



Global Monthly

Overview

- Global manufacturing activity and goods trade growth showed continued signs of weakness, and the recent escalation of trade tensions could further dent activity.
- Although borrowing conditions remain favorable, global equity prices and portfolio flows to emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs) have slowed on rising policy uncertainties.
- Base metals prices fell sharply following the announcement of mutual tariffs by the United States and China, while oil prices were broadly stable, reflecting offsetting demand and supply factors.

Chart of the Month

- Concerns about trade protectionism have intensified over the last year, reaching historical highs amid recent tariff hikes by the United States and China.
- Beyond economic losses for exporters directly affected by rising trade tariffs, risks of further escalation can hamper confidence and delay investment plans in other sectors.
- U.S. policy uncertainty has particularly large effects on investment prospects across EMDEs.

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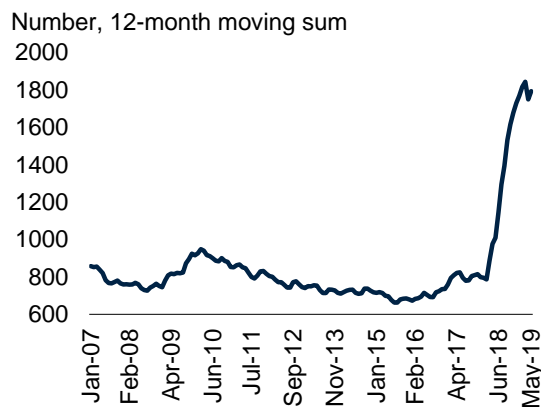
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Discussion of trade protectionism



Source: Google Trends.
 Note: Data shows the weekly average Google Trend search for "trade protectionism," "trade war," and, "tariffs." Last observation is May 2019.

Special Focus: Changing Supply Conditions in Energy Markets

- Energy prices have diverged substantially in 2019, with a recovery in oil prices and a drop in natural gas and coal prices.
- Oil prices have been supported by steep production cuts among OPEC members.
- Growing exports of liquefied natural gas are changing the structure of the natural gas market.



Monthly Highlights

Global activity: persistent softness. Global growth has continued to be dampened by weak industrial activity. The softness has been broad-based, with the share of countries with industrial production in technical recession reaching more than 20 percent in 19Q1, a near doubling from the start of 2018 and above the post-crisis average (Figure 1.A). While incoming data suggest some stabilization, the global manufacturing PMI continued to point to subdued growth in April, particularly in intermediate and investment goods sectors, where production and new orders continued to contract (Figure 1.B). Business optimism in manufacturing remains low and could be further dampened by uncertainty about global trade prospects and rising trade tensions. In contrast, services sector activity has been resilient so far. Consumer spending has been supported since the start of the year by robust labor market conditions across major economies. Despite an uptick in oil prices in 2019, producer and consumer price pressures remain subdued.

Global trade: heightened uncertainty. Global goods trade growth continues to show signs of weakness, with new export orders declining in April for the eighth consecutive month. Export orders are particularly subdued in Asia and Europe—two tightly interconnected global manufacturing hubs. Lackluster demand for capital goods persists, coinciding with elevated policy uncertainty across major economies. Increased tariffs by the United States and retaliatory actions by China in May have significantly escalated trade tensions. The impact on bilateral trade flows could be considerable. During 2018, the introduction of new tariffs on various product lists was followed by a significant contraction in trade flows for these goods (Figure 1.C). Beyond economic losses for the affected exporters, rising tariffs can lead to cascading trade costs across value chains and compound the softening in confidence and investment that is typically associated with increased policy uncertainty.

Global financing conditions: still favorable. Major central banks continued to signal accommodative policy stances, reflecting subdued inflation, moderate growth, and the prevalence of downside risks to activity. Market participants appear to anticipate that the next decision by the U.S. Federal Reserve could be a rate cut by year end, and that the European Central Bank will keep policy interest rates unchanged well into 2020. In this context, U.S. 10-year yields dropped further in May, to 2.4 percent, and the U.S. yield curve flattened. German 10-year yields also returned to sub-zero levels, after a short period in

FIGURE 1.A Share of countries with two quarters of negative industrial production growth

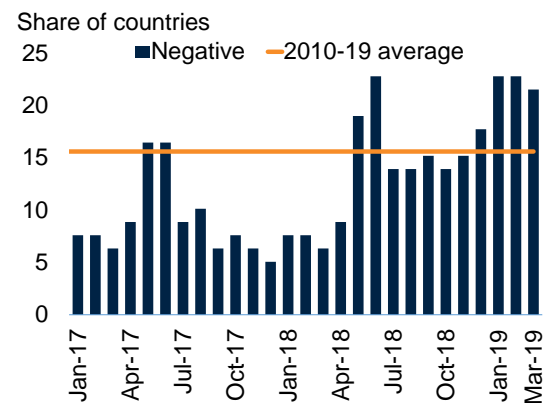


FIGURE 1.B Global manufacturing and services PMIs

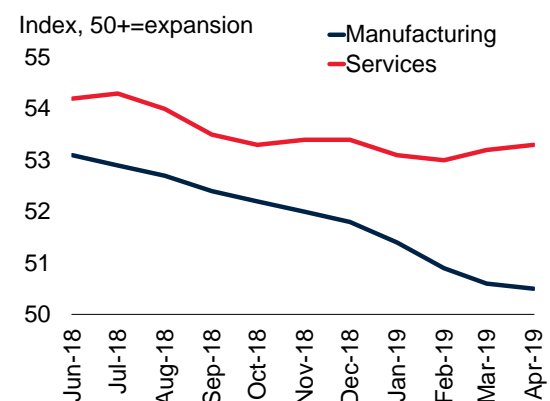
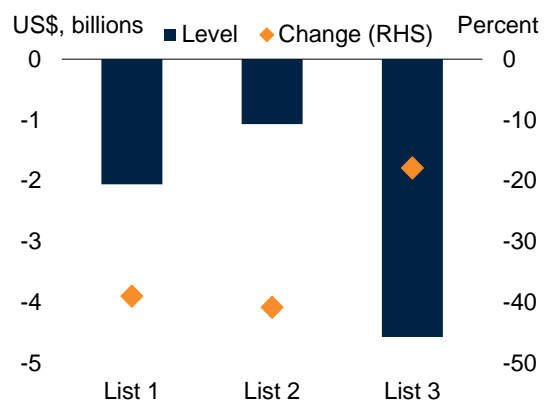


FIGURE 1.C Reduction in U.S.-China trade flows affected by new tariffs



Source: Haver Analytics, World Bank Trade Watch (forthcoming).
A. Share of countries for which industrial production growth (3-month on 3-month change) was negative for two consecutive quarters. Sample includes 39 EMDEs and 29 advanced economies. Last observation is March 2019.
B. Data are 3-month moving averages.
C. List 1, 2, and 3 refer to the list of detailed products as defined separately by the United States as a result of the Section 301 investigation and the retaliatory response of China to be subject to additional tariffs. The lists went into effect in July, August, and September of 2018, respectively.



positive territory in April. Over the last twelve months, U.S. and Euro Area yields dropped by about 60 basis points amid slowing global activity and weaker-than-expected inflation. In contrast to benign bond market developments, global equity prices fell appreciably amid renewed concerns about trade tensions between the United States and China and their possible impact on the global economy (Figure 2.A).

