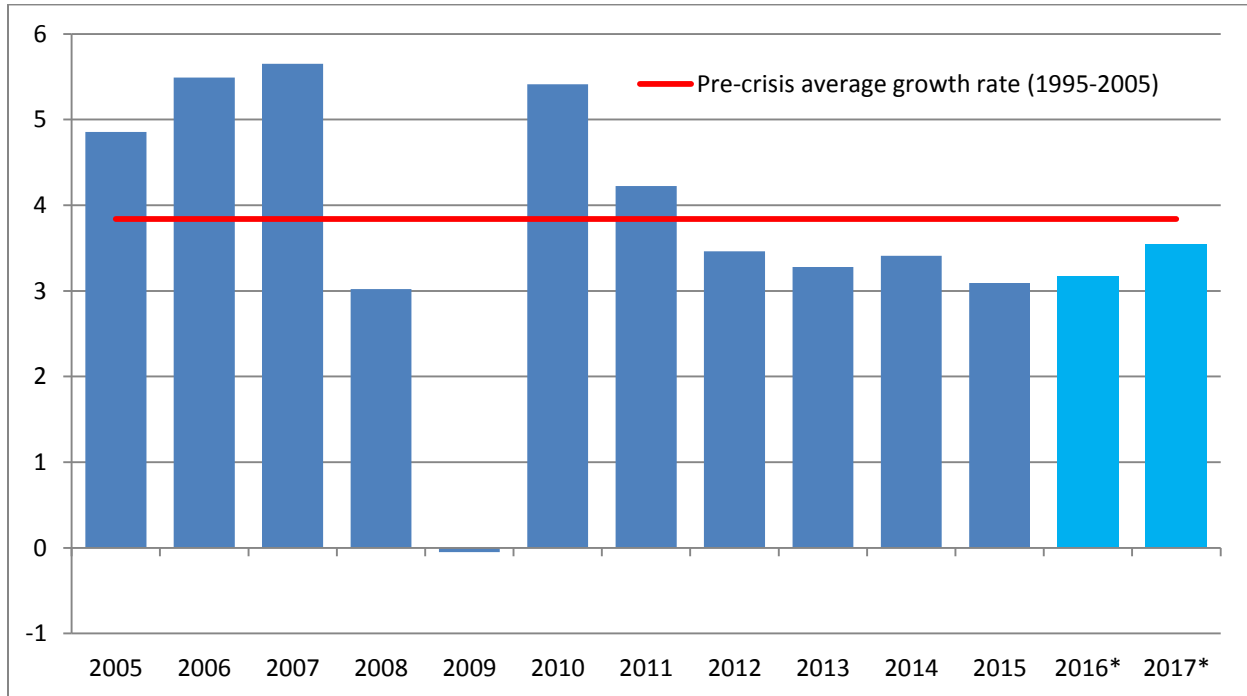


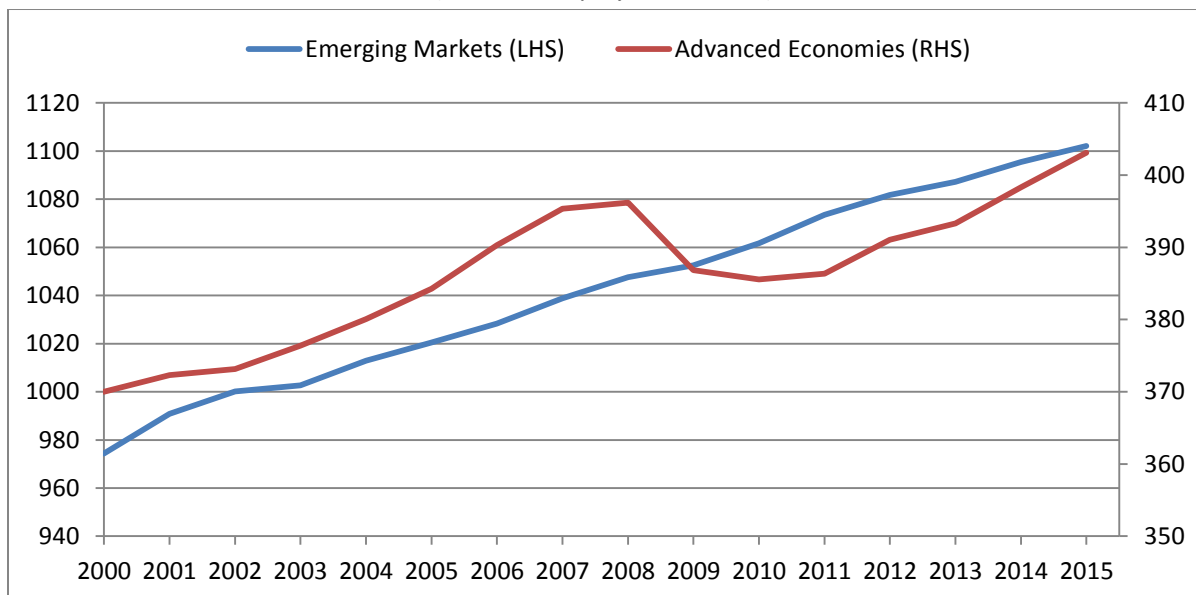
## Updates on Moving towards Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth

