

World and Regional Economic Outlook

Chad Steinberg May 9, 2012

Outline

Where are

Where are we

What are the

Asia's Outle

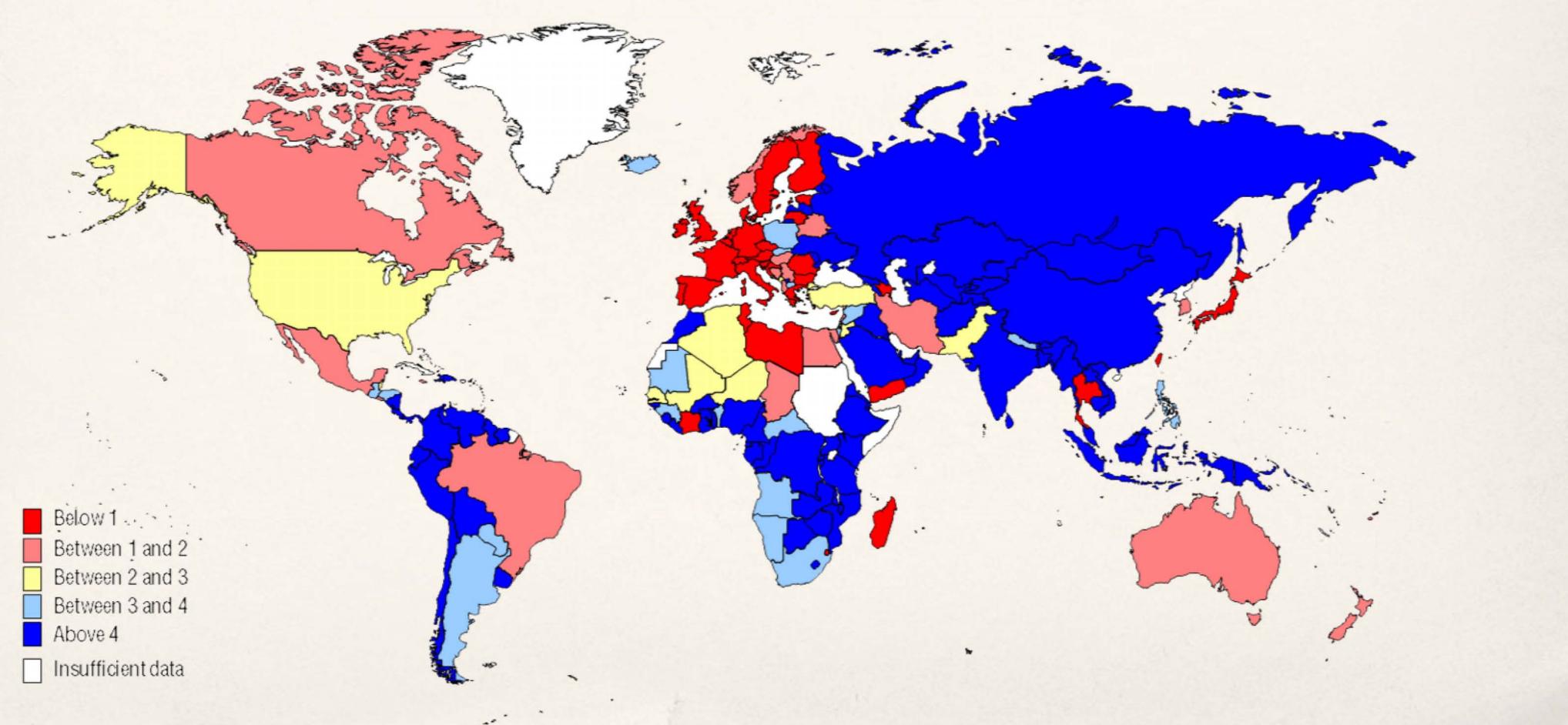
What needs to be done?



we?	
going?	
risks?	
look?	
he done?	

Where are we?

Output Growth, 2011Q4



Where are we?

Public Debt (% of GDP)

