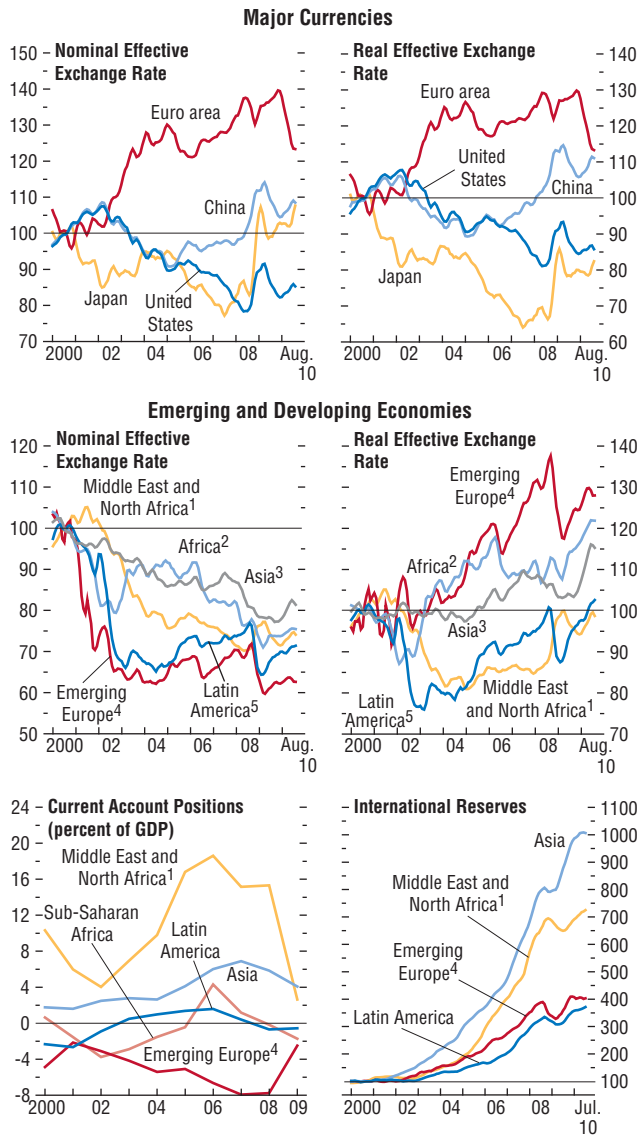


Figure 1.7. External Developments

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

The euro depreciated significantly during May–June 2010, while the currencies of China, Japan, and the United States appreciated. More generally, the currencies of many emerging economies appreciated noticeably from troughs recorded during the crisis. Many emerging economies, notably in Asia, are building up international reserves. This slows the rebalancing of global demand.



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

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

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