**Figure 1: World Economic Growth**  
(Per cent)



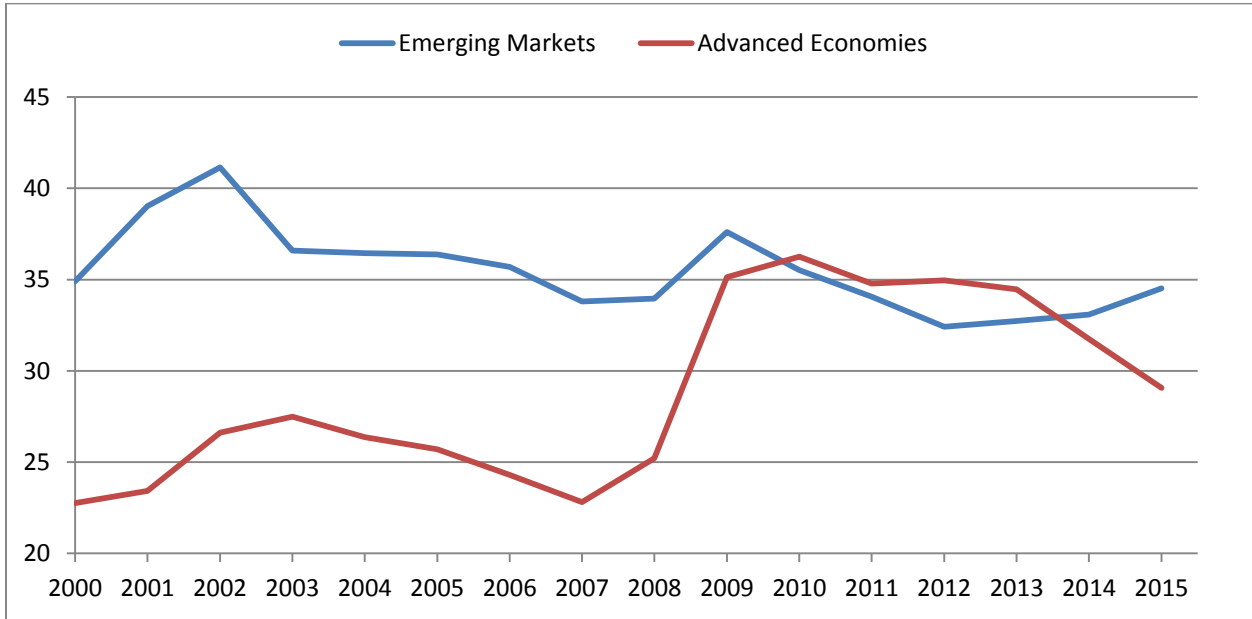
Source: IMF April 2016 WEO. \*Forecasts.

