



# STATISTICAL APPENDIX



## Real GDP growth

	Annual estimates and forecasts <sup>1</sup>						Quarterly growth <sup>2</sup>					
	2015	2016	2017e	2018f	2019f	2020f	16Q2	16Q3	16Q4	17Q1	17Q2	17Q3e
<b>World</b>	2.8	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.4
<b>Advanced economies</b>	2.2	1.6	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.4
United States	2.9	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3
Euro Area	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.5	2.4	1.6	1.6	2.7	1.8	2.3
Japan	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.1
United Kingdom	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7
<b>Emerging market and developing economies</b>	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.5	5.0
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Cambodia	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8
Fiji	3.6	0.4	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1
Lao PDR	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	5.0	4.2	5.8	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.0	4.3	4.5	5.6	5.8	6.2
Mongolia	2.2	1.4	2.8	3.1	7.3	5.5	-0.1	-7.3	11.0	4.1	6.0	6.5
Myanmar	7.0	5.9	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	8.0	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.4	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philippines	6.1	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	7.1	7.1	6.6	6.4	6.7	6.9
Solomon Islands	2.5	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.3
Timor-Leste	4.0	5.7	2.4	4.2	5.0	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vietnam	6.7	6.2	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.6	6.6	6.8	5.1	6.2	7.5
<b>Europe and Central Asia</b>	1.0	1.7	3.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.0	0.5	2.4	2.9	3.8	5.2
Albania	2.2	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.7	4.1	4.0	4.1	..
Armenia	3.2	0.2	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	1.1	-3.1	-1.4	0.9	1.5	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belarus	-3.8	-2.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.4	-1.5	-3.6	-1.9	0.4	1.7	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	2.6	3.8	3.6	2.8	1.7	..
Bulgaria	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.5	3.0	4.3	3.6	3.9	3.8
Croatia	2.3	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.5	2.6	3.0	3.3
Georgia	2.9	2.8	4.3	4.2	4.7	5.0	3.1	2.6	2.8	5.3	4.9	4.4
Hungary	3.4	2.2	3.9	3.8	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.5	1.9	4.3	3.3	3.9
Kazakhstan	1.2	1.1	3.7	2.6	2.8	3.0	-1.5	1.3	2.0	3.5	4.7	..
Kosovo	4.1	3.4	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	3.9	3.8	3.5	4.2	4.8	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	3.8	2.4	1.5	3.2	3.9	4.0	2.3	2.4	3.3	0.0	-1.3	0.2
Moldova	-0.4	4.3	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montenegro	3.4	2.9	4.2	2.8	2.5	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	3.8	2.9	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.1	3.2	2.1	3.5	4.5	4.3	5.1
Romania	3.9	4.8	6.4	4.5	4.1	3.5	6.0	4.3	4.8	5.7	6.1	8.8
Russia	-2.8	-0.2	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	-0.5	-0.4	0.3	0.5	2.5	1.8
Serbia	0.8	2.8	2.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	2.0	2.8	2.5	1.1	1.4	2.1
Tajikistan	6.0	6.9	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	6.1	3.2	6.7	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.9	-0.8	4.2	5.3	5.4	11.1
Turkmenistan	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	-9.8	2.3	2.0	3.5	4.0	4.0	1.5	2.3	4.8	2.5	2.3	2.1
Uzbekistan	8.0	7.8	6.2	5.6	6.3	6.5	..	..	..	..	..	..