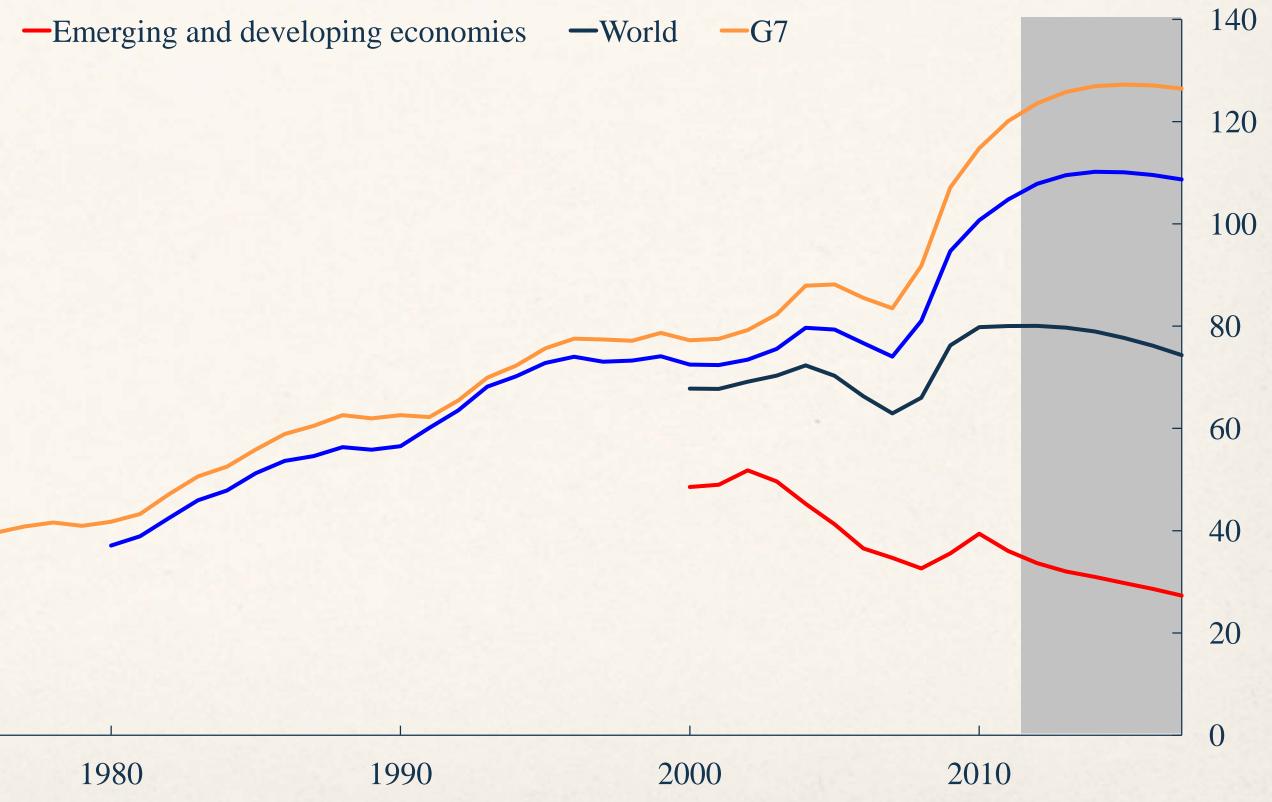
-Advanced economies

1980

1960

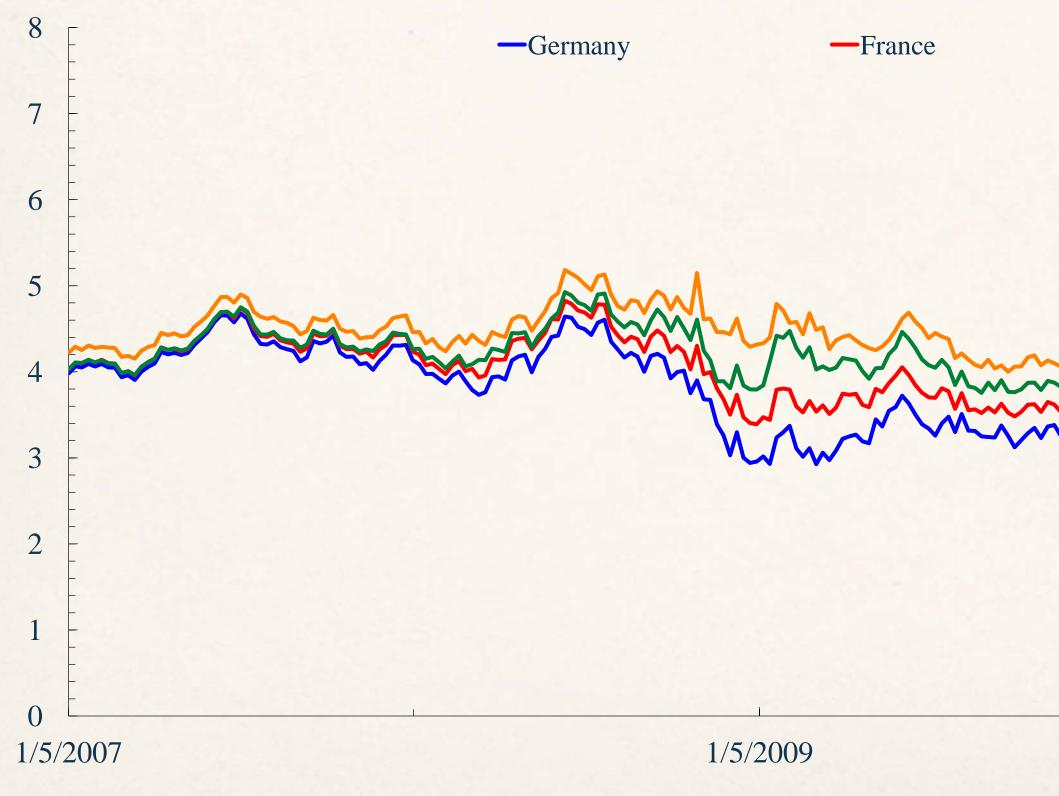
1950





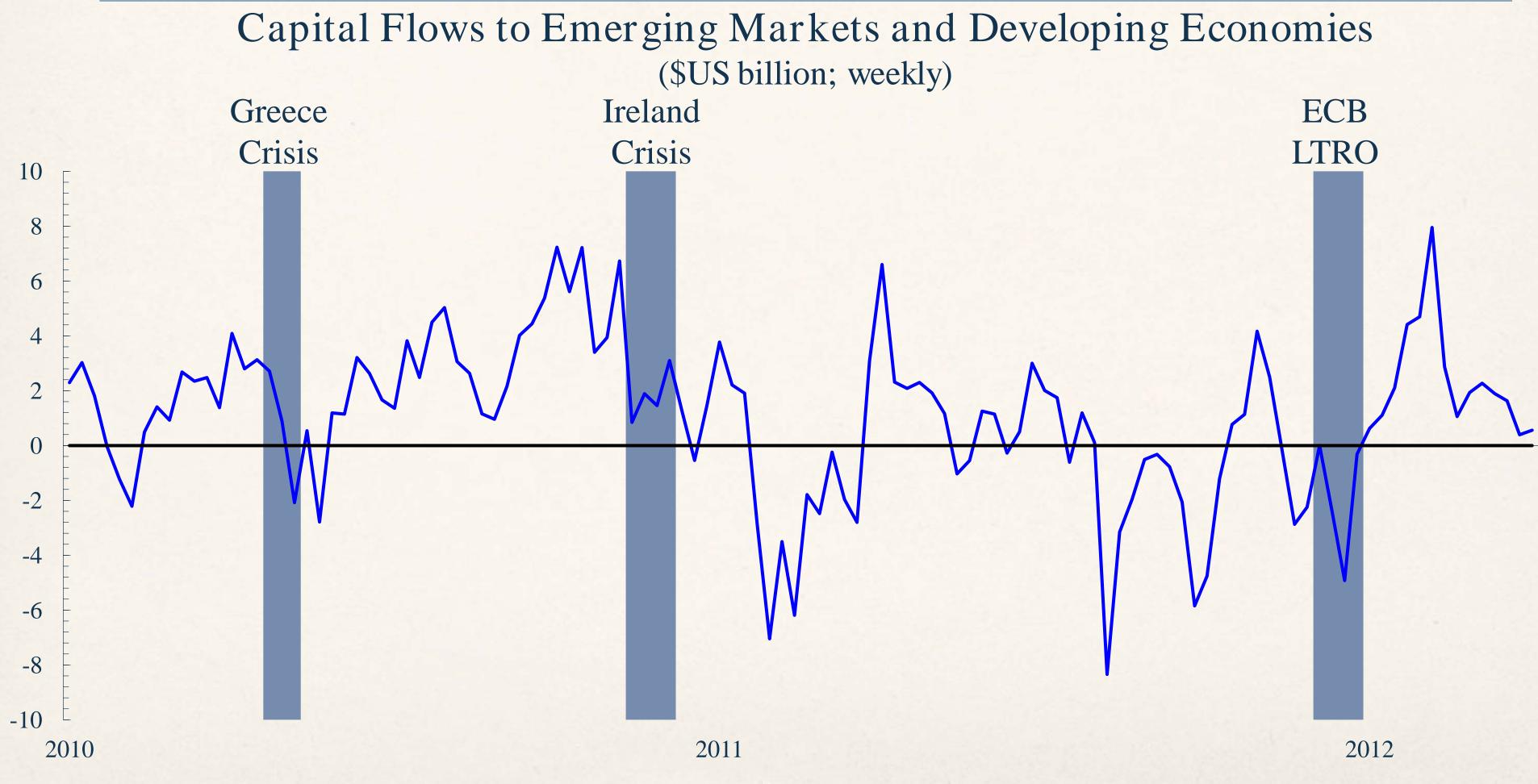


10-Year Government Bond Yields



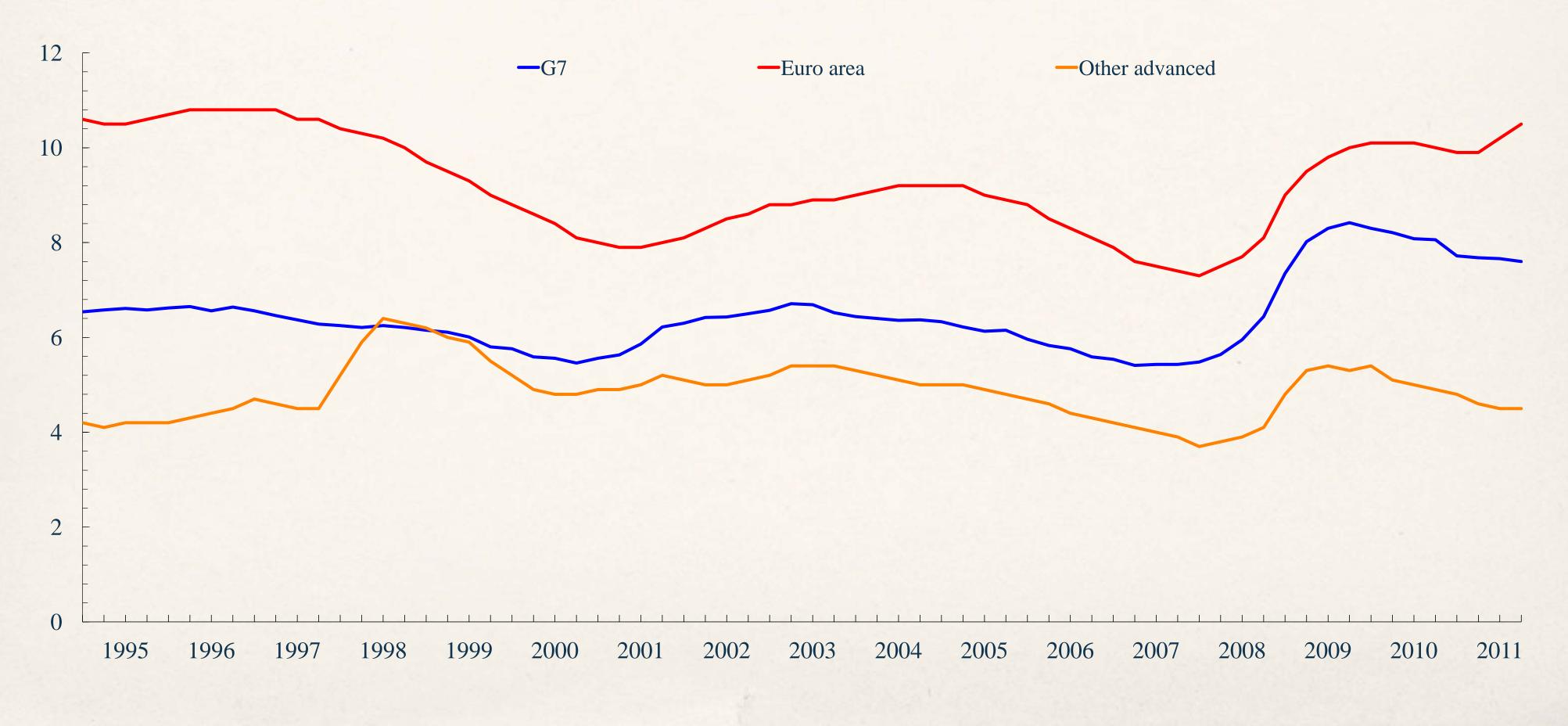
-Italy -Spain





Where are we?

Unemployment rates





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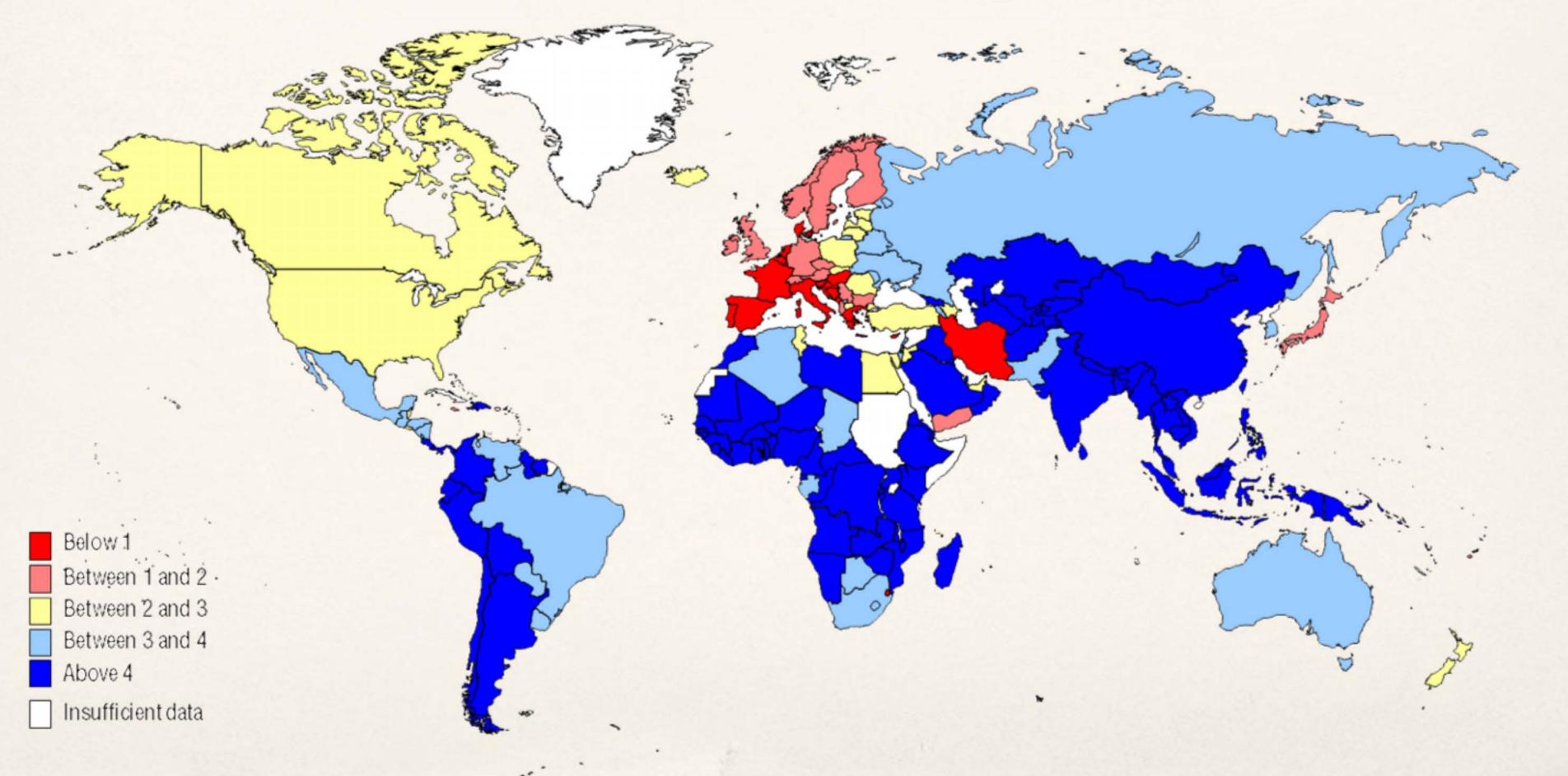
Asia's Outle