**Figure 2: G-20 Employment**  
(Persons Employed, Millions)



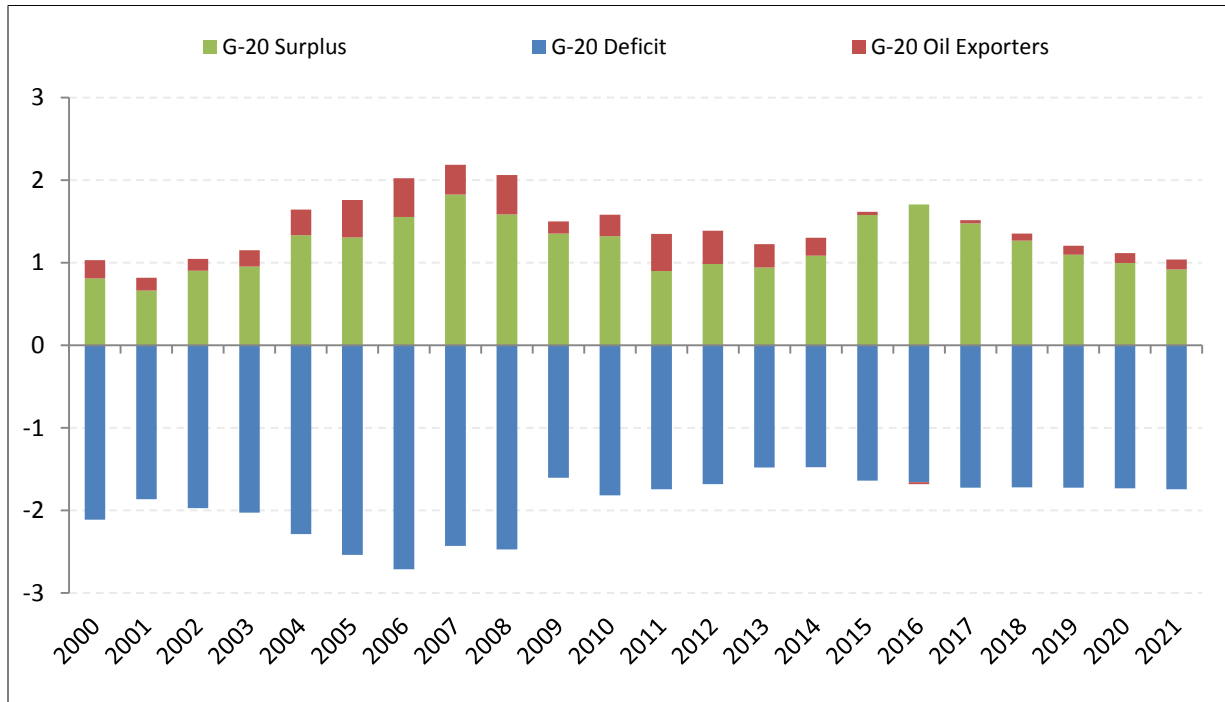
Source: IFS and Haver Analytics. Data for India is not available. For Argentina, the level of employment in 2014 is assumed for 2015. Data for non-G-20 EU members is excluded.

**Figure 3: G-20 Unemployment**  
(Persons Unemployed, Millions)



Sources: IFS. Data for India is not available. For Argentina and China, the level of unemployment in 2014 is assumed for 2015. Data for non-G-20 EU members is excluded.

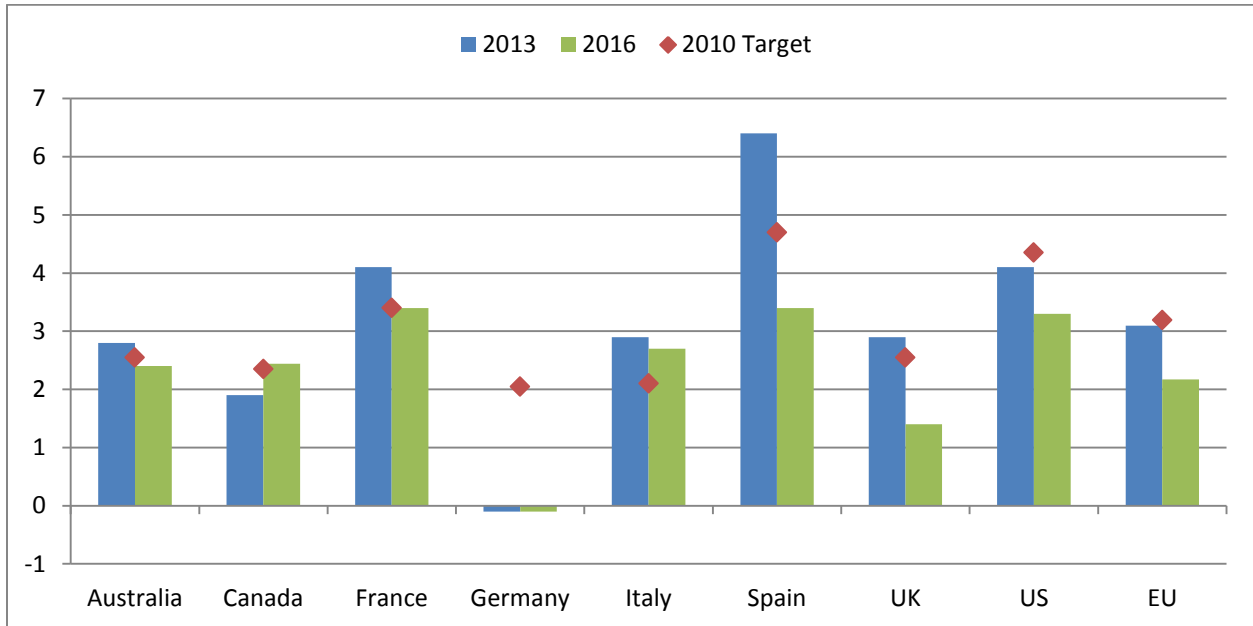
**Figure 4: Current Account Imbalances**  
(Per cent of G-20 GDP)



Source: IMF April 2016 WEO. Oil exporters are Russia and Saudi Arabia.

