GLOBAL MARKETS

Global stocks slightly recovered in July despite persistent volatility. US and eurozone stock indexes posted weak gains on positive US unemployment and US and eurozone PMI data. Japan’s stock index rose in July as the Bank of Japan’s quantitative and qualitative easing affected financial and real sectors. European markets and Asia’s emerging markets have not recovered due to persistent fears of tapering quantitative easing (QE) in the US. Commodity prices continued to drop, with the exception of crude oil, which rose slightly as recent US economic data fuelled demand expectations.

Equity Indexes<sup>1</sup>—G3
(Jan 2011 = 100)

Equity Indexes<sup>1</sup>—Emerging Markets
(Jan 2011 = 100)

Commodity Price Indexes
(Jan 2011 = 100)

Exchange Rate Indexes—euro and yen
(USD per unit of local currency, Jan 2011 = 100)

Note: Data up to 31 July 2013
Source: ADB calculations using data from Bloomberg.

<sup>1</sup>Monthly average equity indexes refer to Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI), European Monetary Union (EMU) Index for eurozone, Nikkei 225 Index for Japan, and Dow Jones Industrial Average Index for the United States. Data up to 31 July 2013.
Source: ADB calculations using data from Datastream.

<sup>1</sup>Monthly average of Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) Emerging Market Indexes. Data up to 31 July 2013.
Source: ADB calculations using data from Datastream.

EU = European Union
Note: Monthly average. An increase means appreciation. A decrease means depreciation.
Data up to 31 July 2013.
Source: ADB calculations using data from Datastream.
EQUITY INDEXES

Most Asian indexes continued volatile trend; PRC markets continued to decline while Pakistan market witnessed a rapid rise. Indexes in ASEAN and NIEs remained volatile. PRC indexes continued to fall amid a decline in exports and imports in June, the liquidity squeeze from the crackdown on shadow banking, and overall economic uncertainty. Pakistan’s bullish equity index was led by banking and cement stocks.

**Equity Indexes**

**ASEAN-4 plus Viet Nam** (Jan 2011 = 100)

![ASEAN-4 plus Viet Nam Equity Index](image1)

**Kazakhstan** (Jan 2011 = 100)

![Kazakhstan Equity Index](image2)

**NIEs and People’s Republic of China** (Jan 2011 = 100)

![NIEs and PRC Equity Index](image3)

**South Asia** (Jan 2011 = 100)

![South Asia Equity Index](image4)

---

1 Monthly average, data up to 31 July 2013.

Source: ADB calculations using data from Bloomberg.

PRC: People’s Republic of China, NIE = newly-industrialized economy.

PRC is People’s Republic of China, NIE = newly-industrialized economy. NIEs is newly-industrialized economies.
REMITTANCES

Growth in remittance flows from the Middle East to South Asia remained weak. Remittance inflows to Pakistan showed very weak growth, whereas growth of inflows to Bangladesh continued to slow down. Tapering remittances from the Middle East continued due to weaker economic conditions in the region.

**Inward Remittances—Southeast Asia**

(y-o-y, %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jan-11</th>
<th>May-11</th>
<th>Sep-11</th>
<th>Jan-12</th>
<th>May-12</th>
<th>Sep-12</th>
<th>Jan-13</th>
<th>Jun-13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Thailand (RHS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Source: ADB calculations using data from CEIC and Haver Analytics.

**Inward Remittances—South Asia**

(y-o-y, %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jan-11</th>
<th>Jun-11</th>
<th>Nov-11</th>
<th>Apr-12</th>
<th>Sep-12</th>
<th>Feb-13</th>
<th>Jun-13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Source: ADB calculations using data from CEIC and Haver Analytics.

**Inward Remittances from Middle East—Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Philippines**

(y-o-y, %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jan-11</th>
<th>May-11</th>
<th>Sep-11</th>
<th>Jan-12</th>
<th>May-12</th>
<th>Sep-12</th>
<th>Jan-13</th>
<th>May-13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Based on 3-month moving averages. Middle East includes Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates. Data for the Philippines until April 2013.