## Real GDP growth (continued)

	Annual estimates and forecasts <sup>1</sup>						Quarterly growth <sup>2</sup>					
	2015	2016	2017e	2018f	2019f	2020f	16Q2	16Q3	16Q4	17Q1	17Q2	17Q3e
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	-0.6	-1.5	0.9	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.2	1.4	1.8	2.5	1.8	2.2
Argentina	2.6	-2.2	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.2	-3.7	-3.7	-1.9	0.4	2.9	4.2
Belize	2.9	-0.8	0.8	2.2	1.7	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	4.9	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	4.9	3.7	3.3	3.8	..
Brazil	-3.5	-3.5	1.0	2.0	2.3	2.5	-3.4	-2.7	-2.5	0.0	0.4	1.4
Chile	2.3	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.8	0.5	0.1	1.0	2.2
Colombia	3.1	2.0	1.8	2.9	3.4	3.4	2.4	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.0
Costa Rica	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.9	4.9	3.9	4.0	..
Dominican Republic	7.0	6.6	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.7	8.6	5.8	5.9	5.3	2.7	..
Ecuador	0.2	-1.5	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	-1.7	-1.5	1.0	2.2	3.3	..
El Salvador	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	..
Grenada	6.2	3.9	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	4.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.3	..
Guyana	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	2.0	4.5	5.3	2.5	-0.7	4.5
Haiti <sup>3</sup>	1.2	1.4	1.1	2.2	2.5	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honduras	3.6	3.6	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.0	2.9	4.2	5.6	3.6	6.2
Jamaica	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.1	1.4	0.1	-0.1	..
Mexico	3.3	2.9	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.1	3.3	3.2	1.9	1.5
Nicaragua	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	7.3	4.5	3.8	6.6	4.3	..
Panama	5.8	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraguay	3.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	6.3	5.3	3.4	7.1	1.1	3.0
Peru	3.3	4.0	2.6	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.7	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.5
St. Lucia	2.0	0.9	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suriname	-2.7	-5.1	0.0	2.2	1.2	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	-0.6	-5.4	-3.2	1.9	2.2	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	0.4	1.5	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.2	1.3	1.1	3.4	4.3	2.8	2.2
Venezuela, RB	-8.2	-16.1	-11.9	-4.2	0.6	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>	2.8	5.0	1.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.8	4.9	6.2	5.2	5.1	..
Algeria	3.7	3.3	2.2	3.6	2.5	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahrain	2.9	3.2	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.8	3.7	1.5	2.9	3.3	..
Djibouti	6.5	6.5	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt, Arab Rep. <sup>3</sup>	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.5	5.3	5.8	4.5	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	..
Iran, Islamic Rep.	-1.3	13.4	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.3	9.0	11.7	17.1	16.0	..	..
Iraq	4.8	11.0	-0.8	4.7	1.7	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.0	..
Kuwait	0.6	3.6	-1.0	1.9	3.5	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	0.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	4.5	1.2	4.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	4.7	5.4	0.7	2.3	2.5	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	3.6	2.2	1.7	2.6	3.0	3.0	1.8	3.9	1.7	2.4	0.6	..
Saudi Arabia	4.1	1.7	0.3	1.2	2.1	2.2	0.9	1.2	2.2	-0.5	-1.0	..
Tunisia	1.1	1.0	2.0	2.7	3.3	4.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.7	2.1
United Arab Emirates	3.8	3.0	1.4	3.1	3.3	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	3.4	4.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

