

## APPENDIX TABLES &amp; CHARTS

Appendix Table 1. Real GDP Growth  
(percent change from a year earlier)

	China	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand	Hong Kong (SAR, China)	Korea	Singapore	Taiwan (China)	East Asia
Q1-2002	8.8	3.5	2.7	4.2	4.5	-1.0	6.6	-0.8	1.3	5.9
Q2-2002	9.2	4.2	4.7	4.6	5.0	0.5	7.0	4.7	4.8	6.8
Q3-2002	9.3	5.6	7.1	3.3	5.8	2.8	6.8	6.5	6.7	7.4
Q4-2002	9.1	4.7	6.9	5.5	6.0	4.8	8.1	6.2	5.7	7.6
Q1-2003	10.8	4.9	6.3	4.8	6.9	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.6	7.3
Q2-2003	8.4	5.0	5.9	4.3	6.6	-0.9	1.8	-1.6	-0.2	5.0
Q3-2003	10.1	4.6	4.6	5.4	6.7	3.8	2.0	4.5	4.1	6.7
Q4-2003	10.4	4.6	6.5	5.1	8.3	4.7	3.9	8.5	6.3	7.6
Q1-2004	9.8	4.1	8.2	7.2	6.7	7.7	5.2	9.6	8.0	8.0
Q2-2004	9.6	4.4	7.9	7.1	6.6	12.0	5.9	13.0	9.2	8.5
Q3-2004	9.2	4.5	6.4	5.6	6.3	6.6	4.8	7.7	5.4	7.2
Q4-2004	9.5	7.2	4.9	5.8	5.9	7.9	2.7	7.2	2.5	6.8
Q1-2005	10.5	6.0	5.6	4.5	3.6	6.2	2.7	4.3	2.2	7.0
Q2-2005	10.5	5.9	4.3	5.1	4.7	7.1	3.4	6.7	3.1	7.3
Q3-2005	10.2	5.8	5.6	4.7	5.5	8.1	4.5	8.8	4.4	7.7
Q4-2005	10.4	5.1	5.9	5.4	4.7	6.9	5.1	9.3	6.9	8.0
Q1-2006	10.4	5.1	6.0	5.5	6.4	9.0	6.1	10.6	5.0	8.3
Q2-2006	11.5	4.9	6.1	5.3	5.3	6.1	5.1	8.3	4.9	8.4
Q3-2006	10.6	5.9	5.8	5.2	4.8	6.4	5.0	7.7	5.5	8.0
Q4-2006	10.4	6.1	5.4	5.4	4.5	6.7	4.6	7.0	3.9	7.7
Q1-2007	11.1	6.0	5.4	6.9	4.4	5.6	4.5	7.6	3.8	8.1
Q2-2007	11.9	6.6	5.6	8.3	4.4	6.1	5.3	8.6	5.5	8.9
Q3-2007	11.5	6.6	6.5	6.8	5.1	6.8	4.9	9.5	7.0	8.9
Q4-2007	11.2	5.8	7.2	6.3	5.7	6.9	5.7	5.5	6.4	8.7
Q1-2008	10.6	6.2	7.4	3.9	6.0	7.3	5.5	6.7	6.2	8.4
Q2-2008	10.1	6.4	6.6	4.2	5.3	4.1	4.3	2.5	4.6	7.5
Q3-2008	9.0	6.4	4.8	4.6	3.9	1.5	3.1	0.0	-1.0	6.0
Q4-2008	6.8	5.2	0.1	2.9	-4.2	-2.6	-3.4	-4.2	-8.6	2.3
Q1-2009	6.1	4.4	-6.2	0.6	-7.1	-7.8	-4.2	-9.5	-10.1	0.9
Q2-2009	7.9	4.0	-3.9	1.5	-4.9	-3.8	-2.2	-3.5	-7.5	2.9
Q3-2009	8.9						0.6	0.8		

Source: Haver Analytics and national sources.

Quarterly data for China is estimated using new annual production side GDP data.

**Appendix Table 2. Real GDP and Components of Aggregate Demand**  
(percent change from a year earlier)

		Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand	Hong Kong (SAR, China)	Korea	Singapore	Taiwan (China)	S.E. Asia	NIEs
GDP	2005	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.6	7.1	4.0	7.3	4.2	5.2	5.2
	2006	5.5	5.9	5.3	5.2	7.0	5.2	8.4	4.8	5.5	5.6
	2007	6.3	6.2	7.1	4.9	6.4	5.1	7.8	5.7	6.0	5.9
	2008	6.1	4.6	3.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.2	0.1	4.5	4.2
	Q1 2009	4.4	-6.3	0.6	-7.1	-7.8	-4.3	-9.5	-10.1	-1.4	-4.2
	Q2 2009	4.0	-3.9	1.5	-4.9	-3.8	-2.2	-3.5	-7.5	-0.4	-2.4
	Q3 2009	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.8	..	..	..
Private Consumption	2005	4.0	9.1	4.8	4.6	3.0	4.6	3.8	3.0	5.3	6.7
	2006	3.2	6.8	5.5	3.0	5.9	4.7	4.0	1.8	4.2	5.1
	2007	5.0	10.4	5.9	1.6	8.5	5.1	5.2	2.3	5.3	6.7
	2008	5.3	8.5	4.7	2.5	1.5	0.9	2.4	-0.3	5.1	6.0
	Q1 2009	6.0	-0.7	1.3	-2.5	-6.0	-4.4	-4.3	-1.4	1.6	0.0
	Q2 2009	4.8	0.5	2.3	-2.3	-1.0	-0.8	-3.7	0.4	1.6	0.6
	Q3 2009	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..
Fixed Investment	2005	10.9	5.0	-6.6	10.5	4.1	1.9	-0.1	1.2	6.7	6.5
	2006	2.6	7.5	3.9	3.9	7.1	3.4	13.3	0.9	4.1	5.4
	2007	9.4	9.6	10.9	1.3	3.4	4.2	19.2	1.9	7.5	7.3
	2008	11.7	0.8	2.9	1.1	-0.5	-1.7	13.7	-10.6	5.3	2.8
	Q1 2009	3.4	-10.8	-7.2	-15.8	-13.7	-8.1	-15.1	-33.4	-6.3	-9.6
	Q2 2009	2.7	-9.8	-1.9	-10.1	-14.0	-2.7	-7.2	-23.7	-4.0	-7.2
	Q3 2009	..	..	..	..	..	-1.4	..	..	..	..
Exports of Goods & Services	2005	16.6	8.3	4.8	4.2	10.6	7.8	12.3	7.6	9.6	8.1
	2006	9.4	7.0	13.4	9.2	9.4	11.4	11.7	10.3	9.5	8.5
	2007	8.5	4.5	5.4	7.1	8.3	12.6	8.7	8.8	6.8	5.9
	2008	9.5	1.3	-1.9	5.4	2.7	5.7	1.3	0.0	4.9	3.5
	Q1 2009	-18.7	-15.2	-14.7	-16.7	-19.3	-10.6	-21.1	-27.2	-16.8	-16.1
	Q2 2009	-15.7	-17.3	-15.9	-21.8	-11.2	-3.9	-15.7	-18.4	-17.7	-18.2
	Q3 2009	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..