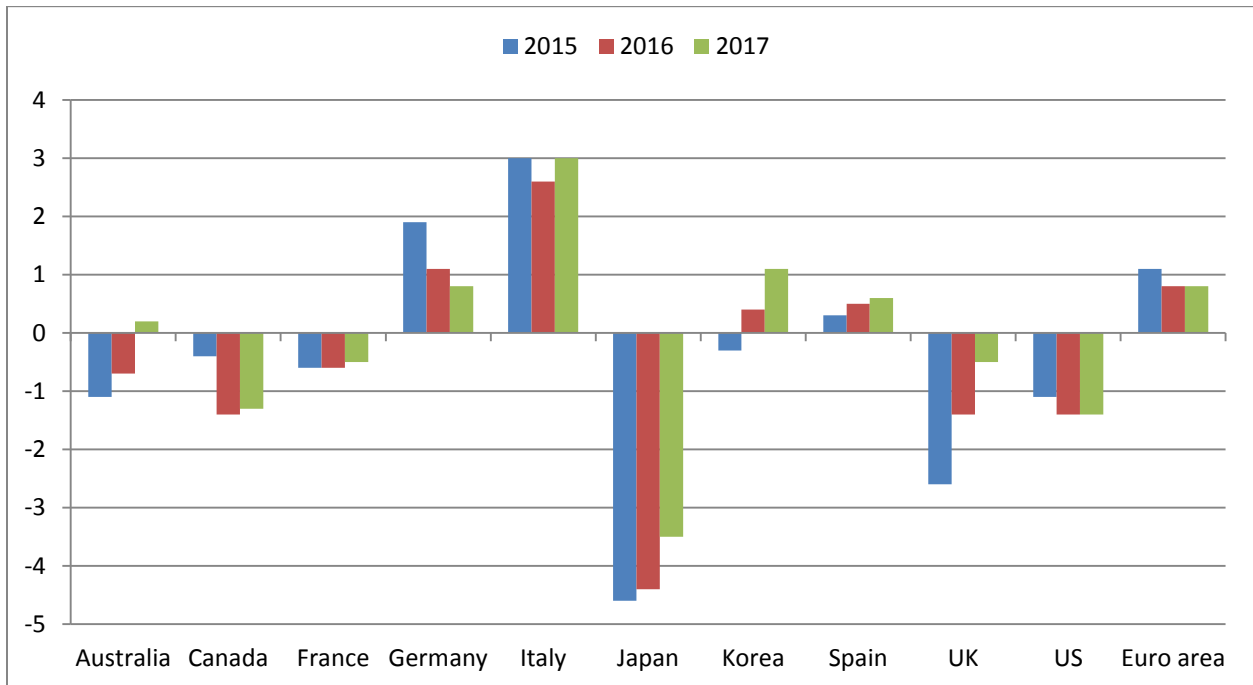
## Actions to Foster Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth

**Figure 5: Progress towards Toronto Deficit Commitments**  
(General Government Deficit, Per cent of GDP. Red Diamond is Toronto Target)



