

Sindh Endowment Fund Scholarships 2018 Apply Master G

????????????????????,?????????.?????????????????(?90???,400?????)?????????.
????????????,????????,?????????????????????????????????,????;????????????????????;????????????????;????;????????????
????????????????????????????????????;????????????????????????????????;??.
????????????1990????

The upswing in global investment and trade continued in the second half of 2017. At 3.8 percent, global growth in 2017 was the fastest since 2011. With financial conditions still supportive, global growth is expected to tick up to a 3.9 percent rate in both 2018 and 2019. Advanced economies will grow faster than potential this year and next; euro area economies are set to narrow excess capacity with support from accommodative monetary policy, and expansionary fiscal policy will drive the US economy above full employment. Aggregate growth in emerging market and developing economies is projected to firm further, with continued strong growth in emerging Asia and Europe and a modest upswing in commodity exporters after three years of weak performance. Global growth, however, is projected to soften beyond the next couple of years, with most advanced economies likely returning to potential growth rates well below precrisis averages. Growth is projected to remain subpar in several emerging market and developing economies, including in some commodity exporters that continue to face substantial fiscal consolidation needs. Beyond the next few quarters risks clearly lean to the downside. The current recovery offers a window of opportunity to advance policies and reforms that secure the current upswing and raise medium-term growth to the benefit of all.

After strong growth in 2017 and early 2018, global economic activity slowed notably in the second half of last year, reflecting a confluence of factors affecting major economies. China’s growth declined following a combination of needed regulatory tightening to rein in shadow banking and an increase in trade tensions with the United States. The euro area economy lost more momentum than expected as consumer and business confidence weakened and car production in Germany was disrupted by the introduction of new emission standards; investment dropped in Italy as sovereign spreads widened; and external demand, especially from emerging Asia, softened. Elsewhere, natural disasters hurt activity in Japan. Trade tensions increasingly took a toll on business confidence and, so, financial market sentiment worsened, with financial conditions tightening for vulnerable emerging markets in the spring of 2018 and then in advanced economies later in the year, weighing on global demand. Conditions have eased in 2019 as the US Federal Reserve signaled a more accommodative monetary policy stance and markets became more optimistic about a US–China trade deal, but they remain slightly more restrictive than in the fall.

??
The past year was one of growing economic anxiety tied to skepticism about both economic integration and an international approach to economic policy making. To help make globalization work for all, the IMF focused on providing policy advice in many macro-critical areas.

?????:????????????;????;????;?????
?????????,??,??;??;???:????????????;????????????????;????;????
????????????????-?????????,????????,??
????????????????.

International Monetary Fund Annual Report 2018Building a Shared FutureInternational Monetary Fund
??
???“????”??
???“????”??
??
????????????,????????????????????????????,????????????????????
?????:??
????????????
????????????????????
????????????????????,??,??,??,??,??,????????????,????,????????????????,????????????????????????????
???????

[Copyright: b30bf052b55ee6661ad409e5f0114c4e](https://www.imf.org/external/np/pr/eng/2018/01/23/180123a.htm)