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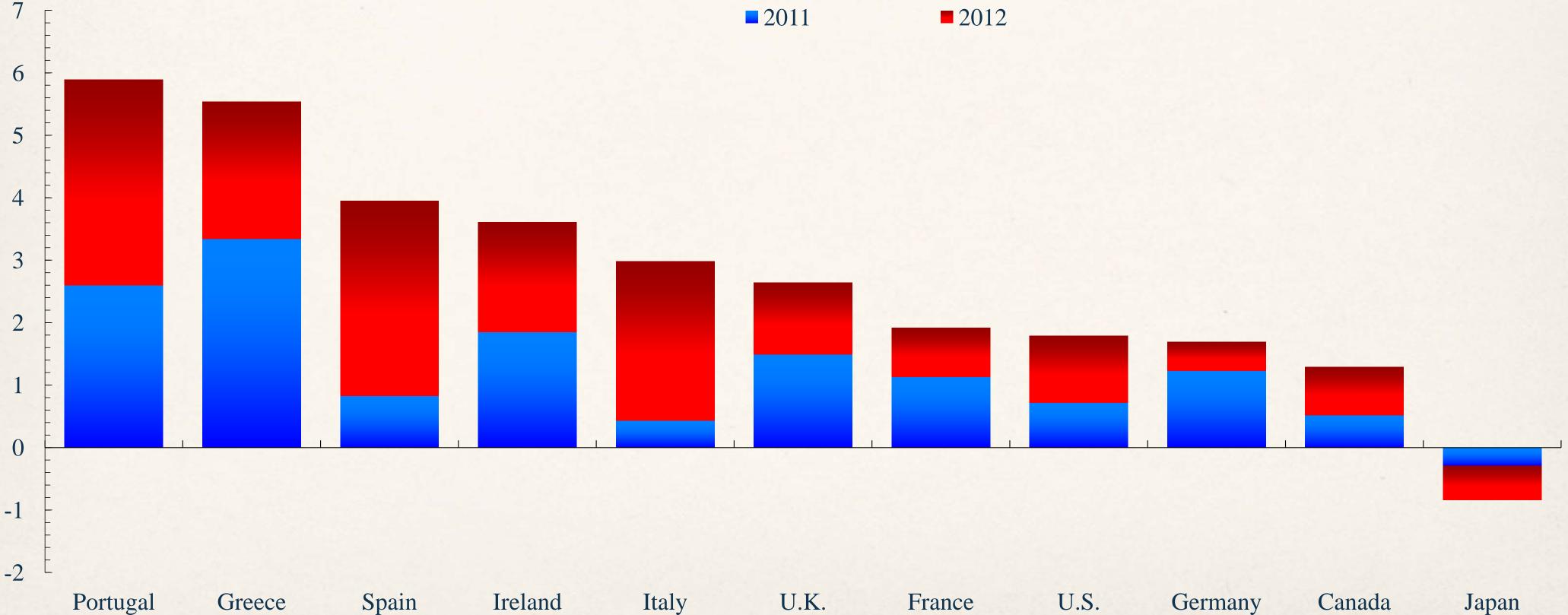
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Output Growth, 2012-13



The Brakes: Fiscal Consolidation (change in the structural balance; percentage points of potential GDP)

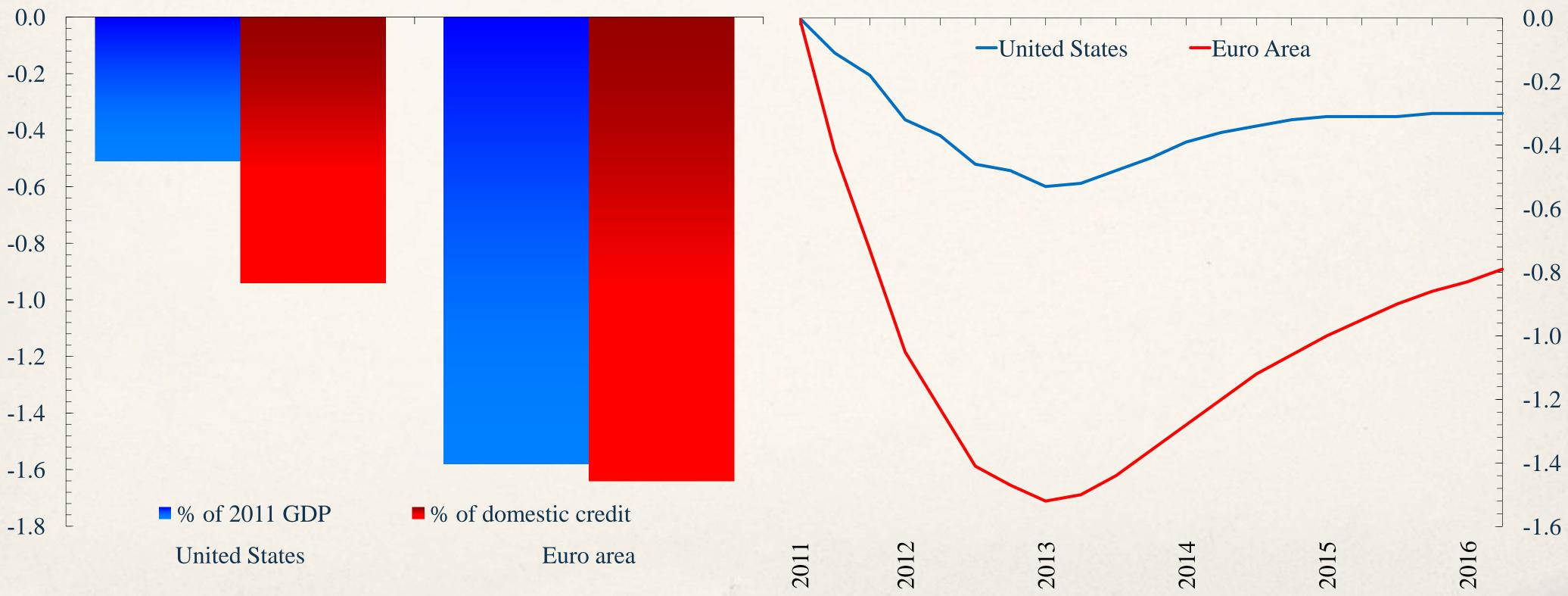






The Brakes: Bank Deleveraging

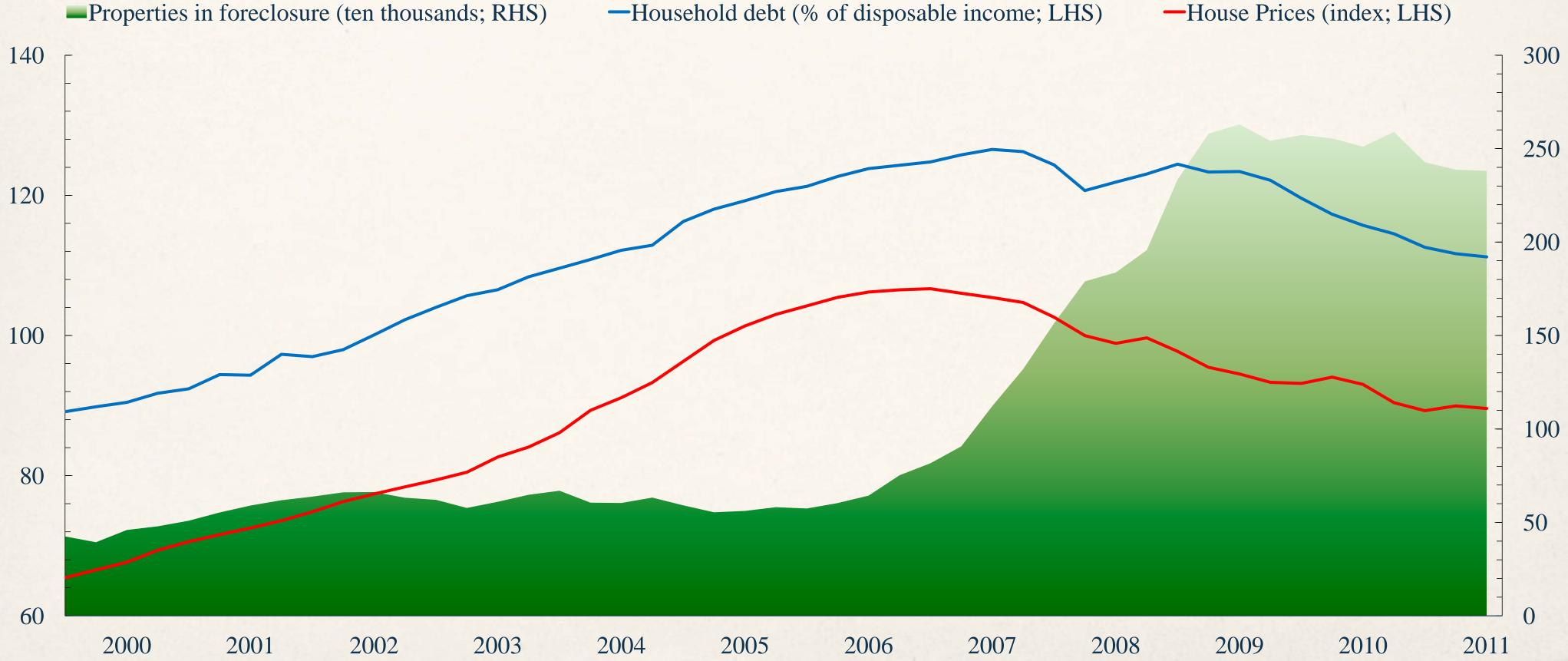
Projected Fall in Bank Lending Supply, 2012-13



Effect of Deleveraging on Output Level (% deviation from no-deleveraging scenario)



