

Latin America and the Global Crisis

José De Gregorio Governor Central Bank of Chile



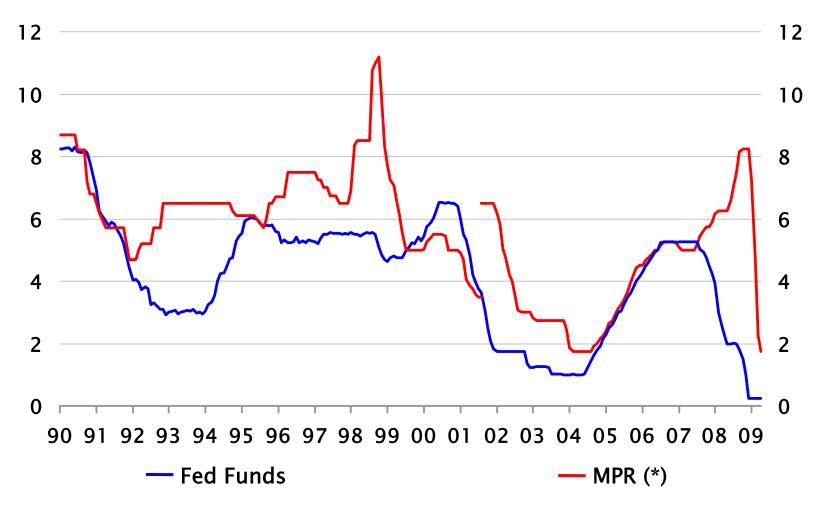
- Crisis's Origins: Financial Regulation or Monetary Policy?
- Inflation Developments
- GDP Response and Prospects



Crisis's Origins: Financial Regulation or Monetary Policy?



Chile's MPR and US's Fed Funds (percentage)



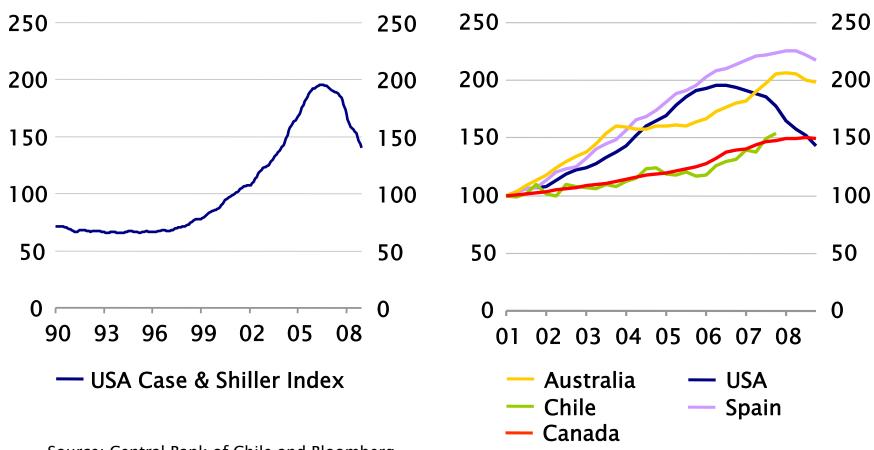
(*) Since August 2001 correspond to a nominal interest rate. Before that date, correspond to a real interest rate.

Sources: Central Bank of Chile and Federal Reserve.



House Prices

(nominal index; 2001.Q1=100)



Source: Central Bank of Chile and Bloomberg.



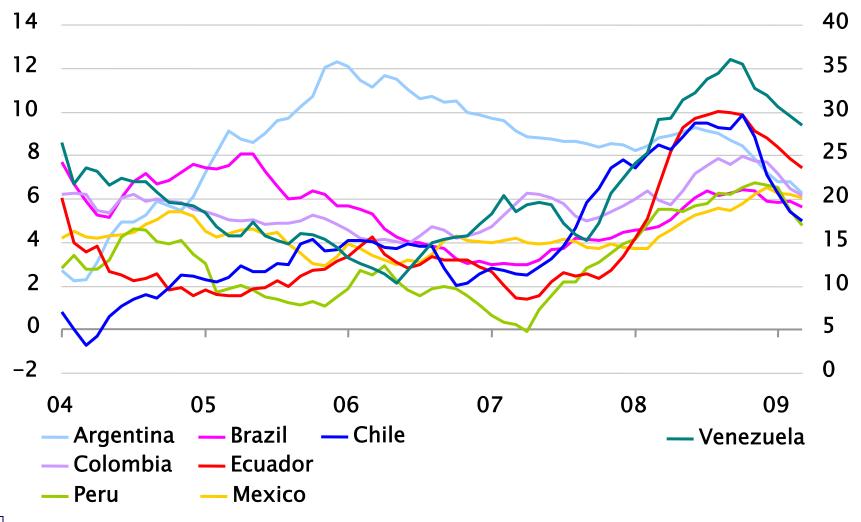
Issues on Financial Regulation and Innovation

