การสัมมนาวิชาการประจำปี 2542 เรื่อง

เศรษฐกิจพอเพียง

# กลุ่มที่ 7

แนวปฏิบัติทางด้าน ตลาดเงินและตลาดทุนระหว่างประเทศ

> 18-19 ธันวาคม 2542 ณ โรงแรมแอมบาสเดอร์ ซิตี้ จอมเทียน

### เศรษฐกิจพอเพียง

## ภูมิคุ้มกันต่อความผันผวน ของเงินทุนจากต่างประเทศ

โดย

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### **Protection Against International Financial Market Volatility**

Pakorn Vichyanond Yos Vajragupta

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

In the early 1990's, when a large number of developing countries liberalized their exchange controls or external balance sheets while keeping their exchange rates pegged, there was abundant capital influx from industrial countries to emerging countries due to higher returns and excess demand in the latter. Among these capital funds, "other net investment," part of which represented short-term capital flows, possessed the highest degree of volatility, whereas foreign direct investment was the opposite. The two factors which motivated ASEAN and South Korea to heavily resort to short-term foreign funds were (a) lower interest rates (b) international rule weighing risks of short-term lending less than those of long-term credits. Even though those plentiful foreign funds raised the momentum of economic growth as well as competition in recipient countries, they engendered volatility of liquidity, foreign exchange reserves, asset quality, and speculations. Thailand was no exception. Not only did she open up her capital account but she also encouraged capital account transactions via pegged exchange rate and newly established Bangkok International Banking Facilities, which finally brought about widespread speculations and economic crisis.

Painful lessons from (volatility of) capital inflows suggest that recipient countries ought to prepare themselves in several respects for the sake of warning, preventing, and correcting economic problems. A warning system should focus upon debt maturity and adequacy of reserves, while some tax collection and/or exchange controls can also help prevent excess capital flows. In addition, as East Asian countries command net surplus on their aggregate current account, they can cooperate with each other via several means so that they can reduce their vulnerability to fluctuations in international capital markets. Examples of such cooperation are fund recycling, reserve pooling, and construction of East Asian currency index. However, before any channel is to be resorted to, every party should give thorough consideration to all possible impacts, especially the ones on sovereign country's financial credibility, because such ingredient is very important as well as fragile and extremely difficult to rehabilitate if it is weakened.