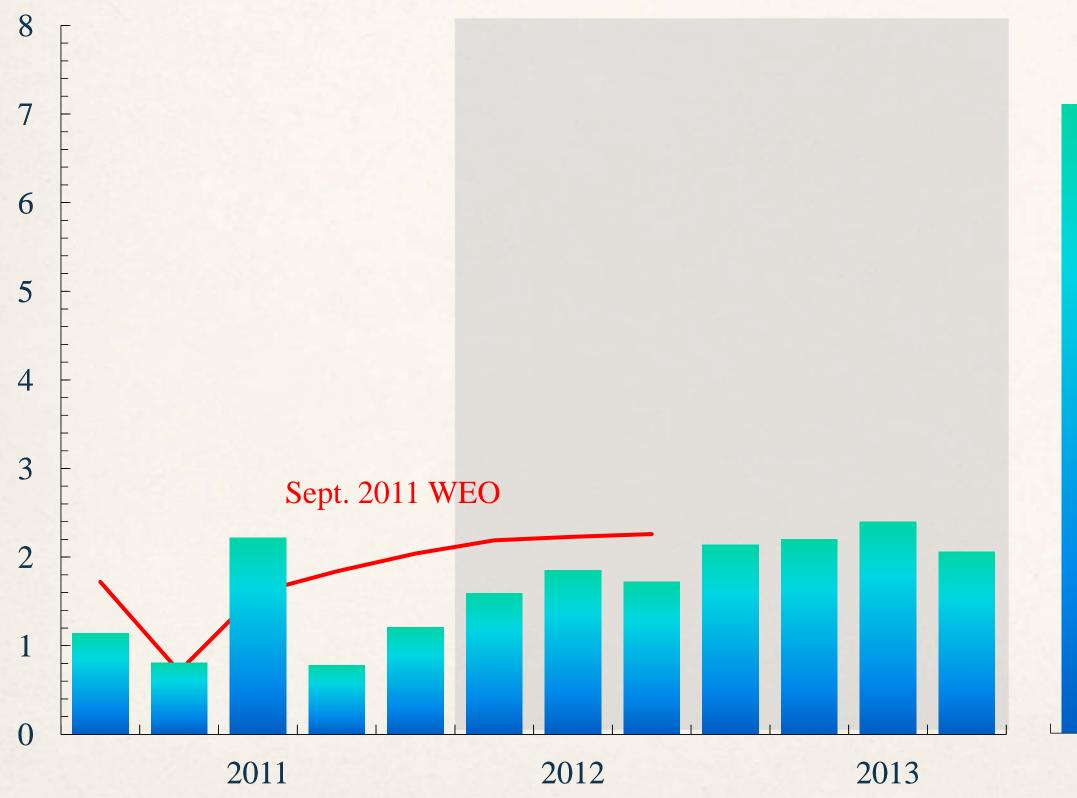




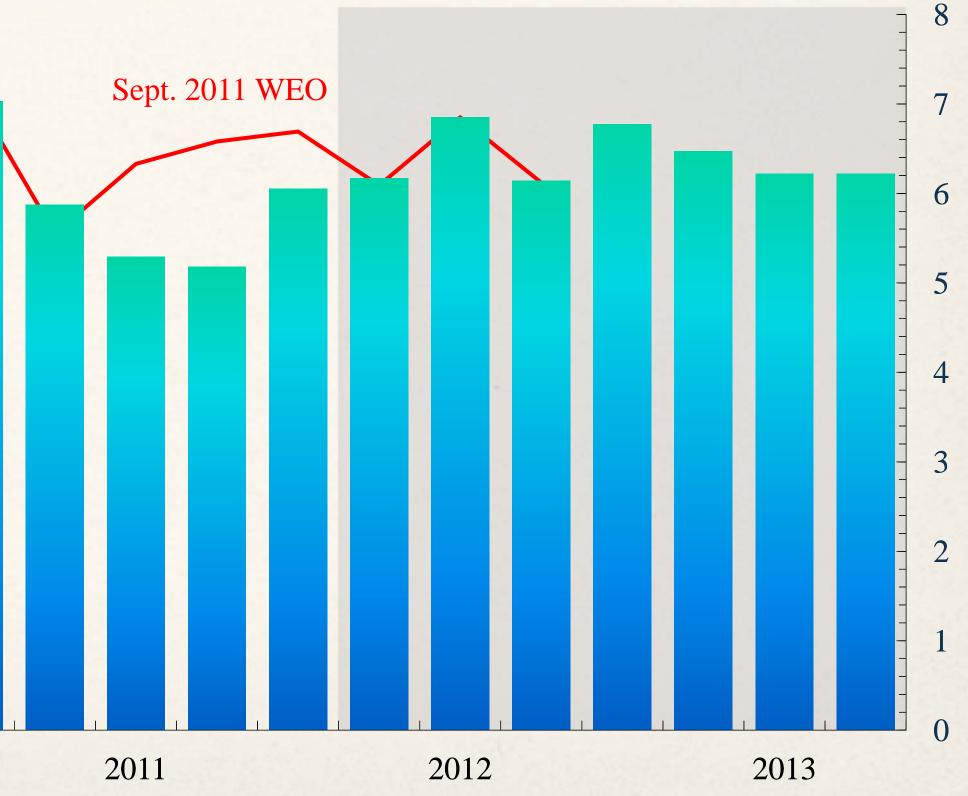
The Brakes: Household Deleveraging

Real GDP Growth

Advanced Economies



Emerging and Developing Economies



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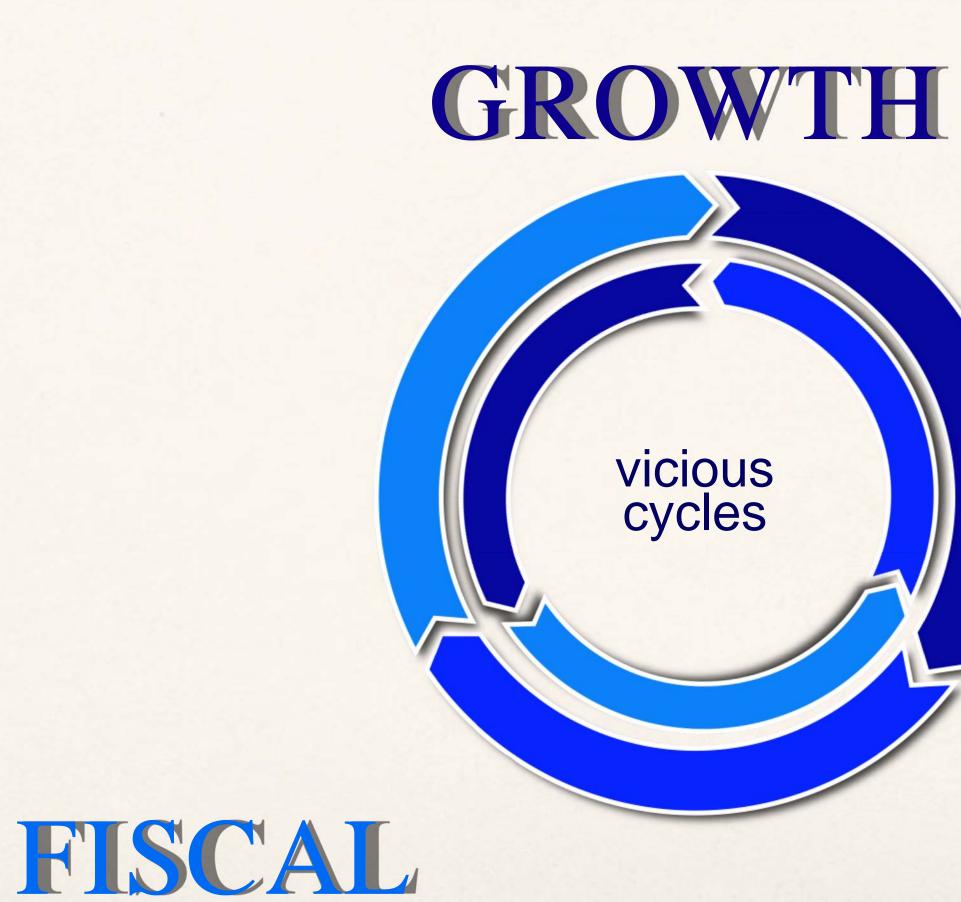
What needs to



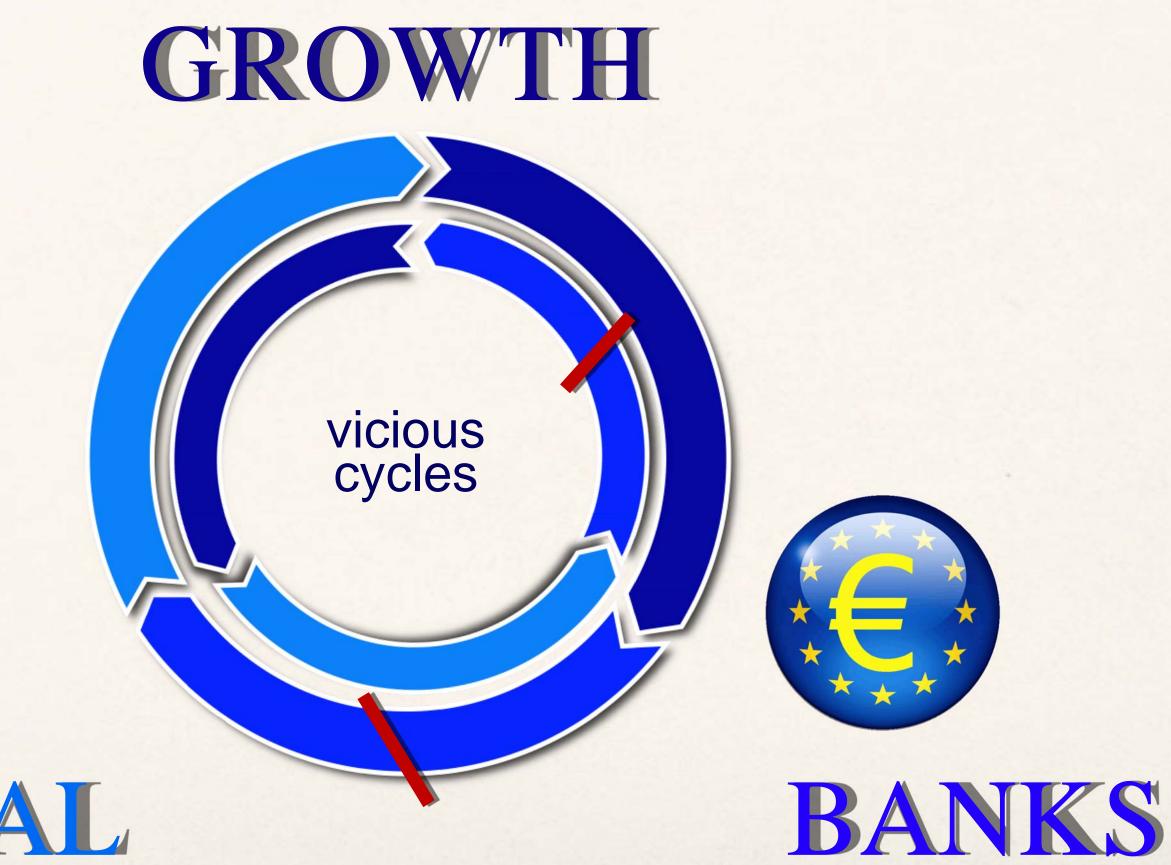
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RISK 1: Euro Area Crisis