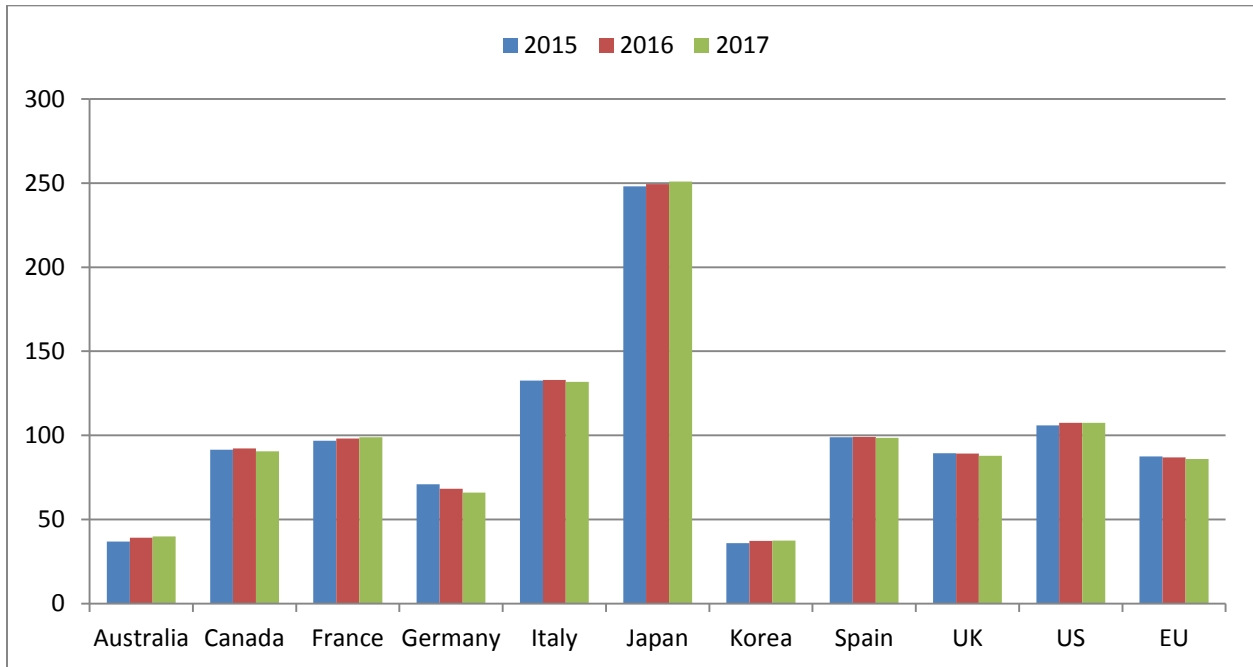
Sources: IMF April 2016 Fiscal Monitor and US Treasury. Data for EU is from IMF April 2016 WEO. Notes: Korea had a fiscal surplus at the time of commitment and Japan was exempt from the Toronto Commitments. For the Accountability Assessment, the UK is assessed using its cyclically adjusted primary balance and using a target based on the Spring 2010 Fiscal Monitor, and the U.S. is assessed on its federal government deficit. Spain 2013 data excludes one-off financial sector support (0.5% of GDP).

**Figure 6: Cyclically Adjusted Primary Balance – AEs**  
(Per cent of Potential GDP)



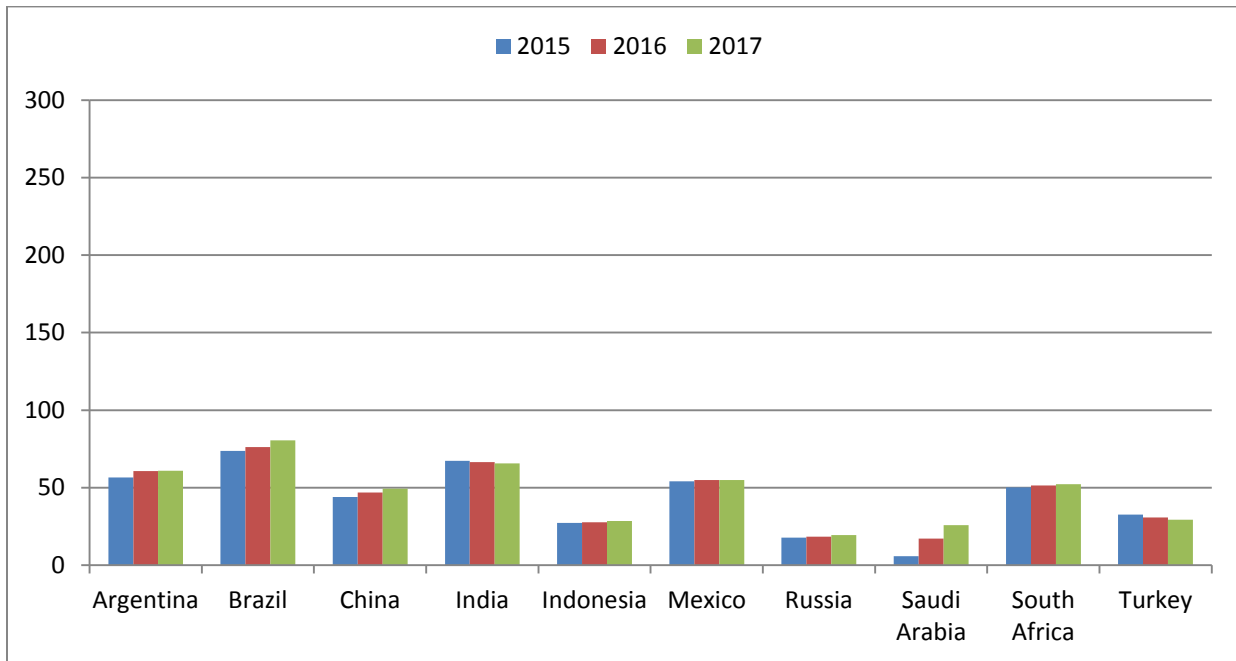
Source: IMF April 2016 Fiscal Monitor. Measures of CAPB are based on estimates of potential output, revenues, and expenditures.