- Financial stability is insured by proper regulation and to a lesser extent by monetary policy. Low interest rates and abundant liquidity are necessary but not sufficient to generate financial instability.
- The perils of securitization: what are the incentives for screening and monitoring mortgage loans? How to reap the potential benefits of risk sharing without increasing overall risk?
- The extent of regulation: move beyond regulating institutions that depend on public trust and guarantees, to institutions that can threaten financial stability.
- Relearn the lessons of the early 20th century, before the creation of the FED: liquidity transformation is inherently risky without some form of systemic liquidity insurance.



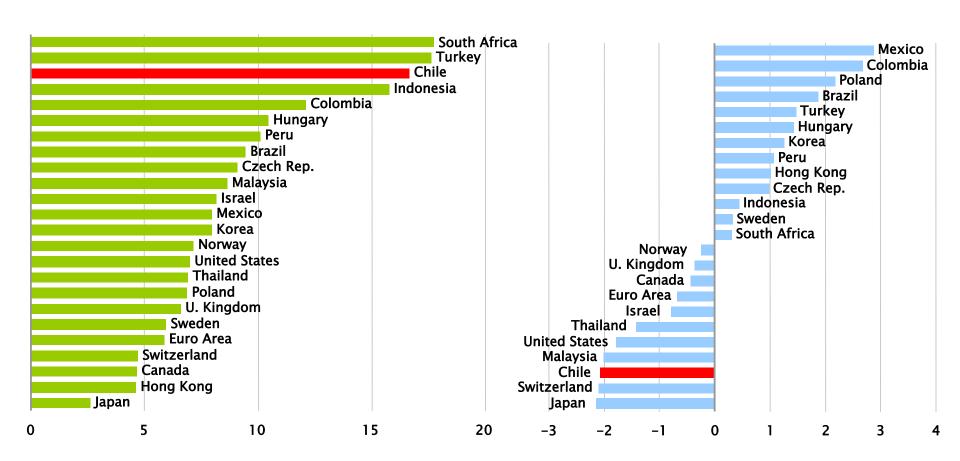
Inflation Developments

CPI Annual Inflation (percentage)





CPI: Accumulated Change (percentage points)



(a) Between January 2007 and October 2008.

(b) Between October 2008 and March/February 2009(*).

^(*) Hong Kong, Malaysia, Japan, South Africa and United Kingdom as of February 2009. All other, as of March 2009. Sources: National statistics Offices of each country and Bloomberg.



Inflation Forecasts (average annual change, percentage)

	2007	2008	2009(f)	2010(f)	Inflation Target
Argentina	8.8	8.6	6.7	7.3	_
Brazil	3.6	5.7	4.8	4.0	4.5 (1)
Chile	4.4	8.7	2.9	3.5	3.0
Colombia	5.5	7.0	5.4	4.0	4.0/5.0 (2)
Ecuador	2.3	8.4	4.0	3.0	_
Mexico	4.0	5.1	4.8	3.4	3.0
Peru	1.8	5.8	4.1	2.5	2.0
Uruguay	8.1	7.9	7.0	6.7	_
Venezuela	18.7	30.4	36.4	43.5	_
Western Hemisphere	5.4	7.9	6.6	6.2	_

Source: World Economic Outlook April 2009, IMF.

