

# **Global Economic Outlook**

## **The Great Recession and Recovery**



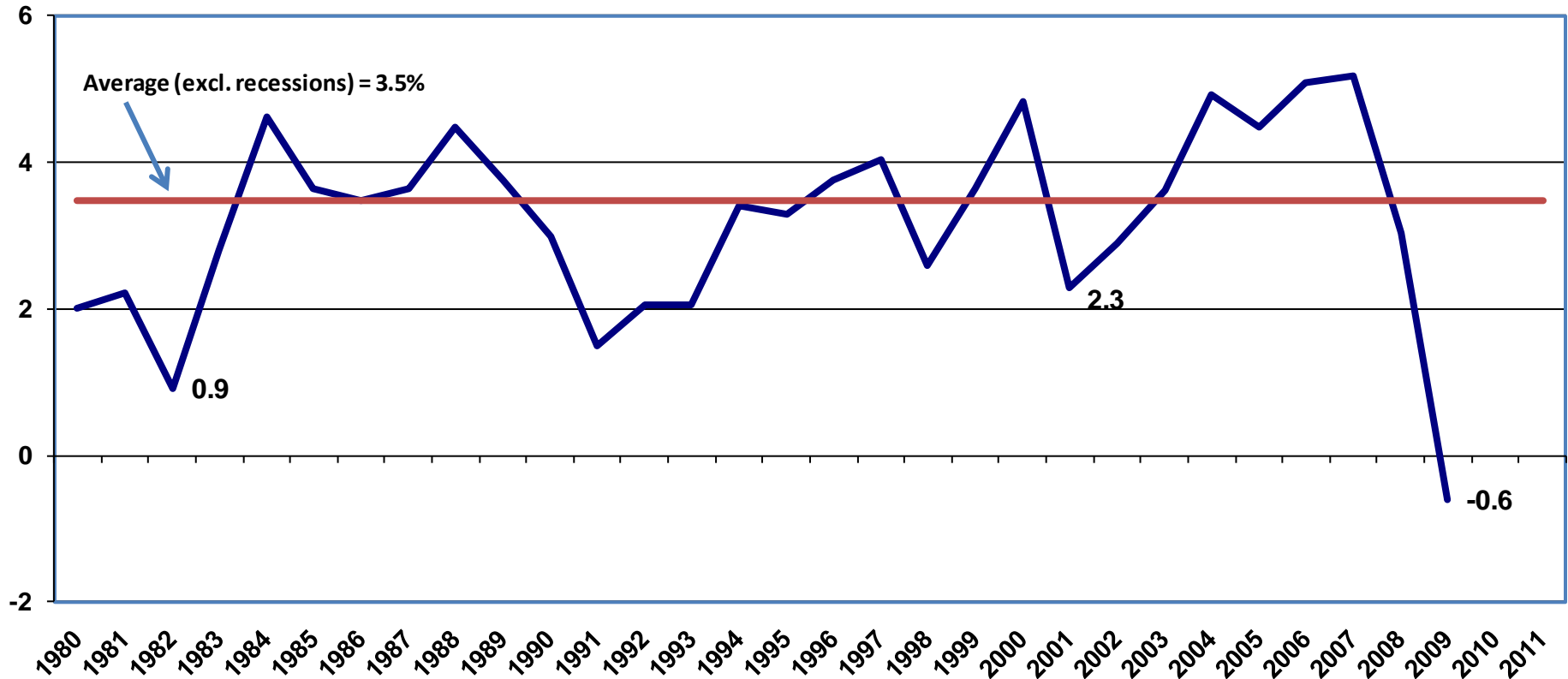
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**Bureau for Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs**  
**for Wichita State University, October 2010**

# Disclaimer

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# The Great Recession – Deepest in 30 Years

World GDP Growth 1980-2009 (% p.a.)