**Figure 7: Gross General Government Debt Levels - AEs**  
(Per cent of GDP)



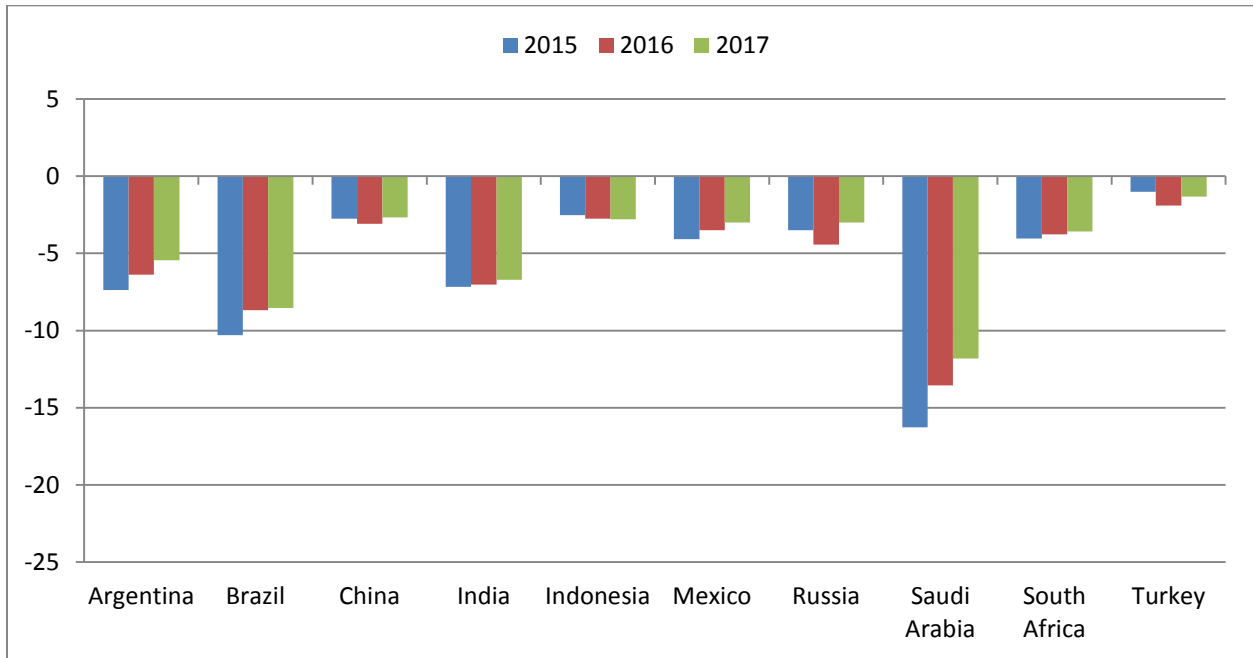
Sources: IMF April 2016 Fiscal Monitor. EU data is from IMF April 2016 WEO.

**Figure 8: Gross General Government Debt Levels – EMEs**  
(Per cent of GDP)



Source: IMF April 2016 Fiscal Monitor. China's debt is estimated by the IMF, and is not officially published data.

