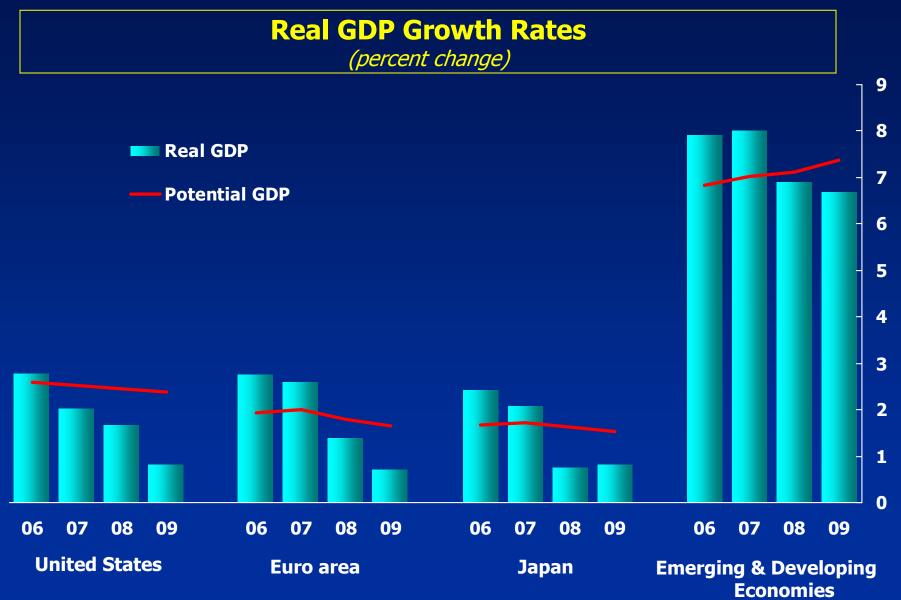


The Global Economy and Financial Crisis

John Lipsky First Deputy Managing Director International Monetary Fund

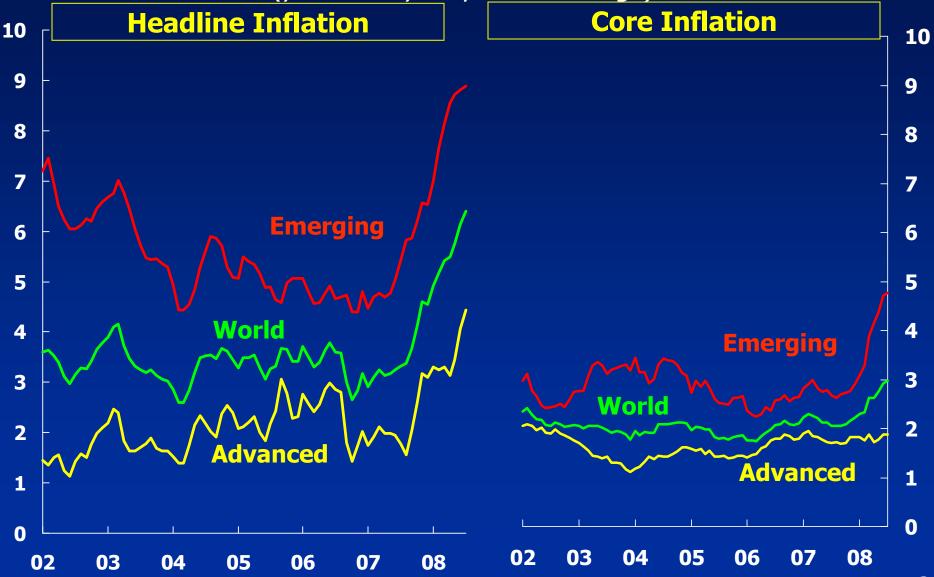
UCLA Economic Forecasting Conference-September 23-24, 2008