Source: Haver Analytics, national data sources, and World Bank staff estimates. Regional averages are 2000 US\$ GDP weighted.

**Appendix Table 3: East Asia: Merchandise Export Growth**  
(in U.S. dollars, percent change from a year earlier)

	2007	2008	Q3 2008	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Jun-09	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09
East Asia (10)	16.9	13.6	20.4	-4.7	-24.5	-24.0	..	-20.7	-23.5	-21.3	..
China	25.7	17.3	23.3	4.4	-19.7	-23.4	-20.5	-21.2	-22.8	-23.4	-15.2
S.E. Asia	13.3	15.0	24.3	-9.6	-25.6	-26.9	..	-24.7	-26.2	-19.8	..
Indonesia	13.2	20.1	27.9	-5.6	-31.9	-26.2	..	-26.8	-22.7	-15.4	..
Malaysia	9.7	13.3	21.3	-12.6	-28.9	-33.3	..	-28.4	-29.3	-24.0	..
Philippines	7.1	-2.8	4.0	-22.5	-36.8	-28.9	..	-24.8	-25.4	-21.0	..
Thailand	16.5	15.7	26.7	-10.0	-23.2	-23.6	-16.7	-22.7	-25.1	-17.2	-7.2
Vietnam	25.0	25.9	39.9	5.7	4.1	-14.7	..	-13.9	-26.6	-21.9	..
NIEs	10.9	9.3	15.8	-11.5	-28.4	-23.3	..	-18.3	-23.0	-19.6	..
Hong Kong (SAR, China)	8.8	5.3	5.6	-1.8	-21.5	-12.4	..	-4.7	-19.4	-13.3	..
Korea	14.1	13.6	27.0	-9.9	-25.2	-20.5	-16.6	-12.5	-21.9	-20.9	-6.6
Singapore	10.1	12.9	21.0	-14.0	-32.8	-30.7	-22.2	-28.6	-27.3	-20.7	-18.2
Taiwan (China)	10.3	3.7	8.0	-25.0	-37.1	-32.5	-20.8	-30.7	-24.1	-24.7	-12.7

Source: Haver Analytics and national data sources.

**Appendix Table 4. East Asia and the Pacific: Real GDP Growth Projections**  
(percent change from a year earlier)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Forecast 2009	Forecast 2010
<b>East Asia</b>	6.9	6.8	7.9	7.6	8.6	9.4	6.0	3.9	6.4
<b>Developing East Asia</b>	7.9	8.8	9.0	9.1	10.2	11.4	8.0	6.7	7.5
China	9.1	10.0	10.1	10.4	11.6	13.0	9.0	8.4	8.7
Indonesia	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.1	4.3	5.4
Malaysia	5.4	5.8	6.8	5.3	5.8	6.3	4.6	-2.3	4.1
Philippines	4.3	5.0	6.4	5.0	5.4	7.2	4.6	1.4	3.1
Thailand	5.3	7.1	6.3	4.5	5.1	4.8	2.6	-2.7	3.5
Vietnam	7.1	7.3	7.8	8.4	8.2	8.5	6.2	5.5	6.5
Cambodia	6.5	8.5	10.0	13.5	10.8	10.2	6.7	-2.2	4.2
Lao PDR	5.9	6.1	6.4	7.1	8.1	7.6	7.3	6.4	7.5
Timor-Leste	2.4	0.1	4.2	6.2	-5.8	8.4	12.8	7.4	8.0
Mongolia	4.2	6.1	10.8	7.1	8.6	9.9	8.9	0.5	3.0
Fiji	3.2	1.0	5.3	0.7	3.6	-6.6	0.2	-0.3	1.8
Papua New Guinea	-0.2	2.2	2.7	3.4	2.6	6.2	6.6	3.9	3.7
<b>East Asia NIEs</b>	5.3	3.2	6.1	4.9	5.6	5.6	1.7	-2.2	4.0
Hong Kong (SAR, China)	1.8	3.0	8.5	7.1	7.0	6.4	2.5	-3.0	3.7
Korea	7.0	3.1	4.7	4.2	5.1	5.0	2.2	-0.7	3.7
Singapore	4.2	3.5	9.0	7.3	8.2	7.7	2.5	-2.6	4.3
Taiwan (China)	4.6	3.5	6.2	4.2	4.9	5.7	0.1	-3.8	4.5

Source: World Bank data and staff estimates.

Appendix Table 5. Regional Aggregates for Poverty Measures in East Asia

	Mean Consumption (2005 PPP\$/ month)	\$1.25 –a-day		\$2-a-day		Population (million)
		Headcount (%)	Index Number of Poor (million)	Headcount (%)	Index Number of Poor (million)	
<b>EAP</b>						
1990	49.16	54.7	873.3	79.8	1,273.7	1,595.9
1993	54.55	50.8	845.3	75.8	1,262.1	1,664.9
1996	67.01	36.0	622.3	64.1	1,108.1	1,728.7
1999	70.76	35.5	635.1	61.8	1,104.9	1,788.4
2002	85.65	27.6	506.8	51.9	954.1	1,837.0
2005	106.85	16.8	316.2	38.7	728.7	1,884.4
<b>EAP excluding China</b>						
1990	72.98	39.2	180.5	66.0	304.4	460.8
1993	73.84	42.6	207.3	68.0	330.9	486.4
1996	85.81	35.0	178.8	61.5	314.2	511.2
1999	82.96	35.2	188.1	62.7	335.2	534.7
2002	89.76	25.5	142.1	54.0	300.8	556.6
2005	100.98	19.0	110.2	44.8	259.5	579.9
<b>South East Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand)</b>						
1990	77.05	38.6	120.3	65.1	202.9	311.8
1993	82.24	37.8	124.2	63.8	209.8	328.7
1996	96.46	29.5	101.6	56.2	193.9	344.9
1999	91.12	31.8	114.8	59.2	213.6	361.1
2002	97.84	21.3	80.3	49.9	188.4	377.3
2005	107.30	17.0	66.8	42.2	166.0	393.8
<b>Lower-Income East Asia (Cambodia, Laos, PNG, Vietnam)</b>						
1990	58.57	41.2	34.6	69.5	58.4	84.1
1993	43.53	60.5	54.4	83.6	75.2	90.0
1996	47.82	55.1	52.7	80.6	77.1	95.7
1999	54.43	47.3	47.4	75.3	75.6	100.3
2002	60.87	41.0	42.6	69.1	71.9	104.1
2005	79.14	26.1	28.4	53.8	58.6	108.8