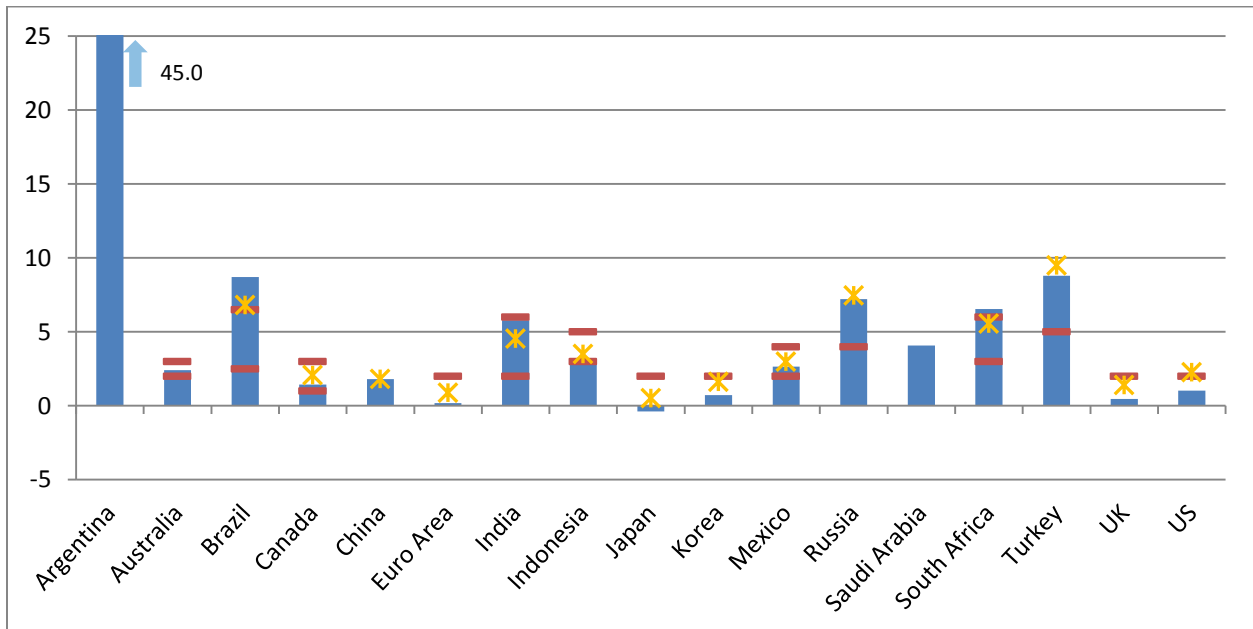
**Figure 9: General Government Balance – EMEs**  
(Per cent of GDP)



Source: IMF April 2016 Fiscal Monitor.

**Figure 10: Inflation**

(Per cent; Latest Relevant Observation Represented by Blue Bar; Red Dashes Show Definition of Price Stability; Core Inflation Represented by Orange Star)



Note: Inflation rate and price stability targets are based on members' definition of price stability. Some members' monetary policy objectives include more than price stability. Core inflation excludes food and energy prices with some exceptions (e.g., in addition, Euro area and UK excludes alcohol and tobacco; Indonesia excludes transportation, water and other administered goods; Canada excludes mortgage interest, intercity transportation, tobacco products, and the effect of changes in indirect taxes). The Central Bank of Argentina has stated that the adoption of an inflation targeting regime will be announced in September 2016.

Sources: Latest official statistics. For Australia, 10-year compounded annual average inflation rate is shown. Data as of August 10, 2016.

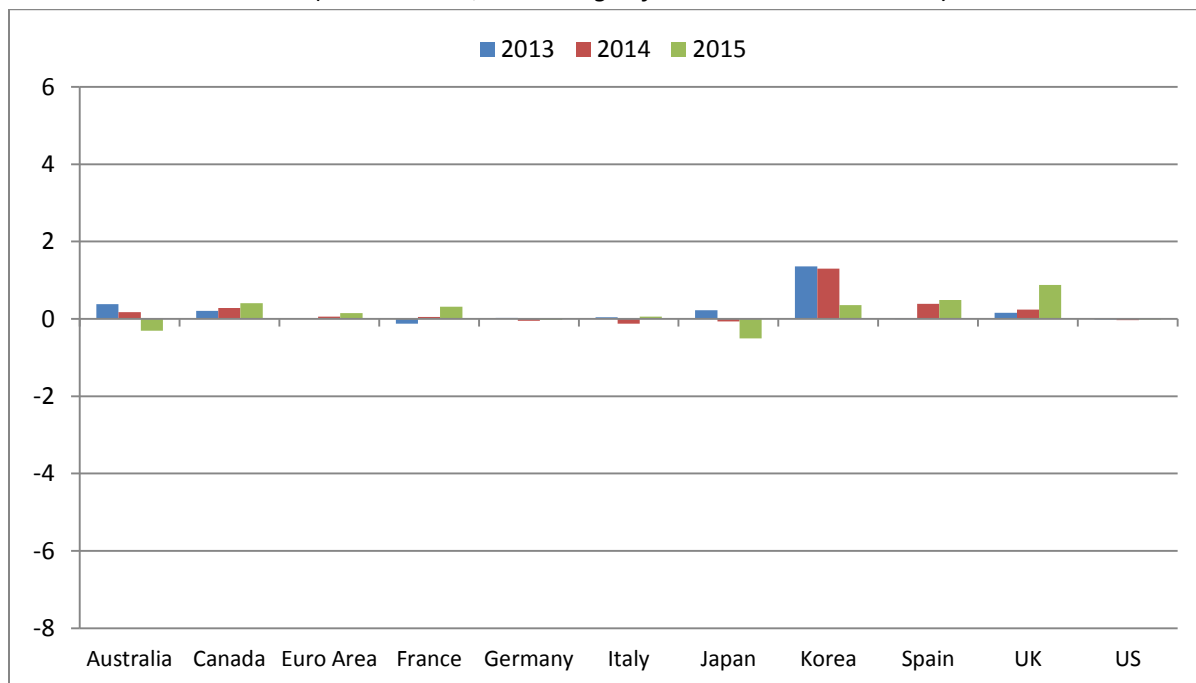
**Figure 11: IMF Classification of Exchange Rate Regimes**  
*(Countries in Italics Have Changed Classification since Last Assessment)*