Growth Below Potential in Advanced Economies and Slowing in Emerging Markets

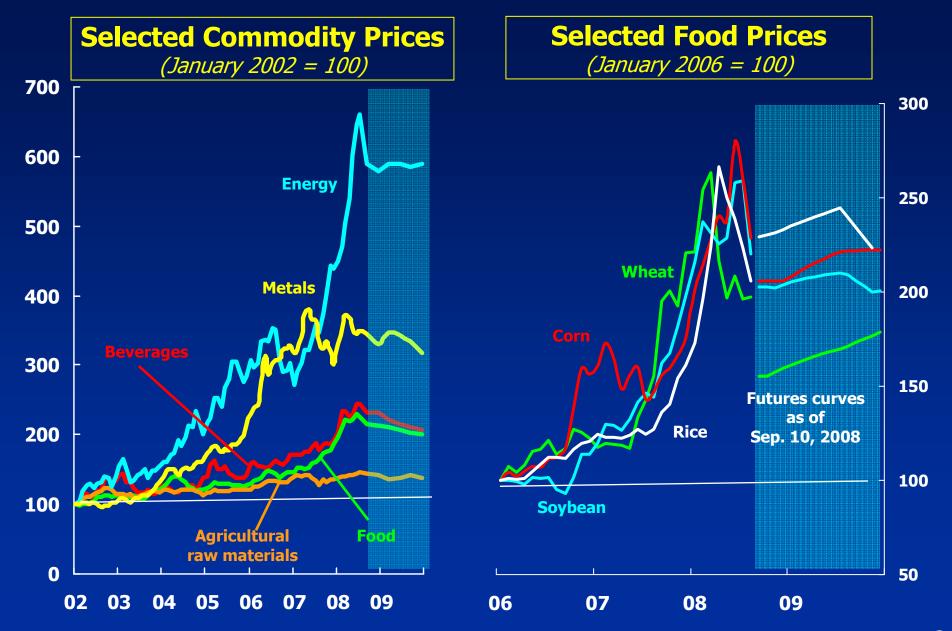


Core Inflation Stable in Advanced Economies but Rising in Some Emerging Markets

(year-over-year percent change)