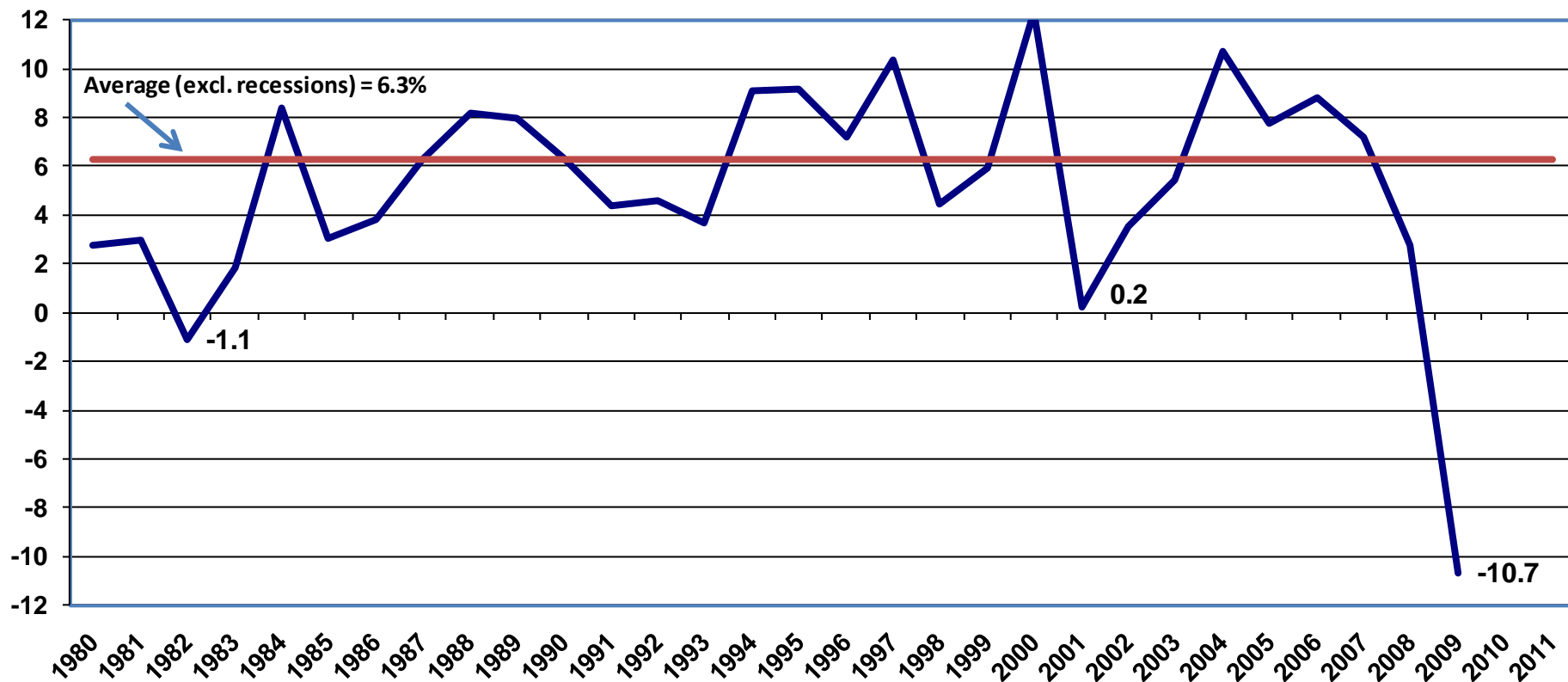


Source: IMF World Economic Outlook April 2010



# The Great Recession – Trade Transmission

## World Trade Growth 1980-2009 (% p.a.)

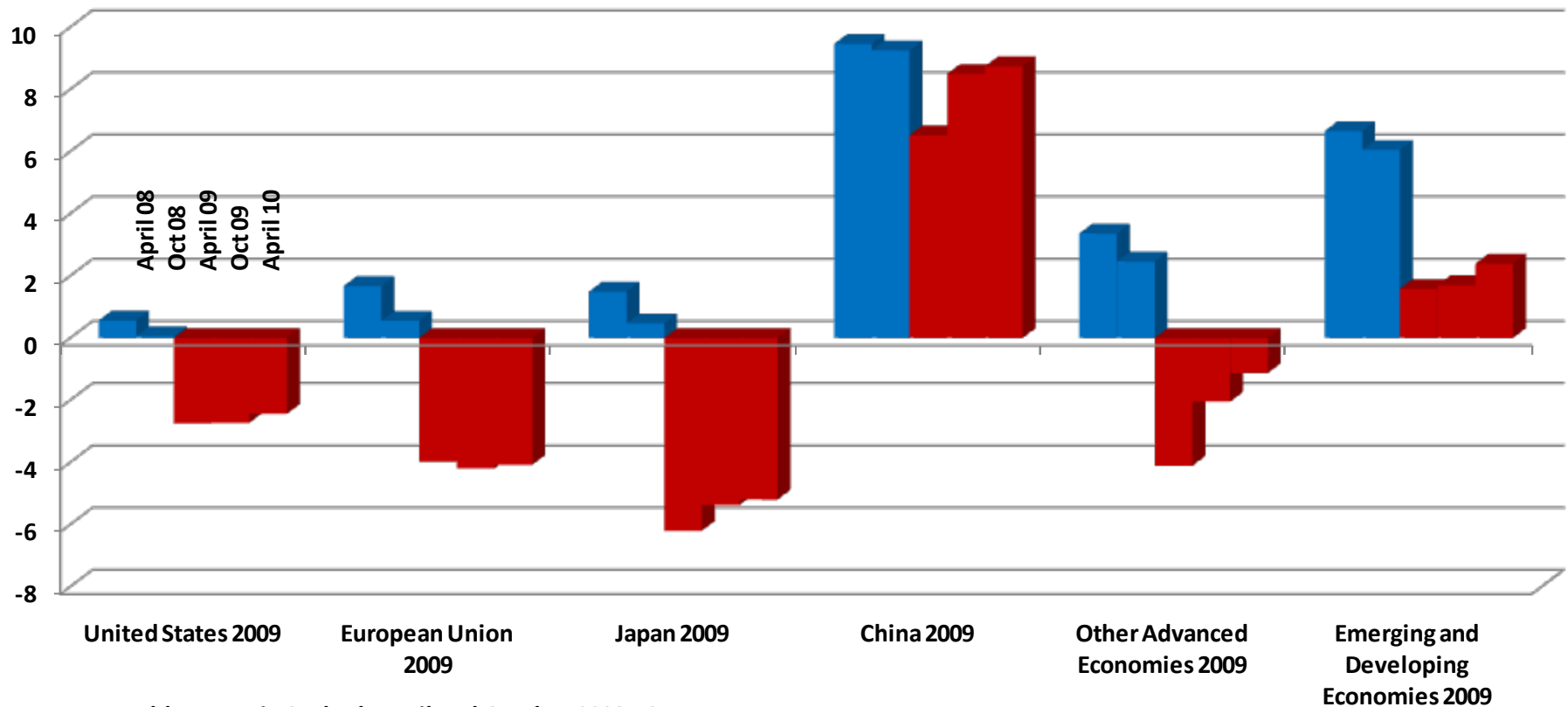


Source: IMF World Economic Outlook April 2010



# Great Recession: Did We See it Coming?

IMF WEO Forecasts of GDP Growth for 2009 (%), April 08-April 10

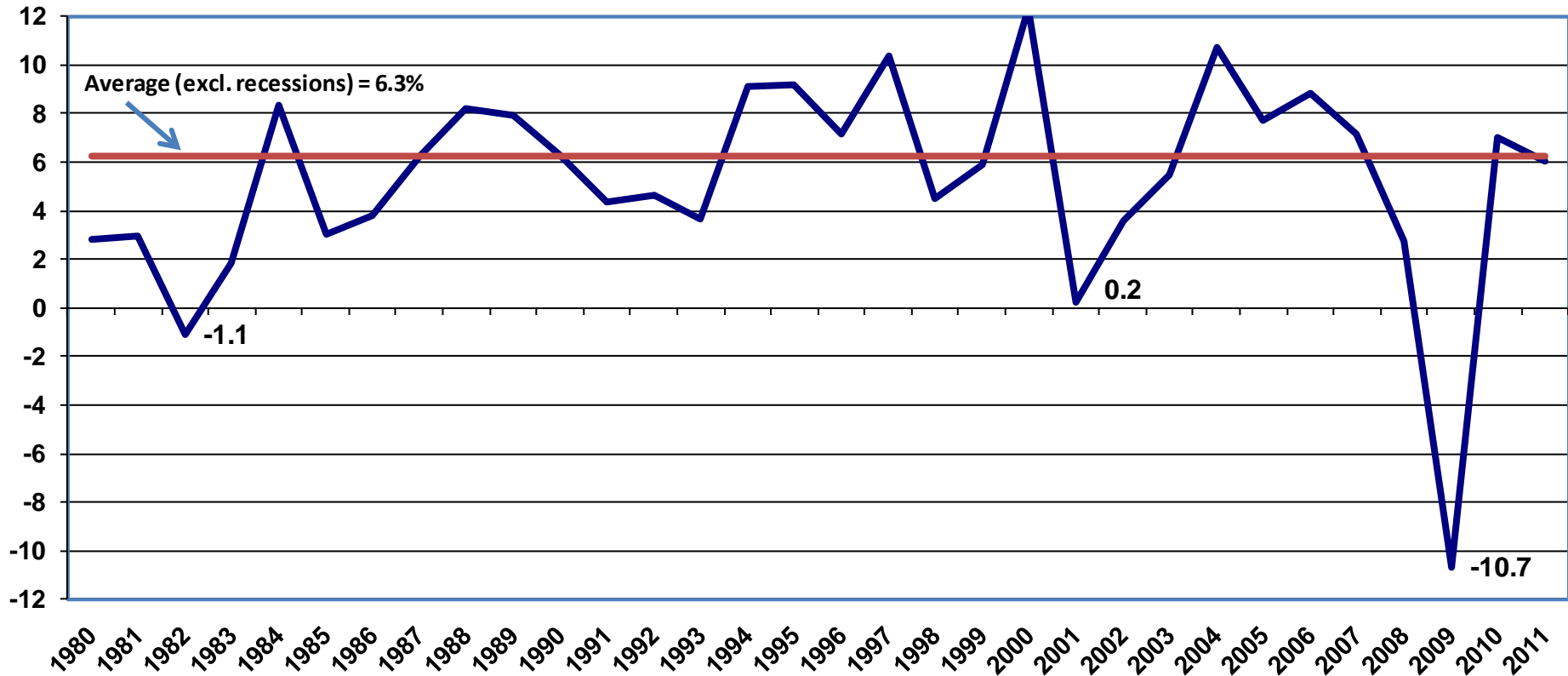


Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April and October 2008-10