### ภูมิคุ้มกันต่อความผันผวนของเงินทุนจากต่างประเทศ

- 1. ตลอดช่วงครึ่งแรกของทศวรรษ 1990 มีเงินทุนเป็นจำนวนมากไหลจากกลุ่มประเทศอุตสาหกรรม OECD ไปลงทุนในกลุ่มประเทศกำลังพัฒนา (emerging countries) โดยทั้งสองฝ่ายต่างได้รับผลประโยชน์ร่วมกัน เพราะประเทศในกลุ่ม OECD ก็ได้เติบโตมานานแล้วจนเริ่มประสบข้อจำกัดทางด้านแรงงาน (OECD 1997) ส่วนทางฝ่ายประเทศในกลุ่ม emerging แม้จะเสนอผลตอบแทนที่สูงต่อเงินลงทุน แต่ก็มีเงินลงทุนไม่เพียงพอ จึงไม่น่าแปลกใจที่เมื่อแทบทุกประเทศผ่อนคลายกฎเกณฑ์ควบคุมปริวรรตเงินตรา กระแสเงินลงทุนระหว่างทวีป ได้เพิ่มขึ้นเป็นอันมาก (ตารางที่ 1) แรงผลักดันอีกประการหนึ่ง คือ ประเทศกำลังพัฒนาที่รับเงินลงทุนเหล่านั้น รักษาเสถียรภาพของอัตราแลกเปลี่ยนของตน
- 2. หากแยกประเภทเงินทุนจากต่างประเทศออกเป็น 3 ประเภท ได้แก่ เงินลงทุนโดยตรง (Foreign direct investment) เงินลงทุนในหลักทรัพย์ (Portfolio investment) และเงินทุนอื่นๆ (Other net investment) ตามที่ แสดงในตารางที่ 2 จะเห็นได้ขัดว่าเงินลงทุนโดยตรงผันผวนน้อยที่สุด ในขณะที่เงินทุนอื่นๆ ผันผวนมากที่สุดและ ข้อแตกต่างของความผันผวนนี้ยืนยันได้จาก coefficient of variation ข้อสังเกตอีกประการหนึ่งคือประเทศ ในกลุ่มสมาชิกอาเซียนและเกาหลีใต้เข้าพึ่งเงินทุนระยะสั้นที่ผันผวนเหล่านี้มากกว่าประเทศกำลังพัฒนากลุ่ม อื่นๆ จึงไม่น่าแปลกใจที่ประเทศเหล่านี้ประสบปัญหาวิกฤติทางเศรษฐกิจเมื่อสถาบันเจ้าหนี้เริ่มไม่มั่นใจใน ความสามารถในการชำระหนี้ต่างประเทศของประเทศเหล่านี้ ตัวอย่างเช่น เมื่ออัตราส่วนขาดดุลเดินสะพัดต่อ รายได้ประชาชาติสูงขึ้นกว่าปกติตามที่แสดงในตารางที่ 3
- 3. สามปัจจัยหลักที่ชักจูงใจให้ประเทศในกลุ่มอาเซียนและเกาหลีใต้เข้าพึ่งเงินทุนระยะสั้นจากต่างประเทศ ในสัดส่วนที่สูงคือ (ก) อัตราดอกเบี้ยเงินกู้ระยะสั้นต่ำกว่าอัตราดอกเบี้ยเงินกู้ระยะยาว (ข) สถาบันการเงินเจ้าหนี้ ยินดีที่จะก่อหรือต่ออายุข้อผูกพันระยะสั้นมากกว่าระยะยาวเพราะกฏเกณฑ์ระหว่างประเทศ (BIS) สนับสนุน การปล่อยกู้ระยะสั้นโดยถ่วงน้ำหนักความเสี่ยงข้อผูกพันระยะสั้นเพียง 20% ซึ่งต่ำกว่า 100% หรือน้ำหนักของ ความเสี่ยงข้อผูกพันระยะยาว (ดูตารางที่ 4) (ค) ข้อผูกพันระยะสั้นและการต่ออายุให้ความยืดหยุ่นแก่สถาบัน การเงินเจ้าหนี้มากกว่าข้อผูกพันระยะยาว

ตารางที่ 1 Emerging Market Economies: Net Capital Flows<sup>1</sup>

(Billions of U.S. dollars)