Source: World Bank staff estimates

**Appendix Table 6. Primary Commodity Prices**  
(in U.S. dollars, percent change from a year earlier)

Commodity	Actual											Projections	
	1980-90	1991-98	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Crude oil average</b>	0.0	-5.7	56.2	-13.7	2.4	15.9	30.6	41.5	20.4	10.6	36.4	-37.0	19.9
<b>Non-Energy Commodities</b>	-0.8	0.4	-1.4	-9.1	5.3	10.2	17.5	12.0	29.0	17.1	21.0	-32.0	-2.5
<b>Agriculture</b>	-1.9	0.8	-5.7	-9.1	8.6	9.6	10.5	2.8	12.6	20.1	27.2	-23.4	-1.2
Cocoa	-7.3	4.0	-20.2	18.0	66.4	-1.5	-11.5	-0.8	3.5	22.6	32.0	4.8	-11.1
Coffee, arabica	-3.6	12.6	-16.2	-28.5	-1.2	4.3	25.3	42.7	-0.4	8.0	13.1	-5.9	-6.9
Coconut oil	-1.4	10.6	-38.9	-29.4	32.4	11.0	41.4	-6.6	-1.6	51.4	33.2	-42.8	7.1
Palm oil	-3.0	12.3	-28.8	-7.9	36.6	13.6	6.3	-10.4	13.3	63.1	21.6	-31.5	1.5
Rice, Thai, 5%	0.8	2.1	-18.5	-14.6	11.0	3.0	20.3	20.4	6.5	7.1	99.2	-14.6	-17.1
Sugar, world	16.4	-2.8	30.6	5.6	-20.3	3.0	1.1	37.9	49.5	-31.8	27.0	24.1	-17.1
Logs, Malaysia	1.9	3.4	1.5	-16.3	2.7	14.5	5.4	3.0	17.9	11.9	9.1	-0.8	-5.2
Sawn wood, Malaysia	4.1	-0.1	-1.0	-19.1	9.4	4.6	5.5	13.4	13.6	7.6	10.3	-10.6	-4.4
Rubber, RSS1, Sgp	-1.7	0.5	6.2	-13.8	33.0	41.5	20.4	15.2	40.3	8.7	12.9	-38.1	0.0
<b>Metals and minerals</b>	2.9	-2.6	12.6	-9.6	-3.1	12.7	37.1	28.9	56.9	12.0	3.7	-42.8	1.4
Tin	-6.7	-0.7	0.6	-17.5	-9.5	20.5	73.9	-13.3	19.0	65.6	27.3	-29.8	7.7
Copper	4.3	-4.1	15.3	-13.0	-1.2	14.1	61.1	28.4	82.7	5.9	-2.3	-28.1	10.0

Source: World Bank DEC Prospects Group. Projections as of 8/27/09.

**Appendix Table 7. East Asia: Exchange Rates**  
**(local currency per U.S. dollar, end-of-period)**

	China	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam	Hong Kong (SAR, China)	Korea	Singapore	Taiwan (China)	Japan
Jan-2007	7.78	9090	3.50	49.03	35.80	16035.50	7.81	940.90	1.54	32.95	121.68
Feb-2007	7.74	9160	3.51	48.29	35.45	15990.00	7.81	938.30	1.53	32.95	118.48
Mar-2007	7.73	9118	3.46	48.26	35.02	16022.50	7.81	940.30	1.52	33.09	117.65
Apr-2007	7.71	9083	3.42	47.51	34.77	16045.50	7.82	929.40	1.52	33.28	119.60
May-2007	7.65	8828	3.40	46.27	34.65	16079.00	7.81	929.90	1.53	33.02	121.62
Jun-2007	7.62	9054	3.45	46.33	34.54	16113.00	7.81	926.80	1.53	32.74	123.23
Jul-2007	7.57	9186	3.45	45.61	33.81	16126.50	7.83	923.20	1.51	32.81	118.95
Aug-2007	7.56	9410	3.50	46.70	34.33	16225.50	7.80	939.90	1.52	33.00	116.20
Sep-2007	7.51	9137	3.42	45.06	34.27	16091.50	7.77	920.70	1.49	32.58	115.05
Oct-2007	7.47	9103	3.34	43.95	34.00	16082.50	7.75	907.40	1.45	32.41	114.75
Nov-2007	7.40	9376	3.36	42.80	33.85	16044.00	7.79	929.60	1.45	32.27	110.30
Dec-2007	7.30	9419	3.31	41.40	33.75	16010.00	7.80	938.20	1.44	32.44	114.00
Jan-2008	7.19	9291	3.24	40.65	33.03	15971.00	7.80	943.90	1.42	32.20	106.36
Feb-2008	7.11	9051	3.19	40.36	31.87	15931.00	7.78	937.30	1.39	30.95	104.73
Mar-2008	7.02	9217	3.19	41.87	31.51	16105.00	7.79	991.70	1.38	30.41	100.10
Apr-2008	7.00	9234	3.16	42.19	31.74	16116.00	7.80	999.70	1.36	30.45	104.08
May-2008	6.95	9318	3.24	43.88	32.46	16246.00	7.80	1031.40	1.37	30.41	105.66
Jun-2008	6.86	9225	3.27	44.76	33.52	16842.00	7.80	1043.40	1.36	30.35	106.40
Jul-2008	6.86	9118	3.26	44.14	33.54	16755.00	7.80	1008.50	1.37	30.59	107.99
Aug-2008	6.85	9157	3.39	45.69	34.17	16525.00	7.80	1081.80	1.42	31.52	109.10
Sep-2008	6.85	9378	3.46	46.92	34.02	16575.00	7.77	1187.70	1.43	32.13	104.30
Oct-2008	6.86	10995	3.56	48.75	34.99	16812.50	7.75	1291.40	1.48	33.00	98.30
Nov-2008	6.87	12151	3.62	48.88	35.47	16973.50	7.75	1482.70	1.51	33.30	95.25
Dec-2008	6.86	10950	3.46	47.49	34.93	17433.00	7.75	1257.50	1.44	32.86	90.75
Jan-2009	6.86	11355	3.61	47.08	34.93	17474.50	7.75	1368.50	1.51	33.80	89.60
Feb-2009	6.84	11980	3.69	48.24	36.05	17475.00	7.75	1516.40	1.54	34.95	97.55
Mar-2009	6.84	11575	3.65	48.42	35.52	17756.00	7.75	1377.10	1.52	33.92	98.10
Apr-2009	6.85	10713	3.56	48.70	35.30	17784.00	7.75	1348.00	1.48	33.23	97.60
May-2009	6.82	10340	3.51	47.55	34.38	17784.00	7.75	1272.90	1.45	32.65	96.50
Jun-2009	6.81	10225	3.53	48.31	34.02	17801.00	7.75	1284.70	1.45	32.82	95.95
Jul-2009	6.82	9920	3.52	48.12	34.04	17815.00	7.75	1240.50	1.44	32.82	95.33
Aug-2009	6.82	10060	3.53	48.91	34.01	17823.00	7.75	1244.90	1.44	32.92	92.70
Sep-2009	6.83	9681	3.47	47.59	33.55	17841.00	7.75	1188.70	1.41	32.20	89.77