EMDE financing conditions: increased risk aversion. Borrowing costs in EMDEs have continued to benefit from declining bond yields in advanced economies; however, rising financial market volatility and trade policy uncertainty have reduced investor risk appetite and the demand for EMDE assets. International bond issuance slowed and portfolio flows to EMDEs moderated in May, following significant gains earlier in the year (Figure 2.B). Equity prices dropped, particularly in China, where prices fell 4.5 percent in May. Currency pressure in some EMDEs resumed, including in Turkey, amid domestic policy uncertainties (Figure 2.C).

Commodity markets: continued divergence. Oil prices fluctuated in May, following a 7.5 percent rise in April (m/m). Prices were boosted in late April by the United States' decision to terminate waivers to its sanctions on imports of Iranian oil. Non-energy commodity prices declined in May following the imposition of additional tariffs by the United States and China. Base metals prices fell sharply, led by zinc, whose price is down 6 percent since the start of May. Soybean prices dropped to their lowest level since 2008, on prospects of slowing demand in China, larger-than-expected supplies in the United States, and the impact of African Swine Fever that has decimated swine populations in China, a key source of demand for soybeans (Figure 3.A).

United States: continued strength. The U.S. economy expanded at a stronger-than-expected 3.2 percent (q/q saar) in 19Q1, due to rising inventories and government spending, alongside falling imports. However, private consumption and private fixed investment growth slowed, to 1.2 percent (q/q saar) and 1.5 percent, respectively. The robust labor market shows no sign of deceleration—the unemployment rate fell in April to its lowest level in 50 years (3.6 percent) as the economy added 263,000 jobs and nominal wages grew 3.2 percent (y/y). However, inflation remains sluggish, with core PCE inflation decelerating for a third consecutive month, to 1.6 percent (y/y) in March, and headline inflation remaining well below target (Figure 3.B). The Federal Reserve kept its policy rate unchanged in May, while attributing recent weakness in inflation to transient factors. On May 10, the

FIGURE 2.A Equity prices

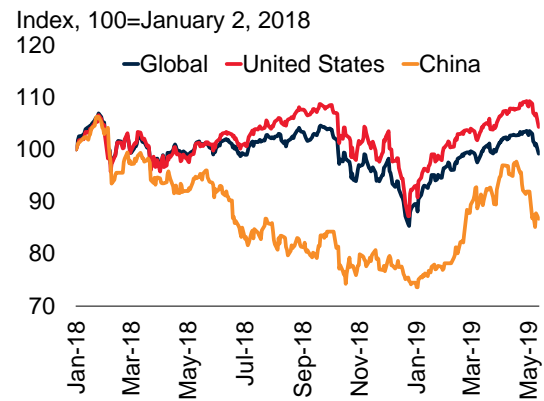


FIGURE 2.B EMDE portfolio flows

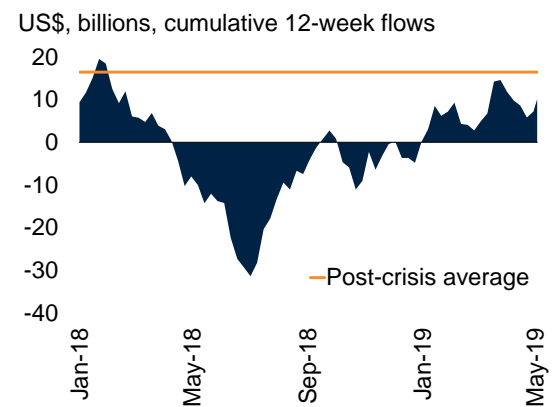
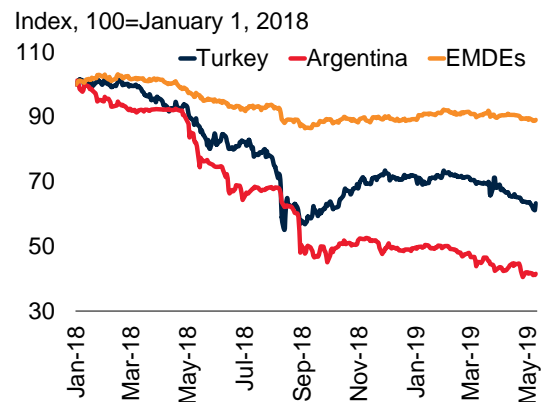


FIGURE 2.C Nominal exchange rates against the U.S. dollar



Source: Bloomberg, Institute of International Finance, World Bank.
A. Global is MSCI index, United States is S&P 500 index, and China is Shanghai Composite index. Last observation is May 13, 2019.
B. Cumulative weekly flows since January 1, 2018. Equity flows include Brazil, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, and Vietnam. Debt flows include Hungary, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Poland, South Africa, Thailand, and Turkey. Post-crisis average over January 1, 2012 to December 29, 2017. Last observation is May 6, 2019.
C. EMDEs is measured by the JP Morgan Emerging Markets Currency Index. Last



U.S. administration announced increased tariffs on about \$200 billion worth of imports from China from 10 to 25 percent, following a breakdown of negotiations on enforcement mechanisms.

Euro Area: some improvement. Following a sharp slowdown in activity in the second half of 2018, growth in the Euro Area rebounded to 1.6 percent in 19Q1 (q/q saar; Figure 3.C). Activity in Germany and Italy recovered, with growth reaching 1.7 and 0.9 percent (q/q saar), respectively. Nevertheless, trade in the region remains weak and Euro Area industrial production contracted further, by 0.3 percent in March (m/m). The manufacturing PMI increased for only the second time since the end of 2017 but remains low, at 47.9. Headline inflation increased from 1.4 in March to 1.7 percent in April (y/y), while core inflation rose from 0.8 to 1.2 percent, its highest reading since early 2017.

