GLOBAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

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Globalization & Monetary Policy Institute
Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas
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Indicators of Real Activity
Chart 1. Global GDP Growth

NOTE: The advanced economies (ex. U.S.) aggregate includes the Euro Area, Japan, the U.K., Canada, Australia, South Korea, Switzerland and Sweden. The emerging economies aggregate includes China, Brazil, Russia, India, Mexico, Indonesia, Turkey, Argentina, South Africa and Colombia. The world aggregate includes these countries, which make up approximately 80 percent of world GDP computed using purchasing power parity (PPP)-adjusted GDP weights.
Chart 2. OECD Industrial Production

Index, 2005 = 100

Last Observation: Dec = 112.4

NOTE: Countries included in the industrial production index are all members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, or OECD (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States).

Sources: OECD; Haver Analytics
Chart 3. Global Purchasing Managers Index

NOTE: This index measures purchasing managers' perspectives of current business conditions. An index value greater than 50 indicates economic expansion from the previous month, while a value below 50 indicates contraction.

Sources: JPMorgan; Bloomberg
Chart 4. Unemployment in Major Advanced Economies

NOTE: The chart plots harmonized unemployment data for the U.K.

Sources: National Statistical Offices, EUROSTAT; Haver Analytics
Chart 5. Unemployment in OECD Economies

Last Observation: Feb = 5.1
Chart 6. Volume of World Merchandise Trade

Index, 2000 = 100

Last Observation: Jan = 182.9

NOTE: This series includes data from 23 industrialized and 60 emerging market economies and covers approximately 97 percent of total world trade. Trade volume is calculated as the arithmetic average of world export volumes and world import volumes.

Sources: Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis; Haver Analytics
Chart 7. Volume of World Merchandise Trade

Index, 2000 = 100

World (Jan = 182.8)
Advanced Economies (Jan = 146.4)
Emerging Economies (Jan = 282.4)

World (Jan = 183.0)
Advanced Economies (Jan = 154.2)
Emerging Economies (Jan = 241.6)

NOTE: Import and export series include data from 23 industrialized and 60 emerging market economies and cover approximately 97 percent of total world trade.

Sources: Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis; Haver Analytics
NOTE: The Baltic Dry Index is a maritime shipping index that measures charter rates for shipping dry bulk commodities such as coal, grain and iron ore.
Inflation Indicators
Chart 9. Commodity Prices

Index, Jan. 2007 = 100

- Precious Metals (Apr 03 = 236.6)
- Agriculture and Livestock (Apr 03 = 94.6)
- Energy (Apr 03 = 48.2)
- Industrial Metals (Apr 03 = 59.8)

Sources: Goldman Sachs; Haver Analytics

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Chart 10. Inflation in OECD Economies (CPI)

Percent, Year/Year

- Headline Inflation (Feb = 2.3)
- Core Inflation (Feb = 2.2)

NOTE: The headline consumer price index (CPI) is the broadest measure of price changes consumers face in their day-to-day living expenses. The core CPI excludes energy and food prices.

Sources: OECD; Haver Analytics
Chart 11. Global Inflation (Headline CPI)

Percent, Year/Year

- World (Dec = 4.9)
- Advanced Economies (Dec = 1.6)
- Emerging Economies (Dec = 6.9)

Sources: International Monetary Fund; Haver Analytics

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Chart 12. Inflation in Major Advanced Economies (Headline CPI)

Percent, Year/Year

-6 -4 -2 0 2 4 6


-6 -4 -2 0 2 4 6

U.S. (Feb = 2.3)
Euro Area (Mar = 0.8)
Japan (Feb = 0.5)
U.K. (Feb = 1.7)
Canada (Feb = 2.2)

Sources: National Statistical Offices, European Central Bank; Haver Analytics
Chart 13. Inflation in Major Emerging Economies (Headline CPI)

Percent, Year/Year

Brazil (Feb = 3.9)
Russia (Mar = 2.6)
India (Feb = 6.8)
Indonesia (Mar = 3.0)
China (Feb = 5.2)
South Africa (Feb = 4.6)

Sources: National Statistical Offices; Haver Analytics

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Money and Capital Markets
Chart 14. Money Market Spreads

Basis Points

NOTE: The chart plots the spread, or difference, between 3-month interbank offered rates (Libor for the dollar, yen and pound sterling; Euribor for the euro) and the overnight index swap rate for each currency.

