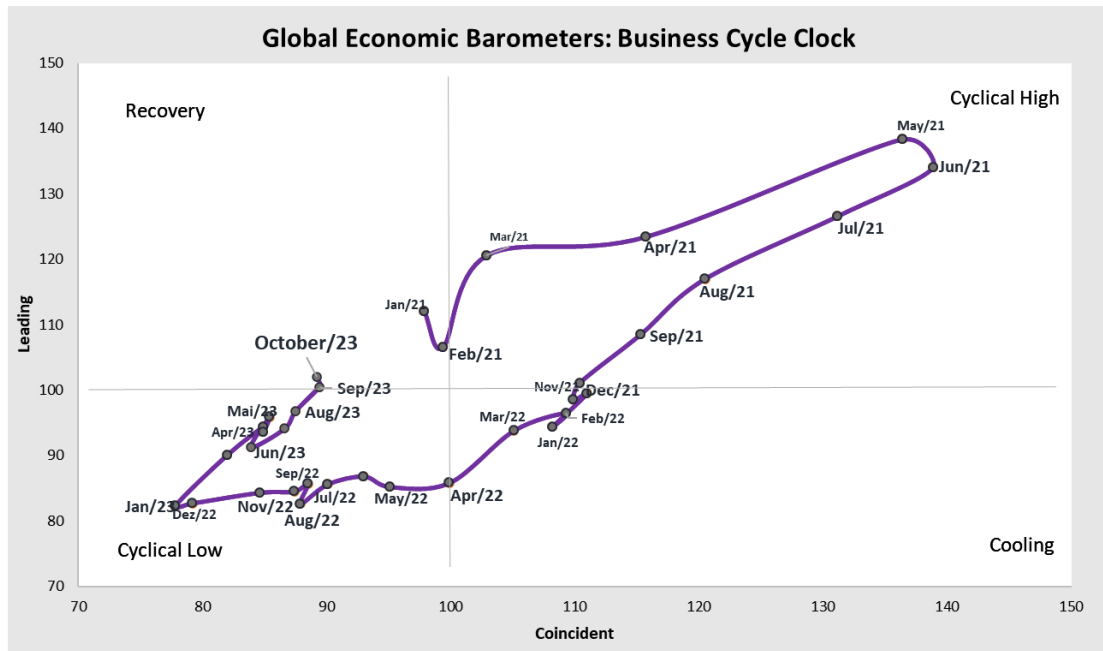
Sectoral Leading Indicators					
Period	Construction	Economy	Industry	Trade	Services
Feb-20	98.0	102.1	101.0	104.9	106.3
Mar-20	104.5	79.5	92.9	106.6	95.0
Apr-20	91.4	83.8	92.4	74.6	68.7
May-20	60.3	63.9	51.1	54.9	13.6
Worst pandemic moment: Cum. Variation. Mar/20-May/20					
	-37.7	-38.2	-49.9	-50.0	-92.6
Cum. Variation Jun/20-Oct/22					
	32.6	19.4	35.0	24.9	69.3
Nov-22	89.2	85.1	85.2	77.6	85.2
Dec-22	77.7	80.6	86.7	79.4	81.6
Jan-23	74.6	84.0	84.5	76.9	85.8
Feb-23	77.2	89.5	93.4	84.7	94.9
Mar-23	80.6	98.5	94.9	94.5	91.3
Apr-23	85.8	98.4	93.6	89.2	89.3
May-23	80.5	106.0	93.1	89.9	98.7
Jun-23	90.8	96.8	89.7	88.4	88.1
Jul-23	98.8	95.8	91.3	100.4	100.8
Aug-23	95.7	97.8	95.2	96.4	110.2
Sep-23	102.0	102.5	98.4	101.8	104.2
Oct-23	89.9	105.7	100.3	105.7	108.6
Cum. Variation Last 12 months					
	-17.4	27.5	7.1	-5.8	2.1
Cum. Variation Mar/20-Oct/23					
	-8.1	3.6	-0.7	0.9	2.3

Source: KOF, ETH Zurich and FGV IBRE

Period	<i>Global Coincident Barometer</i> Vintages		<i>Global Leading Barometer</i> Vintages	
	October 2023	September 2023	October 2023	September 2023
	Oct-22	87.4	88.7	84.5
Nov-22	84.6	84.6	84.3	83.8
Dec-22	79.2	79.9	82.7	82.2
Jan-23	77.8	77.3	82.3	82.0
Feb-23	82.0	81.6	90.1	89.7
Mar-23	84.9	85.2	94.4	95.1
Apr-23	84.9	84.3	93.6	93.4
May-23	85.4	85.1	95.9	95.2
Jun-23	83.9	84.0	91.3	91.2
Jul-23	86.6	85.4	94.1	93.3
Aug-23	87.5	86.9	96.8	96.5
Sep-23	89.4	90.3	100.5	100.2
Oct-23	89.2		102.0	

*The Global Barometer series are revised monthly to reflect updates in the component series and revision of the seasonal adjustment.

Source: KOF, ETH Zurich and FGV IBRE



Source: KOF, ETH Zurich and FGV IBRE

The Global Economic Barometers

The Global Economic Barometers are a system of indicators enabling timely analysis of global economic development. They represent a collaboration between the KOF Swiss Economic Institute of the ETH Zurich in Switzerland and Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV), based in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The system consists of two composite indicators, the Coincident Barometer and the Leading Barometer. The Coincident Barometer reflects the current state of economic activity, while the Leading Barometer provides a cyclical signal roughly six months ahead of current economic developments.

The two Barometers comprise the results of economic tendency surveys conducted in more than 50 countries with the aim of achieving the broadest possible global coverage. The advantages of economic tendency surveys are that their results are usually readily available and are not substantially revised after first publication.

The Coincident Barometer includes more than 1,000 different time series, while the Leading Barometer consists of over 600 time series. Cross-correlation analysis is used to decide which individual time series are included in the barometers. This involves correlating the individual time series with a reference series. The reference series used is the year-on-year growth rate of global gross domestic product (GDP), in which individual national GDPs are aggregated at purchasing power parity to form global GDP. A time series is only included in a Barometer if it shows a sufficiently high correlation and a suitable synchronization or lead with the reference series.

The series of the two Barometers are revised each month at publication and are standardized to have a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 10 for the 10-year period previous to the most recent observations. The coefficients of the component series of the Global Barometers have remained stable since the April 2020 edition.

More information on the Global Economic Barometers is available on the KOF site:

<https://kof.ethz.ch/prognosen-indikatoren/indikatore/kof-globalbaro.html> →

The Global Barometers methodology is described in Klaus Abberger, Michael Graff, Aloisio Campelo Jr, Anna Carolina Lemos Gouveia, Oliver Müller and Jan-Egbert Sturm (2020), The Global Economic Barometers: Composite indicators for the world economy. KOF Working Papers, vol. 471, Zurich: KOF Swiss Economic Institute, ETH Zurich, 2020.

KOF Swiss Economic Institute: Corporate Communications | Phone +41 44 633 99 48 | kofcc@kof.ethz.ch