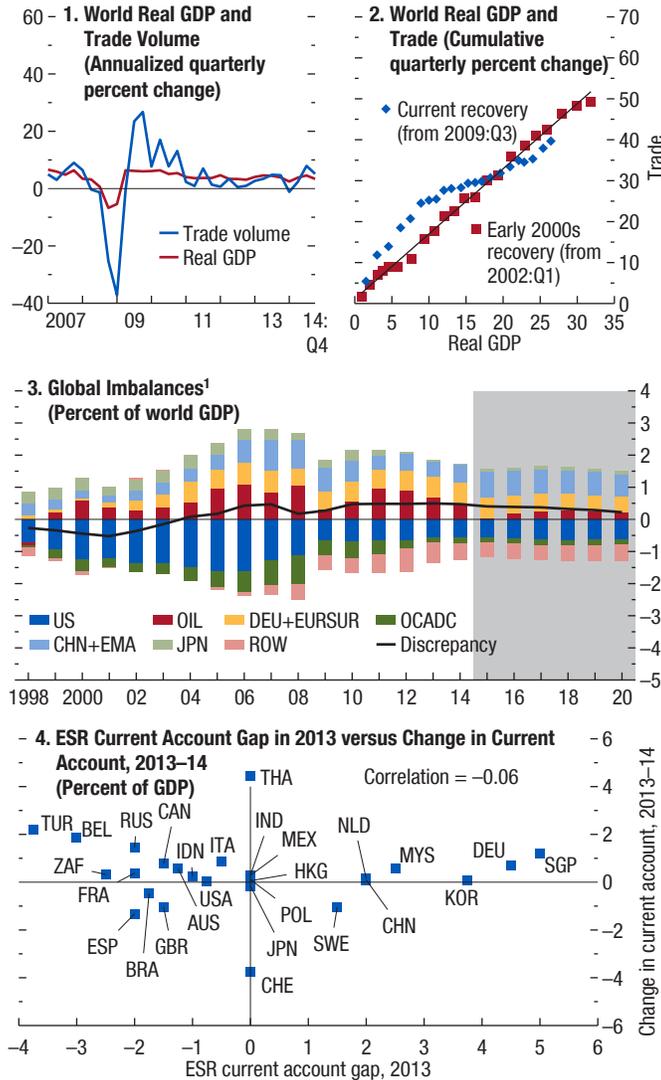


**Figure 1.10. External Sector**

Global trade growth slowed further in 2014, reflecting to an important extent weaker trade dynamics in emerging market and developing economies. Part of this slowdown is related to weaker-than-expected GDP growth, but the growth in trade remains modest even after developments in overall economic activity are taken into account. Global current account imbalances remained broadly stable in 2014, after several years of contraction, and are projected to remain so for the next five years. Changes in current account balances relative to GDP in 2014 generally went in the direction of narrowing the current account gaps for 2013 discussed in the IMF's 2014 *Pilot External Sector Report* (IMF 2014).



Sources: CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis; IMF, 2014 *Pilot External Sector Report* (ESR); and IMF staff estimates.

Note: Data labels in the figure use International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country codes.

<sup>1</sup>CHN+EMA = China and emerging Asia (Hong Kong SAR, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan Province of China, Thailand); DEU+EURSUR = Germany and other European advanced surplus economies (Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland); OCADC = other European precrisis current account deficit countries (Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, WEO group of emerging and developing Europe); OIL = Norway and WEO group of emerging market and developing economy fuel exporters; ROW = rest of the world.