# The 'Great' Recovery – Trade Returns

## World Trade Growth 1980-2011 (% p.a.)

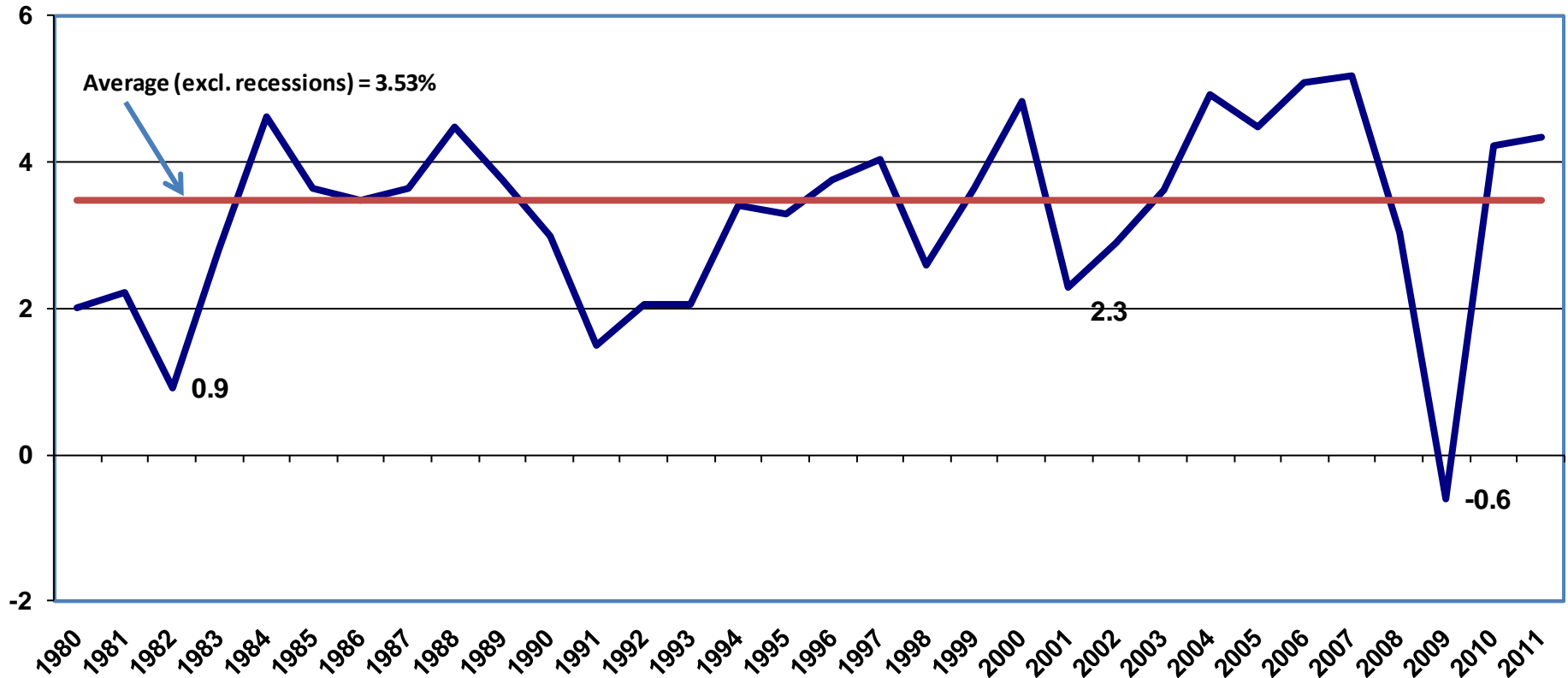


Source: IMF World Economic Outlook April 2010



# The 'Great' Recovery ...is a "V" ...We Hope

## World GDP Growth 1980-2011 (% p.a.)

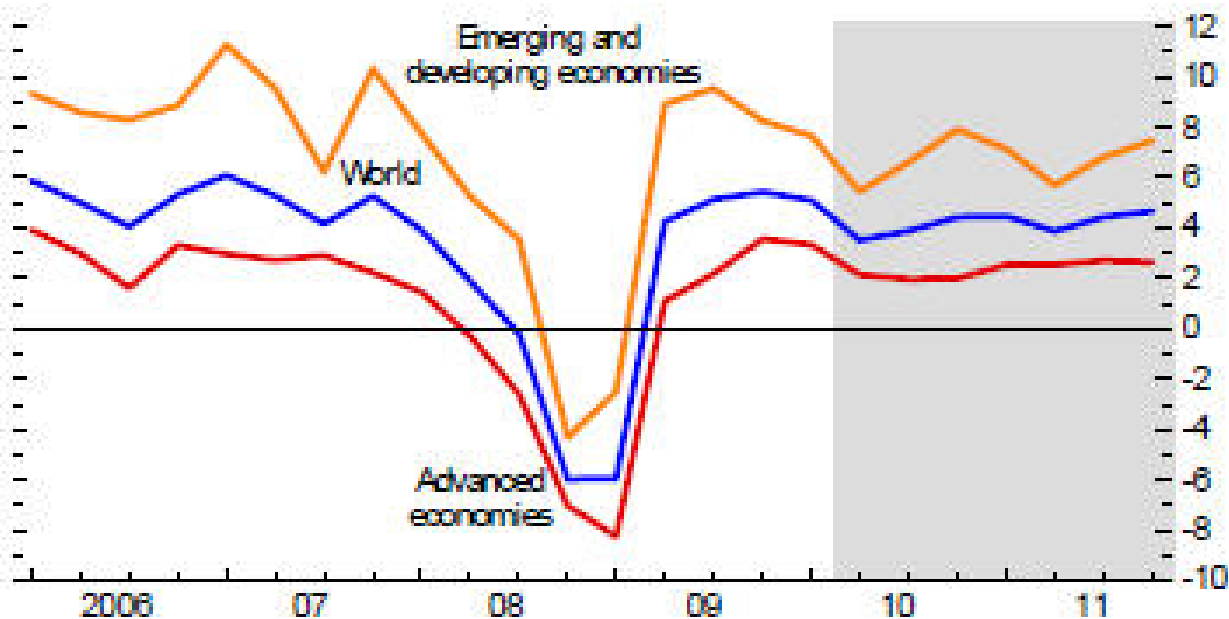


Source: IMF World Economic Outlook April 2010



# July 2010 IMF WEO Update

**Figure 1. Global GDP Growth**  
(Percent, quarter-over-quarter, annualized)



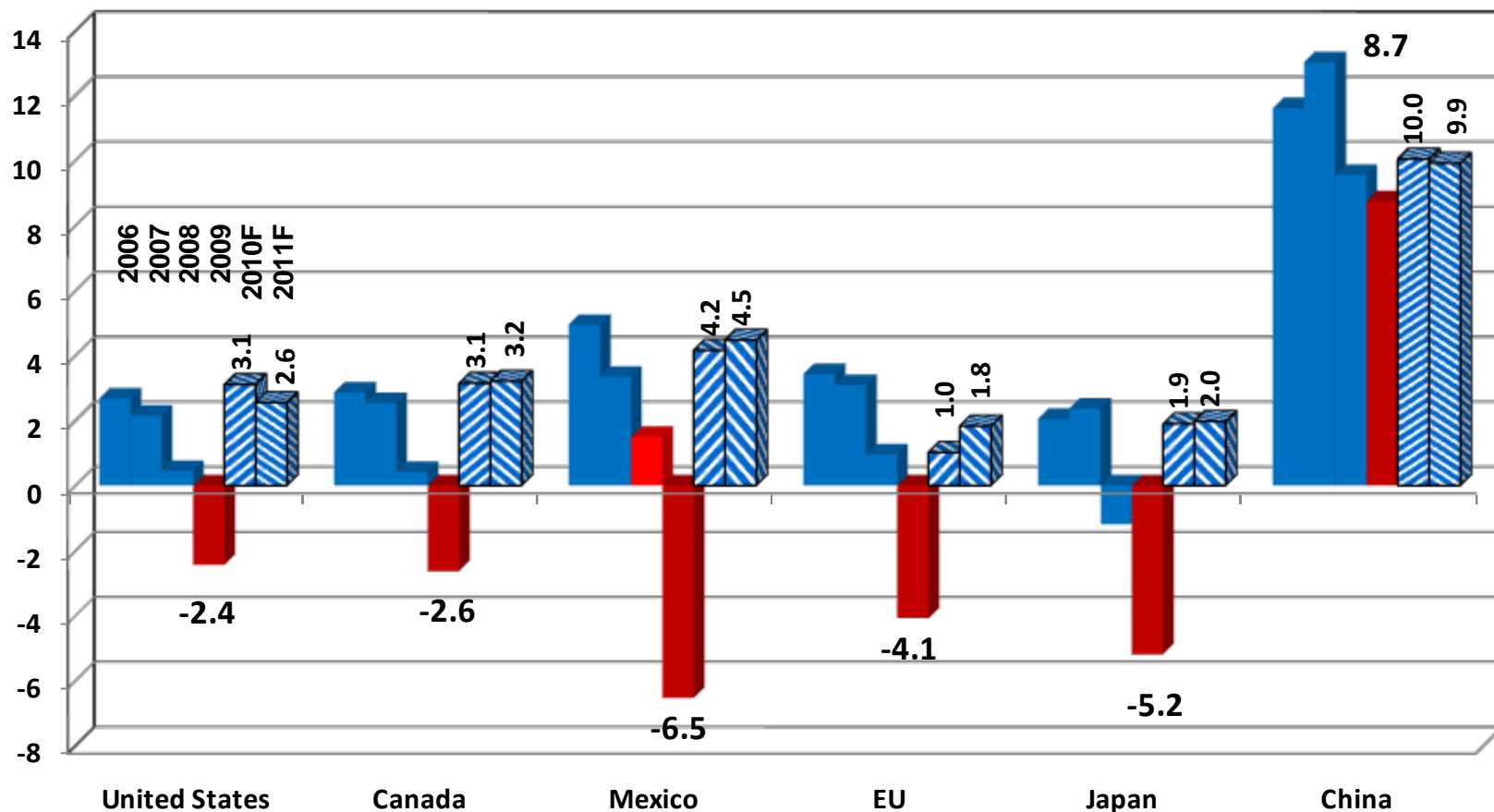
Source: IMF staff estimates.