Exchange Rate Classification	G-20 Members
No Separate Legal Tender	
Currency Board	
Conventional Peg	Saudi Arabia
Stabilized Arrangement	
Crawling Peg	
Crawl-like Arrangement	China, Argentina <sup>1</sup>
Other Managed Arrangement	
Floating	Brazil, India, Indonesia, Korea, Russia, South Africa, Turkey
Free Floating	Australia, Canada, Euro Area, Japan, Mexico, United Kingdom, United States

Source: IMF October 2015 Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions (data for 2014)

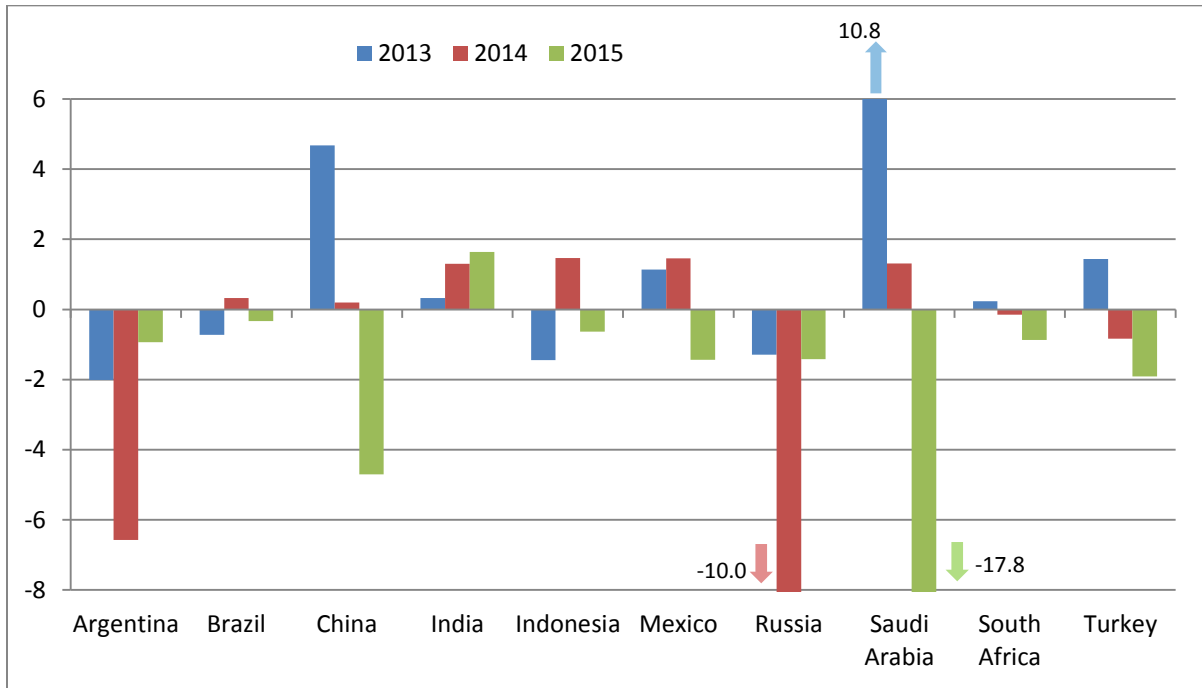
Note1: Since December 17th, 2015 new authorities of the Central Bank of Argentina have put in place a floating exchange rate regime.

**Figure 12: Annual Change in Foreign Exchange Reserves - AEs**  
*(In US Dollars; Percentage of 2015 Nominal USD GDP)*



Source: Haver Analytics, Finance Canada calculations.

**Figure 13: Annual Change in Foreign Exchange Reserves - EMEs**  
*(In US Dollars; Percentage of 2015 Nominal USD GDP)*



Source: Haver Analytics, Finance Canada calculations.