United Kingdom: continued uncertainty. Growth picked up to 1.9 percent in 19Q1 (q/q saar), driven by a rise in inventories as businesses stockpiled in anticipation of Brexit, which was originally scheduled for March 29 (and subsequently extended to October 31). The terms of the eventual withdrawal from the European Union remain uncertain, as negotiations between the Conservative and Labour parties have stalled. The prime minister vowed to submit a compromise agreement for a vote in parliament in early June.

Japan: trade weakness. GDP grew by a stronger-than-expected 2.1 percent in 19Q1 (q/q saar). The strength of activity primarily reflected a steep contraction in trade, however. Imports fell 17.2 percent and exports declined 9.4 percent, resulting in a net contribution to growth of 1.6 percentage points. The manufacturing PMI rose in April, pointing to incipient stabilization in 19Q2. The labor market remains healthy. Unemployment stands at 2.5 percent—remaining within the 2.3-2.6 percent band it has set since the beginning of 2018—while labor force participation continues to climb.

China: deterioration in sentiment. Equity prices fell sharply in May following a re-escalation of trade tensions with the United States, while the renminbi depreciated against the U.S. dollar. Activity indicators were mixed in April, following some signs of stabilization in March. Industrial production, investment, and retail sales slowed in April, while the services PMI edged up to 54.5. Trade volume growth remained weak in April (Figure 4.A). Inflation edged up to 2.5 percent (y/y) amid rising food prices. The preliminary release of balance of payment data for 19Q1

FIGURE 3.A Soybean prices

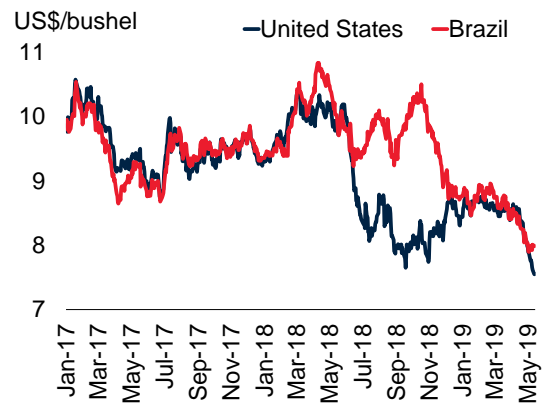


FIGURE 3.B U.S. inflation

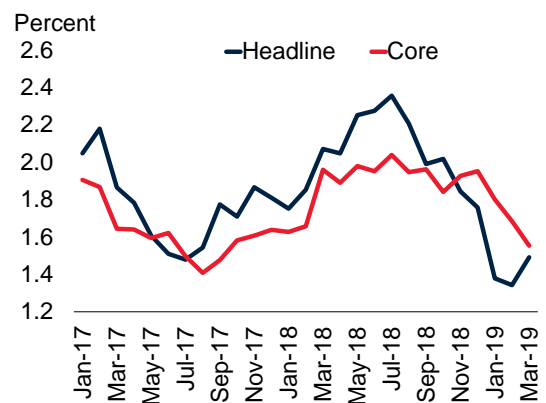
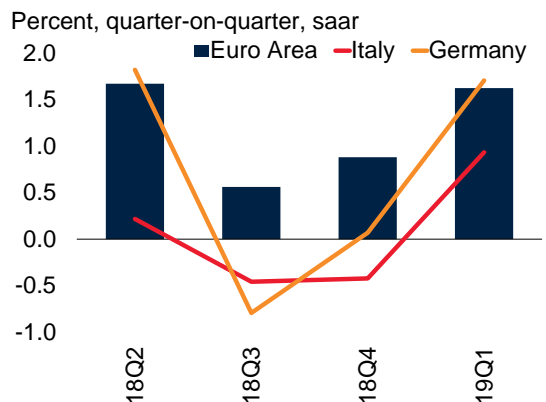


FIGURE 3.C Euro Area growth



Source: Bloomberg, Haver Analytics, World Bank.
A. Last observation is May 14, 2019.
B. Last observation is March 2019.
C. Last observation 2019Q1.



indicates a higher current account surplus, at 2.8 percent of GDP (sa), and moderate capital outflows.

Major commodity exporters: subdued recovery. The recovery in commodity exporters continued at a slow pace following protracted weakness. The manufacturing PMI in *Nigeria* picked up slightly in April, supported by stronger inventories and new orders. In *South Africa*, mining and manufacturing production point to broad-based weakness in 19Q1, but an improved manufacturing PMI in April suggests a recovery could be underway in 19Q2 (Figure 4.B). In *Saudi Arabia*, the non-oil sector PMI increased further in April, to 56.8, the highest level since January 2018. In *Russia*, growth slowed to 0.5 percent (y/y) in 19Q1 following a VAT hike in January. In April, the manufacturing PMI moderated, following gains in prior months. In *Brazil*, industrial production shrank in 19Q1, by 2.7 percent (q/q saar). The pace of contraction was less severe than in the previous quarter, but the manufacturing PMI deteriorated again in April, confirming weak momentum. Retail sales growth was flat in 19Q1, at 1.3 percent (q/q saar), while consumer confidence softened further in April.

Major commodity importers: mixed activity, rising inflation. Growth in commodity importers was mixed in 19Q1, but manufacturing activity remains weak and inflation picked up amid rising commodity and food costs (Figure 4.C). In *Poland*, activity accelerated to 5.7 percent in 19Q1 (q/q saar). Inflation has been accelerating sharply, with core nearly tripling since the end of 2018 to 1.7 percent in April, its highest level since 2012. In *Egypt*, the manufacturing PMI improved in April and inflation eased further to 13 percent (y/y), although remaining above the upper target limit of the central bank. In contrast, industrial production continued to slow in *India*, contracting by 0.1 percent (y/y) in March, while the manufacturing PMI fell in April, to 51.8. The preliminary estimate of 19Q1 growth in *Mexico* indicates that the economy contracted, by 0.2 percent (q/q sa). Activity in industry declined for two consecutive quarters, and it also contracted slightly in services. Inflation remains above the upper bound of the central bank's target range, reaching 4.4 percent (y/y) on rising oil prices and some other transient factors. In *Turkey*, industrial production continued to contract in 19Q1, albeit less sharply than in the previous quarter, shrinking by 4.8 percent (y/y), while the manufacturing PMI dropped further in April.