# Selected Country GDP Outlook

GDP Growth Rates (%ch, annual rate)

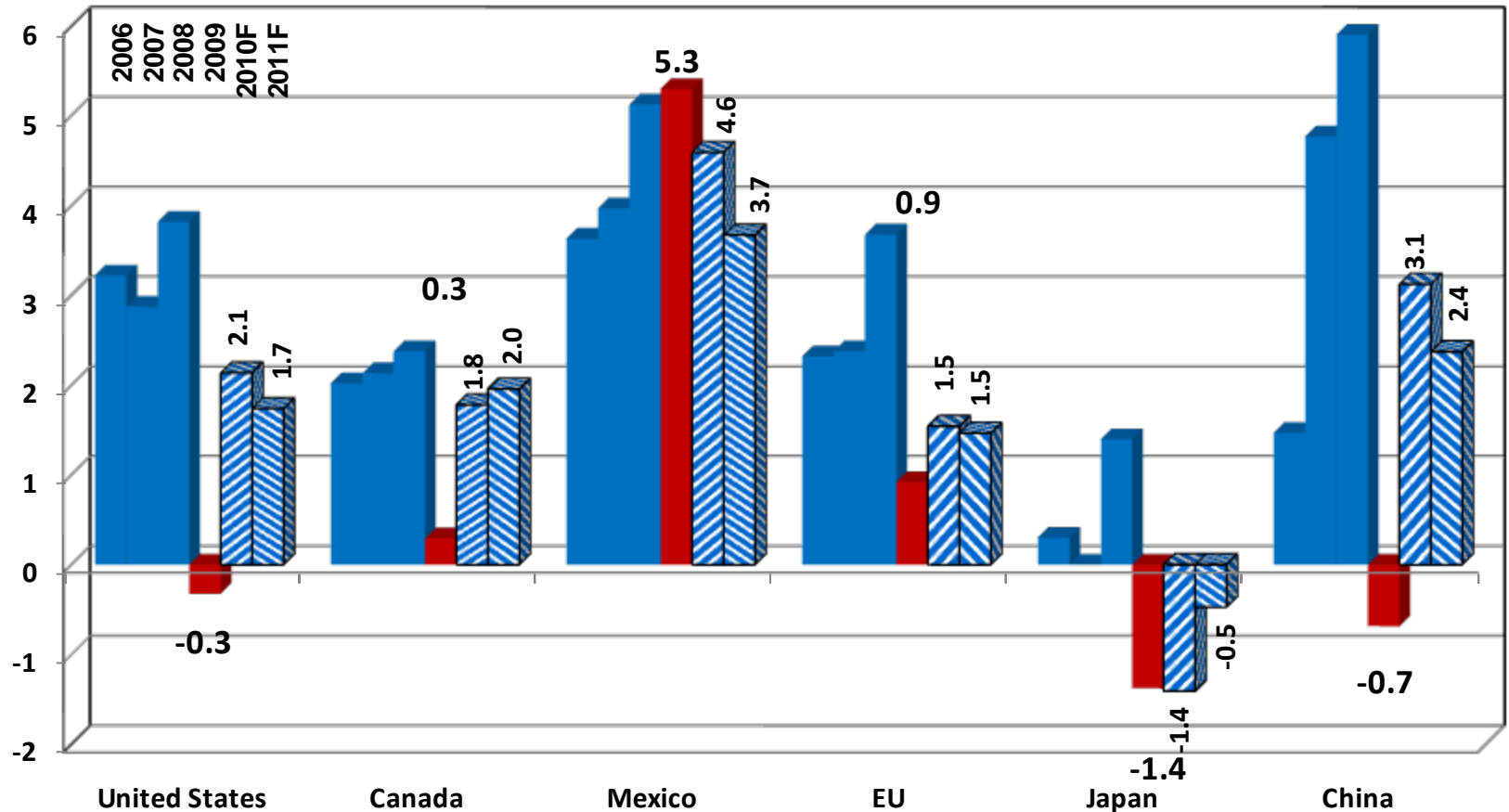


Source: IMF World Economic Outlook April 2010



# Selected Country Inflation Outlook

Consumer Price Inflation (%ch, annual rate)