Source: ADB calculations using data from CEIC.

**Outward Remittances—Kazakhstan**

(y-o-y, %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mar-11</th>
<th>Jun-11</th>
<th>Sep-11</th>
<th>Dec-11</th>
<th>Mar-12</th>
<th>Jun-12</th>
<th>Sep-12</th>
<th>Dec-12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Note: Based on quarterly data.

Source: ADB calculations using data from CEIC.
EXCHANGE RATES

Except for the PRC renminbi, most Asian currencies continued to depreciate in July. ASEAN-4 plus Viet Nam currencies started to depreciate in May owing to capital outflows caused by expectations of an early US exit from QE. Weakness in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka currencies reflected a weak economic outlook and deteriorating trade and fiscal deficits. The steady appreciation of the PRC’s renminbi continued following strong guidance from the central bank.

**Exchange Rate Indexes—ASEAN-4 plus Viet Nam**
(USD per unit of local currency, Jan 2011 = 100)

**Exchange Rate Indexes—Central Asia**
(USD per unit of local currency, Jan 2011 = 100)

**Exchange Rate Indexes—NIEs and People’s Republic of China**
(USD per unit of local currency, Jan 2011 = 100)

**Exchange Rate Indexes—South Asia**
(USD per unit of local currency, Jan 2011 = 100)

Note: An increase means appreciation. A decrease means depreciation. Data up to 31 July 2013.

Source: ADB calculations using data from Datastream.
INFLATION

Inflation remained stable in most Asian countries on (with the exception of Indonesia) lower energy and food prices. Indonesia’s inflation rose to 3-year high on the 44% rise in fuel prices—as subsidies were reduced. Singapore inflation, meanwhile, continued to fall amid sharp declines in automobile prices and a slower rise in housing costs.

**Headline Inflation**

**1—ASEAN-4 plus Viet Nam**

(y-o-y, %)

**Headline Inflation**

**1—Central Asia**

(y-o-y, %)

**Headline Inflation**

**1—NIEs and People’s Republic of China**

(y-o-y, %)

**Headline Inflation**

**1—South Asia**

(y-o-y, %)

RHS = right-hand side

3-month moving average. Data as of June 2013 for Malaysia and the Philippines.

Source: ADB calculations using data from CEIC.

NIE = newly-industrialized economy.

Note: Data as of June 2013 for PRC; Hong Kong, China; Singapore; and Taipei, China.

1-month moving average.

Source: ADB calculations using data from CEIC.
POLICY RATES

With the exception of Indonesia, Asia’s central banks maintained policy rates given the region’s relatively stable prices. Indonesia raised policy rates in July as a preemptive response to rising inflation expectations (due to reduced fuel subsidies) and to avert further capital flight.

Policy Rates

- **ASEAN-4 plus Viet Nam**
- **Central Asia**
- **NIEs and People’s Republic of China**
- **South Asia**

Sources and Data:
- Datastream
- As of 31 July 2013

Notes:
- RHS = right-hand scale.
- Bank Indonesia rate (Indonesia); overnight policy rate (Malaysia); reverse repurchase (repo) rate (Philippines); one-day repo rate (Thailand); and refinancing rate (Viet Nam).
- Refinancing rate (Azerbaijan); repurchase (repo) rate (Kazakhstan).
- One-year lending rate (PRC), Hong Kong base rate (Hong Kong, China); the Bank of Korea base rate (Republic of Korea); and discount rate (Taipei, China).
- Repurchase (repo) rate (India); discount rate (Pakistan); and Sri Lanka Central Bank repurchase rate (Sri Lanka).

Source: Datastream.
BANK LENDING

Growth in bank lending remained high but steadied across developing Asia except in Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan bank lending continued its rapid rise and should expand further as the economy grows; though weeding out bad loans (even 5-years after the global financial crisis) remains a challenge. Buoyant bank lending such as in Indonesia and PRC warrants monitoring given the continued rise in housing prices.

