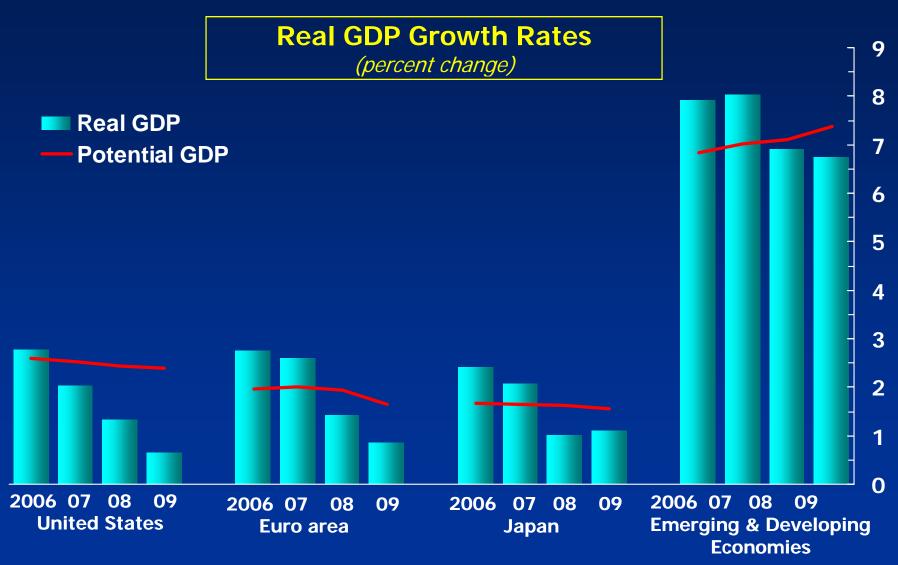


World Economy and Financial Crisis

John Lipsky
First Deputy Managing Director
International Monetary Fund

Die Zeit Conference September 9, 2008

Advanced Economies Are Most Affected By Financial Turbulence