|  |       |       |             |                   |             |               |                  | (Dillic      | 113 01 0.0  | . dollars)   |
|--|-------|-------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
|  | 1991  | 1992  | 1993        | 1994              | 1995        | 1996          | 1997_            | 1998         | 1999        | 2000         |
| Total                                  |       |       | 4 0         |                   |             |               |                  |              |             |              |
| Net private capital flows <sup>2</sup> | 118.1 | 120.6 | 176.3       | 143 4             | 192.9       | 213.8         | 148 8            | 66 2         | 68.3        | 118 5        |
| Net direct investment                  | 31.5  | 35 3  | 57 9        | 84.7              | 93 0        | 113 5         | 142 6            | 132.4        | 118.5       | 128 4        |
| Net portfolio investment               | 24 7  | 55.6  | 98 7        | 104.9             | 38 3        | 74 0          | 66 7             | 27.1         | 21.6        | 40 2         |
| Other net investment                   | 62 0  | 29.7  | 19.6        | -46 3             | 617         | 26 4          | -60.5            | -93 3        | -718        | -50 1        |
| Net official flows                     | 36.0  | 23 1  | 19.1        | 86                | 28 8        | -17.9         | 24 4             | 43 6         | 9 4         | -2.4         |
| Change in reserves <sup>3</sup>        | -512  | -58.8 | -70 3       | -64.0             | -118 0      | -108.7        | -74 2            | -499         | -51.1       | -76.1        |
| Memorandum 4                           |       |       |             |                   |             |               |                  |              |             |              |
| Current account                        | -85 1 | -75 4 | -115.7      | -733              | -85.8       | -92 1         | -77 2            | -42 0        | -24.7       | -45 2        |
| Africa                                 |       |       |             |                   |             |               |                  |              |             |              |
| Net private capital flows2             | 6.1   | 3 4   | 9.7         | 3.5               | 2.6         | 92            | 19.4             | 13 2         | 11 7        | 18 3         |
| Net direct investment                  | 21    | 0.6   | 19          | 2.3               | 2 1         | 47            | 7.4              | 48           | 8 4         | 87           |
| Net portfolio investment               | -20   | 13    | -1.6        | 23                | 66          | 3 1           | 4 1              | 66           | 2 4         | 4.7          |
| Other net investment                   | 6.1   | 1.6   | 9.4         | -1.2              | <b>-6</b> 1 | 1.4           | 79               | 17           | 09          | 4.8          |
| Net official flows                     | 9 1   | 12.1  | 83          | 13.5              | 117         | 0.2           | -4 7             | 22           | 4.8         | -3 5         |
| Change in reserves <sup>3</sup>        | -30   | 0.3   | -22         | -56               | -0.7        | -10 1         | -14 2            | -25          | -1.4        | -8 2         |
| Memorandum                             |       |       |             |                   |             |               |                  |              |             |              |
| Current account⁴                       | -7 4  | -10 3 | -11.6       | -119              | -16.1       | -62           | <b>-7</b> 1      | -18.8        | -18 8       | -15 2        |
| Asia                                   |       |       |             |                   |             |               |                  |              |             |              |
| Crisis countries                       |       |       |             |                   |             |               |                  |              |             |              |
| Net private capital flows <sup>2</sup> | 24 8  | 29 0  | 31 8        | 36 1              | 60 6        | 62.9          | -22.1            | -29 6        | -18 1       | -82          |
| Net direct investment                  | 62    | 7.3   | 7.6         | 8.8               | 7.5         | 8.4           | 10 3             | 9 7          | 94          | 8.4          |
| Net portfolio investment               | 32    | 6.4   | 17 2        | 99                | 17 4        | 20 3          | 129              | -73          | 4.5         | 56           |
| Other net investment                   | 154   | 15.3  | 70          | 174               | 35.7        | 34 2          | -45 3            | -32 0        | 320         | -22 2        |
| Net official flows                     | 44    | 20    | 06          | 0.3               | 0.7         | -46           | 30.4             | 20.2         | -4 5        | -06          |
| Change in reserves <sup>3</sup>        | -83   | -18 1 | -20.6       | -6 1              | -18.3       | -5 4          | 30 5             | -52.1        | -39 9       | -29 9        |
| Memorandum                             |       | , ,   | 20.0        | ٠.                | 10.0        | ٠,            | 000              | 02           | 000         |              |
| Current account⁴                       | -25.2 | -16 1 | -13 5       | -23.2             | -40 5       | -53 4         | -24.3            | 68 8         | 493         | 29 4         |
| Other Asian emerging markets           | 20.2  | .,    |             | 20.2              | ,,,,        | oo .          | 2-1.0            | 00 0         | 400         | 204          |
| Net private capital flows <sup>2</sup> | 74    | -94   | 24.6        | 27 7              | 30.2        | 39 3          | 25 4             | -147         | -11.5       | 4.9          |
| Net direct investment                  | 83    | 84    | 26.3        | 38 8              | 414         | 45.8          | 50 9             | 46 9         | 32.2        | 34.7         |