Bank Lending Growth\(^1\)—ASEAN-4 plus Viet Nam
(y-o-y, %)

Bank Lending Growth\(^1\)—South Asia and Kazakhstan
(y-o-y, %)

Bank Lending Growth\(^1\)—NIEs and People’s Republic of China
(y-o-y, %)

House Price Growth—East and Southeast Asia
(y-o-y, %)

---

\(^1\)Data refer to commercial bank loans (Indonesia and Thailand); commercial bank loans and advances (Malaysia); commercial and universal bank loans net of RRAs (Philippines); and claims on private sector of banking institutions (Viet Nam). Data for Indonesia until May 2013; Viet Nam until February 2013.

Source: ADB calculations using data from CEIC.

---

\(^1\)Data refer to credit of deposit money banks (Bangladesh), commercial bank loans (Sri Lanka), domestic credit (India and Pakistan), and loans of other depository corporations (Kazakhstan). Data for India and Sri Lanka until March 2013; data for Pakistan until April 2013.

Source: ADB calculations using data from CEIC for Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, and Sri Lanka; ADB calculations using data from Haver for India and Pakistan.

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\(^1\)Data refer to authorized institutions' loans and advances (Hong Kong, China); commercial and specialized bank loans (Republic of Korea); domestic banking unit loans and advances (Singapore); and domestic bank loans and advances (Taipei,China). Data for Republic of Korea until May 2013.

Source: ADB calculations using data from CEIC and Bank of Korea.

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\(^1\)Data refer to house prices in commercial property (PRC); house prices in residential property (Hong Kong, China); house prices in residential property (Singapore); house prices in residential property (Taipei,China); and house prices in residential property (Thailand).

Source: ADB calculations using data from CEIC and Datastream.
**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION**

*Industrial production growth remained mixed.* Within the ASEAN-4 plus Viet Nam subregion, output growth picked up in Malaysia, Philippines, and Viet Nam but eased in Indonesia and Thailand. Growth in the NIEs remained stable, while Central and South Asia continued to show weak output growth.

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**Industrial Production Growth**

- **ASEAN-4 plus Viet Nam**
  - (y-o-y, %)
  - RHS = right-hand scale.
  - Source: ADB calculations using data from CEIC.

- **Central Asia**
  - (y-o-y, %)
  - Source: ADB calculations using data from CEIC.

- **NIEs and People’s Republic of China**
  - (y-o-y, %)
  - NIE = newly industrialized economy.
  - 13-month moving average.
  - Source: ADB calculations using data from CEIC.

- **South Asia**
  - (y-o-y, %)
  - 13-month moving average.
  - Note: Data for Sri Lanka until April 2013; and Bangladesh until March 2013.
  - Source: ADB calculations using data from CEIC.
TRADE GROWTH

Export and import growth fell in most Asian economies in June. Export growth in June eased further as weak global demand persists and the slowdown in the PRC. Import growth from ASEAN-4, India, and the PRC also declined in June. India’s huge trade deficit with the PRC continued as import prices rose and export demand eased. However, import growth from India in ASEAN-4 remained relatively high and is expected to increase with the signing of the India-ASEAN FTA. Newly released trade data for PRC also show an improvement in July.

**Total Exports**

- **ASEAN-4** = Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines.
- **PRC** = People’s Republic of China.
- **IND** = India.
- **NIEs** = Hong Kong, China; the Republic of Korea; Singapore; and Taipei, China.

13-month moving average.

Source: ADB calculations using data from CEIC.

**Import Growth**

- **ASEAN-4** = Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines.
- **G3** = EU, Japan, and US.
- **IND** = India.
- **NIEs** = Hong Kong, China; the Republic of Korea; Singapore; and Taipei, China.

13-month moving average.