## Real GDP growth (continued)

	Annual estimates and forecasts <sup>1</sup>						Quarterly growth <sup>2</sup>					
	2015	2016	2017e	2018f	2019f	2020f	16Q2	16Q3	16Q4	17Q1	17Q2	17Q3e
<b>South Asia</b>	7.1	7.5	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.7	7.4	6.9	6.1	5.7	6.2
Afghanistan	1.1	2.2	2.6	3.4	3.1	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh <sup>3,4</sup>	6.6	7.1	7.2	6.4	6.7	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhutan <sup>3,4</sup>	6.6	8.0	6.7	6.9	7.6	7.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
India <sup>3,4</sup>	8.0	7.1	6.7	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.9	7.5	7.0	6.1	5.7	6.3
Maldives	3.3	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal <sup>3,4</sup>	2.7	0.4	7.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan <sup>3,4</sup>	4.1	4.5	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	4.8	4.4	4.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	2.4	4.6	5.3	3.9	4.0	3.3
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	3.1	1.3	2.4	3.2	3.5	3.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.1	..
Angola	3.0	0.0	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	2.1	4.0	5.4	6.0	6.3	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana <sup>3</sup>	-1.7	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	3.9	6.9	4.2	0.8	1.0	..
Burkina Faso	4.0	5.9	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burundi	-3.9	-0.6	0.5	1.5	2.5	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabo Verde	0.9	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	5.8	4.5	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	1.8	-6.4	-2.7	3.7	2.9	6.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Comoros	1.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	6.9	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	2.6	-2.8	-1.1	2.3	1.5	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	8.9	8.3	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	-9.1	-9.0	-8.5	-6.0	-4.2	-4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia <sup>3</sup>	9.6	7.5	8.5	8.2	7.8	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	4.0	2.1	1.1	2.4	3.7	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia, The	4.1	2.2	3.0	3.5	4.2	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	3.8	3.7	6.1	8.3	5.5	5.5	1.1	4.6	4.5	6.6	9.0	9.3
Guinea	3.5	6.6	6.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya	5.7	5.8	4.9	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.3	5.7	6.1	4.7	5.0	..
Lesotho	5.6	2.3	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liberia	0.0	-1.6	2.5	3.9	5.0	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	3.1	4.2	4.1	5.1	5.6	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malawi	2.8	2.5	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	1.4	2.0	3.5	3.0	4.6	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	6.6	3.8	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	6.0	1.1	1.7	3.0	3.5	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niger	4.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	2.7	-1.6	1.0	2.5	2.8	2.8	-1.6	-2.3	-1.6	-1.0	0.7	1.4
Rwanda	8.9	5.9	5.2	5.9	6.8	6.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seychelles	3.5	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	-20.6	6.3	5.6	6.3	6.7	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

## Real GDP growth (continued)

	Annual estimates and forecasts <sup>1</sup>						Quarterly growth <sup>2</sup>					
	2015	2016	2017e	2018f	2019f	2020f	16Q2	16Q3	16Q4	17Q1	17Q2	17Q3e
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa (continued)</b>												
South Africa	1.3	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.8
Sudan	4.9	4.7	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	8.5	7.0	5.5	5.7	7.8	..
Togo	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda <sup>3</sup>	5.2	4.7	4.0	5.1	5.7	6.0	3.3	2.8	2.9	4.5	5.3	..
Zambia	2.9	3.0	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.4	3.9	3.0	3.2	..
Zimbabwe	1.4	0.7	2.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sources: World Bank and Haver Analytics.

Notes: e = estimate; f = forecast.

1. Aggregate growth rates calculated using constant 2010 U.S. dollar GDP weights.

2. Year-over-year quarterly growth of not-seasonally-adjusted real GDP, except for Ecuador, Tunisia, and the United States, where only seasonally-adjusted data are available. Data for Bosnia and Herzegovina are from the production approach.

Year-over-year quarterly growth in the United Kingdom is calculated using seasonally-adjusted real GDP.

Regional averages are calculated based on data from following countries.

East Asia and Pacific: China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Europe and Central Asia: Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Turkey, and Ukraine.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

Middle East and North Africa: Bahrain, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Tunisia.

South Asia: India and Sri Lanka.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

3. Annual GDP is on fiscal year basis, as per reporting practice in the country.

4. GDP data for Pakistan are based on factor cost. For Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan, the column labeled 2017 refers to FY2016/17. For Bhutan and India, the column labeled 2016 refers to FY2016/17.

For additional information, please see [www.worldbank.org/gep](http://www.worldbank.org/gep).

## Data and Forecast Conventions

The macroeconomic forecasts presented in this report are prepared by staff of the Prospects Group of the Development Economics Vice-Presidency, in coordination with staff from the Macroeconomics, Trade, and Investment Global Practice and from regional and country offices, and with input from regional Chief Economist offices. They are the result of an iterative process that incorporates data, macroeconometric models, and judgment.