FIGURE 4.A Export and import growth in China, volumes

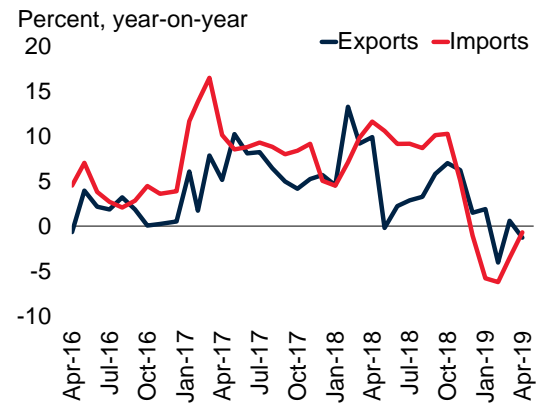


FIGURE 4.B Change in manufacturing PMI in selected EMDEs

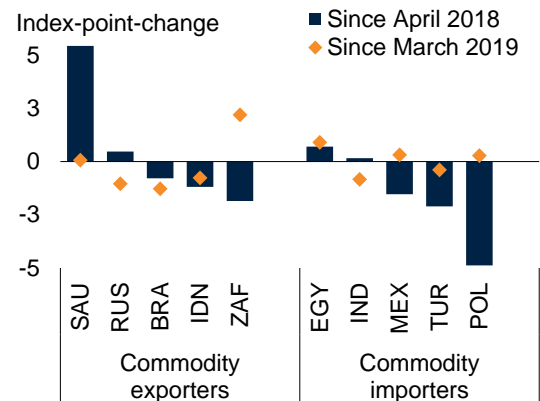
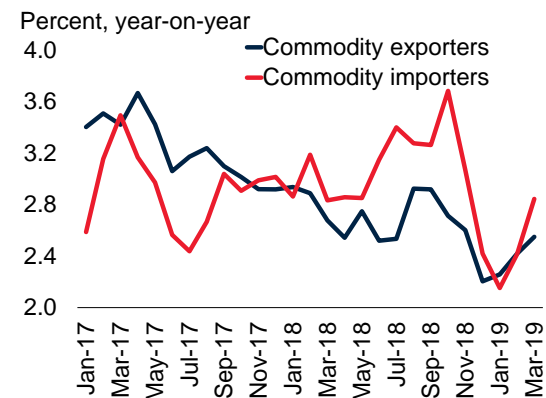


FIGURE 4.C Inflation in EMDEs



Source: Haver Analytics, World Bank.

A. Figure shows 3-month moving averages. Data include only goods. Export and import volumes are calculated as export and import values deflated by export and import price deflators. Export and import indices for March and April 2018 and April 2019 are estimates. Last observation is April 2019.

B. BRA=Brazil, EGY=Egypt, IND=India, IDN=Indonesia, MEX=Mexico, POL=Poland, TUR=Turkey, RUS=Russia, SAU=Saudi Arabia, ZAF=South Africa.

Blue bars are the 12-month change in the manufacturing PMI (since April 2018). Orange diamonds are the change in PMI since March 2019.

C. Data are median values. Last observation is March 2019.



Special Focus: Changing Supply Conditions in Energy Markets

Energy markets have diverged substantially—and unusually—since the start of the year, with a recovery in oil prices and a sharp decline in natural gas and coal prices (Figure 5.A). This Special Focus assesses the fundamental drivers of this divergence, including the role of policies and technology, with a focus on oil and gas markets. It draws on material published in the latest World Bank *Commodity Markets Outlook* report.

Crude oil prices have been volatile in recent months but remain significantly higher than their December 2018 lows. The gyrations in prices primarily reflect fluctuations in the supply of oil, with surging U.S. production on one side, and production restraint and outages in other countries, predominantly OPEC members, on the other (Figure 5.B).

The trough in oil prices at the end of 2018 was triggered by the United States’ decision to grant waivers to its sanctions on Iran to eight countries and coincided with a sharp increase in production among OPEC members, particularly Saudi Arabia. In response, OPEC and its partners agreed to reduce output by 1.2 million barrels per day (mb/d), starting in 2019. Production among OPEC countries has since fallen substantially more than that, driven by Saudi Arabia, where production has fallen by around 1 mb/d since November.

The drop in output also reflects lower production in Iran and Venezuela, which are exempt from the OPEC cuts. As a result of U.S. sanctions, output in Iran has fallen by around 30 percent relative to its peak in the second quarter of 2018. Venezuelan production has fallen by a third since September, to just 0.8 mb/d in April 2019, driven by the worsening political and economic situation, and more recently the impact of new U.S. sanctions—U.S. imports of Venezuelan oil fell from an average of 0.5 mb/d in 2018 to zero in February.

In contrast, production in the United States has surged. An increase in investment, along with efficiency gains and innovative solutions to transport bottlenecks, contributed to a rise in total oil production of 2.2 mb/d in 2018, twice the rate of growth expected by the U.S. Energy Information Administration at the start of 2018. This was the fastest one-year increase in production ever recorded by any country, and the shale boom has meant U.S. output has accounted for five of the ten largest one-year increases in oil production globally since 1984 (Figure 5.C). The large increase in production has contributed to a sharp rise in U.S. exports of oil, natural gas liquids (NGLs), and petroleum products,

