## World Economic and Financial Surveys

# WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK October 2007

Globalization and Inequality



International Monetary Fund

#### ©2007 International Monetary Fund

Production: IMF Multimedia Services Division Cover and Design: Luisa Menjivar and Jorge Salazar Figures: Theodore F. Peters, Jr. Typesetting: Choon Lee

#### **World economic outlook (International Monetary Fund)**

World economic outlook: a survey by the staff of the International Monetary Fund.—1980— —Washington, D.C.: The Fund, 1980—

v.; 28 cm.—(1981–84: Occasional paper/International Monetary Fund ISSN 0251-6365)

Annual.

Has occasional updates, 1984-

ISSN 0258-7440 = World economic and financial surveys

ISSN 0256-6877 = World economic outlook (Washington)
1. Economic history—1971- —Periodicals. I. International

Monetary Fund. II. Series: Occasional paper (International Monetary Fund)

HC10.W7979 84-640155

338.5'443'09048—dc19

AACR 2 MARC-S

Library of Congress

8507

Published biannually. ISBN 978-1-58906-688-5

Price: US\$57.00
(US\$54.00 to full-time faculty members and students at universities and colleges)

Please send orders to: International Monetary Fund, Publication Services 700 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20431, U.S.A. Tel.: (202) 623-7430 Telefax: (202) 623-7201

E-mail: publications@imf.org Internet: http://www.imf.org

# CONTENTS

Assumptions and Conventions	viii
Preface	х
Foreword	xi
Executive Summary	xiv
Chapter 1. Global Prospects and Policies	1
Strong Global Growth Is Being Confronted by Turbulent Financial Conditions The Baseline Outlook Has Been Marked Down Moderately—And Downside Risks	1
Have Intensified	5
Living with Heavy Foreign Exchange Inflows	28
Sustaining Robust Growth	31
Policy Challenges	33
Appendix 1.1. Developments in Commodity Markets  Appendix 1.2. Climate Change: Economic Impact and Policy Responses	40 53
References	66
Chapter 2. Country and Regional Perspectives	
United States and Canada: Uncertainties About the U.S. Outlook Have Risen	69
Western Europe: How Resilient Is the Recovery?	76
Industrial Asia: Deflation Is Not Yet Decisively Beaten in Japan	80
Emerging Asia: Successfully Managing Strong Foreign Exchange Inflows	83
Latin America—Responding to Surging Foreign Exchange Inflows	86
Emerging Europe: Brisk Activity, Rising Imbalances	89
Commonwealth of Independent States: Tensions Between Inflation and Exchange	
Rate Objectives	92
Sub-Saharan Africa—Benefiting from Globalization	95
Middle East: Balancing Cyclical and Long-Term Considerations in Fiscal Policy	100
References	103
Chapter 3. Managing Large Capital Inflows	105
Two Waves of Large Capital Inflows to Emerging Markets	107
Identifying Episodes of Large Capital Inflows	110
Policy Responses to Large Capital Inflows	111
Linking Macroeconomic Outcomes and Policy Responses	120
Conclusions	125
Appendix 3.1. Event Analysis and Policy Indices: Methodologies and Data	127
References	131

