



The World Faces a Highly Variable Inflation Outlook

The U.S. and UK face a tougher challenge than the Nordics and eurozone.

June 2023

KEY INSIGHTS

- History shows that persistent inflation could potentially be avoided if countries adopt inflation targeting measures while deregulating product and labor markets.
- Our analysis suggests that countries in the Nordic area and the eurozone are likely best placed to avoid persistent inflation today.
- The more favorable inflation dynamics of the Nordics and eurozone suggest the bonds of these countries would likely provide a better medium-term real yield return.



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Chief European Economist



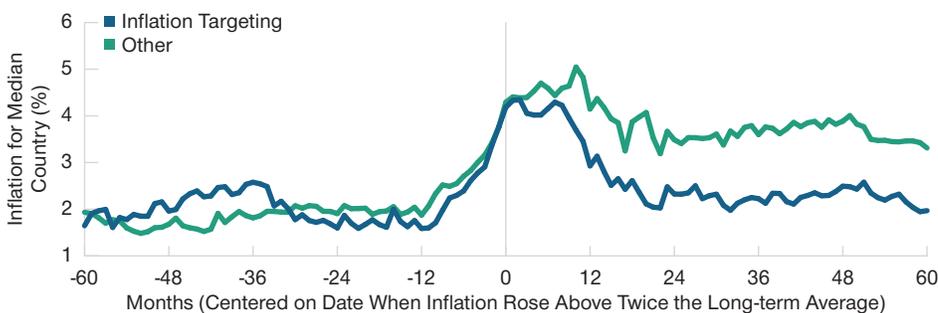
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The inflation spike of the past two years has been the worst since the 1970s. Back then, its persistence caused central banks to tighten monetary policy for extended periods, fueling bouts of asset price

volatility. In response, many countries introduced reforms designed to make future inflation surges easier to bring down. Did these reforms work—or could we be facing a repeat of 1970s-style persistent inflation?

Inflation Targeting Policies Have Been Effective in the Past

(Fig. 1) Countries that adopt them bring inflation down more quickly



As of March 31, 2023.

The blue line shows median inflation outturns in countries that had adopted inflation targeting before the inflation surge. The green line shows outturns for countries with alternative monetary policy regimes. Long-term average inflation is defined as the 5-year average at time $t-12$ and has been scaled to 2% for illustrative purposes.

Sources: Cobham, David. "A comprehensive classification of monetary policy frameworks in advanced and emerging economies," IMF, OECD, Haver, T. Rowe Price.

“...the Nordic and eurozone regions are the least likely to experience persistent above-target inflation....”

— Tomasz Wieladek
Chief European Economist

The reforms introduced following the experience of the 1970s included changes to product market regulations to foster more price competition for goods and services, monetary reforms that granted independence to central banks and set inflation as the sole target for monetary policy, and measures to encourage greater labor market participation and reduce second-round wage inflation. The current bout of inflation is the biggest test these reforms have faced since their introduction.

To test how well they are likely to stand up to the challenge, we studied 89 inflation surges across 40 countries from 1970–2019. Our aim was to better understand which economic factors raise the risk of second-round effects and greater inflation persistence. We define an inflation surge as an episode in which inflation is at least double its five-year average value in a particular country.

Our analysis shows that countries that adopted inflation targeting, deregulated labor and product markets, and had both high unemployment relative to history and high labor force participation relative to trend rates saw inflation return to previous long-term averages within 16–22 months. Countries that did not adopt these measures, and that had low unemployment and low labor force participation rates, were more likely to see inflation persist over a longer period (Figure 1).

What does this imply for the path of inflation in different countries today? We ranked countries and regions across four factors: labor market regulation, product market regulation, labor demand, and labor supply (Figure 2). We found that the Nordic and eurozone regions are the least likely to experience persistent above-target inflation because of strong labor supply (i.e., high labor force participation). Japan, the U.S., and

Nordic and Eurozone Regions Least Likely to Suffer Persistent Inflation

(Fig. 2) Emerging markets most at risk

Ranking of Countries by Second-Round Effect Inflation-Propagation Mechanism Today					
Country/Region	Labor Market Regulation	Product Market Regulation	Labor Demand	Labor Supply	Aggregate Ranking
Nordic	Medium	Medium	Weak	Abundant	0
Eurozone	Medium	Medium	Medium	Abundant	1
Canada	Loose	Loose	Strong	Scarce	2
Japan	Loose	Medium	Medium	Scarce	2
United Kingdom	Loose	Loose	Strong	Scarce	2
United States	Loose	Loose	Strong	Scarce	2
India	Medium	Tight	No available data	Abundant	2
China	Tight	No available data	Weak	Scarce	3
Central and Eastern Europe	Loose	Medium	Strong	Scarce	3
Asia Ex. China and India	Tight	Tight	Weak	Medium	3
Latin America	Tight	Tight	Medium	Medium	4

As of March 31, 2023.

Note: We use unemployment rate relative to long-term average as our indicator of labor demand and the labor force participation rate as a deviation from trend as an indicator of labor supply. A high unemployment rate relative to long-term average indicates weak labor demand, while a high labor force participation rate relative to trend indicates abundant labor supply. A higher number on the aggregate ranking reflects stronger propagation and second-round inflation risks.

Sources: IMF, OECD, Haver, T. Rowe Price.

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the UK are more likely to experience above-target inflation because of low labor force participation relative to trend. Emerging markets are most at risk of persistent inflation as these countries tend to have highly regulated product and labor markets in addition to labor market imbalances. Latin America, a region with a history of hyperinflation, has the highest risks of inflation persistence, according to our analysis. These results also hold true when Argentina is excluded, a country where year-on-year inflation was more than 100% in March.

These differences in expected inflation persistence will have consequences for monetary policies in these countries and regions. The Nordic area and eurozone, for example, should be able to cut policy rates earlier than other developed markets. In emerging markets, monetary policy may have to remain restrictive for longer to get inflation back under control.

Over the past year, bonds have sold off significantly in response to the inflation surge across the world. Our analysis suggests that inflation will be least persistent in the Nordic countries and the eurozone. This means that long-term

bonds in these regions are likely to experience the largest rally, since central banks there would likely be able to cut policy rates faster. Sovereign bonds of these countries with the most favorable inflation dynamics could potentially provide a better medium-term real (inflation-adjusted) yield return and also offer the potential for a larger capital gain. Conversely, inflation-linked bonds could act as insurance against higher inflation in those developed markets more likely to experience persistent inflation, such as the UK.

In those emerging markets with the highest risk of high inflation persistence, our preference is hard currency-denominated bonds. Several of these countries also face significant fiscal policy challenges and sometimes populist governments. In those countries, there is a risk of fiscal dominance, which means that central banks will likely be pressured to not hike interest rates to the levels necessary to return inflation back to their targets in the medium term. In these circumstances, local currency bonds are likely to underperform, which is why we prefer hard currency bonds instead.

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