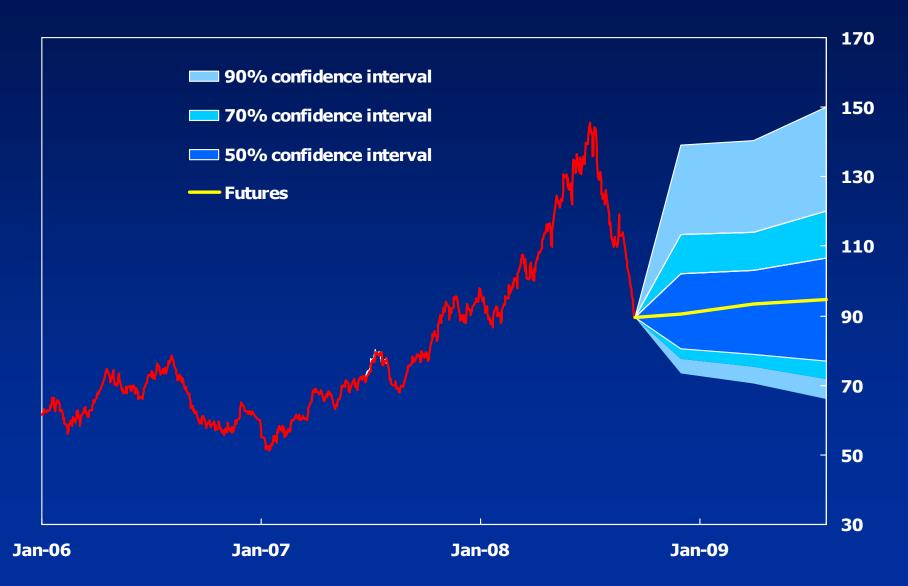


Commodity Prices have Receded from their Highs

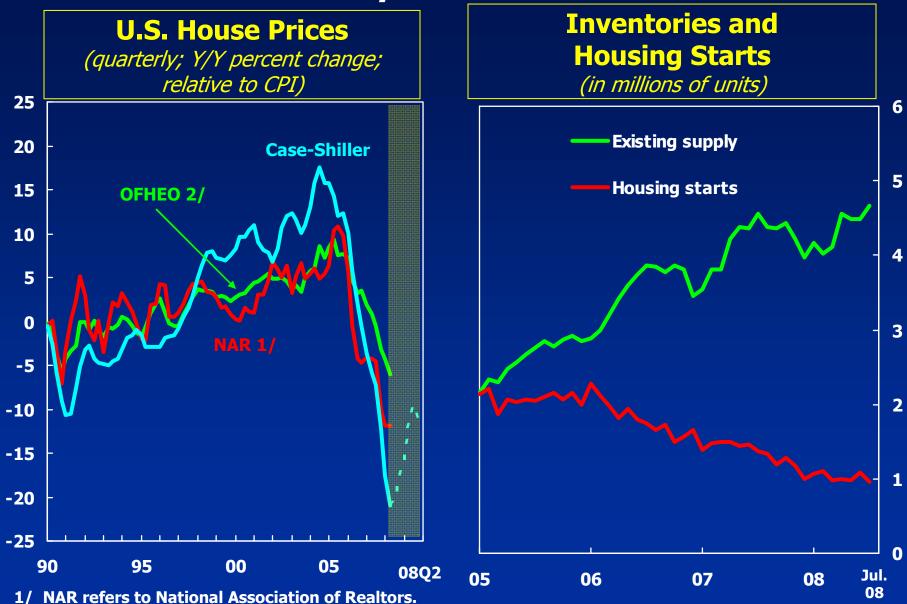


Uncertainty about Oil Prices Remains High

(U.S. dollars a barrel; from Brent futures options on September 16, 2008)

