1. Record Nr. UNINA9910460697003321 Titolo Global economic prospects: the global economy in transition Washington, District of Columbia: .: World Bank Group, . 2015 Pubbl/distr/stampa ©2015 **ISBN** 1-4648-0485-0 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (199 p.) Collana Global Economic Prospects;; v.2 338.5443091724 Disciplina Soggetti Economic forecasting - Developing countries Economic forecasting Electronic books. Developing countries Economic conditions Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di contenuto Cover; Contents; Foreword; Acknowledgments; Abbreviations; Chapter 1 Global Outlook: The Global Economy in Transition: Summary and Key Messages; Tables; 1.1 The global outlook in summary; Figures; 1.1 Global activity; Recent Developments and Outlook in Major Economies; 1.2 Global trends and policy challenges; 1.3 United States; 1.4 United Kingdom; 1.5 Euro Area; Global Trends and Spillovers; 1.6 Japan; 1.7 China; 1.8 Implications of the European Central Bank's quantitative easing for global financial conditions; Boxes 1.1 Negative Interest Rates in Europe: A Glance at Their Causes and Implications B1.1.1 Negative interest rates in Europe: Context; B 1.1.2 Negative interest rates in Europe: Some consequences; 1.9 Implications of the European Central Bank's quantitative easing for developing countries; 1.10 Implications of launch of monetary tightening in the United States: 1.11 Developing countries' capital flows and borrowing costs; 1.12 Oil markets; Recent Developments and Outlook in Developing Countries; 1.2 Low Oil Prices in Perspective; B 1.2.2 Global growth and inflation around oil price declines B1.2.3 Financial market developments around oil price declines B1.2.4 The new oil map; 1.13 Oil price volatility and non-oil commodity

prices; 1.14 Global trade; 1.15 Developing and emerging-market

growth; Risks to the Outlook; 1.16 Terms of trade effect on GDP: 1.17 Developing country currencies: 1.18 Exchange rates and competitiveness in major emerging economies; 1.19 Inflation in developing countries; 1.20 Private debt in developing countries; 1.21 Risk of a rough awakening; Policy Challenges; 1.22 Emerging market credit ratings; 1.23 Risk of excessive U.S. dollar appreciation 1.24 Risk of stagnation and deflation in the Euro Area 1.25 Risk of a hard landing in China; 1.26 Monetary policy in developing countries; 1.27 Fiscal pressures; 1.28 Income convergence; 1.29 Structural reforms; 1.3 Recent Developments in Emerging and Developing Country Labor Markets; B1.3.1 Global unemployment rate; B1.3.2 Unemployment rate in developing and advanced economies: B1.3.3 Regional unemployment rate: B1.3.4 Change in employment to population ratio; B1.3.5 Labor force participation rate B1.3.6 Changes in unemployment rate and GDP growth in Great Recession vs. previous recessions in developing economiesB1.3.7 Estimates of Okun's Law coeffcients for advanced, emerging, and frontier market economies; B1.3.8 Real GDP growth and change in unemployment rates in developing economies, 2000-14; B1.3.9 Estimated informal employment shares in selected countries, 2011; B1. 3.10 Global average annual real wage growth; B1.3.11 Real wage growth in selected developing economies; B1.3.12 Enterprise Survey results on key business constraints, 2013; References; 1.30 Fuel subsidies

Sommario/riassunto

Special Feature 1 Hoping for the Best, Preparing for the Worst: Risks around U.S. Rate Liftoff and Policy Options

Global growth is expected to be 2.8 percent in 2015, but is expected to pick up to 3.2 percent in 2016-17. Growth in developing countries and some high-income countries is set to disappoint again this year. The prospect of rising borrowing costs will compound the challenges many developing countries are facing as they adapt to an era of low commodity prices. Risks to this outlook remain tilted to the downside. This edition of Global Economic Prospects includes two Special Features that analyze the policy challenges raised by the two transitions in developing countries: the risks associated with