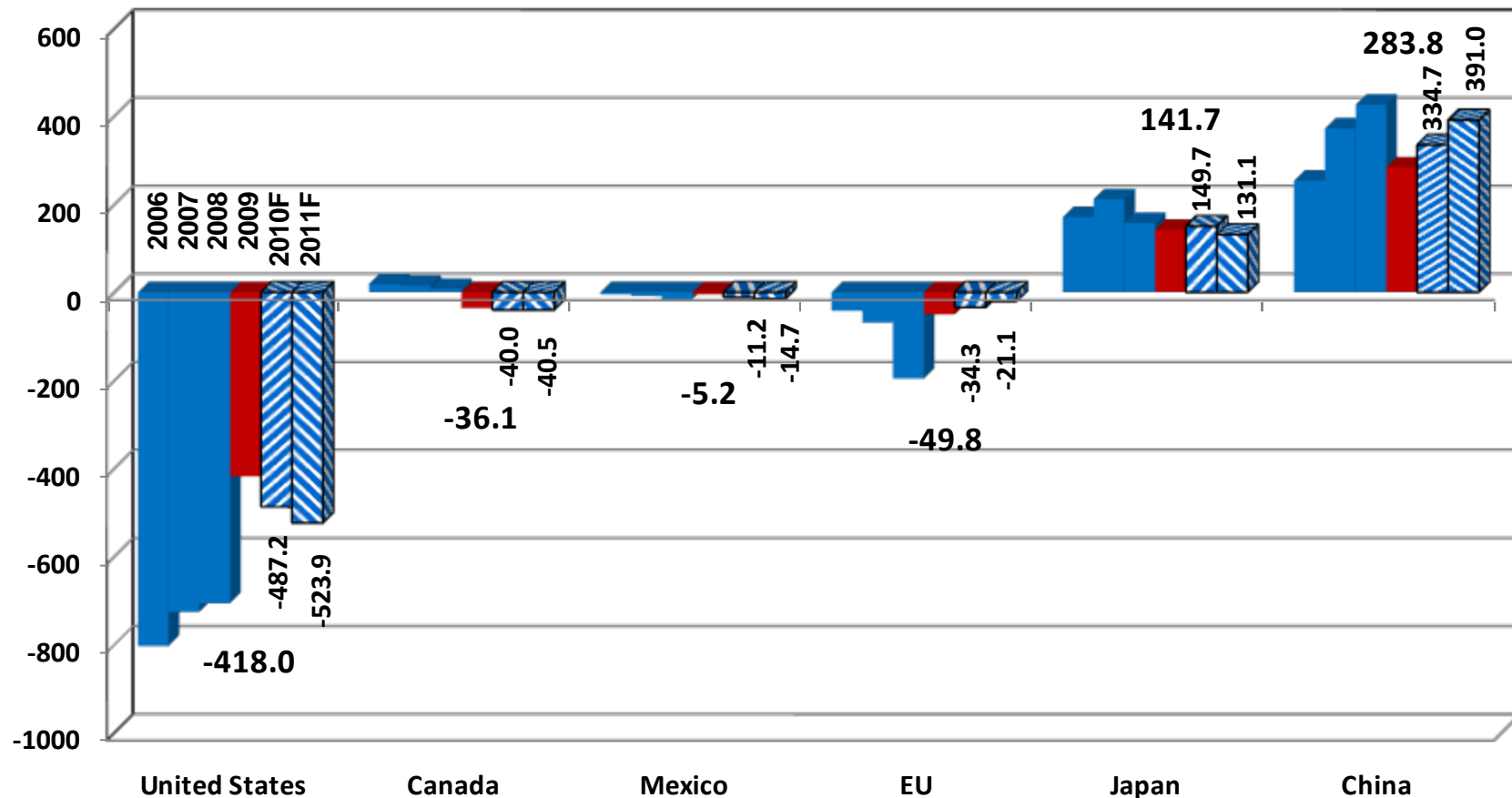


Source: IMF World Economic Outlook April 2010



# Selected Country Current Accounts

Current Account Balance (\$ Bil.)



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook April 2010



# Risks to the Great Recovery

## -- UNCERTAINTY --

1. The “New Normal” – sluggish growth and little or no employment growth.
2. Sovereign Debt – the European periphery to be sure, but other Advanced Economies?
3. Further Stimulus or Consolidation? – when to exit? – too early=renewed recession & too late=unsustainable debt load
4. Deflation – that combination of low or negative GDP growth accompanied by negative inflation  
-- present in Japan – “not likely” in U.S. or EU



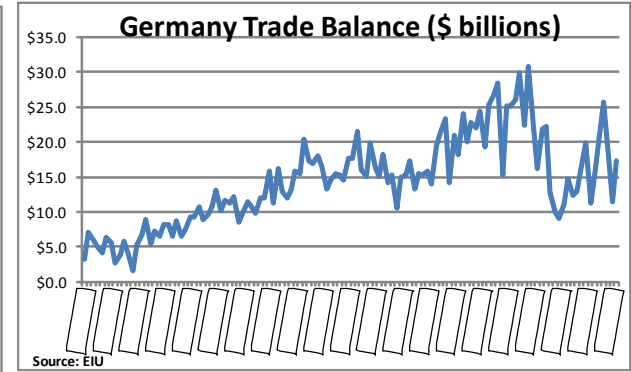
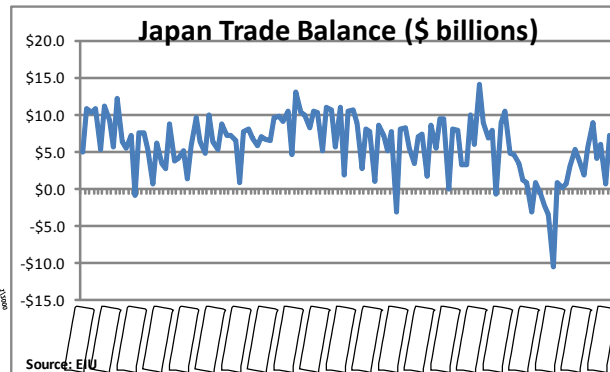
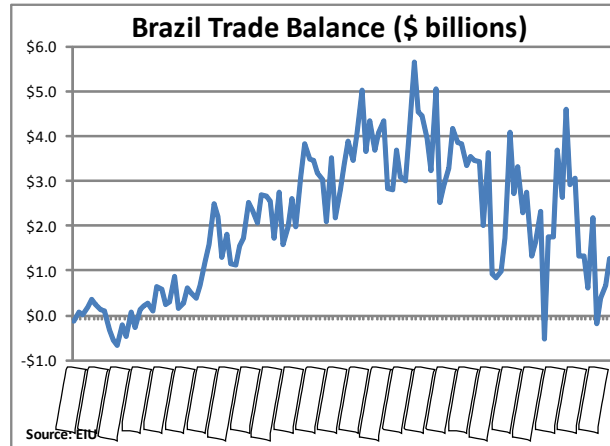
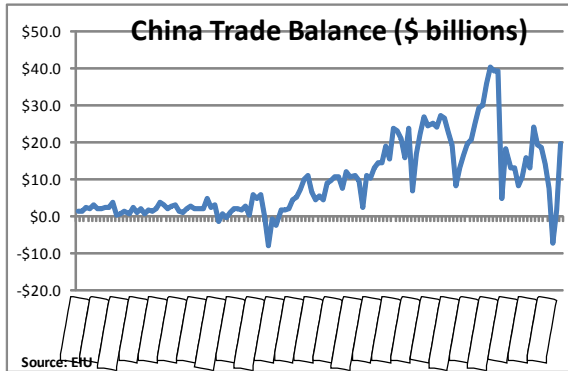
# Policy Focus of the G20

## Washington, London, Pittsburg, Toronto ....and next month, Seoul, Korea

1. Return to Growth with Quality Jobs
2. Reform and Strengthen Financial Systems
3. Complete Reforms of the International Financial Institutions
4. Create Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Global Growth