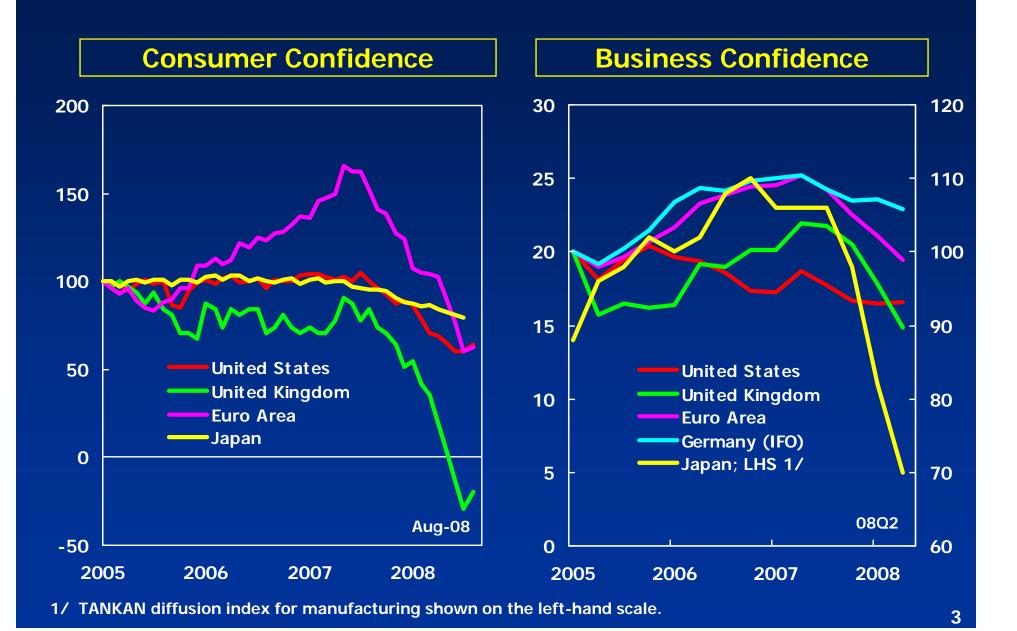


Unprecedented U.S. Housing Market Downturn Key to Scope of Economic Weakness

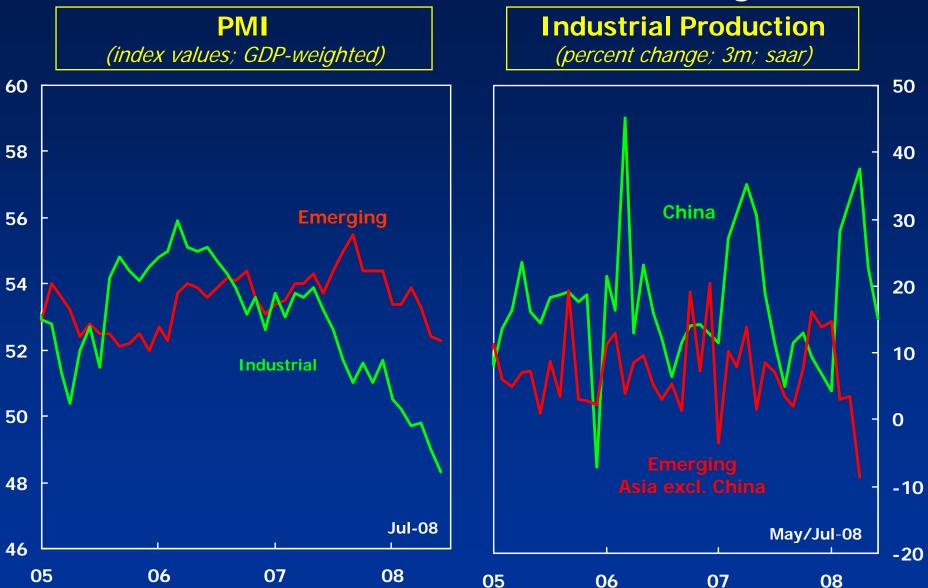


Consumer and Business Confidence Historically Low

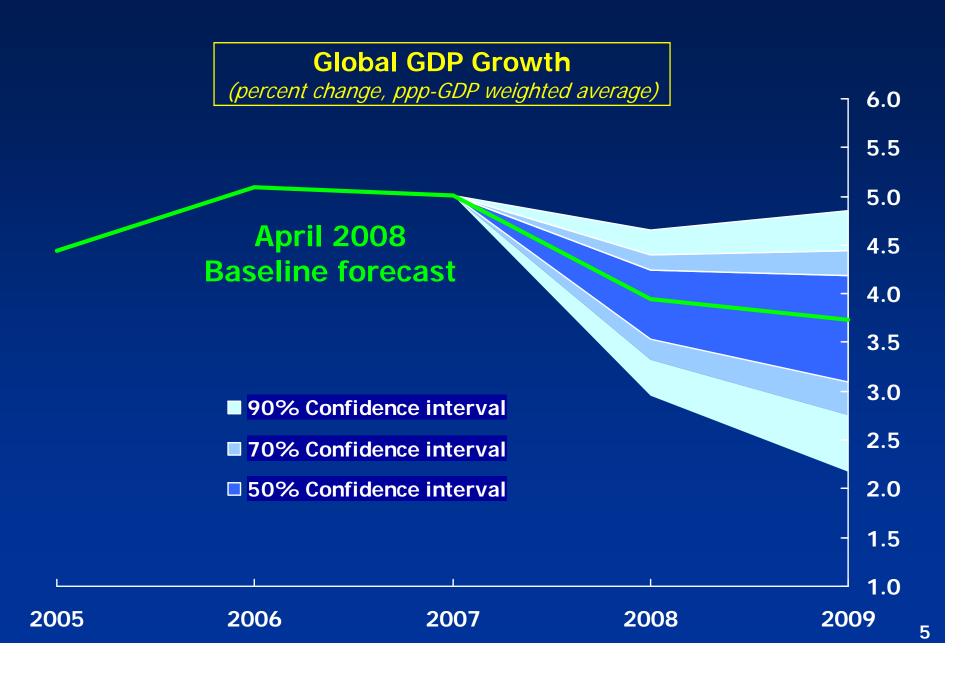
(index; January 2005 = 100)