RISK 2: Oil Prices

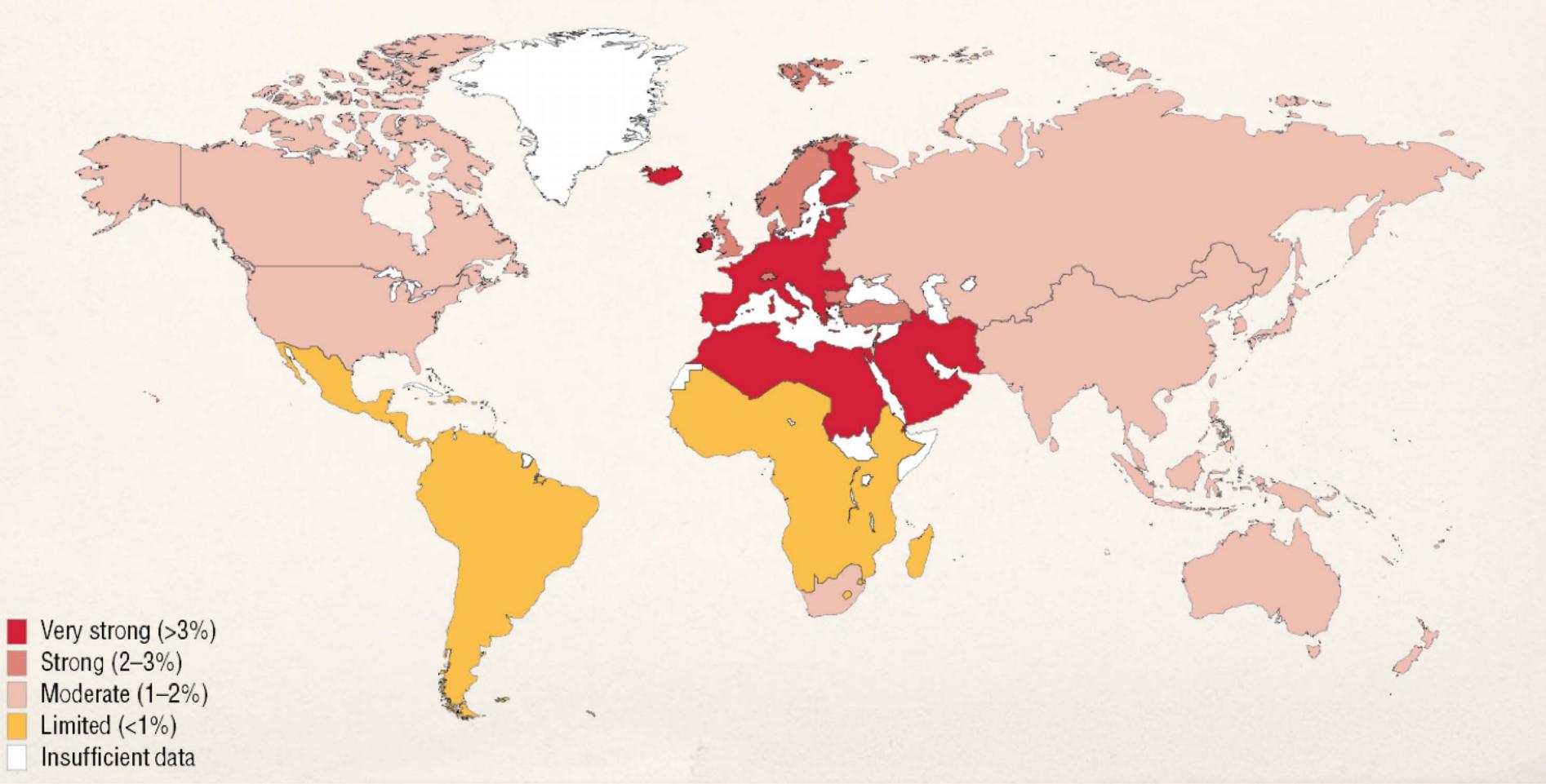




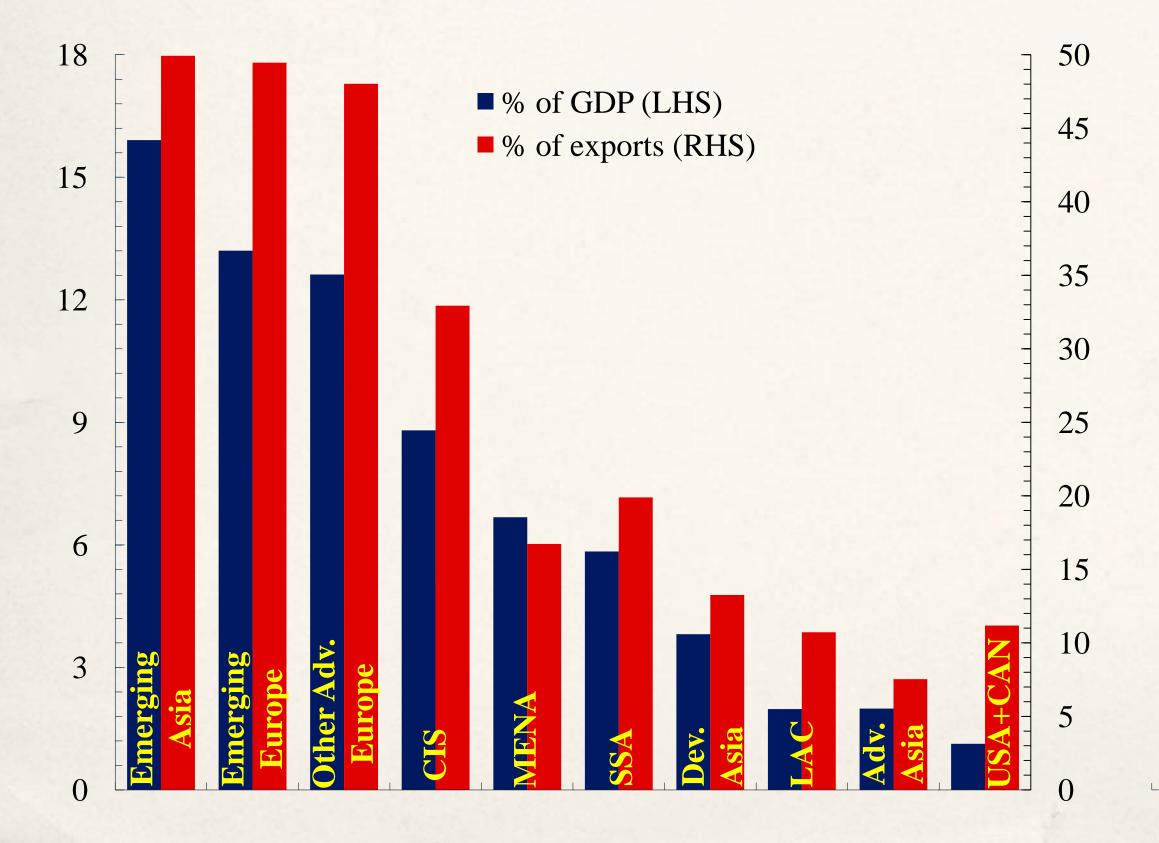


FISCAL

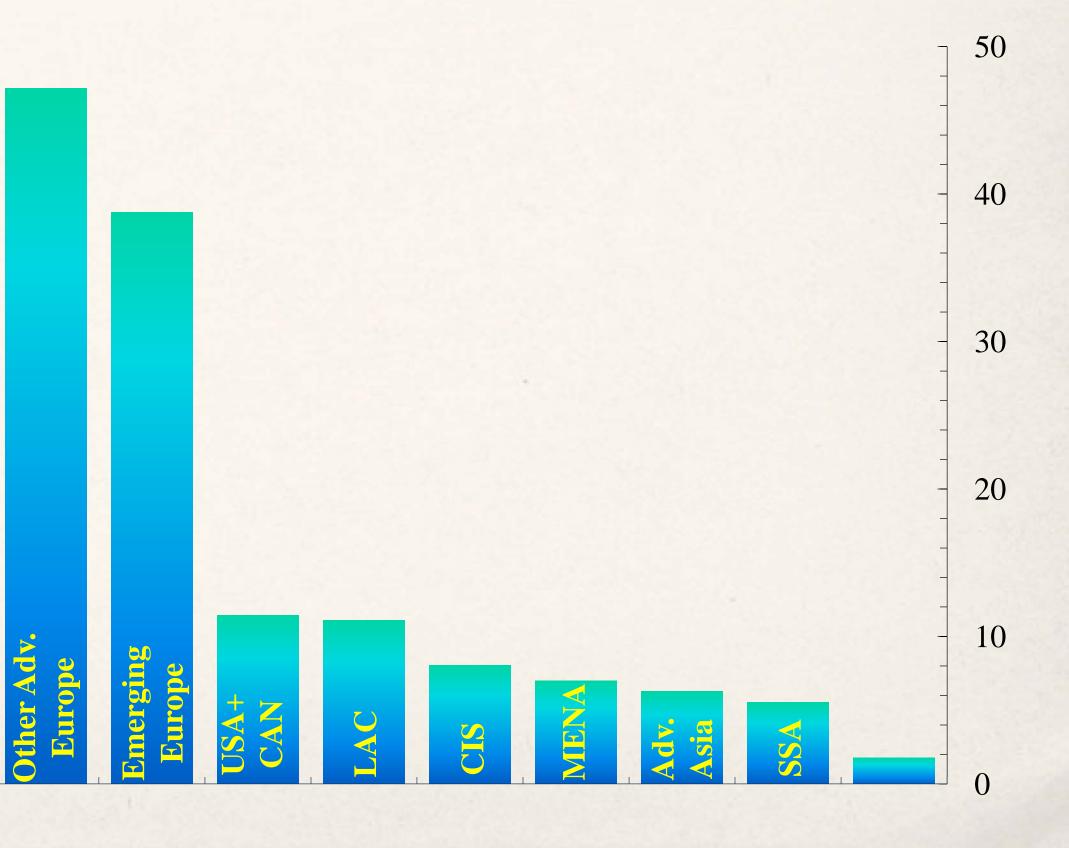
Peak Deviation of Output from WEO Baseline