FIGURE 5.A Change in commodity prices since January 2019

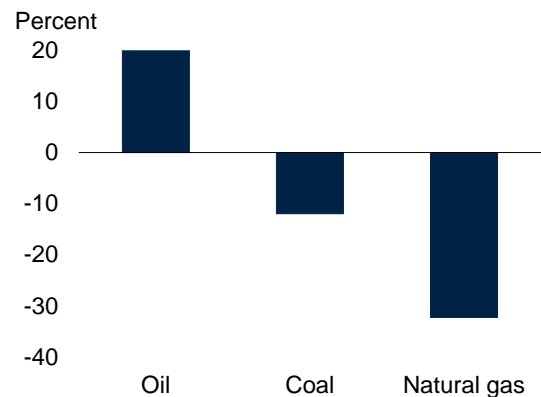


FIGURE 5.B Production change since October 2016

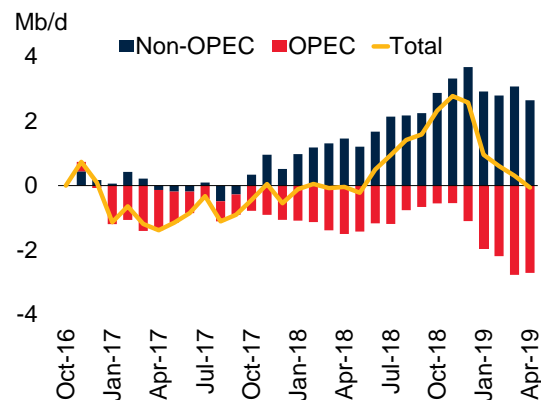
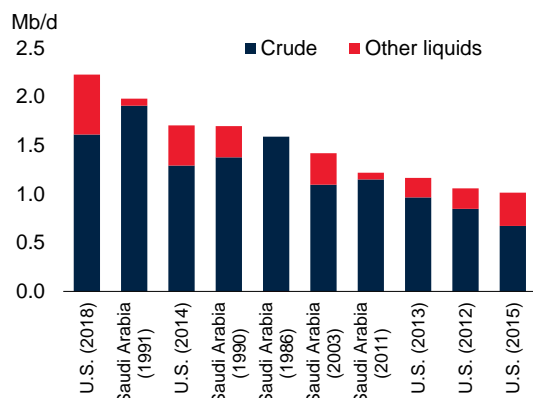


FIGURE 5.C Top 10 one-year increases in oil production, by country and year



Source: International Energy Agency, World Bank.

A. Data shows change in monthly average price, April 2019 vs. January 2019. Price series are Brent crude oil, Australian coal, and European gas prices.

B. Change in crude oil production since October 2016, the date of the first OPEC production cut agreement. OPEC excludes Qatar. Last observation is April 2019.

C. The number in brackets is the year in which the increase occurred. “Other liquids” include condensates and natural gas liquids. Sample begins in 1984.



although the U.S. remains a net importer of these liquids (Figure 6.A). The International Energy Agency expects the United States will become a net exporter of oil and other liquids by the end of 2020 and will export more than Russia by the end of 2023.

Oil prices are expected to moderate slightly from current levels and average \$66/bbl in 2019 (an average of Brent, WTI, and Dubai), a slight fall from their 2018 average. The forecast assumes U.S. production continues to rise rapidly, albeit at a slower pace than last year, while growth in oil consumption is expected to be similar to last year. Risks to the outlook relate primarily to policy choices and include OPEC's decision on whether to ease production cuts at its meeting in June; the full impact of U.S. sanctions on Iran; and the impact of future marine emissions regulations, known as IMO 2020, which could affect demand for different oil products

Surging U.S. production of natural gas has also been a key factor affecting natural gas prices. These prices have declined sharply since the start of the year, with the wedge between the three main spot prices (U.S., Europe and Japan) narrowing dramatically (Figure 6.B). Spot prices in Europe and Asia, which had risen in the second half of 2018, plunged in March and April. The fall was triggered by weaker demand due to mild weather and the restarting of nuclear power plants in Japan, as well as greater availability of liquefied natural gas (LNG). Prices in the United States have also fallen after a brief surge in late 2018, amid ample production of natural gas from shale fields.

Global exports of LNG have been rising steadily. Exports from the United States rose 50 percent to 3 billion cubic feet per day (bcf/d) in 2018 and are expected to double to 6.1 bcf/d by the end of 2019 (Figure 6.C). Surging production of natural gas in the U.S. has facilitated an increase in LNG exports, despite a 10 percent jump in U.S. natural gas consumption in 2018. LNG export capacity in Australia and Qatar has also increased substantially and is set to grow further.

Over the next two years, natural gas prices are expected to recover from their current lows as demand picks up but remain below 2018 averages. Further ahead, the increase in LNG capacity is set to alter the composition of natural gas markets, which have historically seen prices linked to oil prices. The expansion of long-distance gas trade via LNG tankers will narrow price differentials between different locations.

FIGURE 6.A U.S. oil production and trade, by product

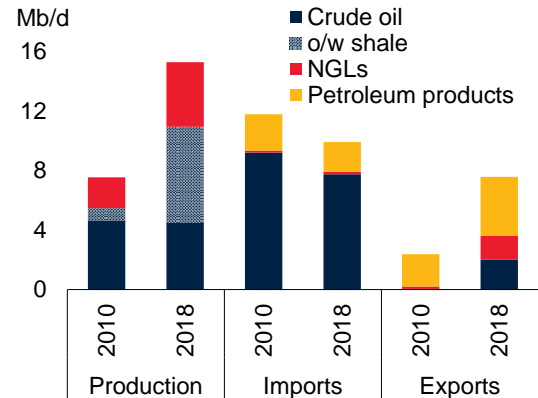


FIGURE 6.B Gas prices

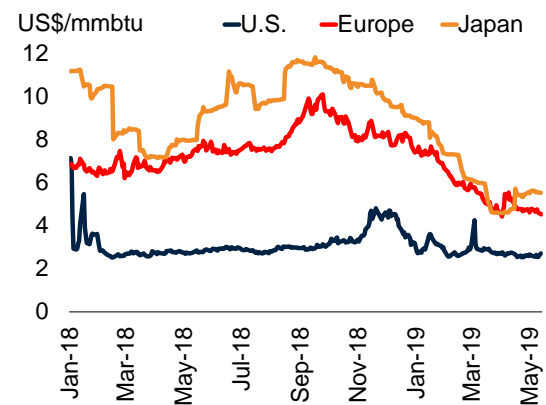
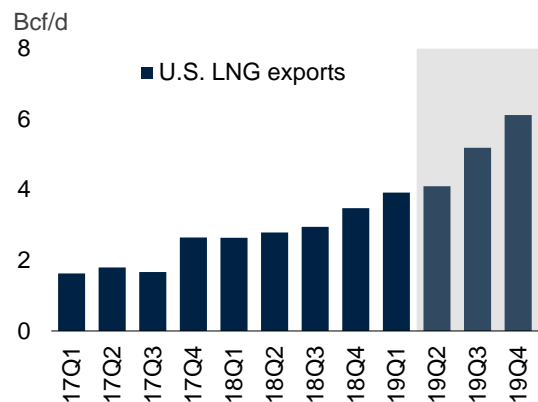


FIGURE 6.C U.S. liquefied natural gas exports



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, World Bank.
A. NGLs stands for "natural gas liquids," and o/w shale stands for the amount of oil made up for by shale.
B. Last observation is May 14, 2019.
C. Shaded area represents EIA forecasts. Last observation is 2019Q4.