**Data.** Data used to prepare country forecasts come from a variety of sources. National Income Accounts (NIA), Balance of Payments (BOP), and fiscal data are from Haver Analytics; the World Development Indicators by the World Bank; the World Economic Outlook, Balance of Payments Statistics, and International Financial Statistics by the International Monetary Fund. Population data and forecasts are from the United Nations World Population Prospects. Country- and lending-group classifications are from the World Bank. DECPG databases include commodity prices, data on previous forecast vintages, and in-house country classifications. Other internal databases include high-frequency indicators such as industrial production, consumer price indexes, house prices, exchange rates, exports, imports, and stock market indexes, based on data from Bloomberg, Haver Analytics, OECD Analytical

House Prices Indicators, IMF Balance of Payments Statistics, and IMF International Financial Statistics.

**Aggregations.** Aggregate growth for the world and all sub-groups of countries (such as regions and income groups) is calculated as GDP-weighted average (at 2010 prices) of country-specific growth rates. Income groups are defined as in the World Bank's classification of country groups.

**Forecast Process.** The process starts with initial assumptions about advanced-economy growth and commodity price forecasts. These are used as conditioning assumptions for the first set of growth forecasts for EMDEs, which are produced using macroeconometric models, accounting frameworks to ensure national account identities and global consistency, estimates of spillovers from major economies, and high-frequency indicators. These forecasts are then evaluated to ensure consistency of treatment across similar EMDEs. This is followed by extensive discussions with World Bank country teams, who conduct continuous macroeconomic monitoring and dialogue with country authorities. Throughout the forecasting process, staff use macroeconometric models that allow the combination of judgement and consistency with model-based insights.





## Global Economic Prospects: Selected Topics, 2015-18

Growth and Business Cycles		
Global output gap		
	Is the global economy turning the corner?	January 2018, Box 1.1
Low-income countries		
	Recent developments and outlook	January 2018, Box 1.2
	Recent developments and outlook	June 2017, Box 1.1
	Recent developments and outlook	January 2017, Box 1.1
	Recent developments and outlook	June 2016, Box 1.1
	Graduation, recent developments, and prospects	January 2015, Chapter 1
Regional perspectives		
	Recent developments and outlook	January 2018, Box 1.3
	Recent developments and outlook	June 2017, Box 1.2
	Recent developments and outlook	January 2017, Box 1.2
	Recent developments and outlook	June, 2016, Box 1.2
Potential growth		
	What is potential growth?	January 2018, Box 3.1
	Understanding the recent productivity slowdown: Facts and explanations	January 2018, Box 3.2
	Moving together? Investment and potential output	January 2018, Box 3.3
	The long shadow of contractions over potential output	January 2018, Box 3.4
	Productivity and investment growth during reforms	January 2018, Box 3.5
	East Asia and Pacific	January 2018, Box 2.1.1
	Europe and Central Asia	January 2018, Box 2.2.1
	Latin America and the Caribbean	January 2018, Box 2.3.1
	Middle East and North Africa	January 2018, Box 2.4.1
	South Asia	January 2018, Box 2.5.1
	Sub-Saharan Africa	January 2018, Box 2.6.1
Recent investment slowdown		
	Investment developments and outlook: East Asia and Pacific	January 2017, Box 2.1.1
	Europe and Central Asia	January 2017, Box 2.2.1
	Latin America and the Caribbean	January 2017, Box 2.3.1
	Middle East and North Africa	January 2017, Box 2.4.1
	South Asia	January 2017, Box 2.5.1
	Sub-Saharan Africa	January 2017, Box 2.6.1
Regional integration and spillovers		
	East Asia and Pacific	January 2016, Box 2.1.1
	Europe and Central Asia	January 2016, Box 2.2.1
	Latin America and the Caribbean	January 2016, Box 2.3.1
	Middle East and North Africa	January 2016, Box 2.4.1
	South Asia	January 2016, Box 2.5.1
	Sub-Saharan Africa	January 2016, Box 2.6.1