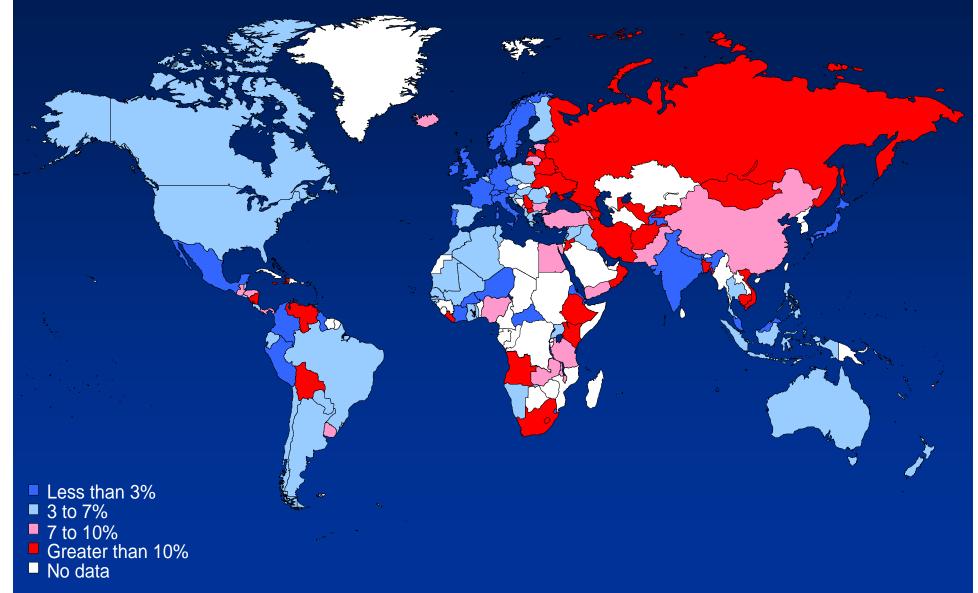
Purchasing Manager Indicies (PMI) and Industrial Production (IP) Are Still Weakening