Source: ADB calculations using data from CEIC.
GDP GROWTH—G3

GDP growth in the US eased in the second quarter. Beating expectations, advanced estimates show the US economy grew 1.7% (q-o-q, saar) in the second quarter driven by improved private domestic investment and government consumption. Computing for output gap (based on IMF’s Global Projection Model), the US economy remained below potential. Accounting for a sharp decline in the trade gap, final GDP growth will likely be revised upwards by about 0.8 percentage points, reaching a 2.5% second quarter growth.

Output Gap based on IMF’s Global Projection Model—G3 (percent deviation from trend)

Source: Global Projection Model, International Monetary Fund (June 2013 baseline).

Contributions to GDP Growth2—United States (percentage points1, saar)

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Output Gap (%)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>Baxter-King</th>
<th>Hodrick-Prescott</th>
<th>Log-Linear</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012Q3</td>
<td>2012Q4</td>
<td>2013Q1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eurozone</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>-0.8</td>
<td>-0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Output gap is computed as the percentage deviation between actual and trend real gross domestic product (GDP). A positive value denotes that actual output is above trend. Real GDP series ending 2013Q1 are extended to 2014Q4 using forecasts (as of July 2013) from Consensus Economics.

1Output gap is calculated using the Baxter-King band-pass filter with 6 lags.
2Output gap is calculated using the Hodrick-Prescott filter with a smoothing parameter of 1600.
3Output gap is calculated from log-linear trend regressions of the GDP levels over the period 2000–2013Q1. For the United States, four log-linear trend regressions were done for each of the four quarters (Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4) over the period 2000–2013Q1.

Source: ADB calculations using data from CEIC and Consensus Economics.
GDP GROWTH—ASIA

Second quarter GDP growth remained mixed. Growth in Indonesia continued to ease as exports declined and inflation rose. Viet Nam’s 1st half economic growth averaged 4.9%, driven by services. Taipei, China posted a better-than-expected Q2 GDP on a surge in exports and mild recovery in private consumption. The Republic of Korea’s economy grew at its fastest pace in 2 years from government stimulus and consumer spending. The PRC economy grew 7.5%, matching the government’s target as it continues with planned structural reforms.
### Assessment of Financial Vulnerabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>7.9 (May13)</td>
<td>-5.1</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>79.7 (Apr13)</td>
<td>15.4 (May13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam</td>
<td>0.8 (May13)</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>51.0 (May13)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>2.8 (May13)</td>
<td>-5.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>92.5 (May13)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China, People's Rep. of</td>
<td>2.7 (Jun13)</td>
<td>-1.6</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>76.2 (May13)</td>
<td>14.2 (Jun13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong, China</td>
<td>4.2 (Jun13)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>59.3 (Apr13)</td>
<td>14.7 (Jun13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>9.9 (Jun13)</td>
<td>-6.9</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>78.3 (Jan13)</td>
<td>16.3 (Jan13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>8.6 (Jul13)</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>93.4 (Apr13)</td>
<td>20.0 (May13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>6.4 (Jun13)</td>
<td>-3.0</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, Republic of</td>
<td>1.4 (Jul13)</td>
<td>-2.9</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>115.2 (Jan13)</td>
<td>3.3 (May13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>6.3 (Jun13)</td>
<td>-7.9</td>
<td>53.4</td>
<td>71.1 (Dec10)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>1.8 (Jun13)</td>
<td>-4.5</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>92.5 (May13)</td>
<td>9.1 (Jun13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>4.7 (Mar13)</td>
<td>-5.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40.8 (Sep11)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>5.9 (Jun13)</td>
<td>-8.5</td>
<td>55.8</td>
<td>53.8 (May13)</td>
<td>17.4 (Mar13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>2.8 (Jun13)</td>
<td>-2.3</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>70.8 (Apr13)</td>
<td>12.3 (Jun13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>1.8 (Jun13)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>110.2</td>
<td>93.9 (May13)</td>
<td>16.5 (Jun13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>6.1 (Jul13)</td>
<td>-6.2</td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>83.3 (May13)</td>
<td>16.1 (Mar13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taipei, China</td>
<td>0.6 (Jun13)</td>
<td>-1.6</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>63.1 (May13)</td>
<td>3.3 (Jun13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>2.0 (Jul13)</td>
<td>-4.1</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>99.9 (May13)</td>
<td>15.6 (Jun13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>7.3 (Jul13)</td>
<td>-6.9</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>94.1 (Feb13)</td>
<td>10.7 (Feb13)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The latest figure is compared to the indicator’s long-run average (2000-2012). Green font implies a decline in vulnerability; red means an increase in vulnerability.