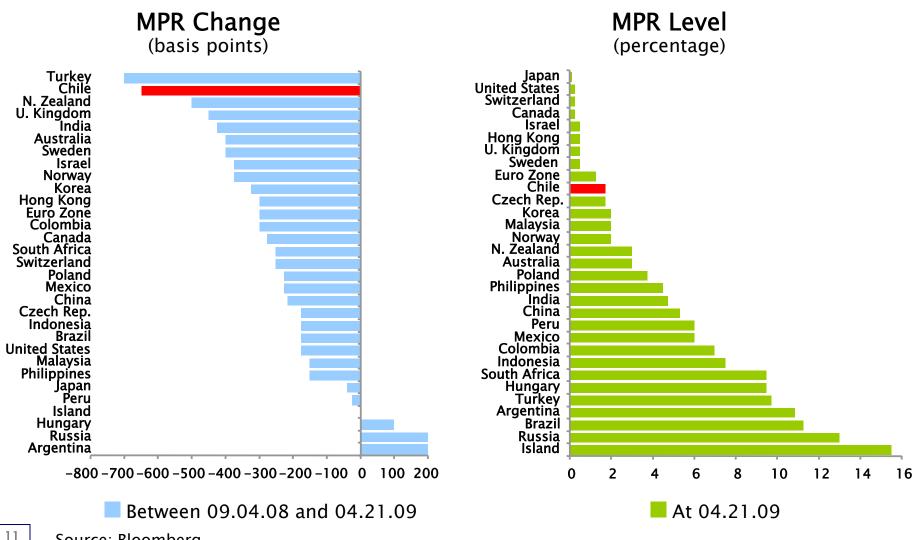
⁽f) Forecast.

⁽¹⁾ Corresponds to 2009 IT.

⁽²⁾ IT is 5.0% to 2009 and 4.0% to 2010.



Monetary Policy

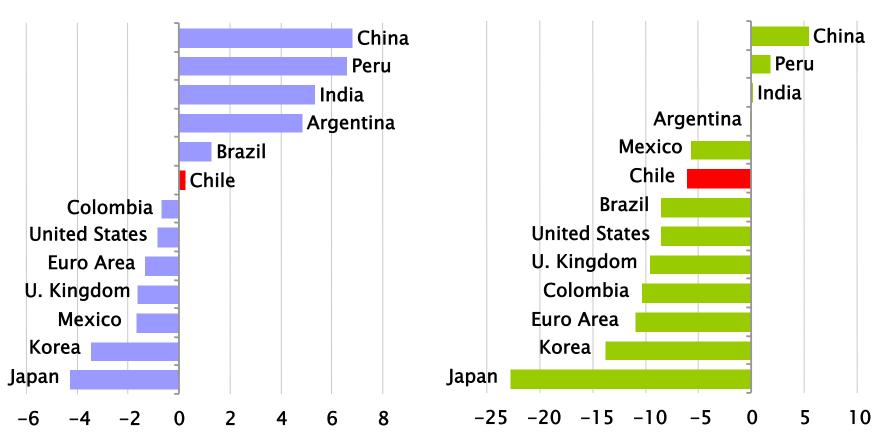


Source: Bloomberg.

GDP Response and Prospects



GDP and Industrial Production (real annual change, percentage)



(a) GDP annual change in 2008.Q4.

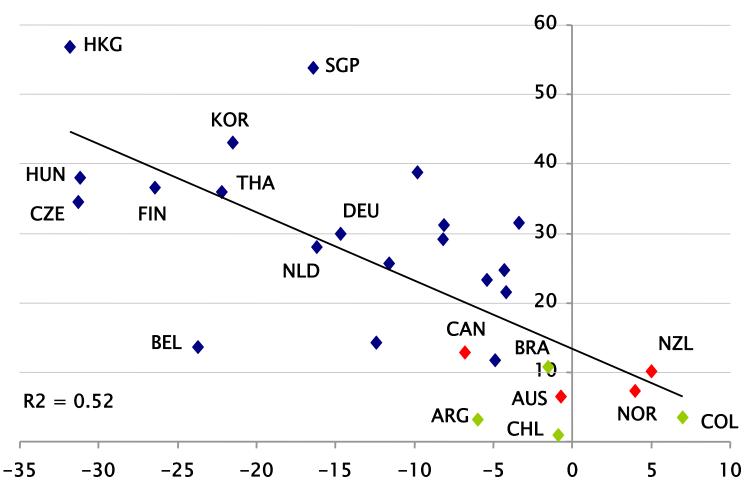
(b) Industrial production average annual change between October 2008 and January/February 2009(*).

^(*) Peru, Colombia, India, Mexico and Euro Area as of January 2009. All other, as of February 2009. Sources: Central Bank of Chile, CEIC Data and The People's Bank of China.