Forecast Risks Evenly Balanced

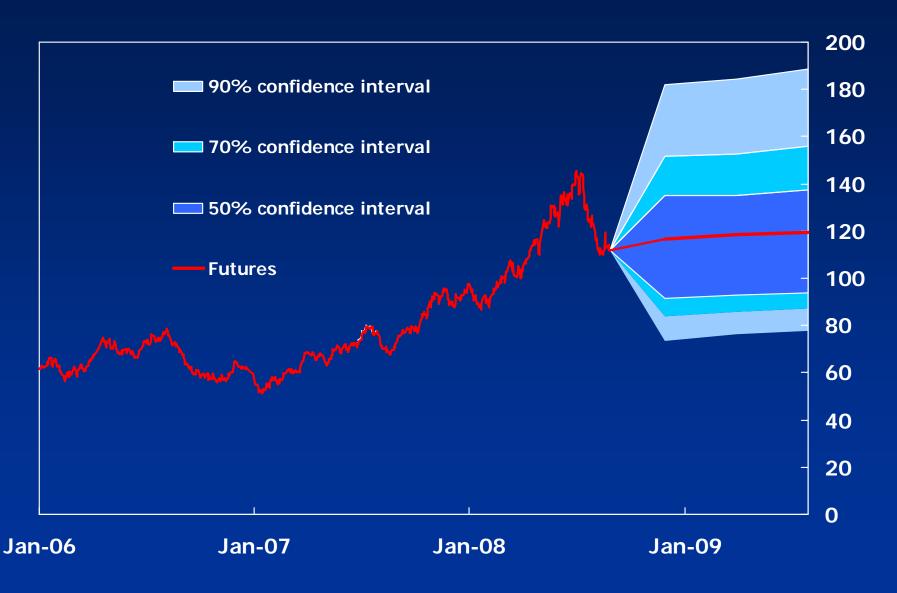


Inflation Risks Greatest in Emerging Market Economies

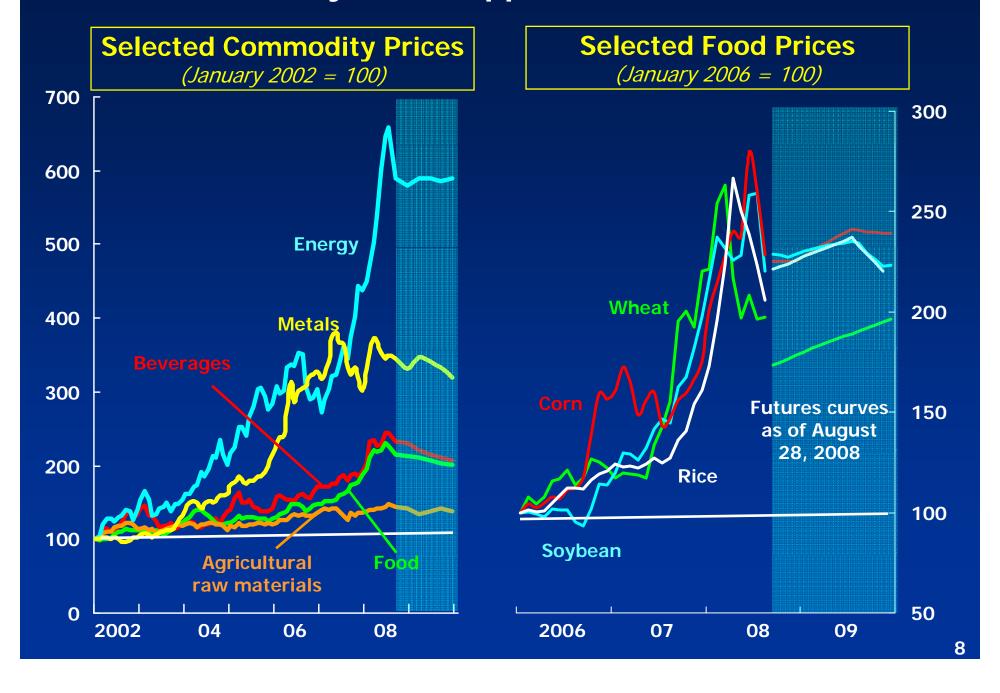


Brent Crude Oil Futures Anticipate Steady Prices

(U.S. dollars a barrel; from futures options on August 29, 2008)

