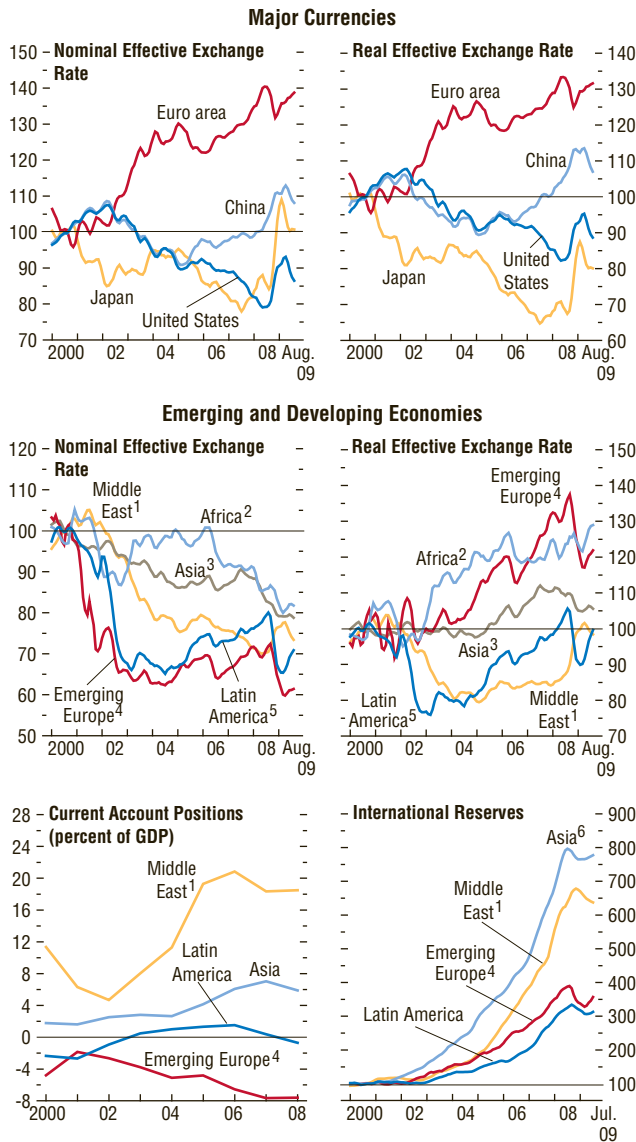


Figure 1.5. External Developments

(Index, 2000 = 100; three-month moving average unless otherwise noted)

Growing risk appetite has accompanied dollar and yen depreciation. Nonetheless, both currencies remain appreciated relative to precrisis levels, whereas those of emerging economies have mostly depreciated, which reflects in part the limited use of currency reserves to buffer external shocks.



Sources: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*; and IMF staff calculations.

¹Bahrain, Egypt, I.R. of Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, and Republic of Yemen.

²Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

³Asia excluding China.

⁴Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, and Turkey.

⁵Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela.

⁶Due to data limitations, China's reserves are assumed unchanged since May 2008.