Exports of Goods to the Euro Area (2010)



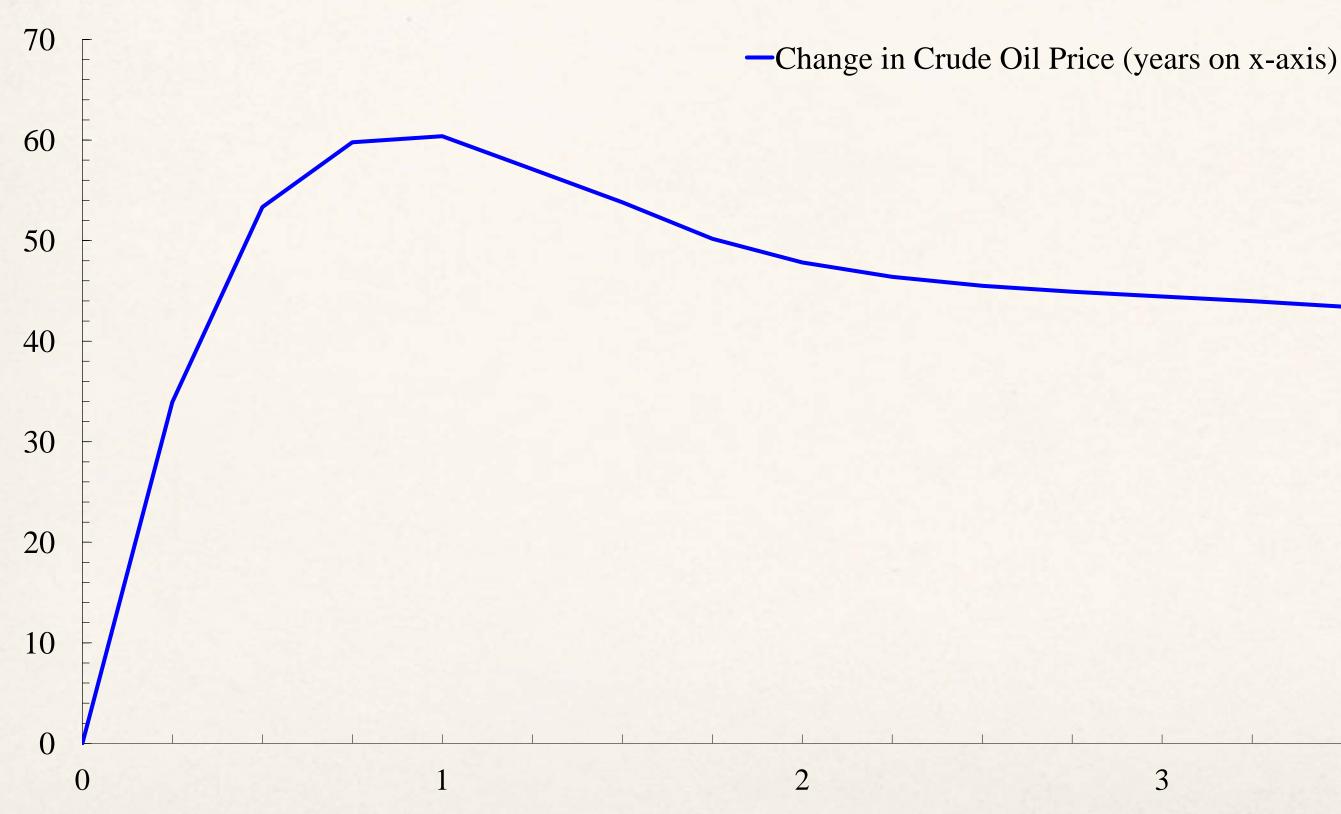
Euro Area Bank Claims (% of GDP; Sep. 2011)



RISK 1: Euro Area Crisis

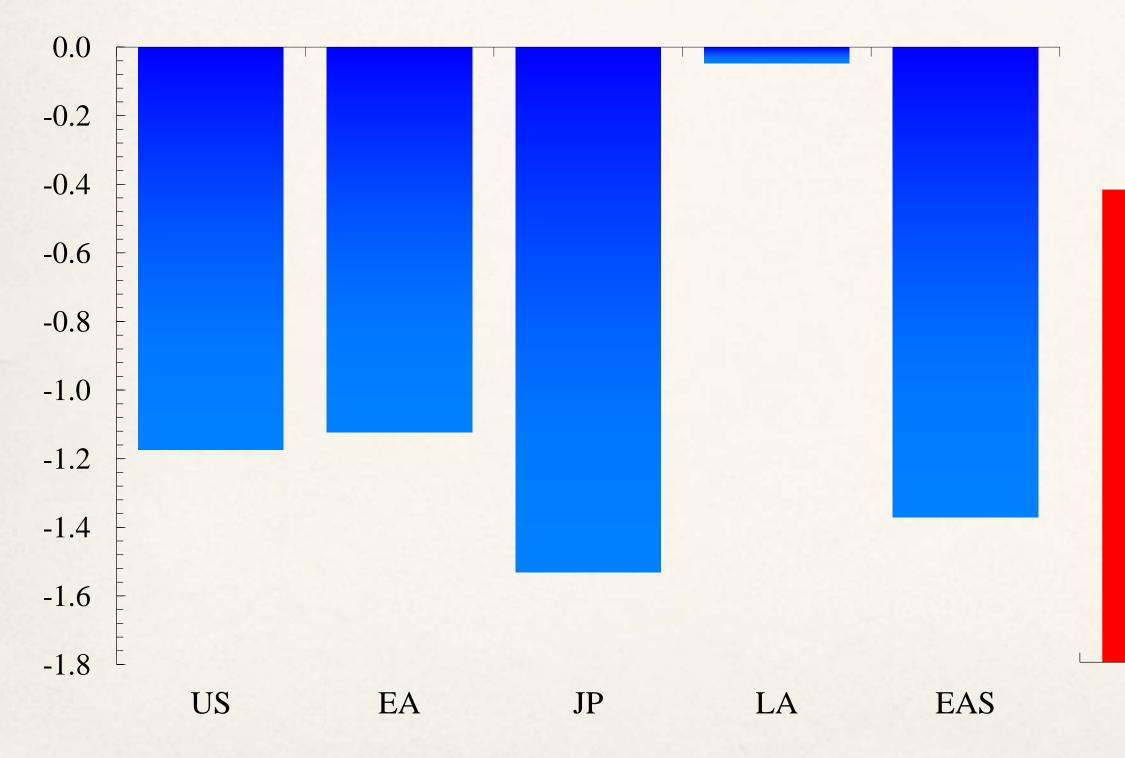
RISK 2: Oil Prices

WEO Downside Scenario for a Disruption in the Global Oil Supply (% deviation from WEO baseline)

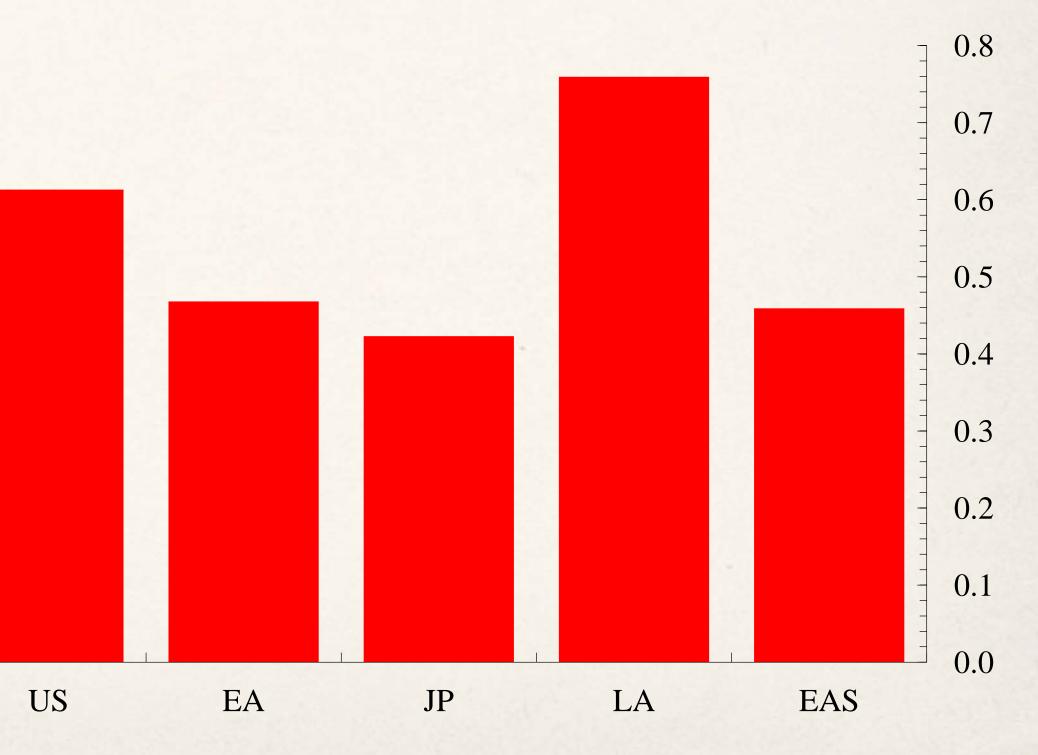


WEO Downside Scenario for a Disruption in the Global Oil Supply (percent or percentage point deviation from baseline)

GDP Loss after Two Years



Rise in Inflation after One Year



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Growth momentum in Asia to pick up in second half of 2012 if global conditions continue to improve

Asia: Real GDP Growth	Asia:	Real	GDP	Growth
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(In percent; year over year)