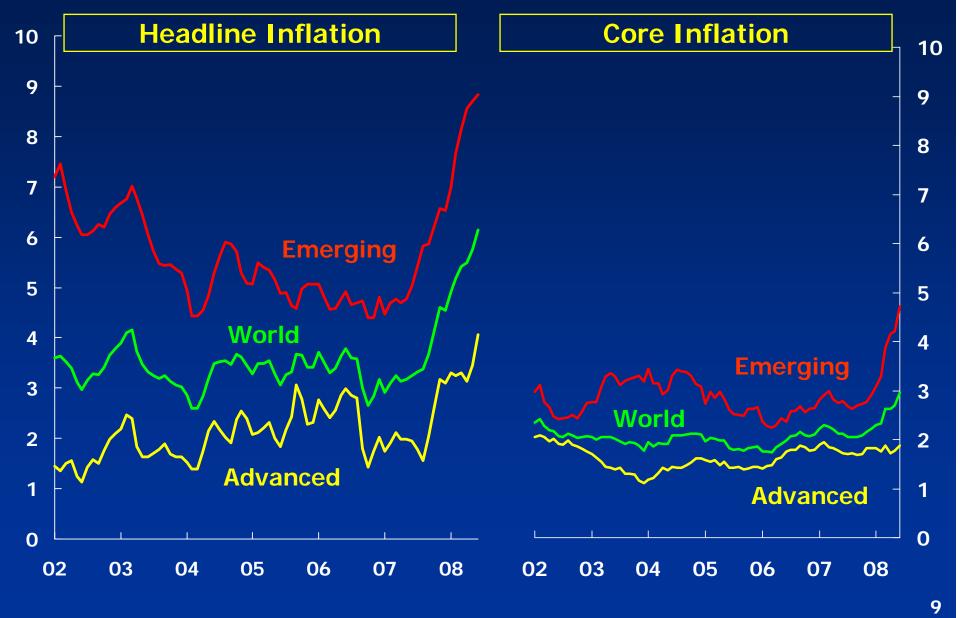


Commodity Prices Appear to Have Peaked

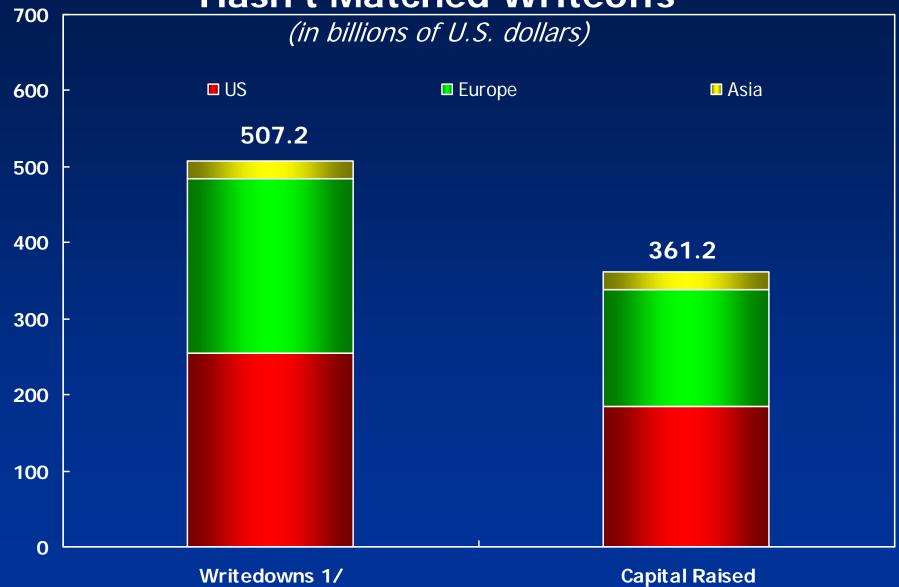


Global Inflation Upturn Remains A Key Risk

(year-over-year percent change)



Massive Bank Capital Infusion Hasn't Matched Writeoffs



1/ Includes writeoffs due to asset valuation, yet to be passed through income statement.

Financial Markets Remain Under Pressure



Money Market Spreads Lower, But Still High

(3m LIBOR minus government bond yield)



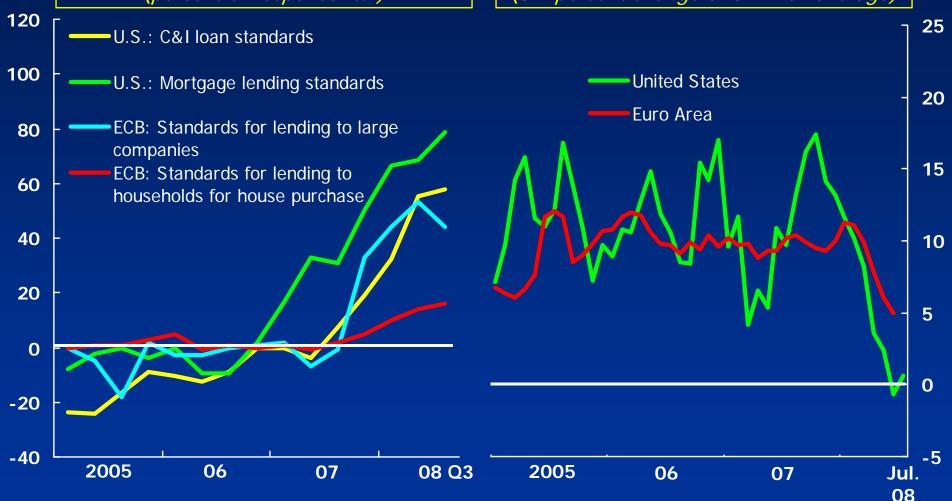
Tightening Credit Standards Slow Loan Growth

Changes in Credit Standards

(percent of respondants¹)

