

令和8年度 大学院博士前期課程一般（第2期）入学試験問題

英 語

次の英文を和訳しなさい。

After being buffeted by a series of adverse shocks over 2020-24, the global economy is facing another significant headwind this year, with increased trade barriers and heightened policy uncertainty leading to a notable deterioration of the outlook relative to January. In particular, global output is expected to grow at its weakest pace since 2008, aside from outright global recessions. The sharp increase in tariffs and the ensuing uncertainty are contributing to a broad-based growth slowdown and deteriorating prospects in most of the world's economies. Subdued global growth prospects are unlikely to improve materially without policy actions to address increasing trade restrictions, geopolitical tensions, heightened uncertainty, and limited fiscal space.

The global outlook is predicated on tariff rates close to those of late May prevailing throughout the forecast horizon. Accordingly, pauses to previously announced tariff hikes between the United States and its trading partners are assumed to persist. This baseline nonetheless entails the highest U.S. average effective tariff rate in nearly a century. In addition, in view of recent rapid shifts in trade policies and the potential for a return to even higher tariffs, consumers and businesses continue to grapple with unusually elevated uncertainty. In this context, a prospective recovery in global trade and investment—two important drivers of long-term development that have been relatively subdued in recent years—has been disrupted.

出展：World Bank (2025), *Global Economic Prospects, June 2025*, p.3, Washington, DC: World Bank. doi: 10.1596/978-1-68-2139-6. より抜粋,

編集