Recent Prospects Group Publications

- [Global Economic Prospects - June 2019: Forthcoming](#)
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- [Global Economic Prospects - January 2019: Darkening Skies](#)
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- [Fair Progress? Economic Mobility Across Generations Around the World](#)

TABLE A: Major Data Releases

(Percent change, y/y)

(Percent change y/y)

Recent releases: April 24, 2018 - May 23, 2019							Upcoming releases: May 24, 2019 - June 23, 2019				
Country	Date	Indicator	Period	Actual	Forecast	Previous	Country	Date	Indicator	Period	Previous
United States	4/26/19	GDP	Q4	3.2 %		3.0 %	Japan	5/23/19	CPI	APR	0.5 %
Euro Area	4/30/19	GDP	Q1	1.2%		1.2%	Austria	5/24/19	IP	MAR	5.9%
Italy	4/30/19	GDP	Q1	0.1 %		0.0 %	Malaysia	5/24/19	CPI	APR	0.2 %
France	4/30/19	GDP	Q1	1.6 %		1.5 %	Iceland	5/28/19	CPI	MAY	3.3 %
Germany	4/30/19	CPI	APR	1.8%		1.6%	Brazil	5/30/19	GDP	Q1	1.1 %
Mexico	4/30/19	GDP	Q1	0.2 %		1.7 %	Portugal	5/30/19	IP	APR	-7.6%
Spain	4/30/19	GDP	Q2	2.4		2.3	South Korea	5/30/19	IP	APR	-2.8 %
Turkey	5/3/19	CPI	APR	19.5 %		19.7%	Estonia	5/31/19	GDP	Q1	4.2%
Brazil	5/3/19	IP	MAR	-6.1 %		2.1%	India	5/31/19	GDP	Q1	6.6 %
Indonesia	5/6/19	GDP	Q1	5.1%		5.2%	Japan	5/31/19	IP	APR	-2.8%
Brazil	5/10/19	CPI	APR	4.9%		4.6%	Turkey	5/31/19	GDP	Q1	-3.0%
India	5/10/19	IP	MAR	-0.1%		0.1%	South Korea	6/3/19	CPI	MAY	0.6%
Mexico	5/10/19	IP	MAR	-1.3 %		-0.8 %	Australia	6/4/19	GDP	Q1	2.3 %
United Kingdom	5/10/19	GDP	Q1	1.8 %		1.4 %	Ireland	6/4/19	GDP	Q1	2.6%
United Kingdom	5/10/19	IP	MAR	1.3 %		0.4%	South Africa	6/4/19	GDP	Q1	1.1%
United States	5/10/19	CPI	APR	2.0 %		1.9 %	Malta	6/6/19	GDP	Q1	7.2%
Euro Area	5/14/19	IP	MAR	-0.3%		0.2%	Greece	6/7/19	GDP	Q1	1.6 %
France	5/15/19	CPI	APR	1.3%		1.1%	Portugal	6/14/19	CPI	MAY	0.8%
Germany	5/15/19	GDP	Q1	0.7%		0.6%	Euro Area	6/18/19	CPI	MAY	1.6%
United States	5/15/19	IP	APR	0.9%		2.3%	New Zealand	6/19/19	GDP	Q1	2.5%
Japan	5/19/19	GDP	Q1	0.8%		0.2%	United Kingdom	6/19/19	CPI	APR	2.1 %



TABLE B: Activity and Inflation

(Percent change y/y, except quarterly data on industrial production, which are percent change q/q, annualized)

	2017		2018			2019			2018						2019			
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Industrial production, sa¹																		
World	4.1	3.6	2.7	2.6	1.6	2.0	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.7	2.2	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.6
Advanced economies	2.8	2.2	2.6	1.6	0.5	-2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.0
Emerging market and developing economies	5.3	5.0	2.8	3.6	2.6	5.9	6.2	5.3	4.6	5.5	4.5	4.5	5.1	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.1	5.0
Commodity-exporting EMDEs	2.5	2.6	-1.6	4.3	0.8	-0.1	4.8	1.6	0.6	3.0	2.3	1.4	3.6	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.1
Other EMDEs	6.2	5.7	4.0	3.4	3.1	7.5	6.6	6.3	5.7	6.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	6.0
East Asia and Pacific	6.3	6.0	4.4	3.7	5.2	9.7	7.0	6.7	4.9	5.9	5.8	5.4	6.1	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.5	7.7
East Asia excl. China	4.7	4.6	-1.8	5.9	4.9	-1.6	7.4	5.9	-1.3	5.2	3.2	2.6	7.3	4.6	2.7	3.0	-0.7	3.1
Europe and Central Asia	6.0	4.5	2.2	2.6	-3.0	4.7	5.7	5.5	4.6	5.8	3.8	3.4	3.1	1.8	0.1	0.5	1.9	2.3
Latin America and Caribbean	0.8	1.0	-1.8	0.9	-4.9	-2.4	4.4	-1.0	2.2	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.5	-0.7	-2.6	-2.1	-1.4	-2.8
Middle East and North Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia	4.6	5.5	-2.0	7.8	5.2	-6.5	5.3	4.5	6.3	7.8	2.7	6.3	8.6	1.6	2.4	2.0	0.7	0.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	1.6	0.8	9.2	4.7	-10.5	-1.0	1.6	2.1	2.9	1.9	2.4	3.4	1.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.5
Inflation, sa²																		
World	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0
Advanced economies	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7
Emerging market and developing economies	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.8
Commodity-exporting EMDEs	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6
Other EMDEs	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.8
East Asia and Pacific	2.3	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.2	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.2
Europe and Central Asia	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.9
Latin America and Caribbean	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.2	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.5
Middle East and North Africa	1.6	2.5	2.7	2.2	1.8	0.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	0.9	0.3	0.8
South Asia	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.1	5.5	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.7	3.8	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.4	3.6	3.6	3.3	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.4

Sources: Haver Analytics, IMF International Financial Statistics, World Bank.

¹ Industrial production is total production (may exclude construction). When data are unavailable, "industrial production, manufacturing" is used as a proxy.

² Median inflation rate for each grouping.