# G20 Trade Surpluses Get Smaller,,,

## G20 Trade Surplus Countries

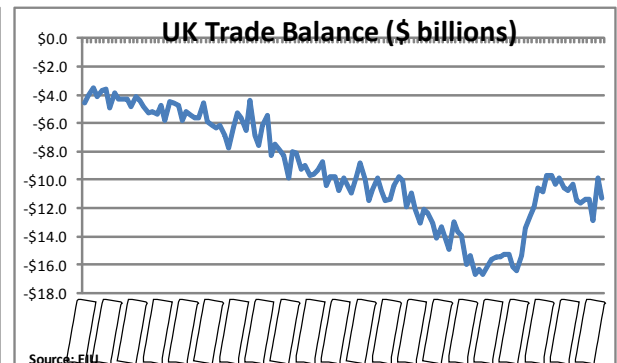
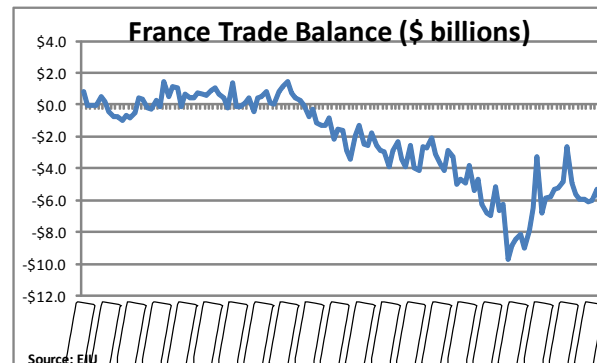
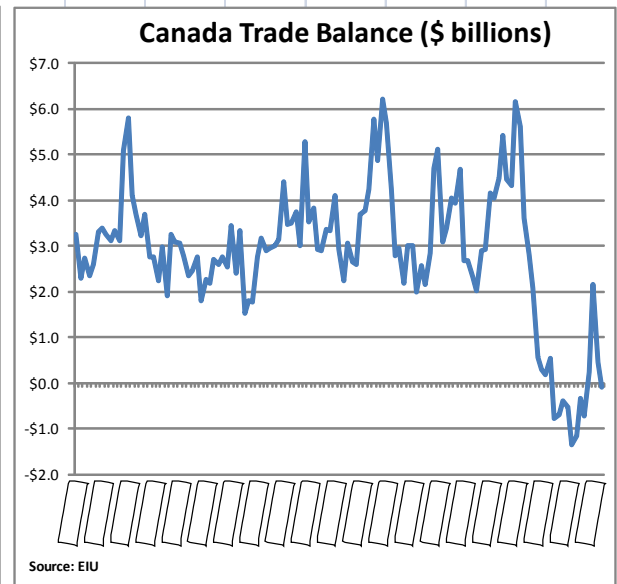
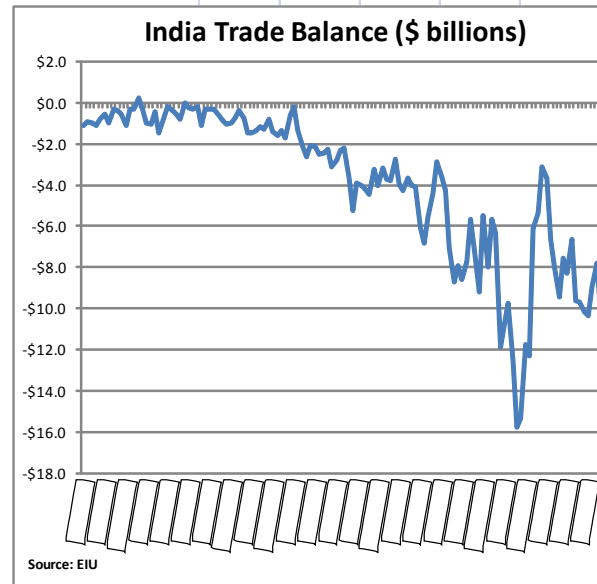
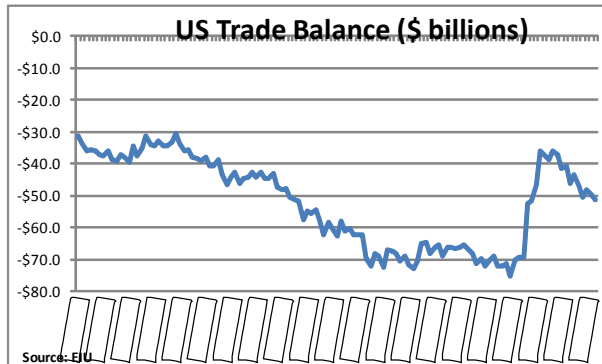


1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010

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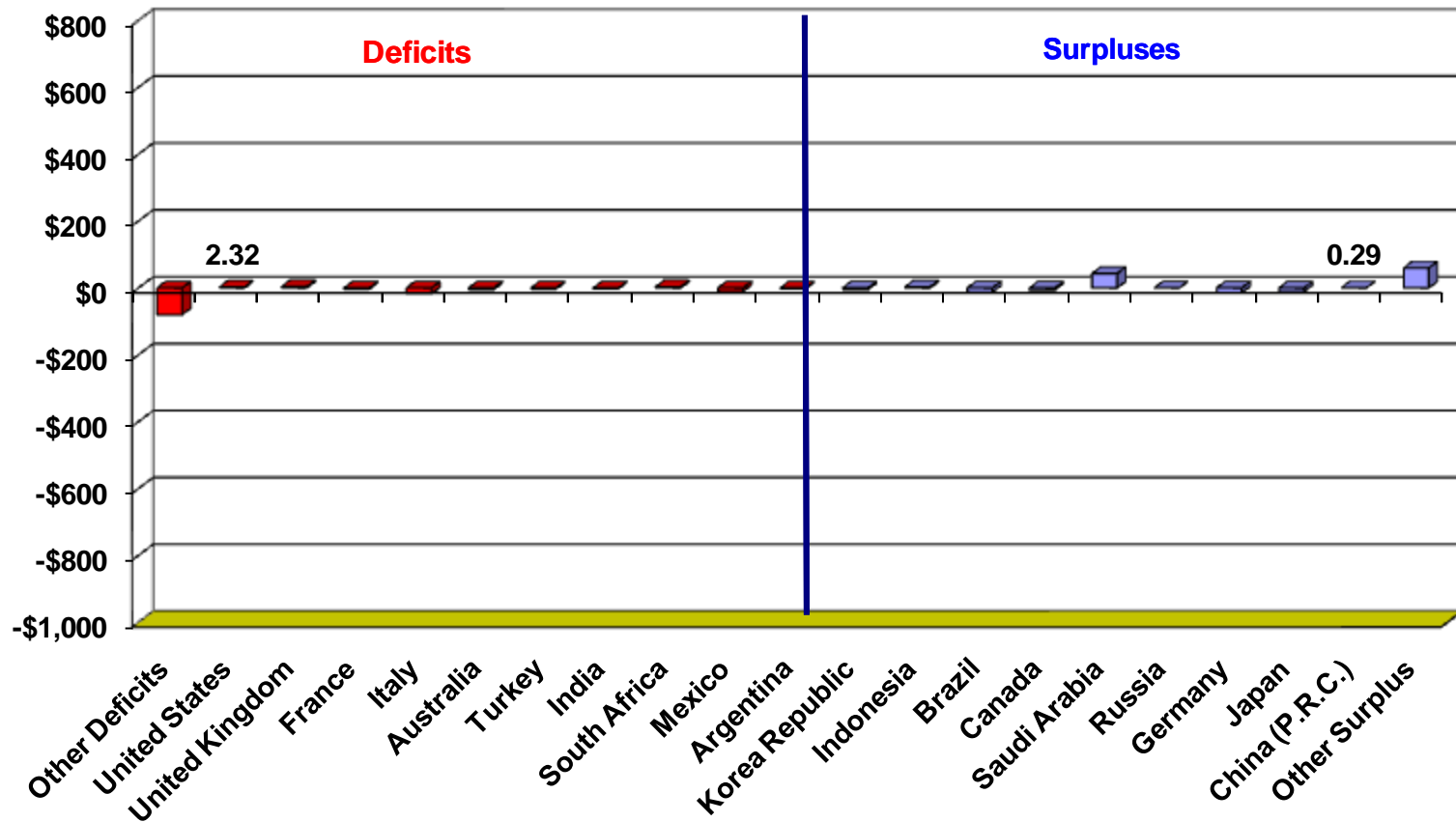
# ....while G20 Trade Deficits Shrink

## G20 Trade Deficit Countries



## No Significant Global Imbalances

Global Current Account Imbalances 1980 (\$ bil.)