Sources: Bloomberg, Haver Analytics
Chart 15. 10-Year Government Bond Yields in Major Advanced Economies

Percent

-2
-1
0
1
2
3
4
5
6


U.S. (Dec 02 = 1.8)
Euro Area (Apr 03 = -0.4)
Japan (Dec 30 = 0.0)
U.K. (Dec 30 = 0.7)
Canada (Apr 03 = 0.7)

Sources: Financial Times, Reuters, Bank of Canada; Haver Analytics

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Chart 16. Stock Market Indexes in Major Advanced Economies

Index, Jan. 2007 = 100

- U.S. (Apr 03 = 170)
- Euro Area (Apr 03 = 64)
- Japan (Apr 06 = 108)
- U.K. (Apr 03 = 87)
- Canada (Apr 03 = 104)

NOTE: Stock market indexes are the Dow Jones Industrial Average Index for the U.S, the EURO STOXX 50 Price Index for the Euro Area, the Nikkei 225 Average Index for Japan, the FTSE 100 Index for the U.K. and the S&P/TSX Composite Index for Canada.

Sources: Financial Times, Wall Street Journal; Haver Analytics
**Chart 17. Stock Market Indexes in Major Emerging Economies**

Index, Jan. 2007 = 100

- Brazil (Apr 03 = 166)
- Russia (Apr 03 = 58)
- India (Apr 03 = 203)
- Indonesia (Apr 06 = 270)
- China (Apr 03 = 97)
- South Africa (Apr 03 = 183)

**NOTE:** Stock market indexes are the Bovespa Index for Brazil, the RTS Index for Russia, the Bombay SENSEX for India, the Jakarta Composite for Indonesia, the New Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index for China and the Johannesburg Stock Exchange Top 40 Index for South Africa.

Sources: Financial Times, Wall Street Journal; Haver Analytics
Public Finances

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Chart 18. General Government Net Lending/Borrowing

NOTES: Data for 2019 are estimates; data for 2018 are estimates for all except U.K.

Sources: International Monetary Fund; Haver Analytics
Chart 19a. General Government Net Lending/Borrowing

Brazil (2019 = -7.5)

Russia (2019 = 1.0)

India (2019 = -7.5)

Indonesia (2019 = -1.9)

NOTES: Data for 2019 are estimates; data for Russia in 2018 is an estimate.

Sources: International Monetary Fund; Haver Analytics
Chart 19b. General Government Net Lending/Borrowing

NOTE: Data for 2019 are estimates; data for South Africa in 2018 is an estimate.

Sources: International Monetary Fund; Haver Analytics
Chart 20. General Government Gross Debt

NOTES: Data for 2019 are estimates; data for 2018 are estimates for all except U.K.

Sources: International Monetary Fund; Haver Analytics
NOTES: Data for 2019 are estimates; data for Russia in 2018 is an estimate.
Sources: International Monetary Fund; Haver Analytics
Chart 21b. General Government Gross Debt

NOTES: Data for 2019 are estimates; data for South Africa in 2018 is an estimate.
Sources: International Monetary Fund; Haver Analytics
Monetary Policy

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Chart 22. Central Bank Policy Rates in Major Advanced Economies

Notes: The chart plots the federal funds rate for the U.S., the main refinancing operation rate for the Euro Area, the base rate for the U.K., the overnight target rate for Canada and the uncollateralized overnight call rate for Japan applied until April 3, 2013, before the main operating policy target changed to expanding the monetary base. On February 16, 2016, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) adopted negative interest rates applied to excess reserves that financial institutions hold at the BoJ. The Bank also introduced an interest rate target of around 0 percent for its 10-year government bond yields in September 2016.

Sources: National Central Banks; Haver Analytics
Chart 23a. Central Bank Policy Rates in Major Emerging Economies

NOTE: The Reserve Bank of India utilizes the repo rate to inject liquidity into the monetary system and the reverse repo rate to remove liquidity. On August 19, 2016, the Bank of Indonesia changed its policy rate from the BI rate to the 7-day reverse repo rate.