Chapter 4. Globalization and Inequality	135
Recent Trends in Inequality and Globalization	137
What Is the Impact of Globalization on Inequality?	141
An Empirical Investigation of Globalization and Inequality	150
Conclusions and Policy Implications	158
Appendix 4.1. Data Sources and Methods	160
References	166
Chapter 5. The Changing Dynamics of the Global Business Cycle	171
Global Business Cycles: A Historical Perspective	172
Has the World Economy Become More Stable?	175
What Is Driving the Moderation of the Global Business Cycle?	180
Conclusions	189
Appendix 5.1. Data and Methods	189
References	195
Annex: IMF Executive Board Discussion of the Outlook, September 2007	199
Statistical Appendix	203
Assumptions	203
What's New	206
Data and Conventions	206
Classification of Countries	208
General Features and Composition of Groups in the World Economic Outlook	200
Classification	210
List of Tables	214
Output (Tables A1–A4)	215
Inflation (Tables A5–A7)	223
Financial Policies (Table A8)	229
Foreign Trade (Table A9)	230
Current Account Transactions (Tables A10–A12)	232
Balance of Payments and External Financing (Tables A13–A15)	238
Flow of Funds (Table A16)	242
Medium-Term Baseline Scenario (Table A17)	246
World Economic Outlook and Staff Studies for the World Economic Outlook, Selected Topics	247
Boxes	
1.1 Who Is Harmed by the Surge in Food Prices?	12
1.2 Macroeconomic Implications of Recent Financial Market Turmoil: Patterns from	
Previous Episodes	16
1.3 Multilateral Consultation on Global Imbalances	24
1.4 What Is Global Liquidity?	34
1.5 Refinery Bottlenecks	46
1.6 Making the Most of Biofuels	48
1.7 The Discounting Debate	60

1.8	Taxes Versus Quantities Under Uncertainty (Weitzman, 1974)	63
1.9	Experience with Emissions Trading in the European Union	64
2.1	What Risks Do Housing Markets Pose for Global Growth?	72
	Labor Market Reforms in the Euro Area and the Wage-Unemployment Trade-Off	79
	Managing the Macroeconomic Consequences of Large and Volatile Aid Flows	98
	Can Capital Controls Work?	113
4.1	Measuring Inequality: Conceptual, Methodological, and Measurement Issues	144
4.2	What Do Country Studies of the Impact of Globalization on Inequality Tell Us?	
	Examples from Mexico, China, and India	146
5.1	Major Economies and Fluctuations in Global Growth	181
5.2	Improved Macroeconomic Performance—Good Luck or Good Policies?	186
5.3	New Business Cycle Indices for Latin America: A Historical Reconstruction	193
A1.	Economic Policy Assumptions Underlying the Projections for Selected	
	Economies	204
Tables		
1.1	Overview of the World Economic Outlook Projections	8
	Global Oil Demand by Region	43
	Advanced Economies: Real GDP, Consumer Prices, and Unemployment	70
	Advanced Economies: Current Account Positions	71
2.3	Selected Asian Countries: Real GDP, Consumer Prices, and Current	
	Account Balance	84
2.4	Selected Western Hemisphere Countries: Real GDP, Consumer Prices, and	
	Current Account Balance	86
	Emerging Europe: Real GDP, Consumer Prices, and Current Account Balance	89
2.6	Commonwealth of Independent States: Real GDP, Consumer Prices, and	0.0
0.7	Current Account Balance	93
2.7	Selected African Countries: Real GDP, Consumer Prices, and Current	0.0
9.0	Account Balance	96
۷.8	Selected Middle Eastern Countries: Real GDP, Consumer Prices, and Current Account Balance	101
2 1	Episodes of Large Net Private Capital Inflows—Summary Statistics	101
	Post-Inflow GDP Growth Regressions	122
	Real Exchange Rate Regressions	124
	List of Net Private Capital Inflow Episodes	128
	Determinants of the Gini Coefficient, Full Sample	152
	Estimation of the Benchmark Model Using Quintiles' Income Shares, Full Sample	158
	Determinants of the Gini Coefficient, Regional Heterogeneity	164
	Cross-Sectional Regressions	185
	Panel and Probit Regressions	185
Figures		
1.1	Global Indicators	1
1.2	Global Inflation	2
	Developments in Mature Credit Markets	3
1.4	Mature Financial Market Indicators	4