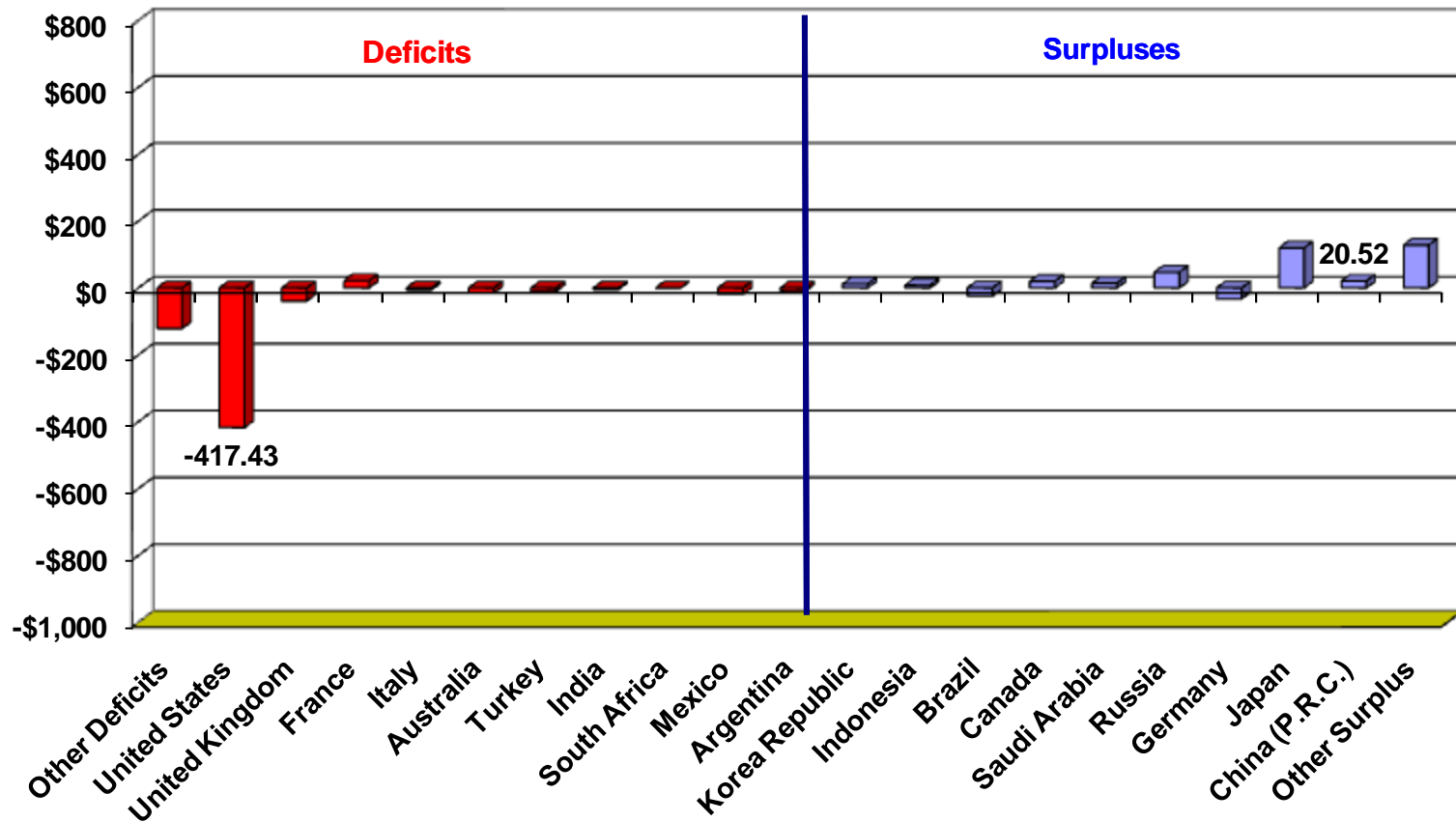


Source: IMF WEO via ESDB



## Global Imbalances Emerge

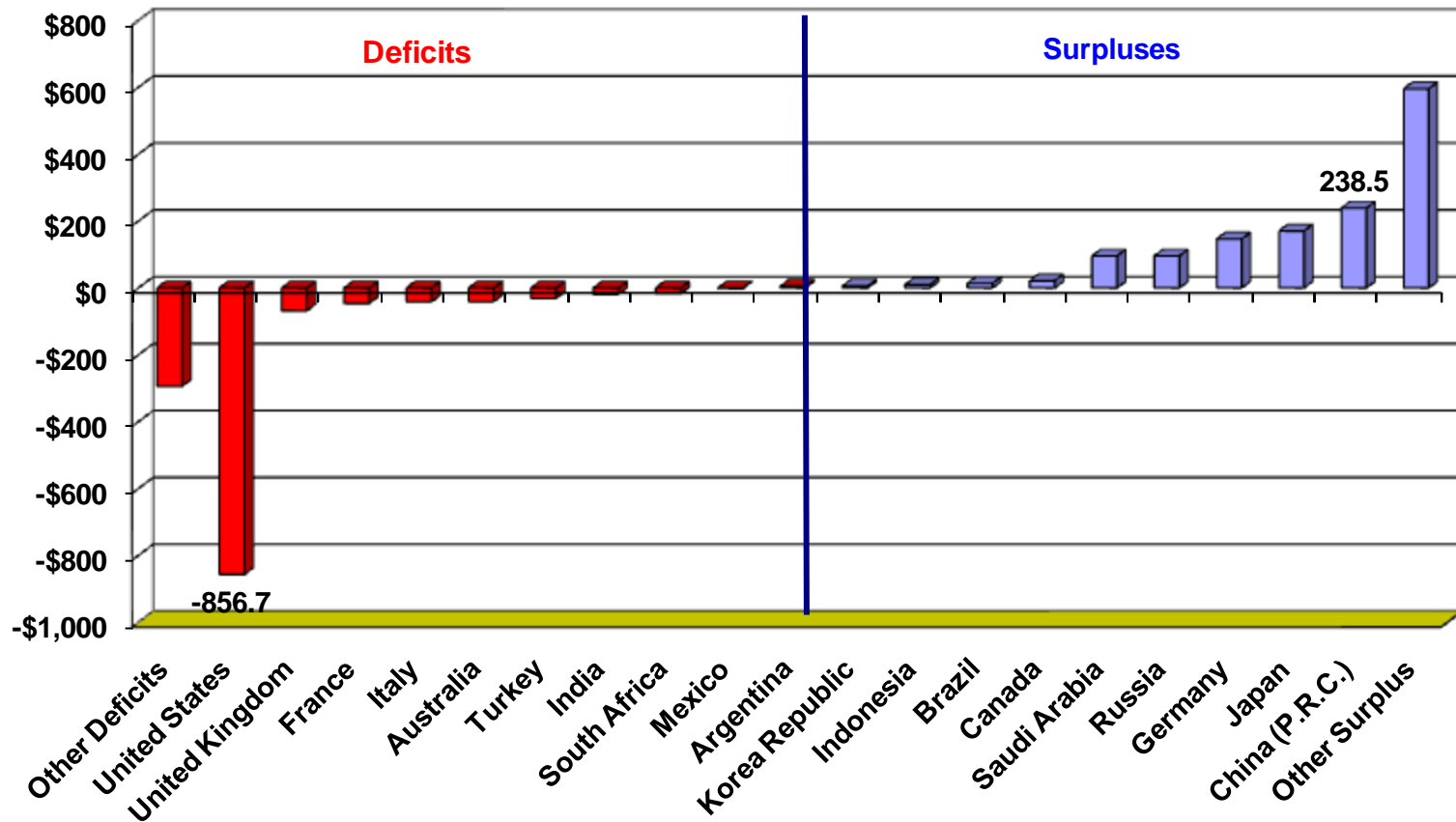
Global Current Account Imbalances 1998 (\$ bil.)



Source: IMF WEO via ESDB

## Global Imbalances Peak

Global Current Account Imbalances 2006 (\$ bil.)