| Net portfolio investment               | -20   | 26    | 4.5         | 1.1               | -61         | -8.3          | -118             | -12 3        | -12 8       | -85          |
|  | 12    | -20 4 | -6.2        | -12 2             | -4 7        | 1.8           | -138             | -492         | -30.8       | -213         |
| Other net investment                   | 65    | 83    | 7 9         | 10 2              | 60          | 4 1           | -04              | 73           | 4.1         | 29           |
| Net official flows                     | -31.5 |       | -17 9       | -48.3             | -26.9       | -436          | -46 5            | -17.6        | -23         | -174         |
| Change in reserves <sup>3</sup>        | -31.5 | -7.8  | -17 9       | <del>-4</del> 0.3 | -20.9       | -43 0         | <del>-40</del> 5 | -17.0        | -23         | -17 4        |
| Memorandum                             | 20.7  | 440   | 0.0         | 46.0              | 16.0        | 47.0          | 42.0             | 42.0         | 26.2        | 200.4        |
| Current account                        | 23 7  | 14 0  | -8 2        | 16.8              | 16 2        | 17 8          | 43 9             | 43 2         | 26 2        | 26 4         |
| Middle East and Europe                 | 05.7  | 20.0  | 00.4        | 40.4              | 0.0         |               | 47.0             | 40.0         | 47.4        | 44.4         |
| Net private capital flows*             | 65.7  | 38 8  | 29 1        | 16.1              | 80          | 64            | 17.0             | 10 3         | 17 4        | 11.1         |
| Net direct investment                  | 12    | 09    | 4.1         | 60                | 54          | 2.0           | 28               | 26           | 38          | 95           |
| Net portfolio investment               | 10 8  | 14 9  | 8.8         | 90                | 2.4         | 1.8           | 3 7              | -86          | 6.5         | 62           |
| Other net investment                   | 53 7  | 22.9  | 16 1        | 11                | 0.1         | 26            | 10 4             | 16.3         | 7 1         | -4.7         |
| Net official flows                     | 39    | -1.2  | 22          | -15               | -1.5        | -11           | -08              | -1. <u>1</u> | -17         | <b>-</b> 2 0 |
| Change in reserves                     | -39   | -9.0  | 10          | -18               | -9.1        | -20 9         | -19 7            | 11.5         | -6 8        | -5 1         |
| Memorandum ,                           |       | _     |             | _                 | _           |               |                  |              |             |              |
| Current account"                       | -64.2 | -26 7 | -31 1       | -7.2              | -5.4        | 5 1           | 3.3              | -20 9        | -89         | -9.2         |
| Western Hemisphere                     |       |       |             |                   |             |               |                  |              |             |              |
| Net private capital flows <sup>2</sup> | 24 1  | 55 7  | 61.4        | 44.1              | 46 7        | 79.7          | 86 1             | 73 8         | 47 2        | 62 7         |
| Net direct investment                  | 11.3  | 13 9  | 12 0        | 23.4              | 23.1        | 38 9          | 51.3             | 48 1         | 428         | 43 1         |
| Net portfolio investment               | 14.7  | 30 3  | 61 1        | 618               | 4 6         | 37 9          | 36 2             | 39 7         | 12.0        | 23 6         |
| Other net investment                   | -20   | 11.4  | -117        | -41 1             | 18,9        | 29            | -1 4             | -14.0        | -7 <b>7</b> | -4 0         |
| Net official flows                     | 2.7   | -1.7  | 07          | -3 4              | 21.1        | -14 1         | -8 4             | 4.1          | 48          | -0 1         |
| Change in reserves <sup>3</sup>        | -17.4 | -22 6 | -21 3       | 4 2               | -25 5       | -28 1         | -14 5            | 12 9         | 67          | -4 1         |
| Memorangum                             |       |       |             |                   |             |               |                  |              |             |              |
| Current account⁴                       | -16 9 | -34 5 | -458        | -516              | -37 0       | -38.7         | -66 7            | -89 1        | -56 5       | -56.5        |
| Countries in transition                |       |       |             |                   |             |               |                  |              |             |              |
| Net private capital flows <sup>2</sup> | -9.9  | 3 1   | 19 7        | 15 9              | 44 8        | 16.3          | 23 1             | 13 2         | 21.6        | 29 7         |
| Net direct investment                  | 2.4   | 4.2   | 60          | 5 4               | 13.6        | 13.7          | 198              | 20.3         | 21 9        | 23 9         |
| Net portfolio investment               | n.a   | 01    | 87          | 20 6              | 13 3        | 19 1          | 21.5             | 9.0          | 90          | 86           |
| Other net investment                   | -12,3 | -11   | 50          | -10.1             | 17 8        | -16 4         | -18.3            | -16 1        | -93         | -28          |
| Net official flows                     | 9.3   | 36    | <b>-</b> 07 | -10.5             | -9 1        | -24           | 8.2              | 10 8         | 19          | 11           |
| Change in reserves <sup>3</sup>        | 13.0  | -16   | -93         | -6.4              | -376        | -06           | -9.8             | -2 1         | -74         | -115         |
| Memorandum                             | 10,0  |       | 0.0         | <b>U.</b> ¬       | 5, 0        | U U           | 3.0              | - '          | , ,         | 110          |
| Current account                        | 4 9   | -17   | 5.4         | 38                | <u>-2</u> 9 | <u>-</u> 16.7 | -26 3_           | -25 1        | -16.1       | -20 2        |