Sources: Haver Analytics, Datastream.

**Appendix Table 8. East Asia: Foreign Reserves Minus Gold**  
(in billions of U.S. dollars)

	China	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand	Hong Kong (SAR, China)	Korea	Singapore	Taiwan (China)	Total
Dec-1997	142.8	17.4	20.8	7.3	26.3	92.8	20.4	71.3	83.5	482.5
Dec-1998	149.2	23.5	25.6	9.3	28.8	89.7	52.0	75.1	90.3	543.4
Dec-1999	157.7	27.3	30.6	13.3	34.1	96.2	74.0	77.0	106.2	616.4
Dec-2000	168.3	29.4	29.5	13.1	32.0	107.5	96.1	80.2	106.7	662.9
Dec-2001	215.6	28.0	30.5	13.5	32.4	111.2	102.8	75.7	122.2	731.7
Dec-2002	291.1	32.0	34.2	13.3	38.1	111.9	121.3	82.2	161.7	885.9
Dec-2003	408.2	36.3	44.6	13.7	41.1	118.4	155.3	96.2	206.6	1,120.3
Dec-2004	614.5	36.3	66.4	13.1	48.7	123.5	199.0	112.6	241.7	1,455.9
Dec-2005	821.5	34.7	70.2	15.9	50.7	124.2	210.3	116.2	253.3	1,697.1
Dec-2006	1,068.5	42.6	82.2	20.0	65.3	133.2	238.9	136.3	266.1	2,053.0
Dec-2007	1,530.3	56.9	101.1	30.2	85.2	152.6	262.2	163.0	270.3	2,651.7
Dec-2008	1,949.3	51.6	91.2	33.2	108.7	182.5	201.2	174.0	291.7	3,083.3
Jan-2009	1,916.6	50.9	91.0	34.7	108.2	181.7	201.7	166.9	292.7	3,044.3
Feb-2009	1,915.1	50.6	90.7	34.2	110.7	177.0	201.5	163.3	294.2	3,037.5
Mar-2009	1,956.8	54.8	87.4	34.5	113.7	186.2	206.3	166.0	300.1	3,106.1
Apr-2009	2,012.0	56.6	87.8	34.9	114.4	193.4	212.5	169.9	304.7	3,186.1
May-2009	2,093.1	57.9	87.9	34.7	118.9	205.1	226.8	171.5	312.6	3,308.5
Jun-2009	2,135.2	57.6	91.3	34.8	118.3	206.9	231.7	173.0	317.6	3,366.4
Jul-2009	2,178.2	57.4	90.8	35.3	120.9	218.0	237.5	173.9	321.1	3,433.2
Aug-2009	2,223.9	57.9	93.3	36.7	124.8	223.3	245.5	176.1	325.4	3,506.7
Sep-2009		62.3	94.7	37.5	129.1	226.9	254.2	181.8	332.2	

Sources: Haver Analytics, Thomson Datastream, and IMF International Financial Statistics.

**Table 9a. East Asia: Balance of Payments**  
(in percent of GDP)

	Overall Balance 1/					Current Account					Capital Account 2/				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
East Asia	5.4	6.7	9.5	5.9	4.9	5.7	7.4	8.5	7.4	7.4	-0.3	-0.6	1.0	-1.5	-2.5
China 3/	9.0	8.9	13.3	9.5	7.2	7.0	9.1	10.7	9.6	8.2	2.0	-0.2	2.6	1.2	-1.0
S.E. Asia	1.0	4.6	6.3	1.0	-1.7	2.2	5.3	6.0	3.7	4.9	-1.2	-0.7	0.2	-4.0	-6.6
Indonesia	-0.6	2.2	3.3	-1.0	-0.4	0.1	3.0	2.4	0.1	0.9	-0.6	-0.8	0.9	-1.9	-1.2
Malaysia	2.7	7.6	10.1	-4.5	-17.3	15.0	16.7	15.7	17.6	18.6	-12.3	-9.1	-5.6	-23.0	-35.9
Philippines	2.8	3.5	7.0	1.8	1.3	1.9	4.4	5.0	2.5	3.6	0.9	-1.0	2.1	-1.8	-2.3
Thailand	1.1	7.1	8.1	8.6	5.9	-4.3	1.1	5.7	-0.1	3.2	5.5	5.9	2.4	5.4	2.7
NIEs	1.8	4.3	4.1	0.1	2.9	5.3	5.5	5.7	4.4	6.8	-3.5	-1.2	-1.7	-6.7	-3.9
Hong Kong (SAR, China)	0.4	4.7	9.4	13.9	23.4	11.4	12.1	12.3	14.2	14.9	-11.0	-7.4	-2.9	-1.0	8.5
Korea	1.3	3.0	2.2	-6.5	-3.3	1.8	0.5	0.5	-0.4	2.6	-0.4	2.5	1.7	-9.0	-5.8
Singapore	3.0	14.4	16.0	6.1	-2.2	22.7	25.4	23.4	14.9	12.6	-19.7	-11.0	-7.4	-6.5	-14.7
Taiwan (China)	3.2	3.5	1.1	5.5	7.1	4.9	7.1	8.5	6.4	8.7	-1.7	-3.6	-7.4	-3.2	-1.6
Median	2.7	4.7	8.1	5.5	1.3	4.9	7.1	8.5	6.4	8.2	-0.6	-1.0	0.9	-1.9	-1.6

Sources: Haver Analytics, national sources.