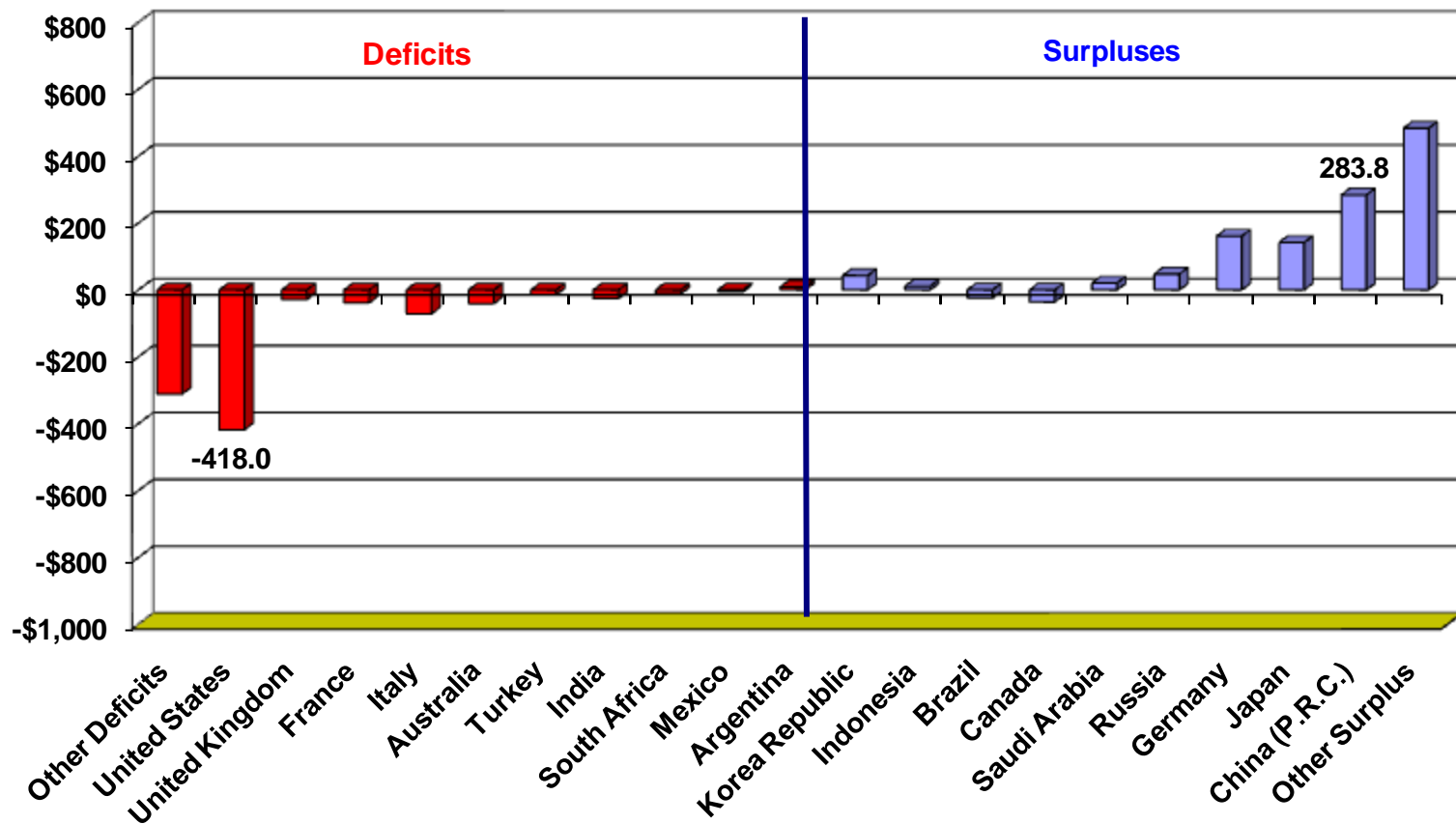


Source: IMF WEO via ESDB



## Global Imbalances Shrink With Recession

Global Current Account Imbalances 2009 (\$ bil.)

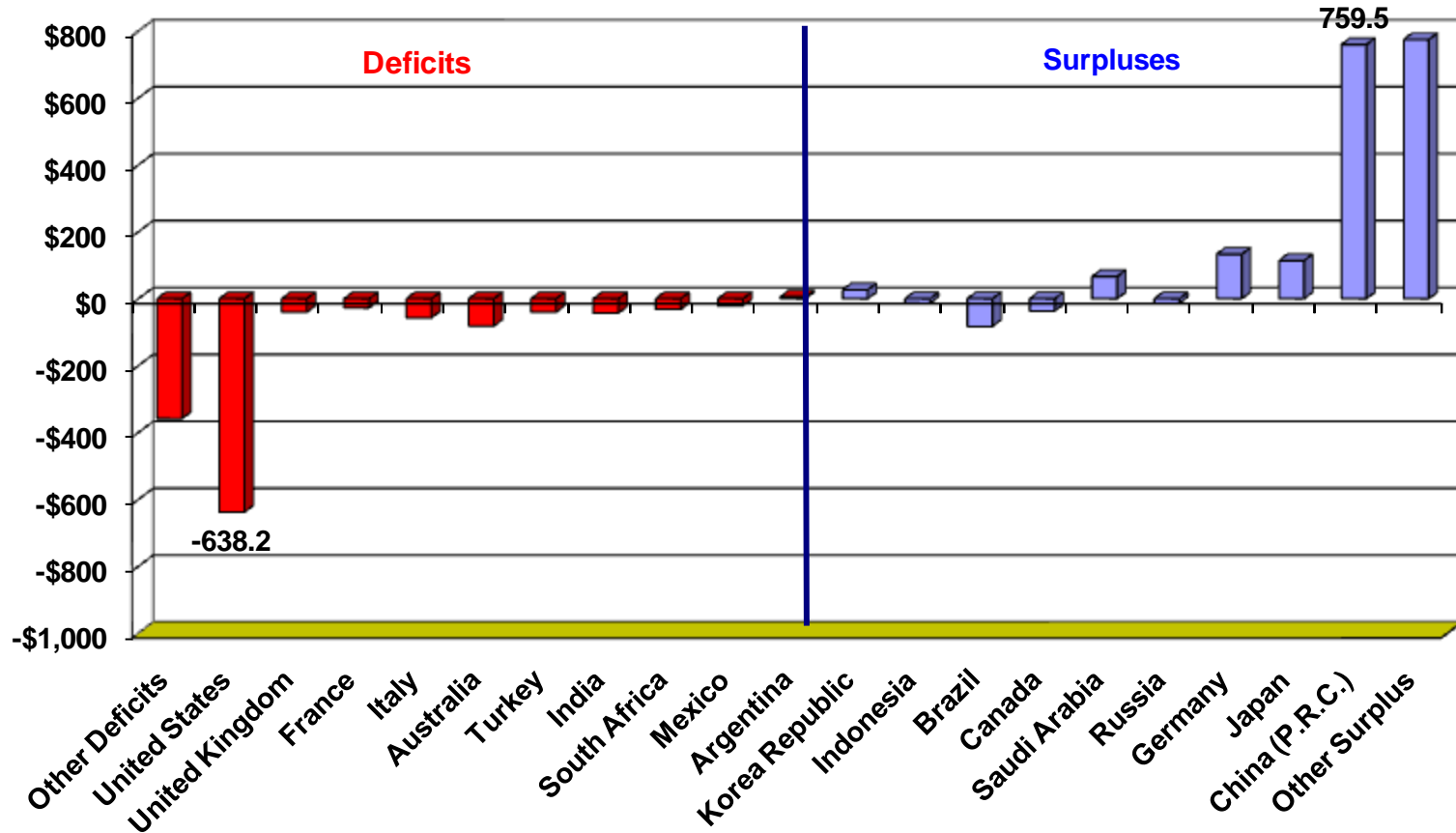


Source: IMF WEO via ESDB



## Global Imbalances Re-Emerge with Recovery

Global Current Account Imbalances 2015 (\$ bil.)



Source: IMF WEO via ESDB



# Three Sources of Savings

**Private Savings**

+

**Govt. Savings**

+

**Foreign Savings**

**== 0**

**Disposable Income**

**Less**

**Consumption**

**Less**

**Investment**

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**Taxes Less Revenues**

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**Imports Less Exports**

# **G20 Policy Recommendations**

- **Making more progress on rebalancing global demand**
  - **Advanced deficit countries should take actions to boost national savings while maintaining open markets and enhancing export competitiveness.**
  - **Surplus economies will undertake reforms to reduce their reliance on external demand and focus more on domestic sources of growth.**
- **Strengthening social safety nets, enhancing corporate governance reform, financial market development, infrastructure spending, and greater exchange rate flexibility in some emerging markets.**

# National Export Initiative

## Double Exports in 5 Years