พมายเหตุ. I Net capital flows comprise net direct investment, net portfolio investment, and other long-and short-term net investment flows, including official and private borrowing. Emerging markets includes developing countries, countries in transition, Korea, Singapore, Taiwan Province of China, and Israel. No data for Hong Kong SAR are available.

ที่มา: World Economic Outlook, October 1999, IMF

Singapore, Taiwan Province of China, and Israel. No data for Hong Kong SAR are available Because of data limitations, "other net investment" may include some official flows.

<sup>3</sup> A minus sign indicates an increase.

<sup>4</sup> The sum of the current account balance, net private capital flows, net official flows, and the change in reserves equals, with the opposite sign, the sum of the capital account and errors and omissions

b Includes Korea, Singapore, and Talwan Province of China. No data for Hong Kong SAR are available

Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand.

<sup>7</sup> Includes Israel

ตารางที่ 2 Emerging Market Economies: Volatility of Net Capital Flows<sup>1</sup>

|                       | Me    | ean       | Standard                                | Deviation | Coeffic | atility<br>clent of<br>triation <sup>2</sup> | Number of Sign<br>Changes |       |
|-----------------------|-------|-----------|---|-----------|---------|--|---------------------------|-------|
|                       | 1980s | 1990s     | 1980s                                   | 1990s     | 1980s   | 1990s  | 1980s                     | 1990s |
|                       |       |           | nt of GDP)                              | 10000     |         | atio)  | 10000                     | 10000 |
| FDI                   |       | ( po. 00. | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, |           | (1.10   | 2007   |                           |       |
| Development Countries | 0.4   | 1.5       | 0.1                                     | 0.6       | 0.3     | 0 4  | 0                         | C     |
| Africa                | 0.3   | 0.9       | 0.2                                     | 0.5       | 06      | 0.5  | 2                         | C     |
| ASEAN-4 plus Korea    | 0.6   | 1 1       | 0.3                                     | 0.3       | 0.5     | 02   | 0                         | Ċ     |
| Latin America         | 0.7   | 1.5       | 02                                      | 8.0       | 03      | 0.5  | 0                         | (     |
| Transition Economies  | 0.0   | 1.3       | 0.0                                     | 8 0       |         | 0 6  | 2                         | 1     |
| Portfolio             |       |           |   |           |         |  |                           |       |
| Development Countries | 0.2   | 1.0       | 0.1                                     | 06        | 0.7     | 0.6  | 0                         | C     |
| Africa                | -0 2  | 0,1       | 0.1                                     | 03        | -0.8    | 2.8  | 2                         | 3     |
| ASEAN-4 plus Korea    | 03    | 0.9       | 0.3                                     | 09        | 10      | 0.9  | 4                         | 2     |
| Latin America         | 0.1   | 1.8       | 0.3                                     | 1.0       | 5.3     | 06   | 2                         | (     |
| Transition Economies  | 0 0   | 1.5       | 0.0                                     | 12        |         | 8 0  | 0                         | 2     |
| Other net investment3 |       |           |   |           |         |  |                           |       |
| Development Countries | 1.3   | 0.5       | 0.5                                     | 12        | 0.4     | 24   | 0                         | 3     |
| Africa                | 2.9   | 25        | 10                                      | 16        | 0.3     | 0 7  | 0                         | (     |
| ASEAN-4 plus Korea    | 20    | 1.0       | 20                                      | 30        | 1.0     | 3 1  | 2                         | 1     |
| Latin America         | 15    | -0.3      | 17                                      | 10        | 12      | -3 7   | 1                         | 4     |
| Transition Economies  | -0.2  | -0.4      | 02                                      | 1.4       | -1 4    | -3 4   | 3                         | -     |
| Of which:             |       |           |   |           |         |  |                           |       |
| Other long-term⁴      |       |           |   |           |         |  |                           |       |
| Development Countries | 12    | 02        | 0.5                                     | 0.8       | 0.4     | 3 6  | 1                         | 4     |
| Africa                | 26    | 2.3       | 10                                      | 1.8       | 0 4     | 8.0  | 0                         | (     |
| ASEAN-4 plus Korea    | 1.5   | 0 0       | 1.1                                     | 1.3       | 0.7     |  | 2                         | !     |
| Latın America         | 1.5   | -0 3      | 1 1                                     | 1.1       | 0.8     | -3 5   | 1                         | (     |
| Transition Economies  | -0.5  | -0 3      | 03                                      | 1.4       | -0 5    | -5 4   | 0                         | ;     |
| Short-term            |       |           |   |           |         |  |                           |       |
| Development Countries | 0.2   | 03        | 0 4                                     | 06        | 25      | 2.2  | 4                         |       |
| Africa                | 0.3   | 02        | 0.5                                     | 22        | 1.7     | 9.8  | 3                         |       |
| ASEAN-4 plus Korea    | 0 5   | 0.9       | 1.1                                     | 33        | 24      | 3.5  | 2                         |       |
| Latin America         | 0 0   | 0.0       | 13                                      | 0.6       |         |  | 4                         | ,     |
| Transition Economies  | 0 4   | -02       | 0 1                                     | 0 4       | 0.3     | -2 6   | 0                         | •     |
| Total net flow        |       |           |   |           |         |  |                           |       |
| Development Countries | 19    | 30        | 0.4                                     | 1.0       | 0.2     | 03   | 0                         | (     |
| Africa                | 3 0   | 3.6       | 10                                      | 1.0       | 0.3     | 03   | 0                         | (     |
| ASEAN-4 plus Korea    | 2.9   | 3.0       | 22                                      | 32        | 0.8     | 1.1  | 2                         |       |
| Latin America         | 22    | 3.0       | 19                                      | 0.9       | 0 9     | 03   | 0                         | (     |
| Transition Economies  | -0.2  | 2.4       | 0.3                                     | 15        | -1.3    | 0.6  | 1                         | 2     |