GDP = gross domestic product, y-o-y = year-on-year, – = unavailable.

1Latest International Monetary Fund Article IV Consultation projections of overall primary balance (excludes interest and investment income) for Brunei Darussalam and of overall balance (including grants and off-budget investment expenditures) for Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR). Data for Bangladesh; Hong Kong, China; India; Lao PDR; Pakistan; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Taipei, China; and Thailand are fiscal year.

2Central government debt for Indonesia, Republic of Korea, and Taipei, China; federal government debt for Malaysia; and national government debt for the Philippines.

3Data are projections for Indonesia and Lao PDR; estimates for Viet Nam. 2011 figures for Kazakhstan and Sri Lanka, 2010 for Pakistan.

4Loans to private sector and non-financial institutions; and deposits (demand, time, savings, foreign currency, bond, and money market instruments — where available) of banking institutions, deposit money banks, and other depository corporations of each economy.

5Data for Brunei Darussalam and Cambodia refer to claims on private sector and nonbank financial institutions of other depository corporations; for People’s Republic of China to financial institution loans; Hong Kong, China to domestic credit; Indonesia to commercial bank loans; Republic of Korea to loans of commercial and specialized banks; Lao People’s Democratic Republic to claims on private sector; Malaysia to commercial bank loans and advances; Philippines to commercial and universal bank loans net of reverse repurchase arrangements; Singapore to loans and advances of domestic banking units; Taipei, China to domestic banks’ loans and advances; and Thailand to commercial bank loans; and Viet Nam to claims on private sector of banking institutions.

## Assessment of External Vulnerabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Current Account/GDP (latest available)</th>
<th>External Debt/GDP(^1) (2012)</th>
<th>Short-Term External Debt/Reserves (4Q2012)(^2)</th>
<th>Broad Money(^3)/Foreign Reserves (latest available)</th>
<th>Import Cover(^4) (latest available)</th>
<th>Foreign Liabilities/Foreign Assets(^5) (latest available)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>0.9 (2012)</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>5.5 (May13)</td>
<td>4.9 (May13)</td>
<td>84.0 (May13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam</td>
<td>50.0 (2011)</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>3.3 (Apr13)</td>
<td>5.5 (Mar13)</td>
<td>1.9 (Mar13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>-7.1 (2011)</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>1.7 (Apr13)</td>
<td>3.4 (Mar13)</td>
<td>74.1 (May13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China, People's Rep. of</td>
<td>2.5 (1Q13)</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>4.9 (Jun13)</td>
<td>22.0 (Jun13)</td>
<td>46.3 (May13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong, China</td>
<td>-1.9 (1Q13)</td>
<td>239.7</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>3.9 (Jun13)</td>
<td>7.1 (Jun13)</td>
<td>72.1 (Apr13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>-3.6 (1Q13)</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>1.3 (Jun13)</td>
<td>6.5 (Jun13)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>-2.4 (1Q13)</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>49.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
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<td>16.8</td>
<td>3.6 (Jun13)</td>
<td>5.7 (May13)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, Republic of</td>
<td>3.5 (1Q13)</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>5.1 (May13)</td>
<td>7.6 (Jun13)</td>
<td>182.7 (Jan13)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>-15.9 (2011)</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>4.6 (Jun12)</td>
<td>1.6 (Jun12)</td>
<td>75.3 (Dec10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>3.7 (1Q13)</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>3.3 (Jun13)</td>
<td>7.7 (Jun13)</td>
<td>92.6 (May13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>-2.7 (2011)</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7.9 (Jan13)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>-2.0 (2012)</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>11.1 (May13)</td>
<td>1.8 (Jun13)</td>
<td>43.6 (May13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>5.3 (1Q13)</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>1.8 (Jun13)</td>
<td>14.4 (May13)</td>
<td>121.3 (Jun13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>15.6 (1Q13)</td>
<td>237.2</td>
<td>75.1</td>
<td>1.5 (Jun13)</td>
<td>8.3 (Jun13)</td>
<td>104.8 (May13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>-7.2 (4Q12)</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>3.8 (May13)</td>
<td>3.8 (May13)</td>
<td>350.2 (May13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taipei, China</td>
<td>9.3 (1Q13)</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>2.8 (Jun13)</td>
<td>18.0 (Jun13)</td>
<td>55.3 (Jun13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>1.3 (1Q13)</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>3.0 (Jun13)</td>
<td>7.6 (Jun13)</td>
<td>159.2 (May13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>4.6 (4Q12)</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>6.0 (Feb13)</td>
<td>3.1 (Feb13)</td>
<td>105.3 (Feb13)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The latest figure is compared to the indicator's long-run average (2000–2012). Green font implies a decline in vulnerability; red means an increase in vulnerability.