TABLE C: Trade and Finance

(Percent change y/y, except quarterly trade data, which are percent change q/q, annualized, and international reserves data, which are percent change over the previous period)

	2017		2018			2019			2018						2019			
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Exports, nominal, US\$, sa																		
World	10.4	9.5	-2.0	-1.8	-2.2	-3.9	16.8	10.9	10.1	11.9	6.8	4.5	10.8	2.4	-2.2	-0.2	-5.2	-2.0
Advanced economies	9.7	8.2	-2.8	-4.7	-1.8	-4.7	17.2	9.5	9.3	10.1	5.0	1.4	9.0	0.9	-3.1	-2.6	-3.0	-4.8
Emerging market and developing economies	11.8	11.8	-0.3	3.6	-2.9	-2.5	16.1	13.3	11.6	15.3	10.3	10.5	14.2	5.4	-0.6	4.3	-8.9	3.6
Commodity-exporting EMDEs	17.6	14.9	-0.9	10.1	3.4	-19.3	23.6	15.6	16.3	22.9	13.6	9.8	18.6	9.0	3.6	-1.6	-0.9	-4.5
Other EMDEs	9.5	10.5	-0.3	1.1	-5.3	4.5	13.0	12.3	9.6	12.3	9.0	10.8	12.5	3.9	-2.3	6.5	-11.9	6.8
East Asia and Pacific	10.0	10.4	0.7	1.3	-8.7	1.6	12.3	11.9	10.5	12.6	9.0	11.1	13.6	3.0	-3.6	6.4	-16.3	8.4
Europe and Central Asia	16.6	16.5	0.8	2.3	5.6	-6.1	27.7	19.8	14.0	23.7	13.5	11.1	16.5	10.9	3.2	-1.3	5.0	-1.8
Latin America and Caribbean	11.9	9.2	-6.9	9.9	5.8	-11.2	13.5	7.3	6.6	12.4	9.6	6.2	10.4	7.8	3.5	3.4	-1.4	-4.8
Middle East and North Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia	5.6	10.3	6.8	20.3	6.3	-6.5	9.1	20.1	4.6	14.1	3.3	22.6	18.3	6.3	4.7	8.6	5.3	5.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.7	12.0	-5.8	13.9	-6.6	-	18.1	14.1	16.1	16.7	12.6	9.8	14.0	5.1	0.8	-	-	-
Imports, nominal, US\$, sa																		
World	12.6	11.8	2.2	3.5	-0.2	-28.5	24.7	4.1	10.5	13.3	2.3	26.8	14.4	3.1	1.4	-5.1	-12.3	-2.6
Advanced economies	9.7	9.7	-0.5	-0.9	3.9	-13.8	17.0	9.9	9.3	13.3	7.7	4.7	12.4	3.3	-0.1	-1.9	-3.7	-3.5
Emerging market and developing economies	13.8	12.7	3.4	5.4	-1.9	-34.1	28.3	1.9	11.0	13.3	-0.1	37.8	15.3	3.0	2.1	-6.5	-15.8	-2.2
Commodity-exporting EMDEs	13.0	12.7	7.6	5.5	2.3	-	31.6	-1.9	10.7	11.9	-3.8	48.3	15.5	2.9	4.2	-8.1	-18.9	-
Other EMDEs	16.5	12.7	-9.2	5.1	-15.1	5.2	17.8	17.2	12.0	18.6	12.5	9.2	14.7	3.3	-5.2	-1.7	-4.4	-5.8
East Asia and Pacific	17.6	14.9	-12.5	11.4	-19.3	6.3	21.8	21.2	12.0	21.7	16.8	12.0	19.5	4.7	-5.3	-0.8	-6.8	-5.9
Europe and Central Asia	18.6	7.9	-14.4	-16.9	-1.2	8.5	19.7	10.0	7.9	6.9	-0.7	-1.3	1.8	-2.1	-8.7	-6.7	-3.1	-9.7
Latin America and Caribbean	6.0	12.3	5.4	10.8	-0.3	-6.7	21.5	12.7	9.8	23.3	13.7	6.3	16.2	11.7	1.6	7.0	0.0	-0.7
Middle East and North Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia	22.7	13.2	9.1	12.3	-14.5	-14.9	3.8	16.0	20.8	24.9	20.9	12.6	16.7	3.7	-0.2	-1.4	-6.0	-1.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International reserves, US\$¹																		
World	7.2	-0.4	-1.2	-0.6	0.1	1.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.8
Advanced economies	10.0	0.6	-0.8	0.0	0.1	1.5	-1.0	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	-0.1	0.8
Emerging market and developing economies	5.3	-1.1	-1.5	-1.1	0.2	1.6	-0.2	-0.7	-0.6	0.0	-0.3	-0.9	-0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8
Commodity-exporting EMDEs	3.6	-	-0.5	-1.0	-	-	0.8	-0.4	-0.8	-0.2	0.2	-1.0	-0.3	0.5	-	-	-	-
Other EMDEs	6.1	-2.1	-2.0	-1.1	0.0	1.4	-0.6	-0.8	-0.6	0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-1.1	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4
East Asia and Pacific	5.6	-2.1	-1.4	-1.0	-0.1	1.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.8	-1.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3
Europe and Central Asia	10.3	3.9	-3.3	-0.9	4.0	1.5	-0.5	-1.2	-1.6	0.9	-1.1	-0.8	-0.2	1.6	2.6	0.7	0.8	0.0
Latin America and Caribbean	2.2	-1.0	-1.9	-1.1	0.2	2.9	-0.1	-0.3	-1.4	0.3	-0.2	-1.2	-0.1	0.5	-0.2	0.9	0.9	1.0
Middle East and North Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia	11.8	-4.8	-3.8	-2.1	-1.3	4.5	-0.2	-2.4	-1.2	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-1.9	-0.1	0.6	0.9	0.6	2.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.4	-	1.0	-6.3	-	-	1.0	2.1	-1.9	-0.2	-3.3	-3.0	-3.0	0.3	-	-	-	-

Sources: Haver Analytics, IMF International Financial Statistics, World Bank.

¹Total reserves excluding gold are used as proxies when total reserves data are unavailable.