หมายเหตุ:

ที่มา. World Economic Outlook, October 1999, IMF.

Categories of capital flows are in accordance with *Balance of Payments Manual* Fifth Edition (Washington D.C.; International Monetary Fund, 1993)

Standard deviation divided by mean

<sup>3</sup> Is a residential category including financing from official and private sources. Instruments in this category are usually not traded in secondary markets, in contrast to instruments classified with portfolio investment.

<sup>4</sup> Includes financing from official and private sources.

ตารางที่ 3 Current Account/GDP (%)

|             | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995         | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|------|------|------|
| Thailand    | -27  | -3 5 | -8 5 | -7.7 | -5.7 | -5.1 | -5.6 | -7.9         | -7.9 | -20  | 12 8 |
| Malaysia    | 5.4  | 0.8  | -20  | -8 9 | -3.8 | -4.8 | -78  | -10.0        | -4 9 | -5.1 | 12 9 |
| Indonesia   | -1.7 | -1.2 | -2.8 | -3.7 | -2.2 | -1.3 | -1 6 | <b>-</b> 3.3 | -3 3 | -1.8 | 4 0  |
| Philippines | -1.0 | -3.4 | -6 1 | -2.3 | -1.9 | -5.5 | -4 6 | -4 4         | -47  | -5.3 | 2.0  |

ที่มา. International Financial Statistics, 1998, IMF.