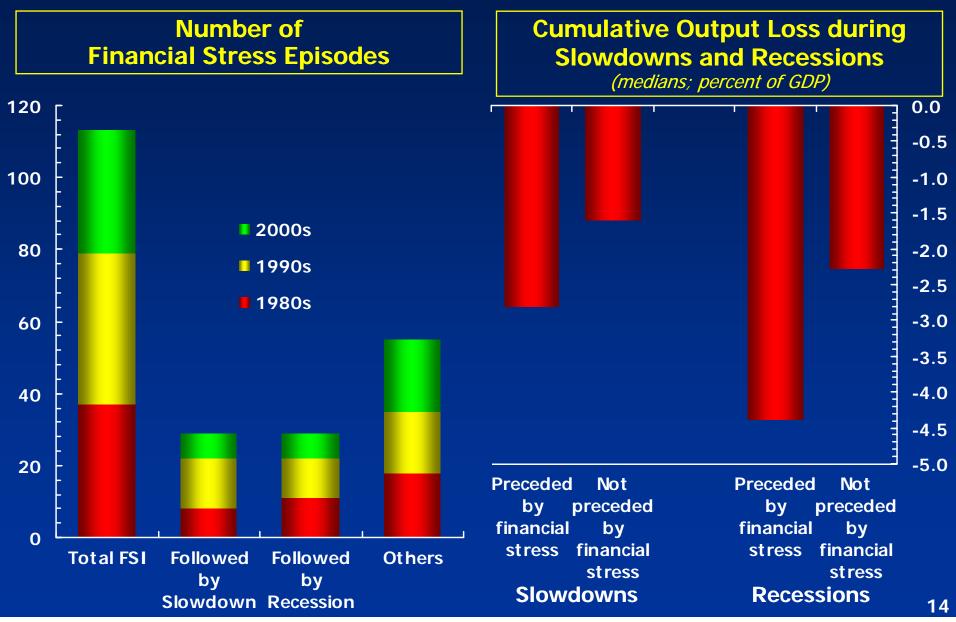
Total Loan Growth

(3m percent change of 3m mov average)

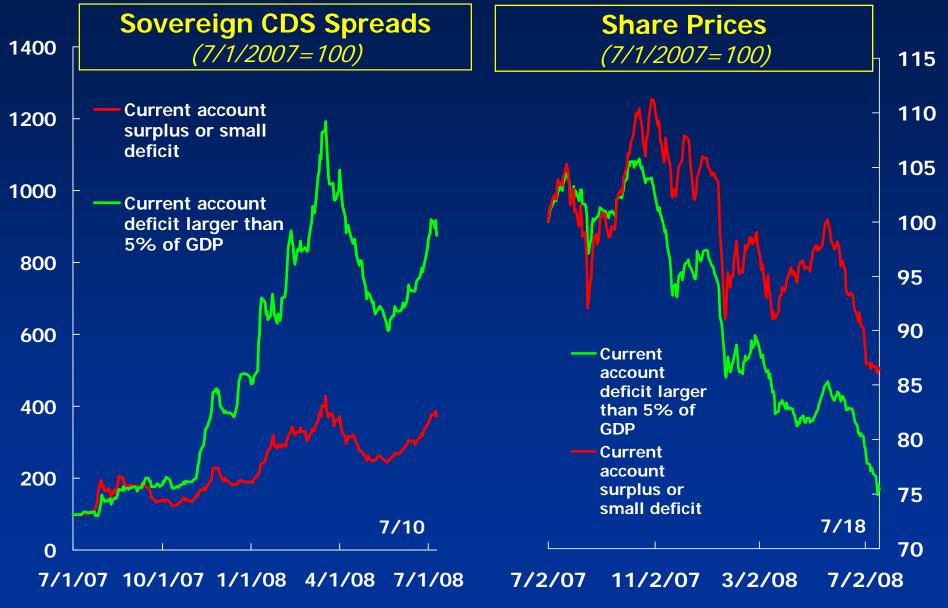


¹ Change in the balance of respondents between the "tightened considerably and tightened somewhat" and the "eased somewhat and eased considerably."

Financial Stress is Associated With Larger and Deeper Economic Downturns



Emerging Economies: Better Balance Reflected in Favorable Market Valuation



Behind The Curve: Negative Real Policy Rates in Many Emerging Economies