				()
	2011	2012	2013	
Asia	5.9	6.0	6.5	9
Industrial Asia	-0.2	2.2	2.0	8
Japan	-0.7	2.0	1.7	
East Asia	8.2	7.3	8.0	7
China	9.2	8.2	8.8	6
Korea	3.6	3.5	4.0	
South Asia	7.1	6.8	7.2	5
India	7.1	6.9	7.3	4
ASEAN	4.6	5.2	6.0	
Indonesia	6.5	6.1	6.6	3
Malaysia	5.1	4.4	4.7	2
Philippines	3.7	4.2	4.7	
Singapore	4.9	2.7	3.9	1
Thailand	0.1	5.5	7.5	0
Vietnam	5.9	5.6	6.3	20

Asia: Real GDP Growth

(Central forecast and selected confidence intervals; in percent)

Central forecast

2009

70 percent confidence interval

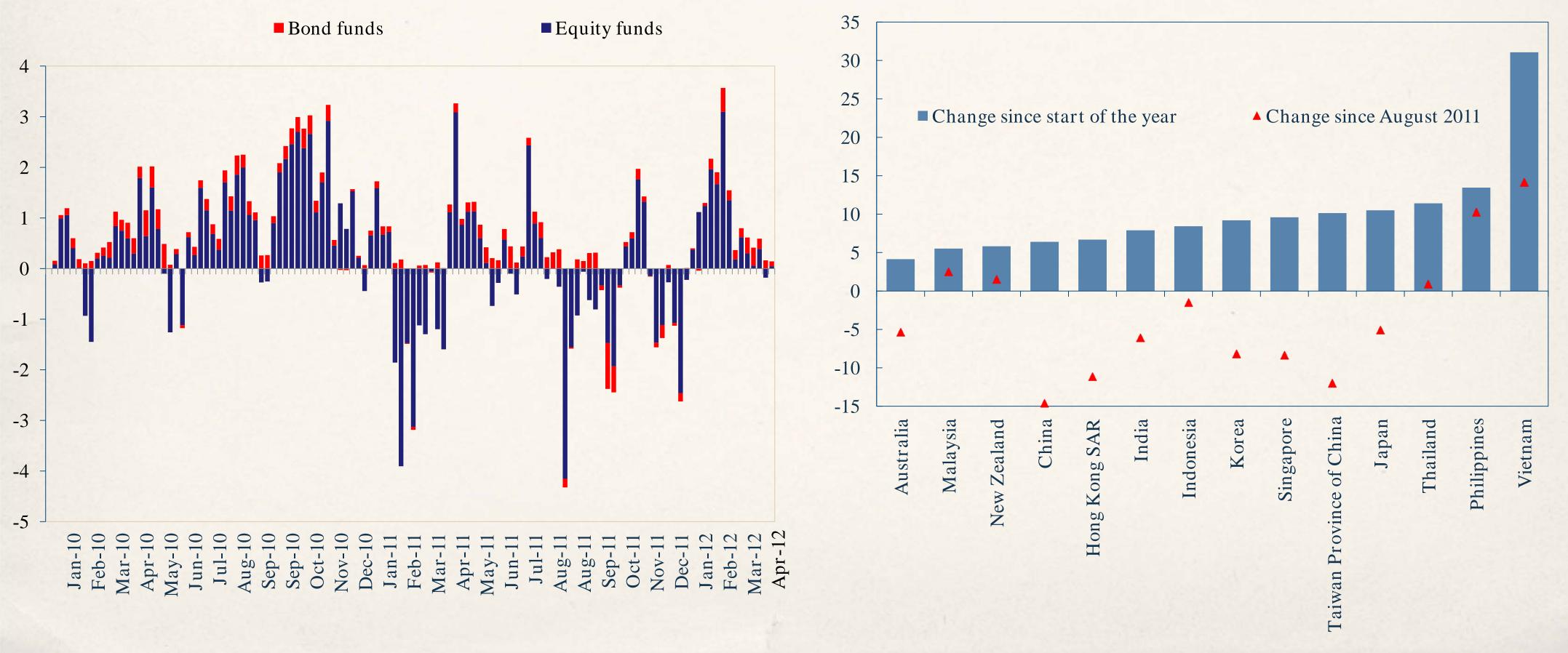
50 percent confidence interval

Series17

2008

Growth momentum to be driven by domestic demand partly supported by capital inflows

Equity and Bonds Funds Flows to EM Asia (In billions of U.S. dollars)



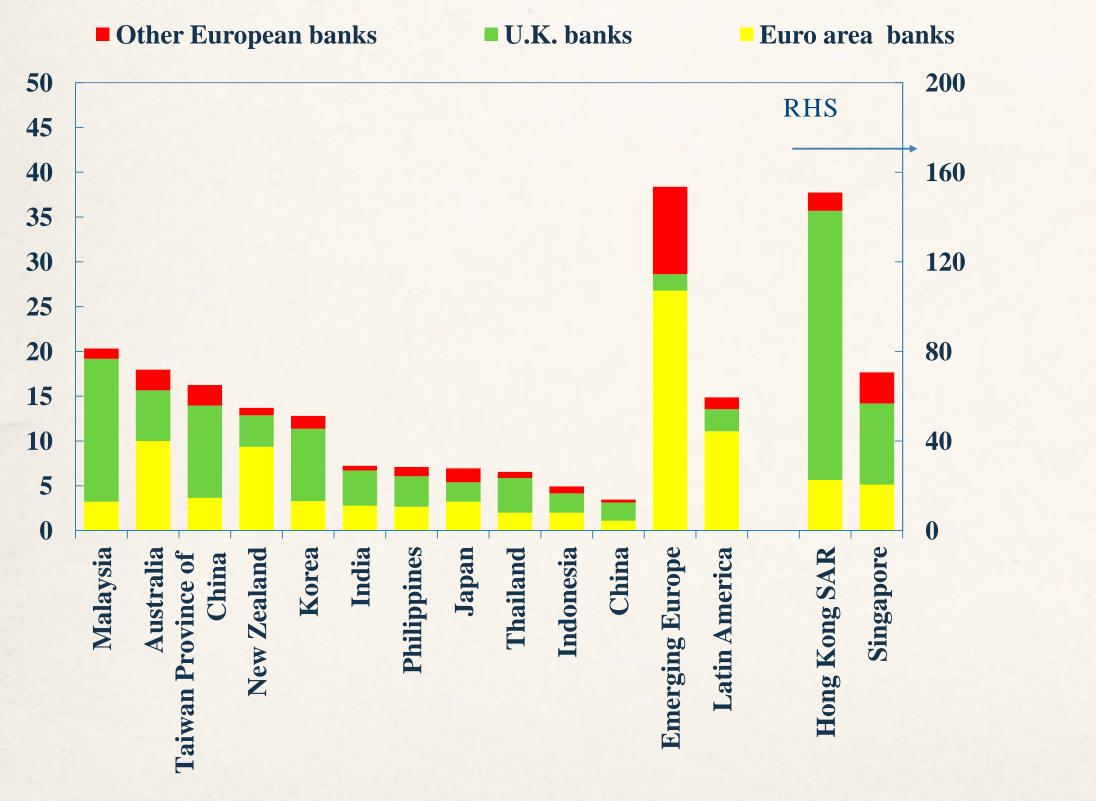
Selected Asia: Stock Markets (Percent change)



Downside Risks Remain Elevated

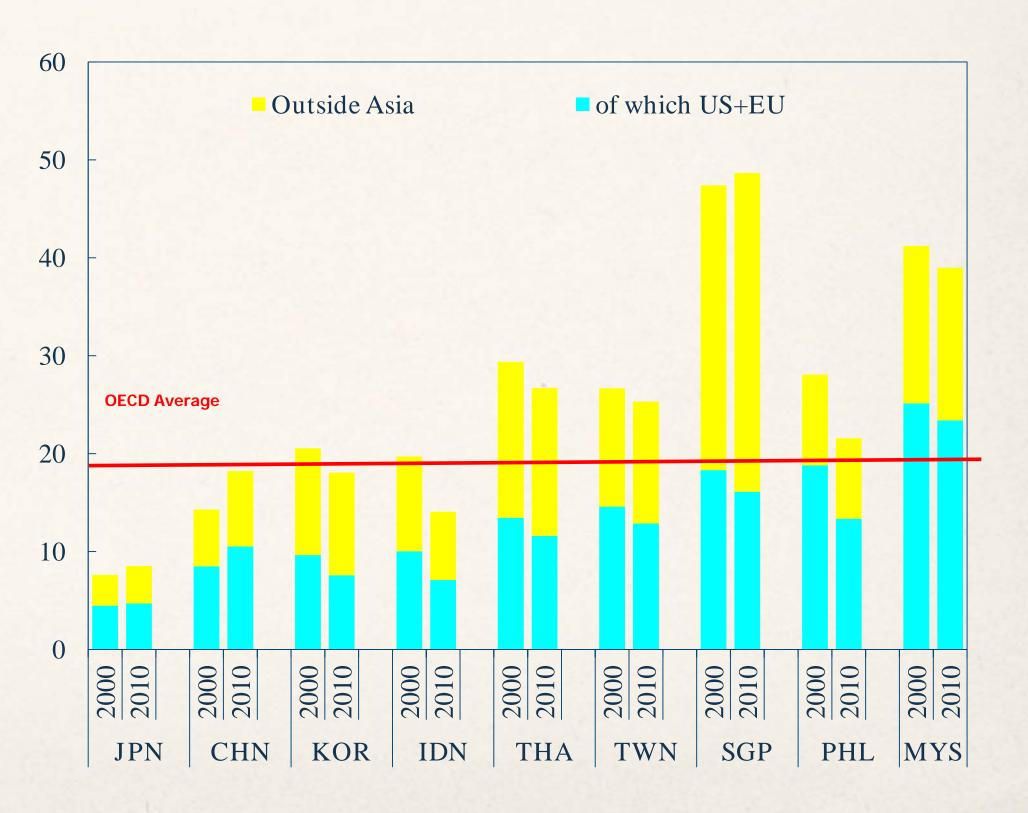
Asia linked to Europe through both trade and financial channels

Consolidated Foreign Claims of European Banks on Asia (In percent of GDP; as of 2011:Q4)