1.5	Emerging Market Financial Conditions	5
	External Developments in Selected Advanced Economies	6
	External Developments in Emerging Market and Developing Countries	7
	Global Outlook	9
1.9	Current and Forward-Looking Indicators	10
	Risks to the Global Outlook	11
1.11	Measures of the Output Gap and Capacity Pressures	21
	Productivity and Labor Cost Developments in Selected Advanced Economies	22
	Current Account Balances and Net Foreign Assets	23
	Simulated Effect of a Financial Disturbance on the Global Economy	27
	Private Capital Flows to Emerging Markets	28
1.16	Current and Capital Account Flows to Selected Emerging Market and	
	Developing Countries	29
1.17	Perspectives on Global Growth	31
1.18	Commodity Price Indices	40
1.19	Crude Oil and Gasoline Prices	41
1.20	Developments in Oil Consumption and Production	42
1.21	Inventories and OPEC Production	44
	Oil Futures Prices, and Selected Energy and Metals Prices	45
1.23	Sources of Demand and Prices of Selected Fuel-Related Food Items	52
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Region	54
	Actual and Projected Fuel-Related Carbon Emissions Under "Business-as-Usual"	55
	Time Profile of Aggregate Damages from Climate Change	57
	Mean per Capita GDP Losses at Different Levels of Warming	58
	Greenhouse Gas Emission Paths Consistent with Alternative Concentration Targets	59
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Kyoto Targets, and Predicted Emissions	66
	United States: Indicators of Investment	69
	Western Europe: What Is the Outlook for Inflation?	78
	Japan: Deflation Still Not Decisively Beaten	81
	Emerging Asia: Managing Strong Foreign Exchange Inflows	85
	Latin America—Capital Inflows Are Complicating Macroeconomic Management	87
	Emerging Europe: Rapid Credit Growth Is Fueling Domestic Demand	90
	Commonwealth of Independent States: Dealing with Capital Inflows	94
	Sub-Saharan Africa—Benefiting from Globalization	97
	Middle East: How Are Oil Revenues Used?	102
	Net Private Capital Inflows to Emerging Markets  Cross Private Flows Company Assumpt Palance, and Passawa Assumption	105
	Gross Private Flows, Current Account Balance, and Reserve Accumulation Current Account Balance, Private Capital Inflows, and Reserve Accumulation	107
3.3	by Region	108
3 /	Net FDI and Non-FDI Inflows	100
	Characteristics of Episodes of Large Net Private Capital Inflows	110
	Exchange Market Pressure Index	117
	Evolution of Policy Indicators	118
	Policy Indicators in the Episodes of Large Net Private Capital Inflows	119
	Selected Macroeconomic Variables: Averages During, Before, and	110
2.0	After Episodes of Large Net Private Capital Inflows	120
3.10	Post-Inflow GDP Growth, Selected Macroeconomic Variables, and Policy Indicators	121
	$^{\prime}$	

3.11	Real Effective Exchange Rate Appreciation and Policy Responses When	
	Inflation Accelerates	123
3.12	Regional Dimension	125
3.13	Resistance to Exchange Market Pressures and Duration of Capital Inflow Episodes	126
3.14	Fiscal Policy and Balance of Payments Pressures	127
3.15	Mexico: Identification of Large Net Private Capital Inflow Episodes	129
4.1	Trade Globalization	137
4.2	Financial Globalization	138
4.3	Cross-Country Trends in Inequality	140
4.4	Income Shares by Quintile	141
4.5	Per Capita Income by Quintile	142
4.6	Per Capita Income by Quintile in Selected Countries	143
4.7	Inequality Versus Globalization: Selected Countries	150
4.8	Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Capital, Private Credit,	
	Education, and Sectoral Employment Shares	151
4.9	Explaining Gini Coefficient Changes	153
4.10	Decomposition of Globalization Effects on Inequality	154
4.11	Inequality Versus Exports in Agriculture	155
4.12	Foreign Direct Investment Stock by Sector	156
4.13	Inequality and Technology, 1981–2003	157
4.14	Explaining the Change in Income Share of Top and Bottom Quintiles	159
4.15	Inequality, Import Share from Developing Countries, Inward Debt, and	
	Outward Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), 1981-2003	165
5.1	World Growth Has Been Strong and Stable	172
5.2	Expansions in Historical Perspective	173
5.3	Recessions in Historical Perspective	174
5.4	Volatility of Growth in the Main World Regions	176
	Decomposition of Changes in World Output Volatility by Region	177
5.6	Decomposition of Changes in World Output Volatility by Expenditure Component	178
	Decomposition of Changes in U.S. Output Volatility	179
	Volatility Patterns in Rapidly Growing Economies	180
5.9	Some Determinants of Differences in Business Cycle Characteristics	184
5.10	Contribution to Outcome Differences	188