TABLE D: Financial Markets

(Percent change y/y, except quarterly trade data, which are percent change q/q, annualized, and international reserves data, which are percent change over the previous period)

	2017	2018	2018			2019			2018				2019				MRV ¹		
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb		Mar	Apr
Interest rates and LIBOR (percent)																			
U.S. Fed Funds Effective	0.97	1.78	1.67	1.88	2.16	2.38	1.63	1.77	1.88	1.88	1.90	2.13	2.13	2.22	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38
ECB repo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
US\$ LIBOR 3-months	1.26	2.31	2.34	2.34	2.63	2.69	2.34	2.33	2.34	2.32	2.35	2.46	2.65	2.79	2.78	2.68	2.61	2.59	2.52
EURIBOR 3-months	-0.33	-0.32	-0.33	-0.32	-0.32	-0.31	-0.33	-0.32	-0.32	-0.32	-0.32	-0.32	-0.32	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31
US 10-yr Treasury yield	2.33	2.91	2.92	2.92	3.03	2.65	2.97	2.91	2.89	2.89	3.00	3.16	3.12	2.83	2.71	2.68	2.57	2.53	2.39
German Bund, 10 yr	0.37	0.39	0.42	0.28	0.29	0.04	0.46	0.33	0.25	0.26	0.35	0.37	0.32	0.19	0.12	0.02	-0.03	-0.10	-0.19
Spreads (basis points)																			
JP Morgan Emerging Markets	325	360	351	378	402	382	353	377	366	383	386	377	405	423	402	373	371	364	375
Asia	164	183	185	189	202	189	186	197	193	185	189	190	204	211	199	185	183	177	185
Europe	243	281	275	313	316	312	277	301	291	329	318	299	316	334	319	303	314	324	329
Latin America & Caribbean	429	471	455	487	523	500	459	486	471	493	498	492	528	549	519	493	488	486	502
Middle East	385	439	429	464	497	438	432	472	451	464	478	453	497	541	562	400	351	293	290
Africa	376	407	385	440	481	460	379	436	420	445	455	445	485	515	489	444	445	444	476
Stock Indices (end of period)																			
Global (MSCI)	508	456	505	524	456	509	509	505	520	524	524	484	491	456	491	503	509	525	507
Advanced Economies (\$ Index)	2086	1884	2089	2184	1884	2108	2093	2089	2153	2179	2184	2019	2041	1884	2028	2086	2108	2179	2118
United States (S&P 500)	2668	2507	2718	2923	2507	2830	2729	2718	2816	2902	2923	2712	2760	2507	2702	2798	2830	2939	2861
Europe (S&P Euro 350)	1558	1368	1533	1548	1368	1535	1545	1533	1581	1547	1548	1454	1450	1368	1452	1507	1535	1583	1535
Japan (Nikkei 225)	22530	20019	22305	24021	20019	21206	22095	22305	22554	22788	24021	21920	22351	20019	20773	21580	21206	22163	21283
Emerging Market and Developing Economies (MSCI)	1139	966	1070	1048	966	1058	1121	1070	1087	1055	1048	954	995	966	1050	1051	1058	1079	999
EM Asia	577	485	552	537	485	538	582	552	553	546	537	476	503	485	521	529	538	548	503
EM Europe	341	292	312	313	292	314	316	312	319	294	313	293	301	292	325	318	314	321	315
EM Europe & Middle East	275	246	253	259	246	259	257	253	263	246	259	247	252	246	270	263	259	266	256
EM Latin America & Caribbean	2811	2566	2477	2577	2566	2746	2561	2477	2702	2466	2577	2684	2600	2566	2948	2821	2746	2749	2607
Exchange Rates (LCU / USD)																			
Advanced Economies																			
Euro Area	0.89	0.85	0.84	0.86	0.88	0.88	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.90
Japan	112.11	110.34	109.16	111.52	112.74	110.17	109.72	110.13	111.45	111.03	112.09	112.76	113.40	112.06	108.96	110.43	111.11	111.65	110.56
Emerging and Developing Economies																			
Brazil	3.19	3.65	3.61	3.95	3.81	3.77	3.64	3.79	3.82	3.93	4.10	3.76	3.80	3.89	3.74	3.72	3.84	3.90	4.05
China	6.76	6.61	6.38	6.81	6.92	6.75	6.37	6.47	6.72	6.85	6.86	6.93	6.94	6.88	6.79	6.74	6.71	6.72	6.90
Egypt	17.85	17.82	17.80	17.90	17.92	17.61	17.83	17.88	17.90	17.88	17.92	17.92	17.93	17.93	17.86	17.58	17.38	17.26	17.02
India	65.11	68.41	66.99	70.19	72.04	70.52	67.49	67.79	68.74	69.62	72.22	73.59	71.83	70.71	70.78	71.24	69.54	69.37	69.72
Russia	58.31	62.84	62.03	65.64	66.74	65.93	62.28	62.81	62.83	66.48	67.60	65.86	66.69	67.66	66.79	65.80	65.20	64.59	64.41
South Africa	13.31	13.25	12.65	14.09	14.31	14.02	12.52	13.33	13.39	14.13	14.75	14.54	14.10	14.31	13.85	13.83	14.38	14.15	14.39
Memo: U.S. nominal effective rate (index)	119.6	118.4	116.6	120.4	122.5	121.0	117.0	118.9	119.6	120.6	120.9	121.8	123.1	122.8	120.9	120.8	121.1	121.3	122.9

Sources: Bloomberg, J.P. Morgan, and World Bank.

¹ MRV = most recent value.

TABLE E: Commodity Prices

	2017	2018	2018			2019			2018				2019				MRV ¹		
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb		Mar	Apr
Energy ²	68	87	90	93	84	77	92	91	92	90	96	97	82	73	74	77	80	84	84
Non-energy ²	84	85	89	83	81	82	90	88	84	83	81	82	81	81	81	83	83	83	83
Agriculture ²	87	87	91	85	83	83	92	89	86	85	83	83	82	83	84	84	83	83	83
Metals and minerals ²	79	84	88	80	79	80	88	88	81	79	79	81	79	77	77	82	83	83	76
Memo items:																			
Crude oil, average (\$/bbl)	53	68	71	73	64	60	73	72	73	71	75	77	62	54	56	61	64	69	68
Gold (\$/toz)	1258	1269	1307	1213	1229	1304	1303	1282	1238	1202	1198	1215	1221	1250	1292	1320	1301	1286	1286
Baltic Dry Index	1152	1346	1256	1602	1356	793	1289	1352	1649	1710	1447	1545	1201	1322	1068	630	681	777	1049

Sources: World Bank, World Bank Commodities Price Data (The Pink Sheet), Bloomberg.

¹ MRV = most recent value.

² Indexes, 2010 = 100.

The Index component combination in the Weekly tables differs from that of the Pink Sheet.