1/ Equals change in foreign reserves.

2/ Includes errors and omissions.

\* Four-quarter total, 3Q 2008 - 2Q 2009

**Table 9b. East Asia: Capital Account Components**  
(in percent of GDP)

	Net FDI					Net Portfolio					Net Other Capital 3/				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
East Asia	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.2	-0.7	-2.4	-0.8	-1.1	-0.9	-0.6	0.1	-1.2	-1.1	-1.9
China 3/	2.9	2.2	3.5	2.1	1.7	-0.2	-2.4	0.5	1.0	0.9	-0.2	0.5	-2.0	-2.7	-3.0
S.E. Asia	2.2	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.8	0.9	-2.8	-3.5	-3.1	-3.7	-2.4	0.3	-2.2
Indonesia	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.3	-0.1	-3.3	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	-1.4
Malaysia	0.7	0.0	-1.4	-3.5	-3.9	-2.7	2.2	2.9	-11.4	-16.2	-5.1	-9.8	-7.3	-1.1	-7.1
Philippines	1.7	2.4	-0.4	0.7	0.9	3.5	2.6	3.2	-2.3	-1.8	-3.0	-5.1	-0.3	0.4	-1.5
Thailand	4.3	4.1	3.5	2.2	1.6	3.1	2.1	-2.7	-2.1	-1.4	-1.1	-2.9	-2.2	4.1	-0.3
NIEs	0.5	0.6	-0.9	0.1	0.5	-2.5	-4.5	-4.3	-5.1	-4.0	0.0	1.4	1.0	2.3	1.7
Hong Kong (SAR, China)	3.6	0.0	-3.3	1.4	1.9	-17.7	-14.1	-1.3	-17.4	-17.3	2.0	3.2	-5.0	17.9	23.2
Korea	0.2	-0.5	-1.3	-1.1	-0.5	-0.4	-2.4	-2.5	-5.7	1.1	0.8	5.1	4.2	-1.1	-3.3
Singapore	2.6	10.3	4.2	7.6	5.9	0.8	-3.7	-5.7	-12.7	-15.3	-18.0	-22.3	-11.8	-1.0	-3.2
Taiwan (China)	-1.2	0.0	-0.9	-1.2	-0.6	-0.8	-5.2	-10.4	-3.2	-2.3	3.0	0.1	1.2	3.6	2.6
Median	1.8	0.6	-0.4	0.7	0.9	-0.2	-2.4	-1.3	-3.2	-1.8	-1.1	-1.0	-2.0	-1.0	-1.5

Sources: Haver Analytics, national sources.

3/ Net Other Investment + Financial Derivatives

\* Four-quarter total, 3Q 2008 - 2Q 2009



**Appendix Table 10. East Asia: Nonperforming Loans**  
(in percent of total loans)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2009				
	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
China	..	..	..	..	..	23.1	17.9	13.2	8.6	7.1	6.2	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.7
Indonesia 1/	7.2	48.6	32.9	18.8	12.1	7.5	6.8	4.5	7.6	6.1	5.2	3.9	4.3	4.6	..
Malaysia 2/	..	10.6	11.0	9.7	11.5	10.2	9.0	7.5	5.8	4.8	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
Philippines 3/	..	11.0	12.7	14.9	16.9	14.6	13.8	12.5	8.6	6.1	4.9	4.1	4.3	..	..
Thailand 4/	..	45.0	39.9	19.5	11.5	18.1	13.9	11.6	8.3	8.1	7.3	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.3
Korea 5/	6.0	7.3	13.6	8.8	3.3	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.47	1.5	..

Source: National data sources

1/ Excludes IBRA's AMC.

2/ Excludes Danaharta. This series, used by Bank Negara Malaysia, is net of provisions and excludes interest in suspense.

3/ Includes interbank loans.

4/ Excludes transfers to AMCs. The jump in headline NPLs in December 2002 was a one-off increase, reflecting a change in definition and did not affect provisioning.

5/ Excludes KAMCO/KDIC.

Appendix Table 11. East Asia: Financial Market Indicators

Stock Market Index, end-of-period, Dec. 31, 2007 = 100

	Sep-07	Dec-07	Mar-08	Jun-08	Sep-08	Dec-08	Mar-09	Jun-09	Sep-09
China	105.5	100.0	66.0	52.0	43.6	34.6	45.1	56.3	52.8
Indonesia	85.9	100.0	89.1	85.6	66.7	49.4	52.2	73.8	89.9
Malaysia	92.5	100.0	86.3	82.1	70.5	60.7	60.4	74.4	83.2
Philippines	98.7	100.0	82.4	67.9	71.0	51.7	54.8	67.3	77.3
Thailand	98.5	100.0	95.2	89.6	69.5	52.4	50.3	69.6	83.6
Vietnam	112.9	100.0	55.8	43.1	49.3	34.0	30.3	48.4	62.7
Hong Kong (SAR, China)	97.6	100.0	82.2	79.5	64.8	51.7	48.8	66.1	75.3
Korea	102.6	100.0	89.8	88.3	76.3	59.3	63.6	73.3	88.2
Singapore	105.2	100.0	86.8	85.1	68.1	50.8	49.1	67.3	77.1
Taiwan (China)	110.6	100.0	100.8	88.4	67.2	54.0	61.3	75.6	88.3