Exports and GDP in 2008.Q4 (percentage)





Exports Contribution to GDP on 2008.Q4 (annualized quarterly change, sa)



GDP Forecasts (at PPP, real annual change, percentage)

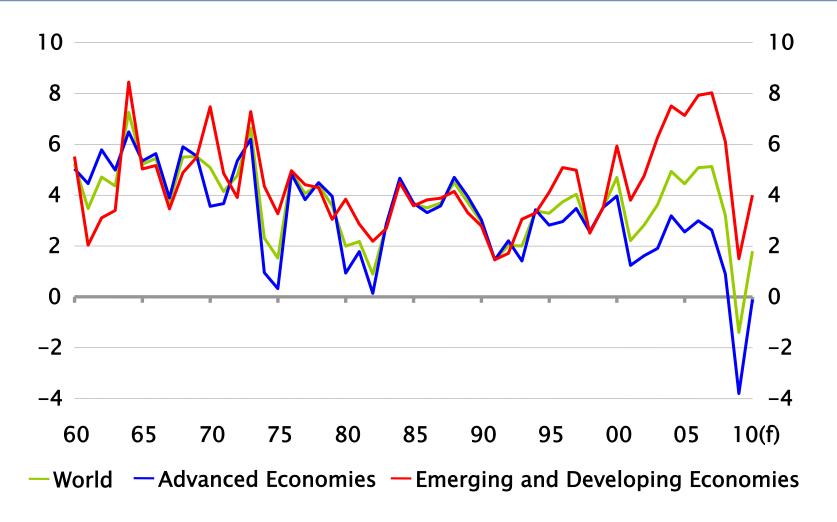
	2007	2008	2009(f)	2010(f)
World	5.2	3.2	-1.3	1.9
United States	2.0	1.1	-2.8	0.0
Euro Area	2.7	0.9	-4.2	-0.4
Japan	2.4	-0.6	-6.2	0.5
Newly Ind. Asian Economies	5.7	1.5	-5.6	0.8
Emerging and Developing Eco.	8.3	6.1	1.6	4.0
Western Hemisphere	5.7	4.2	-1.5	1.6
Argentina	8.7	7.0	-1.5	0.7
Brazil	5.7	5.1	-1.3	2.2
Chile	4.7	3.2	0.1	3.0
Colombia	7.5	2.5	0.0	1.3
Ecuador	2.5	5.3	-2.0	1.0
Mexico	3.3	1.3	-3.7	1.0
Peru	8.9	9.8	3.5	4.5
Uruguay	7.6	8.9	1.3	2.0
Venezuela	8.4	4.8	-2.2	-0.5

⁽f) Forecast.

Source: World Economic Outlook April 2009, IMF.



World Growth at PPP (*) (annual real change, percentage)



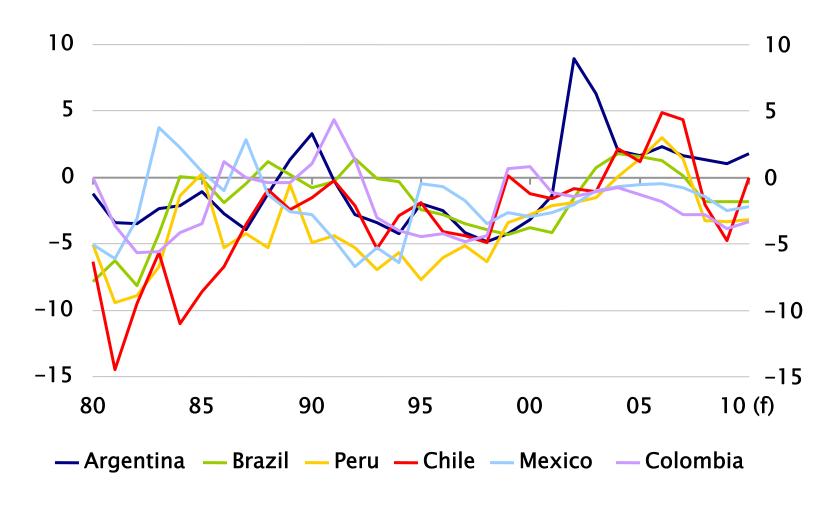
^(*) Categories corresponds to IMF definition.

Source: Central Bank of Chile and IMF (WEO, April 2009).

⁽f) Forecast.



Current Account Balance (percentage of GDP)



(f) Forecast.

Source: World Economic Outlook April 2009, IMF.



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