## Global Economic Prospects: Selected Topics, 2015-18

### Growth and Business Cycles

Other topics	
Education demographics and global inequality	January 2018, SF 2
Weak investment in uncertain times: Causes, implications and policy responses	January 2017, Chapter 3
Implications of rising uncertainty for investment in EMDEs	January 2017, Box 3.2
Implications of the investment slowdown in China	January 2017, Box 3.3
Interactions between public and private investment	January 2017, Box 3.4
Quantifying uncertainties in global growth forecasts	June 2016, SF 2
Who catches a cold when emerging markets sneeze?	January 2016, Chapter 3
Sources of the growth slowdown in BRICS	January 2016, Box 3.1
Understanding cross-border growth spillovers	January 2016, Box 3.2
Within-region spillovers	January 2016, Box 3.3
Recent developments in emerging and developing country labor markets	June 2015, Box 1.3
What does weak growth mean for poverty in the future?	January 2015, Box 1.1
What does a slowdown in China mean for Latin America and the Caribbean?	January 2015, Box 2.2
How resilient is Sub-Saharan Africa?	January 2015, Box 2.4
Linkages between China and Sub-Saharan Africa	June 2015, Box 2.1

### Commodity Markets

With the benefit of hindsight: The impact of the 2014–16 oil price collapse	January 2018, SF1
From commodity discovery to production: Vulnerabilities and policies in LICs	January 2016, Chapter 1
After the commodities boom: What next for low-income countries?	June 2015, Chapter 1, SF
Low oil prices in perspective	June 2015, Box 1.2
Understanding the plunge in oil prices: Sources and implications	January 2015, Chapter 4
What do we know about the impact of oil prices on output and inflation? A brief survey	January 2015, Box 4.1

### Globalization of Trade and Financial Flows

Arm's-Length trade: A source of post-crisis trade weakness	June 2017, SF
The U.S. economy and the world	January 2017, SF
Regulatory convergence in mega-regional trade agreements	January 2016, Box 4.1.1
Can remittances help promote consumption stability?	January 2016, Chapter 4
Potential macroeconomic implications of the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement	January 2016, Chapter 4
Regulatory convergence in mega-regional trade agreements	January 2016, Box 4.1.1
China's integration in global supply chains: Review and implications	January 2015, Box 2.1
What lies behind the global trade slowdown?	January 2015, Chapter 4

## Global Economic Prospects: Selected Topics, 2015-18

### Monetary and Exchange Rate Policies

Investment-less credit booms	January 2017, Box 3.1
Recent credit surge in historical context	June 2016, SF1
Peg and control? The links between exchange rate regimes and capital account policies	January 2016, Chapter 4
Negative interest rates in Europe: A glance at their causes and implications	June 2015, Box 1.1
Hoping for the best, preparing for the worst: Risks around U.S. rate liftoff and policy options	June 2015, SF1.1
Countercyclical monetary policy in emerging markets: Review and evidence	January 2015, Box 1.2

### Fiscal Policies

Debt dynamics in emerging market and developing economies: Time to act?	June 2017, SF
Having fiscal space and using it: Fiscal challenges in developing economies	January 2015, Chapter 3
Revenue mobilization in South Asia: Policy challenges and recommendations	January 2015, Box 2.3
Fiscal policy in low-income countries	January 2015, Box 3.1
What affects the size of fiscal multipliers?	January 2015, Box 3.2
Chile's fiscal rule—An example of success	January 2015, Box 3.3
Narrow fiscal space and the risk of a debt crisis	January 2015, Box 3.4

## Development Economics Prospects Group (DECPG): Selected Other Publications on the Global Economy, 2015-18

### Commodity Markets Outlook

Investment weakness in commodity exporters	January 2017, SF
OPEC in historical context: Commodity agreements and market fundamentals	October 2016, SF
Energy and food prices: Moving in tandem?	July 2016, SF
Resource development in an era of cheap commodities	April 2016, SF
Weak growth in emerging market economies: What does it imply for commodity markets?	January 2016, SF
Understanding El Niño: What does it mean for commodity markets?	October 2015, SF
How important are China and India in global commodity consumption	July 2015, SF
Anatomy of the last four oil price crashes	April 2015, SF
Putting the recent plunge in oil prices in perspective	January 2015, SF

### High-Frequency Monitoring

Global Monthly newsletter
Global Weekly newsletter

## ECO-AUDIT

### Environmental Benefits Statement

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