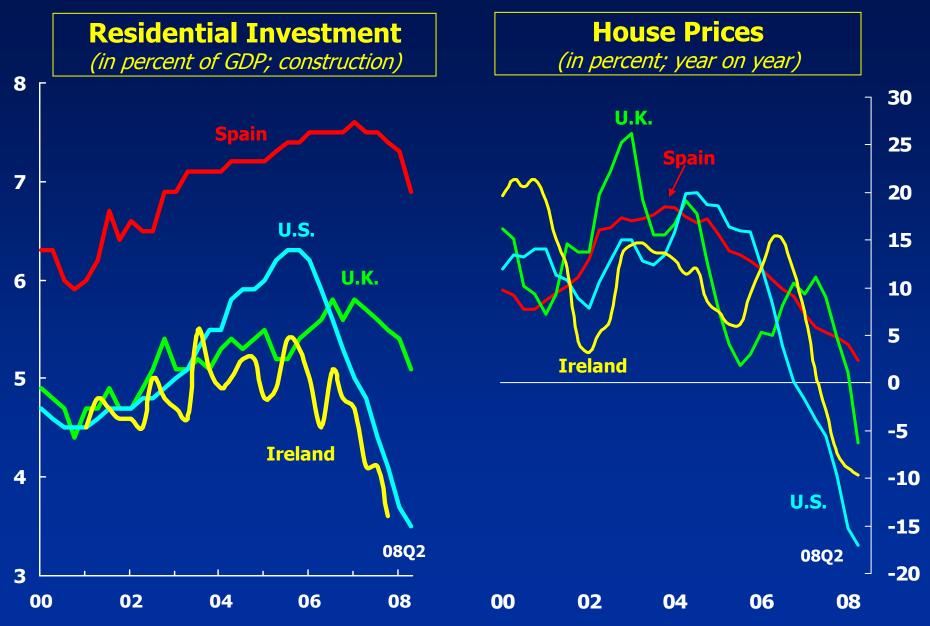


Turning Point for the U.S. Housing Market Has not yet been Reached

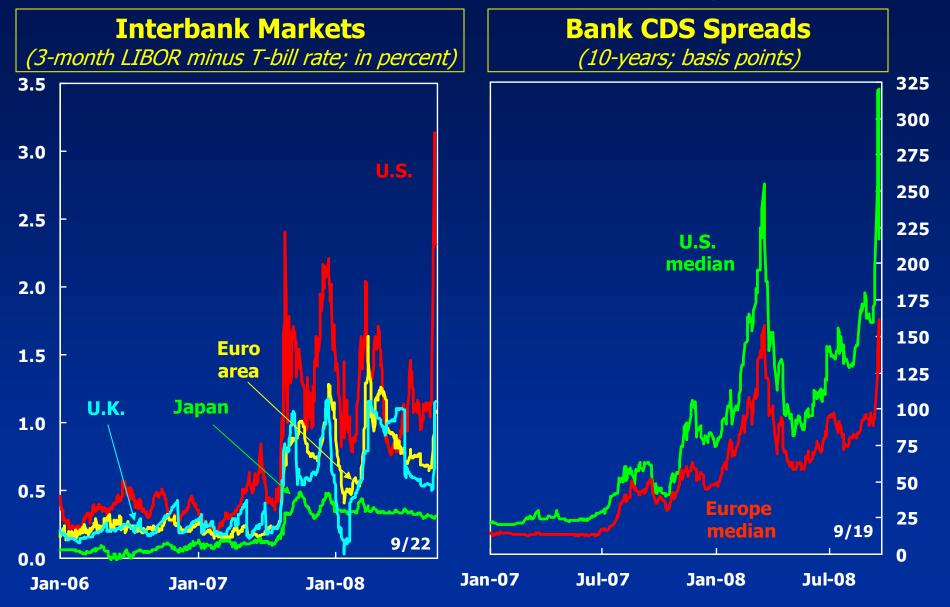


2/ OFHEO refers to Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight.

Other Countries with Housing Slumps



Liquidity Strains Remain Elevated Amid Solvency Concerns in the Banking Sector



Global Bank Writedowns and Capital Infusion

(in billions of U.S. dollars)



1/ Includes writedowns due to asset valuation, yet to be passed through income statement.

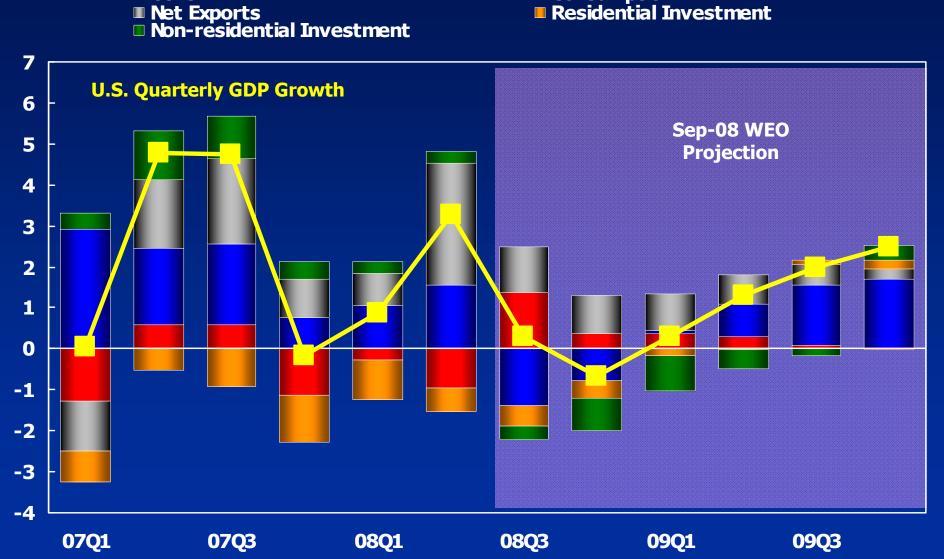
In Emerging Economies, Large Deficit Countries Have Faced Greater Market Pressures



U.S. Monetary Policy, Real Exchange Rate and Exports are Lending Support

Consumption

Other



Mortgage Spreads Declining Some But Mortgage Securitization is Still Limited



Source: IMF staff estimates.

A Decline in Credit Growth Does Not Necessarily Forestall a Recovery

United States Credit and Output Growth 1/ (percent change from a year ago; GDP growth on the left axis, all others on the right axis) 10 20 Household Credit GDP Growth (RHS) 5 10 0 0 **Non-Financial Corporations Credit** (RHS) -5 -10 80 85 90 95 00 05

1/ Highlighted areas indicate recessions.

First Policy Line of Defense

Monetary authorities

a) liquidity provision to the financial sector

b) setting policy interest rates.

Second Policy Line of Defense

Fiscal Policy

a) automatic stabilizers

b) support to growth subject to fiscal sustainability

Third Policy Line of Defense

- Direct intervention
- This has been, and must be, considered so long systemic risks to the financial system remain elevated.
- The key is to strike the right balance between limiting moral hazard and safeguarding financial stability.

End