Source: Thomson Datastream

Yields, 10-year local-currency government bonds, end-of-period, in percent

	Sep-07	Dec-07	Mar-08	Jun-08	Sep-08	Dec-08	Mar-09	Jun-09	Sep-09
China	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.5	3.8	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.5
Indonesia	9.2	10.0	11.7	13.4	13.2	11.9	12.7	11.1	10.0
Malaysia	3.7	4.1	3.8	4.9	4.6	3.2	3.8	4.4	4.2
Philippines	7.2	6.6	7.3	9.4	8.1	7.4	8.2	8.1	8.0
Thailand	4.7	5.0	4.6	5.9	4.4	2.7	3.3	3.7	4.0
Vietnam	8.6	9.1	9.2	16.0	15.0	10.2	9.5	9.7	10.3
Hong Kong (SAR, China)	4.3	3.4	2.6	3.5	2.9	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.4
Korea	5.6	5.7	5.3	6.0	6.1	4.2	5.2	5.2	5.3
Singapore	2.7	2.7	2.3	3.6	3.2	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.5
Taiwan (China)	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4

Source: Bloomberg

Foreign-Currency Government Bond Spreads (EMBIG), end-of-period, in basis points over U.S. Treasuries

	Sep-07	Dec-07	Mar-08	Jun-08	Sep-08	Dec-08	Mar-09	Jun-09	Sep-09
China	88	120	154	137	191	228	210	122	87
Indonesia	217	275	329	381	490	762	742	433	295
Malaysia	108	119	144	153	194	119	344	167	175
Philippines	184	172	207	303	324	546	432	324	265
Vietnam	156	203	283	368	404	747	574	379	290

Source: JP Morgan, Bloomberg

Credit Default Swap (CDS) Spreads on Foreign-Currency Government Bonds, 5-year, end-of-period, in basis points

	Sep-07	Dec-07	Mar-08	Jun-08	Sep-08	Dec-08	Mar-09	Jun-09	Sep-09
China	20	29	81	75	90	188	156	75	69
Indonesia	142	154	245	286	357	638	575	317	187
Malaysia	25	44	99	116	171	225	238	105	83
Philippines	145	153	243	266	284	384	360	217	176
Thailand	43	55	111	135	172	256	233	110	87
Hong Kong (SAR, China)	9	18	58	42	62	104	145	68	56
Korea	24	47	97	107	182	319	328	182	101

Source: Thomson Datastream

Appendix Table 12. Key Monetary Measures

	Capital injections	Liquidity Measures	Key policy rates	Deposit and Liabilities Guarantees
China	\$19 billion to the state-owned Agricultural Bank of China	Cut the minimum required ratio (MRR) for large banks by 2% and for small banks by 3.5%. Reduce interest on excess reserves by 27 bps. Reduce rediscount rate by 252 bps. Scrap bank lending quotas. Started to use open market operations to fine tune monetary policy stance. Cut MRR for FX deposits by 2 percentage points (from 3% to 1%) to provide more USD liquidity and allow use of central bank bills and government bonds as required reserves. Cut overnight repo rate by 200 basis points (from 12.25% to 10.25%). Increase overnight FASBI rate (return on commercial banks' short-term deposits with central bank) by 100 basis points (from 7.25% to 8.25%). Extend tenor of FX swaps from 7 days to 1 month. Extend open market operations (OMO) (tenor of non-regular OMO from 14 days to 3 months, tenor of FX swaps from 7 days to 1 year). Swap line with People's Bank of China: \$18.5 billion, effective for 3 years. Swap line with Bank of Japan: \$12 billion.	Cut one-year lending rate five times by a cumulative 216 bps.	
Indonesia			Cut base rate nine times by a cumulative 275 bps.	Guarantee deposits up to 2 billion rupiah (\$205,000).
Malaysia		Cut the MRR by 3%. Swap line with People's Bank of China: \$12 billion.	Cut the overnight policy rate three times by a cumulative 150 basis points.	Guarantee all deposits until December 2010.
Philippines		Cut MRR by 2%. Increased budget for peso rediscounting facility. Extend repo operations (wider range of collateral). Open new dollar deposit and new dollar repo facilities. Relax bank MTM rules on government bonds.	Cut the overnight reverse repo rate six times by a cumulative 200 bps.	
Thailand			Cut the one-day repo rate four times by 250 basis points.	Guarantee all deposits until August 2011.
Vietnam		Cut the MRR by 8%. Reduce discount rate by 700 basis points. Reduce refinancing rate by 700 basis points. Increase rates on reserve deposits by 140 basis points. Extend repo operations.	Cut the base rate six times by a cumulative 700 bps.	
Hong Kong (SAR, China)	\$2.6 billion to the Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation (for its revolving credit facility). Establish Contingent Bank Capital Facility (CBCF) to make available additional capital to locally-incorporated banks, until the end of 2010.	Temporarily expand discount window operations until March 2009 (wider range of collateral, tenor up to 3 months, higher threshold for the use of Exchange Fund paper). Extend market operations for direct liquidity assistance to banks (include foreign exchange swaps and term repos). Amend the lender of last resort (LOLR) framework (include securities in foreign currencies as eligible securities for repos and include foreign exchange swaps as an instrument for LOLR support). Swap line with People's Bank of China: \$30 billion	Cut base rate thrice by a cumulative 525 bps.	Guarantee all deposits until the end of 2010.

Korea	<p>\$1.1 billion to the Korea Development Bank; \$767 million to state-owned Industrial Bank of Korea; and, \$729 million to the Korea EXIM Bank. Establish a bank recapitalization fund of \$16 billion (amount drawn = \$3.5 billion). Establish a toxic asset management fund of \$34 billion (amount drawn = \$563 million).</p>	<p>Extend OMO operations (wider range of collateral). Delay Basel II CAR rules by half year. Reduce rate on special SME loans by 75 basis points. Establish bond market stabilization fund of \$8 billion. Swap line with U.S. Fed: \$30 billion (amount withdrawn at the peak = \$16.35 billion; balance remaining = \$3 billion). Swap line with Bank of Japan: \$30 billion. Swap line with People's Bank of China: \$30 billion.</p>	<p>Cut 7-day repo rate six times by a cumulative 325 bps.</p>	<p>Guarantee \$100 billion of borrowings by banks until the end of 2009.</p>
Singapore		<p>Open a Sukuk issuance facility and allow sukuk paper as eligible collateral for tapping central bank liquidity. Swap line with U.S. Fed: \$30 billion.</p> <p>Liquidity Injections: \$3.6 billion. Cut the rate on accommodations with collateral and the rate on accommodations without collateral by 237.5 basis points each.</p> <p>Lowered the MRR. Allowed banks to use CDs, NCDs issued by the central bank, and redeposits with the central bank to borrow collateral loans. Extend repo operations (tenor of repos from 30 to 180 days, coverage of insurance companies). Raised the credit line for banks to extend funding to securities firms. Used \$27.8 billion of foreign reserves as seed funds to participate in the foreign-currency call loan market.</p>		<p>Guarantee all deposits for three years.</p>
Taiwan (China)			<p>Cut discount rate on 10-day loans seven times by a cumulative 237.5 bps.</p>	<p>Guarantee all deposits until the end of 2009. Guarantee interbank debt until the end of 2009. Raised the guarantee coverage on SME loans under the SME Credit Guarantee Fund.</p>

Sources: National authorities, Reuters and World Bank staff.