ตารางที่ 4 Basie Capital Accord: Risk Weights by Selected Categories of On-balance-sheet Assets

| Risk Weight  | Category  |
|--------------|---|
| 0 per cent   | Claims on central governments and central banks denominated and funded in national currency |
|              | Other claims on OECD central governments and central banks                                  |
| 20 per cent  | Claims on multilateral development banks  |
|              | Claims on banks incorporated in the OECD  |
|              | Claims on banks outside the OECD with a residual maturity of up to one year                 |
| 100 per cent | Claims on banks outside the OECD with a residual maturity of over one year                  |
|              | Claims on the private sector  |
|              | Claims on governments outside the OECD, unless denominated in national currency             |

ที่มา: International Capital markets, September 1998, IMF

4. หลังจากที่ประเทศกำลังพัฒนาเปิดประเทศในทศวรรษที่ 1990 นโยบายอัตราแลกเปลี่ยนนับเป็นปัจจัยที่ สำคัญมากที่จะผลักดันให้เอกชนกู้จากต่างประเทศมากหรือน้อย ในกรณีที่รัฐผูกอัตราแลกเปลี่ยนไว้กับสกุลเงิน ที่สำคัญ มาตรการดังกล่าวก็มักจูงใจให้เอกชนกู้เงินจากต่างประเทศเข้าเป็นอันมาก เงินกู้เหล่านี้ก่อให้เกิดทั้ง ข้อดีและข้อเสีย ข้อดี 2 ประการ ได้แก่ (ก) เพิ่มศักยภาพการขยายตัวทางเศรษฐกิจให้แก่ประเทศผู้รับ (ข) เพิ่ม แรงแข่งขันในประเทศผู้รับ อย่างไรก็ตาม เงินทุนจากต่างประเทศที่ไหลเข้ามามากก่อให้เกิดข้อเสียได้ 3 ประการ คือ (ก) ความผันผวนของเงินทุนภายในประเทศและทุนสำรองเงินตราต่างประเทศ (ข) คุณภาพสินทรัพย์ของ สถาบันการเงินในประเทศอาจลดลง เนื่องมาจากไม่สามารถแข่งขันได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ (ค) ในบาง สถานการณ์อาจเกิดการเก็งกำไรได้เป็นอันมาก นอกจากนั้น ฐานะของสถาบันการเงินก็เปราะบางมากขึ้นด้วย (Reisen, 1998) ทั้งนี้ จะเห็นได้จากความรุนแรงของวิกฤติการณ์ทางการเงินที่ประเทศในกลุ่มลแกนดิเนเวียประสบในปี ค.ศ. 1991-93 ตามที่แสดงในตารางที่ 5 วิกฤติการณ์ทางการเงินที่กล่าวถึงนี้ นอกเหนือจากจะก่อให้เกิด NPL ที่สูงแล้วยังสร้างภาระให้กับรัฐเป็นอันมาก เพราะรัฐเข้าไปให้ความช่วยเหลือแก่ สถาบันการเงินที่ประสบปัญหา

ตารางที่ 5 Fiscal Impacts of Banking and Currency Crises, 1990s

|           | Years   | Non-performing loans     | Fiscal and quasi-fiscal cost | Public revenues |
|-----------|---------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| <u> </u>  |         | % of total loans at peak | % of GDP                     | % of GDP        |
| Finland   | 1991-93 | 9                        | 8-10                         | 33              |
| Norway    | 1991-93 | 9                        | 4                            | 40              |
| Sweden    | 1991-93 | 11                       | 4-5                          | 39              |
| Mexico    | 1994-95 | 11                       | 12-15                        | 15              |
| Indonesia | 1998    | 70                       | 17                           | 11              |
| Korea     | 1998    | 35                       | 16                           | 20              |
| Malaysia  | 1998    | 35                       | 15                           | 23              |
| Thailand  | 1998    | 45                       | 18                           | 20              |

ที่มา. World Economic outlook, 1998, IMF, Global Emerging Markets, vol. 1.3, October 1998, Deutsche Bank Research