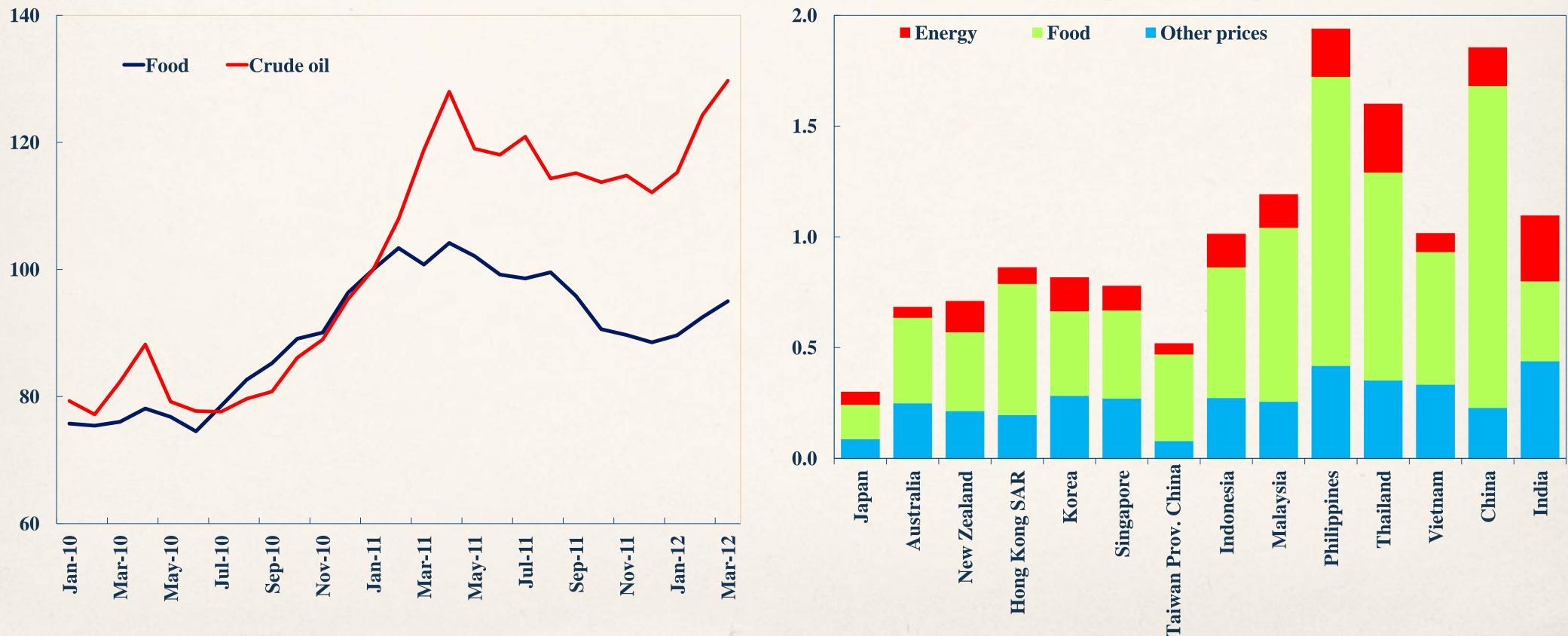
Note: Claims are on immediate borrower basis. Uses sum of quarterly GDP in U.S. dollars between 2011:Q1 and 2011:Q4.

Value Added Exported, by Destination (In percent of GDP)



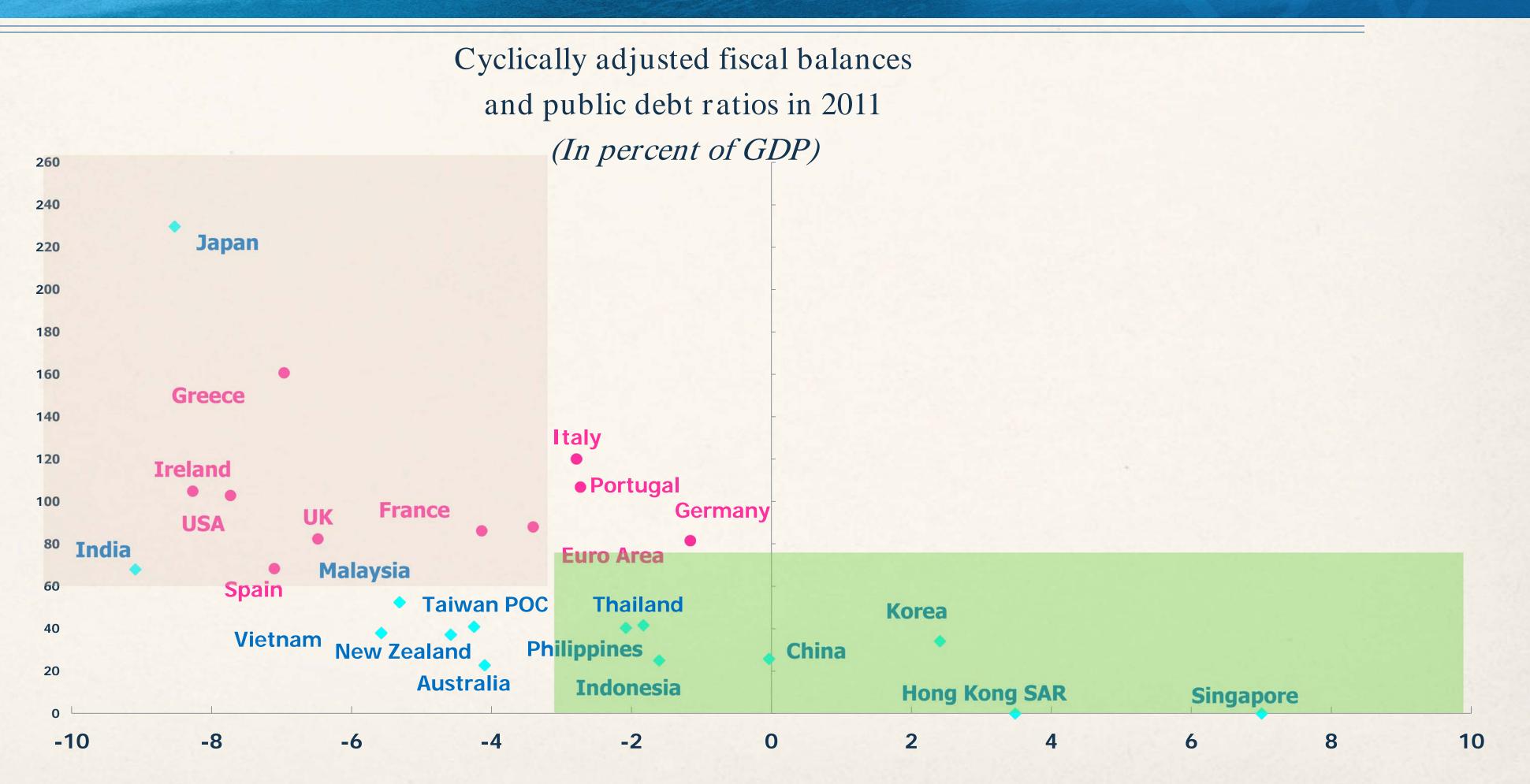
Commodity price volatility is on the rise, implying upside risks for inflation

Commodity Price: Food and Fuel (Index, January 2011=100)



Impact of 10 Percent Increase in Global Commodity Prices on Headline Inflation (In percentage points)

Many regional economies have space for a strong response in the event of a severe global downturn



Public debt

Cyclically adjusted fiscal balance

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Advanced Economies

Fiscal consolidation:Not too much, not too littleNot too fast, not too slow

Monetary and liquidity policies should continue to be accommodative

Structural reforms to boost long-term productivity and employment

Support for the unemployed

Euro Area

Building a stronger currency unionImproved fiscal rules and institutions

Strengthening banking systems



Emerging Market and Developing Economies

Rebuilding macroeconomic policy room

Strengthening prudential policies and frameworks

Promoting more inclusive growth

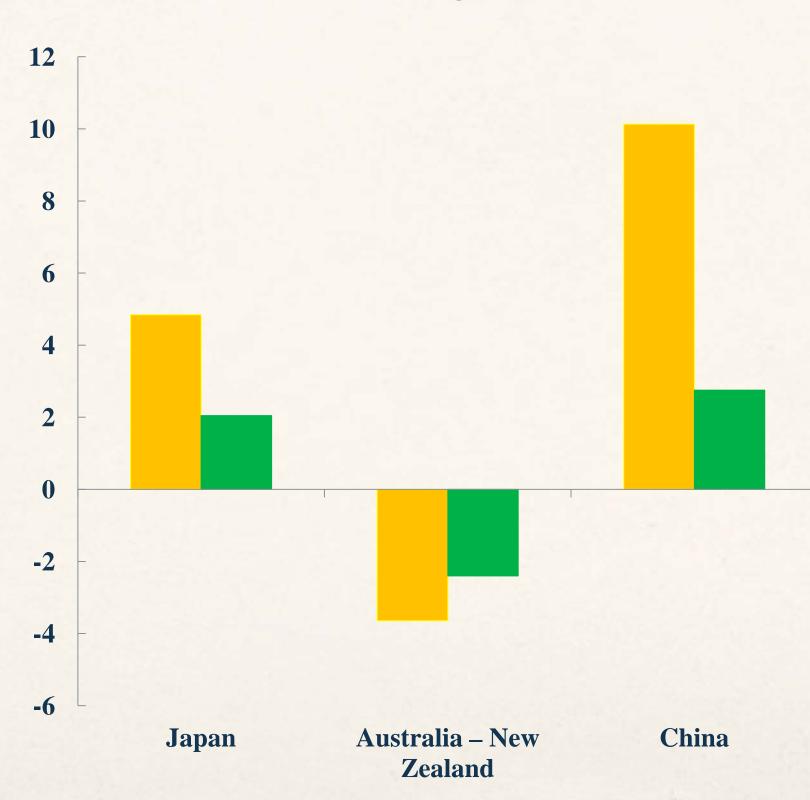


Economies with Large External Surpluses

Fostering domestic consumption, including through more exchange rate flexibility

Lower current account surpluses point to progress in rebalancing

Current Account Balances (In percent of GDP)



Peak before the global financial crisis



2011

East Asia (excl. China) ASEAN

India

But more needs to be done

Private Consumption and Investment (In percent of GDP)



Gross fixed capital formation



All Economies

More coordination of financial policies; reform of financial stability frameworks

Strengthening the global firewall



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