Sources: National Central Banks; Haver Analytics
Chart 23b. Central Bank Policy Rates in Major Emerging Economies

**China**

- 1-Year Lending Rate (Nov 21 = 4.15)
- 1-Year Deposit Rate (Apr 06 = 1.50)

**South Africa**

- Average Repo Rate (Apr 06 = 5.25)

Sources: National Central Banks; Haver Analytics
Chart 24. Money Supply Growth in Major Advanced Economies

NOTE: The chart plots MZM in the U.S, M2 in the Euro Area, Japan and Canada and M4 in the U.K.

Sources: National Central Banks; Haver Analytics
Chart 25. Money Supply Growth in Major Emerging Economies

Percent, Year/Year

- Brazil (Feb = 8.9)
- Russia (Feb = 11.0)
- India (Feb = 11.8)
- Indonesia (Feb = 7.9)
- China (Feb = 8.8)
- South Africa (Feb = 7.1)

NOTE: The chart plots M2 for each country.

Sources: National Central Banks; Haver Analytics

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U.S. External Accounts
Chart 26. U.S. Terms of Trade

Index, Jan. 1990 = 100

- Terms of Trade (Feb = 102.5)
- Terms of Trade (Excluding Oil) (Feb = 88.8)

NOTE: U.S. terms of trade are calculated as the import price index/export price index.
Chart 27. U.S. Nominal Trade Balance, Customs Value

NOTE: The chart plots the nominal trade balance in goods.

Sources: Census Bureau; Haver Analytics
Chart 28. U.S. Current Account Balance

Percent of GDP

Last Observation: 2019 Q4 = -2.0

NOTE: All values are nominal.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; Haver Analytics

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Chart 29. Nominal Value of the U.S. Dollar

Index, Jan. 2000 = 100

- **Red** line: Nominal Exchange Value of the U.S. Dollar (Dec = 112.3)
- **Blue** line: U.S. Dollar vs. Major Currencies (Dec = 95.5)
- **Green** line: U.S. Dollar vs. Other Important Trading Partners (Dec = 133.2)

**NOTE:** Countries or regions whose currencies are included in the major currencies index are the Euro Area, Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Australia and Sweden. Countries included in the other important trading partners index are Mexico, China, Taiwan, Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brazil, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, India, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Russia, Argentina, Venezuela, Chile and Colombia. An increase in each index represents an appreciation of the U.S. dollar and a decrease represents a depreciation.

Sources: Federal Reserve Board; Haver Analytics
Chart 30. Real Value of the U.S. Dollar

Index, Jan. 2000 = 100

Real Exchange Value of the U.S. Dollar (Dec = 101.6)
U.S.Dollar vs. Major Currencies (Dec = 108.9)
U.S.Dollar vs. Other Important Trading Partners (Dec = 98.2)

NOTE: Countries or regions whose currencies are included in the major currencies index are the Euro Area, Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Australia and Sweden. Countries included in the other important trading partners index are Mexico, China, Taiwan, Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brazil, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, India, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Russia, Argentina, Venezuela, Chile and Colombia. An increase in each index represents an appreciation of the U.S. dollar and a decrease represents a depreciation.

Sources: Federal Reserve Board; Haver Analytics
Current Analysis

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Chart 31. Global Current Account Balances

NOTE: Oil exporting countries are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela. The remaining countries not already listed for which there is data comprise "Others". Striped columns denote forecasts.

Sources: International Monetary Fund; Haver Analytics
Chart 32. Bond Spreads for Select Euro Area Economies

Basis Points

- Greece (Apr 03 = 270)
- Ireland (Apr 03 = 61)
- Portugal (Apr 03 = 125)
- Spain (Apr 03 = 116)
- Italy (Apr 03 = 186)

NOTE: The chart shows the spread, or difference, in interest rates between 10-year government bonds for various countries and German 10-year government bonds.

Sources: Reuters; Haver Analytics
Chart 33. Select Economies' Banking Exposure to Peripheral Euro-Area Sovereign Debt

Q3 2019

Percent of GDP

NOTES: The chart plots the claims that banks in each country have, as a share of its 2018 GDP, on sovereign debt in Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain and Italy. All GDP values are based on International Monetary Fund estimates. All values are nominal.

Sources: Bank for International Settlements, International Monetary Fund; Haver Analytics
Chart 34. Sovereign Debt Repayment Schedule for Select Euro-Area Economies

NOTES: Repayment amounts include both principal and accrued interest. All GDP values are projections from the International Monetary Fund. All values are nominal.

Sources: Bloomberg, International Monetary Fund; Haver Analytics

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