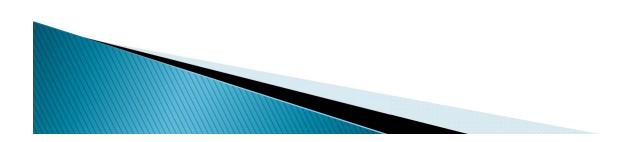
World Economic Situation and Prospects 2016

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP)

Outline

- Key macroeconomic trends and outlook
- Headwinds impeding global growth
- Macroeconomic enablers to support a mild improvement in growth outlook
- Policy challenges and way forward



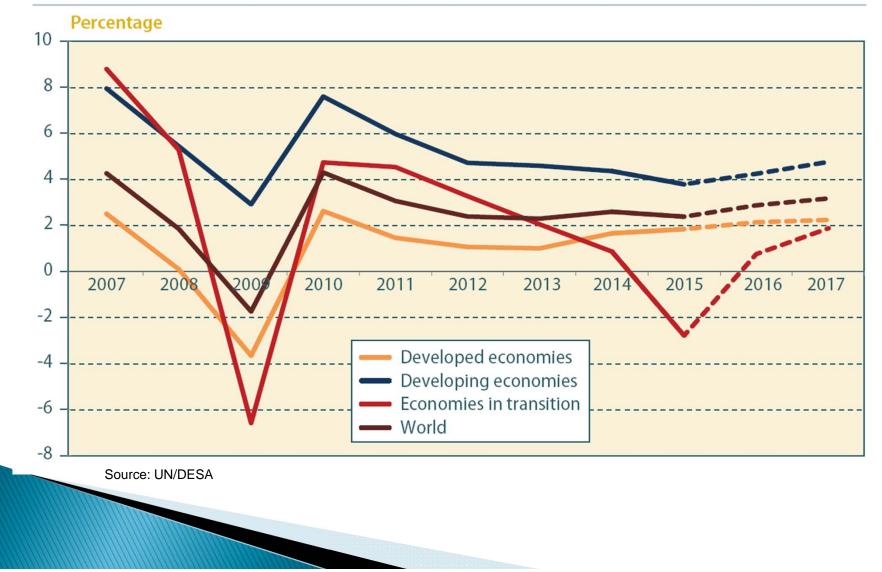
Global growth stumbles in 2015

- Global growth slowdown estimated from 2.6 per cent in 2014 to 2.4 per cent in 2015
- Slowdown more pronounced in developing countries and EITs
- Contributing factors:
 - Weak aggregate demand

- Sharp declines in commodity prices and global trade
- Increasing volatility in capital flows and exchange rates
- Tepid employment growth amid low inflation of 2.6 per cent in 2015
- Moderately improved global growth projected at 2.9 per cent in 2016 and 3.2 per cent in 2017

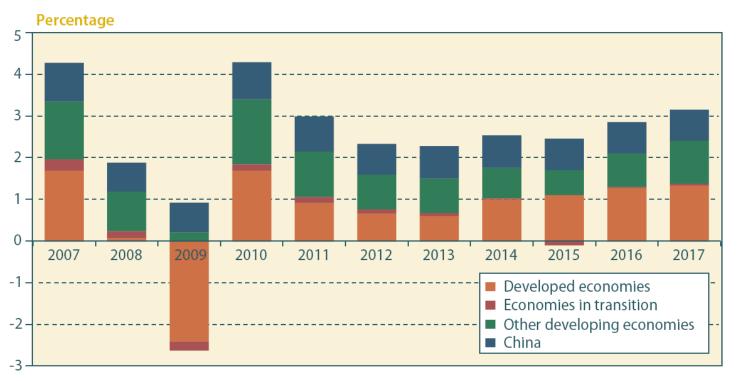
Global growth: 2007-2017

Growth of world gross product and gross domestic product by country grouping, 2007–2017



Contribution to global growth

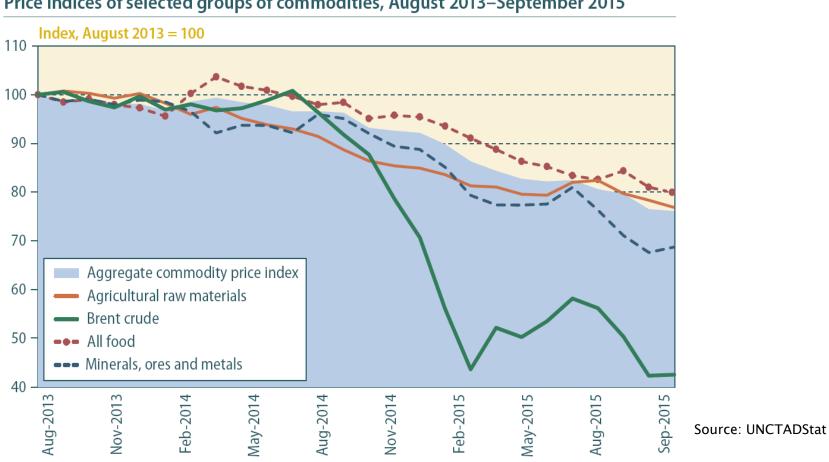




Source: UN/DESA

- Growth in developed economies will gain momentum in 2016, surpassing the 2 per cent mark for the first time since 2010
- Developed countries are expected to contribute more to global growth during 2015-17

Sharp declines in commodity prices

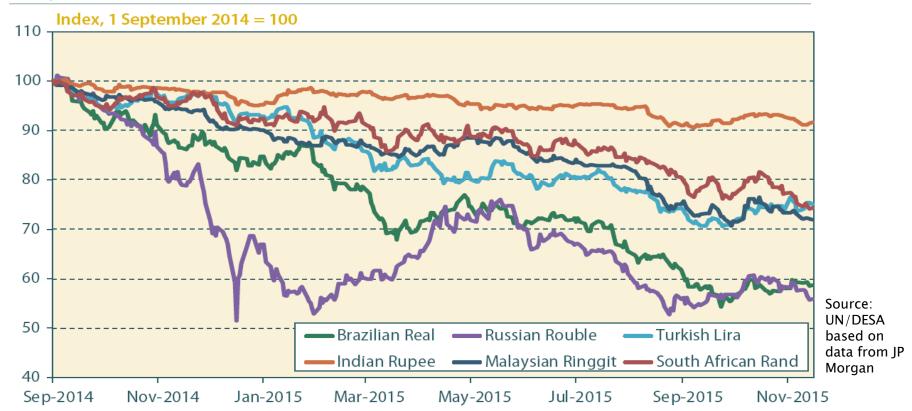


Price indices of selected groups of commodities, August 2013–September 2015

- Global commodity price fell over 20 % since July 2014
 - Oil price dropped over 70 % since July 2014

Exchange rate movements

Exchange rates of selected emerging market currencies vis-à-vis the US dollar, 1 September 2014–23 November 2015



 Many developing countries' exchange rates experienced sharp depreciations amid falling commodity prices and capital outflows



e rate volatility

ge rate volatility, January 1996–September 2015



00 Jan-2002 Jan-2004 Jan-2006 Jan-2008 Jan-2010 Jan-2012 Jan-2014 ate volatility has increased visibly in recent months