## **ASSUMPTIONS AND CONVENTIONS**

A number of assumptions have been adopted for the projections presented in the *World Economic Outlook*. It has been assumed that real effective exchange rates will remain constant at their average levels during August 22–September 19, 2007, except for the currencies participating in the European exchange rate mechanism II (ERM II), which are assumed to remain constant in nominal terms relative to the euro; that established policies of national authorities will be maintained (for specific assumptions about fiscal and monetary policies in industrial countries, see Box A1); that the average price of oil will be \$68.52 a barrel in 2007 and \$75.00 a barrel in 2008, and remain unchanged in real terms over the medium term; that the six-month London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) on U.S. dollar deposits will average 5.2 percent in 2007 and 4.4 percent in 2008; that the three-month euro deposits rate will average 4.0 percent in 2007 and 4.1 percent in 2008; and that the six-month Japanese yen deposit rate will yield an average of 0.9 percent in 2007 and of 1.1 percent in 2008. These are, of course, working hypotheses rather than forecasts, and the uncertainties surrounding them add to the margin of error that would in any event be involved in the projections. The estimates and projections are based on statistical information available through end-September 2007.

The following conventions have been used throughout the World Economic Outlook:

- to indicate that data are not available or not applicable;
- to indicate that the figure is zero or negligible;
- between years or months (for example, 2005–06 or January–June) to indicate the years or months covered, including the beginning and ending years or months;
- / between years or months (for example, 2005/06) to indicate a fiscal or financial year.

"Billion" means a thousand million; "trillion" means a thousand billion.

"Basis points" refer to hundredths of 1 percentage point (for example, 25 basis points are equivalent to ¼ of 1 percent point).

In figures and tables, shaded areas indicate IMF staff projections.

Minor discrepancies between sums of constituent figures and totals shown are due to rounding.

As used in this report, the term "country" does not in all cases refer to a territorial entity that is a state as understood by international law and practice. As used here, the term also covers some territorial entities that are not states but for which statistical data are maintained on a separate and independent basis.

### FURTHER INFORMATION AND DATA

This report on the *World Economic Outlook* is available in full on the IMF's Internet site, www.imf.org. Accompanying it on the website is a larger compilation of data from the WEO database than in the report itself, consisting of files containing the series most frequently requested by readers. These files may be downloaded for use in a variety of software packages.

The following changes have been made to streamline the Statistical Appendix of the *World Economic Outlook*. Starting with this issue, the printed version of the *World Economic Outlook* will carry only Part A Tables in the Statistical Appendix section.

Part A contains Tables 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 20, 25, 26, 31, 35, 43, and 44 from the previous issues of the *World Economic Outlook;* Tables 1.2 and 1.3, which used to be in the main text of the report; and a new table on private capital flows. Tables in Part A present summary data for both advanced economies and emerging market and developing countries in the categories of Output, Inflation, Financial Policies, Foreign Trade, Current Account Transactions, Balance of Payments and External Financing, Flow of Funds, and Medium-Term Baseline Scenario.

Part B of the Statistical Appendix contains the remaining tables. The complete Statistical Appendix, which includes both Part A and Part B Tables, will be available only via the Internet at www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2007/02/index.htm.

Inquiries about the content of the *World Economic Outlook* and the WEO database should be sent by mail, electronic mail, or telefax (telephone inquiries cannot be accepted) to:

World Economic Studies Division Research Department International Monetary Fund 700 19th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20431, U.S.A.

E-mail: weo@imf.org Telefax: (202) 623-6343