GDP = gross domestic product, y-o-y = year-on-year, – = unavailable.

\(^1\)Data are estimates for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), and Myanmar.

\(^2\)Data for short-term external debt includes loans and credits due and debt securities due within a year as defined in the Joint External Debt Hub. 2Q2012 for Lao PDR, 3Q2012 for Kazakhstan and Viet Nam. Data start 2004 for all countries.

\(^3\)Data for Brunei Darussalam, Philippines, Taipei, China; and Thailand refer to broad money; for Bangladesh, Cambodia, People’s Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia, Kazakhstan; Republic of Korea; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Pakistan; and Sri Lanka refer to M2; for Myanmar and Viet Nam to money plus quasi-money; for India M3.

\(^4\)Refers to number of months of imports that can be covered by official reserves, computed as reserves (excluding gold) divided by the 12-month moving average of imports (cost of insurance, freight). Latest month when reserves data is available. Import data may be earlier, the same, or later than period indicated.

\(^5\)Foreign liabilities and assets of banking institutions, deposit money banks, and other depository corporations.

### Key Indicators

| Period | US | JPN | EUZ | BAN | PRC | HKG | IND | INO | KAZ | KOR | MAL | PAK | PHI | SIN | SRI | TAP | THA | VIE |
|--------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| GDP Growth (y-o-y, %)\(^1\) | 2013Q1 | 1.6 | 0.4 | -1.7 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 0.2 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 5.0 |
| IPI Growth (y-o-y, %)\(^2\) | Jun | 2.0 | -4.8 | -1.6 | 6.6 | 8.9 | -0.1 | -1.6 | 3.4 | 0.9 | -2.6 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 20.4 | -5.9 | -1.0 | -0.4 | -3.5 | 7.0 |
| Retail Sales Growth (y-o-y, %)\(^3\) | Jun | 6.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | — | 13.3 | 14.7 | — | 3.6 | 9.7 | 0.6 | 7.8 | — | 16.8 | 3.2 | — | 2.4 | 7.2 | 12.8 |
| Headline Inflation Rate (y-o-y, %)\(^4\) | Jun | 1.8 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 7.9 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 9.9 | 8.6 | 6.4 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 5.9 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 7.3 |
| Policy Rate (% per annum) | Jul | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | — | 6.0 | 0.5 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 9.0 | 3.5 | — | 7.0 | 1.875 | 2.5 | 7.0\(^1\) |