Appendix Table 13. Key Measures in Fiscal Stimulus Packages

	Program Amount	Program Details and Status
China	\$586 billion (12% of 2009 GDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Transport, including rails, airports, and roads (RMB 1.5 trillion)</li> <li>· Post-earthquake reconstruction (RMB 1 trillion)</li> <li>· Public housing (RMB 400 billion)</li> <li>· Rural infrastructure, including electricity, water, and roads (RMB 370 billion)</li> <li>· Technological innovation (RMB 370 billion)</li> <li>· Energy and environment, including water sanitation, sewage, and restoration (RMB 210 billion)</li> <li>· Health care, education and cultural development (RMB 150 billion)</li> <li>· (Note: stimulus package runs from 4Q 2008 to 2010)</li> </ul>
Indonesia	\$6.3 billion (1.3% of 2009 GDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Tax cuts (IDR 43 trillion): Corporate income tax cut (IDR 18.5 trillion); Personal income tax cut (IDR 13.5 trillion); and, Increase in the income tax-free band (IDR 11 trillion).</li> <li>· Tax and imports duty subsidies for businesses and households (IDR 13.3 trillion): VAT on cooking oil and on oil and gas exploration (IDR 3.5 trillion); Import duties on raw materials and capital goods (IDR 2.5 trillion); Payroll tax (IDR 6.5 trillion); and, Geothermal tax (IDR 0.8 trillion).</li> <li>· Subsidies and budgetary expenditures (IDR 15 trillion): Price reductions on automotive diesel (IDR 2.8 trillion); Discounted electricity rates for industrial users (IDR 1.4 trillion); Additional infrastructure expenditures and government equity injections (IDR 10.6 trillion) --- IDR 1.7 trillion disbursed (15%); and, Community block grants (IDR 0.6 trillion).</li> </ul>
Malaysia	First Package: \$2 billion (0.9% of GDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Low- and medium-cost housing (MYR 4.5 billion)</li> <li>· Micro-credit facilities (MYR 938 million)</li> <li>· Human development capital activities (MYR 1.4 million)</li> <li>· Disbursement rate for the first package is 61% as of end-September 2009.</li> </ul>
	Second Package: \$16.4 billion (9% of GDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Tax cuts and incentives, including loss carry back for businesses, accelerated capital depreciation, and partial rebate of landing charges (MYR 3 billion)</li> <li>· Additional spending (MYR 15 billion), including for: school facilities (MYR 2 billion), investment promotion (MYR 1.6 billion), and infrastructure in Sabah and Sarawak (MYR 1.2 billion)</li> <li>· Guarantee funds (MYR 25 billion), including for: a working capital guarantee scheme (MYR 5 billion); a restructuring loan guarantee scheme (MYR 5 billion); and, for the establishment of a financial guarantee institution (MYR 15 billion).</li> <li>· Equity investments for the government-owned corporation Khazanah for investment in telecommunications, technology and tourism (MYR 10 billion)</li> <li>· Off-budget projects</li> <li>· "Private finance initiative" (MYR 2 billion)</li> <li>· Disbursement rate for the second package is 26% as of end-September 2009.</li> </ul>

		· (Note: Second package runs for a period of two years)
Philippines	\$3.6 billion  (1.8% of 2009 GDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Corporate and individual tax breaks (PHP 40 billion)</li> <li>· Increase in the government budget (PHP160 billion) --- Allocations to Department of Agriculture, 67% disbursed; Department of Transportation, 11% disbursed; Department of Public Works, 36% disbursed; and, Department of Education, 50% disbursed.</li> <li>· Participation of government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs), government financial institutions (GFIs) and private sector in infrastructure projects (PHP 100 billion) --- Delayed to 2010.</li> <li>· Temporary additional benefits to members of social security institutions (GSIS, SSS and PHIL Health) (PHP 30 billion) --- PHP 10 billion of health benefits approved.</li> </ul>
Thailand	First Package:  \$3.6 billion (1.1% of GDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Tax cuts (THB 40 billion)</li> <li>· Cash transfers to 1.3 million civil servants and 8.1 million low-income social security fund beneficiaries (THB 19 billion) --- THB 17.9 billion disbursed as of end September 2009 (94%); Bus and rail travel and utility vouchers for low-income people (THB 11.4 billion) --- THB 11.3 billion disbursed (99%); and Commerce Ministry goods markets for low-income households (THB 1 billion) --- THB 628 million disbursed (63%).</li> <li>· Irrigation projects (THB 2 billion) --- THB 1.8 billion disbursed (89%); small reservoir construction projects for farmers (THB 0.8 billion) --- THB 420 million disbursed (55%); and, basic facilities works for villages (THB 1.5 billion) --- THB 1.4 billion disbursed (96%).</li> <li>· Food industry and SME promotion (THB 0.5 billion) --- THB 445 million disbursed (89%); tourism promotion (THB 1 billion) --- THB 642 million disbursed (64%), and national image rehabilitation THB 0.3 billion --- THB 64 million disbursed (20%).</li> <li>· Subsidy for education of 10 million students (THB 19 billion) --- fully disbursed.</li> <li>· Training for about 240,000 unemployed workers (THB 6.9 billion) --- THB 2.7 billion disbursed (39%).</li> <li>· Economic Sufficiency Program (increased budget to 78,358 communities) (THB 15.2 billion) --- THB 5 billion disbursed (33%).</li> <li>· Subsidy for pensions of 5 million seniors (THB 9 billion) --- fully disbursed.</li> <li>· Subsidy for recruitment of 830,000 health volunteers (THB 3 billion) --- fully disbursed; and, improvement of 2,609 public health stations (THB1.1 billion) --- THB 776 million disbursed (71%).</li> <li>· Housing (construction of 532 residences) for junior police officers (THB 1.8 billion) --- THB 1.5 billion disbursed (82%).</li> <li>· Budgetary reserve for emergencies (THB 4.1 billion).</li> <li>· Transfers to government accounts (replenishment of Treasury reserves) (THB 19.1 billion) --- fully disbursed.</li> </ul>
	Second Package: \$45 billion (17.4% of GDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Improve basic public services (THB 1.1 trillion): Transportation system and logistics (THB 676.3 billion); Energy security and alternative energy (THB 212.9 billion); public health infrastructure (THB 89.6 billion); Education infrastructure (THB 83.3 billion); Telecommunications network (THB 28.3 billion); Basic infrastructure to enhance welfare (THB 15.2 billion); Natural resources and environment infrastructure (THB 12.6 billion); and Science and technology infrastructure (THB 11.9 billion); infrastructure in support of tourism industry (THB 10.2 billion).</li> <li>· Improve efficiency of water distribution systems and small water reservoirs (THB 230.6 billion)</li> <li>· Generate more income and increased standard of living for the community and develop the southern border provinces (THB 100.1 billion).</li> </ul>