| Stock Price Index Growth (% YTD)\(^5\) | 02Jan-31Jul | 15.6 | 31.5 | 9.8 | 4.9 | -12.2 | -6.1 | -6.0 | 6.1 | -6.2 | -5.8 | 5.8 | 41.4 | 13.3 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 17.6 |
| Export Growth ($ value, y-o-y, %)\(^6\) | Jun | 0.1 | -12.4 | -0.1 | 19.6 | -3.1 | -0.2 | -4.6 | -4.5 | -24.0 | 2.6 | -6.0 | 2.8 | -0.8 | -1.5 | -1.5 | 8.6 | -3.4 | 9.9 |
| Import Growth ($ value, y-o-y, %)\(^7\) | Jun | 0.1 | -8.9 | -5.7 | -9.0 | -0.7 | 1.3 | -0.4 | -6.8 | 13.4 | 2.7 | 2.2 | -1.0 | -2.4 | -8.2 | -1.7 | 6.8 | 3.0 | 14.5 |
| Current Account (% of GDP)\(^8\) | 2013Q1 | -2.7 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 2.5 | -1.9 | -3.6 | -2.4 | 9.0 | 3.5 | 3.7 | -2.2 | 5.3 | 15.6 | -7.2 | 9.3 | 1.3 | 4.6 |
| Capital and Financial Account (% of GDP)\(^9\) | 2013Q1 | -1.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 4.8 | -2.5 | 4.0 | -0.6 | 1.8 | -2.5 | 0.4 | -0.6 | -2.2 | -5.3 | 6.2 | -9.8 | 4.0 | 7.3 |
| International Reserves ($ billion)\(^10\) | Jun | 134.7 | 1209.4 | 324.9 | 14.8 | 3515.2 | 303.5 | 264.0 | 95.0 | 21.1 | 321.6 | 134.7 | 7.3 | 73.6 | 259.6 | 5.8 | 406.6 | 164.7 | 28.6 |

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\(^1\)GDP=gross domestic product. Refers to 2013 Q2 for PRC, INO, KOR, TAP, and VIE; 2012Q4 for KA and SRI. Fiscal year 2012 (ended June 2012) for BAN and PAK. \(^2\)Refers to Industrial/Manufacturing Production. EUZ and US data are seasonally adjusted. Refers to March 2013 for BAN; April 2013 for SRI; May 2013 for INO, PAK, PHI, and AIZ; July 2013 for VIE; 2012Q3 for HKG. \(^3\)Refers to April 2013 for THA; May 2013 for PHI, SIN, and EUZ; July 2013 for VIE; 2013Q1 for MAL. \(^4\)Refers to May 2013 for BAN; July 2013 for INO, KOR, and VIE. \(^5\)Refers to May 2013 for US Dow Jones Ind Avg; JPN Nikkei 225; EUZ United Kingdom FTSE 100; BAN Dhaka; PRC Shanghai Composite; HKG Hang Seng; IND BSE 100; INO JCI; KOR KOSPI; MAL KLCI; PAK KSE100; PHI PSEi; SIN STI; SRI Lanka CSEALL; TAP TWSE; THA SET; and VIE VNINDEX. \(^6\)Value of merchandise trade; euro value for EUZ. Refers to May 2013 for BAN, PHI, KOR, US, and EUZ; July 2013 for KOR and VIE. \(^7\)Refers to 2012Q4 for SRI, VIE, and US; 2012Q2 for KA; fiscal year 2011 (ended June 2012) for BAN and PAK. \(^8\)Refers to 2012Q4 for PHI, VIE, and US; 2012Q2 for KA; fiscal year 2011 (ended June 2012) for BAN and PAK. \(^9\)Excludes gold. US, EUZ, and IND sourced from IFS. Refers to May 2013 for SRI; and February 2013 for VIE. \(^10\)Refinancing rate.

Source: ADB calculations using data from CEIC, Bloomberg, Datastream, European Central Bank, Eurostat, International Monetary Fund, Reuters, and national sources.