- Enhance quality of education (THB 60.1 billion).
- Improve capacity building for the creative economy (THB 201. billion).
- Enhance quality of public health (THB 9.3 billion).
- Generate more income from tourism sector (THB 6.6 billion).

Of the package, projects approved in September for funding were: Irrigation and agriculture (THB 59 billion); Education (THB 44 billion); Transportation (THB 40 billion); Community spending (THB 32 billion); Health care (THB 12 billion); Social welfare (THB 7 billion); and, Others (THB 6 billion).

Projects approved in October for funding were: Investment projects by local administrative and provincial organizations (THB 50.75 billion); Agricultural product price guarantees (THB 40 billion); Capital injection for the Sufficient Community Project, Phase 2 (THB 19.56 billion); Capital injection to the Islamic Bank (THB 2.91 billion); Other projects requested by government agencies and SOEs (THB 27.03 billion); and Government petty cash allocations (THB 10 billion).

Vietnam \$3.7 billion  
(4% of 2009 GDP)

- Tax cuts (VND 20 trillion): Corporate income tax (VND 9.9 trillion); Personal income tax (VND 4.5 trillion); Value Added Tax (VND 4.5 trillion); and, Licenses and fees (VND 1.1 trillion).

Additional budgetary expenditures (VND 39.4 trillion): Budgetary advance from the 2010 budget (VND 18.2 trillion); Undisbursed funding in 2008 not to be returned to budget (VND 7.2 trillion); and, Investment funded by additional bond issuance (VND 14 trillion).

- Additional lending by the Vietnam Development Bank (VND 7.1 trillion).
- Interest rate subsidy program (not funded by the budget).

Korea First Package:  
\$53.1 billion  
(6.8% of 2009 GDP)

- Tax cuts (KRW 35.3 trillion)
- Corporate and income tax cut (KRW 25.5 trillion)
- Fuel and tariff tax cut (KRW 5.5 trillion)
- Temporary investment tax reduction (KRW 3.0 trillion)
- Tax benefit for long-term investment fund (KRW 1.3 trillion)
- Tax rebates and subsidy for wage earners, self-employed, bus drivers, truckers, farmers, and fishermen (KRW 4.6 trillion)
- Capital injection into state-owned banks (KRW 1.4 trillion)
- Expenditure increase (KRW 10.0 trillion)
- of which:
  - Infrastructure projects (KRW 4.0 trillion)
  - Support for SMEs (KRW 3.4 trillion)
  - Support for low-income families (KRW 1.0 trillion)

Second Package:  
\$12.6 billion  
(3.4% of GDP)

- Fiscal spending

	of which:		Emergency support program to support the poor:
	\$4.9 billion		· Temporary public expenditure projects (\$1.8 billion)
	(0.8% of GDP)		· Temporary income support for the poor (\$378 million)
			· Financial support for small businesses (\$350 million)
			· Contribution to regional credit guarantee funds (\$350 million)
			· Expansion of basic livelihood security programs (\$205 million)
			· Financial support for the unemployed (\$191 million)
Singapore	\$13.6 billion of 2009 GDP)	(8%	· Jobs credit scheme, skills program, workfare income supplement, and recruitment across the public sector (SGD 5.1 billion)
			· Enhanced bank lending schemes, bridging loan program, and risk-sharing schemes for trade financing (SGD 5.8 billion)
			· Tax concessions and measures to support business cash flow and to sharpen competitiveness (SGD 2.6 billion)
			· Direct assistance to households, targeted help for vulnerable groups, and support for charitable giving (SGD 2.6 billion)
			· Rejuvenation of public housing estates, upgrading of education and health infrastructure, and enhancement of sustainable development programs (SGD 4.4 billion)

---

Sources: National authorities, Reuters, and World Bank staff.



Appendix Table 14. China: Metal Imports

	China imports, \$b		Percent share of Chinese market										
	2008	Jan-Aug 2009	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand	Hong Kong (SAR, China)	Korea	Singapore	Taiwan (China)	Lao	Mongolia	Vietnam
<b>Metal ores</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	..	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	..
Iron ore	61.8	..	1.2	3.2	1.8	..	12.2	6.7	..	1.5	..	..	..
Copper ore	10.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	8.0	..
Nickel ore	3.6	..	26.1	..	8.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aluminum ore	3.4	..	31.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead ore	1.7	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
Zinc ore	1.2	..	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin ore	0.0	..	..	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	2.4	3.1
<b>Non-ferrous metals</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Copper	19.2	..	1.5	..	1.4	..	4.4	9.5	..	12.6	0.1	..	..
Aluminum	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	11.8	21.4	..	12.3	..	..	..
Silver	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nickel	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.1	..	..	..
Zinc	0.8	..	..	..	..	1.4	..	26.6	..	5.3	..	..	..
Tin	0.4	..	18.2	3.8	..	2.9	..	11.5	7.1	14.7	..	..	..
Lead	0.1	..	..	..	2.3	..	7.5	..	..	17.7	..	..	..
<b>Iron and steel</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>17.4</b>	..	<b>0.2</b>	..	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>11.4</b>	..	..	..

Source: UNCOMTRADE and CEIC.