- 5. ประเทศไทยไม่ได้แตกต่างจากประเทศกำลังพัฒนาอื่นๆ ที่เข้าพึ่งเงินทุนนำเข้าจากต่างประเทศเป็น จำนวนมากโดยเฉพาะตั้งแต่ปี ค.ศ. 1993 ที่รัฐได้เริ่มเปิดธุรกิจวิเทศธนกิจ (BIBF) ซึ่งทำให้ธุรกิจเอกชนภายใน ประเทศสามารถเข้าถึงตลาดเงินทุนระหว่างประเทศได้ง่าย ภารไหลเข้าของเงินทุนจากต่างประเทศทำให้หนี้ ต่างประเทศคงค้างของไทยพุ่งสูงขึ้นจาก 29 พันล้านดอลลาร์ สรอ. ในปี ค.ศ. 1990 เป็น 93 พันล้านดอลลาร์ สรอ. ในปี ค.ศ. 1998 โดยมีสัดส่วนหนี้ระยะสั้นสูงขึ้นมากจาก 36% ของหนี้ต่างประเทศคงค้างทั้งสิ้นในปี ค.ศ. 1990 เป็น 50% ของหนี้ต่างประเทศคงค้างทั้งสิ้นในปี ค.ศ. 1995 (ตารางที่ 6) ทั้งนี้มีสาเหตุหลักมาจาก
  - สิทธิพิเศษทางภาษีจากสินเชื่อ BIBF
  - การผูกอัตราแลกเปลี่ยนกับตะกร้าเงินทำให้ลดความผันผวนของอัตราแลกเปลี่ยน
  - จัตราดอกเบี้ยในต่างประเทศส่วนใหญ่จะต่ำกว่าจัตราดอกเบี้ยในประเทศ
  - การระดมทุนผ่านตราสารหนี้สามารถนำมาหักภาษีได้ต่างกับการออกหุ้น
  - การระดมทุนผ่านตราสารหนี้ช่วยรักษาความเป็นเจ้าของบริษัทได้ดีกว่าการออกหุ้น

ตารางที่ 6 External Debt Outstanding (Billions of U.S. dollars)

|              | 1990   | 1991   | 1992   | 1993   | 1994   | 1995   | 1996   | 1997   | 1998   | 1999Q2 |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total        | 29,308 | 37 878 | 43.621 | 52.107 | 64 866 | 82 568 | 90 536 | 93.416 | 86.160 | 80 655 |
| Long-term    | 18 891 | 22.487 | 24 707 | 29.473 | 35.687 | 41.472 | 52.923 | 58 580 | 62.637 | 63.088 |
| (% of total) | (64)   | (59)   | (57)   | (57)   | (55)   | (50)   | (58)   | (63)   | (73)   | (78)   |
| Short-term   | 10.417 | 15 391 | 18 914 | 22.634 | 29 179 | 41.096 | 37.613 | 34 836 | 36 523 | 17.567 |
| (% of total) | (36)   | (41)   | (43)   | (43)   | (45)   | (50)   | (42)   | (37)   | (27)   | (22)   |

ที่มา: Bank of Thailand.

6. วิกฤติการณ์ทางการเงินในประเทศอาร์เจนตินา (ค.ศ. 1980) และซิลี (ค.ศ. 1990) นับว่าเป็นบทเรียน ให้แก่การดำเนินนโยบายการเงินการคลังได้ในหลายแง่มุม กล่าวคือ วิกฤติการณ์ในประเทศอาร์เจนตินาเริ่มขึ้น เมื่อธนาคารพาณิชย์ขนาดใหญ่ที่สุดในประเทศล้มลง และส่งผลเสียต่อความเชื่อมั่นที่ประชาชนมีต่อสถาบัน การเงินภายในประเทศจนรัฐต้องเข้าแทรกแซงการดำเนินงานของสถาบันการเงินอีกหลายแห่ง ในที่สุดมีสถาบัน การเงินจำนวน 71 แห่งต้องเพิ่มทุน ประสบการณ์ของซิลีก็คล้ายคลึงกันคือ หนี้ที่ไม่ก่อให้เกิดรายได้เพิ่มสูงขึ้น มากจนรัฐจำเป็นต้องเข้าแทรกแซง 3 ธนาคารพาณิชย์ และ 4 สถาบันการเงินซึ่งปล่อยกู้มากกว่า 1 ใน 3 ของ สินเชื่อทั้งระบบสถาบันการเงิน สาเหตุหลักของปัญหาวิกฤติทั้งในชิลีและอาร์เจนตินาได้แก่ การเปิดเสรีทางการ เงินอย่างฉับพลัน โดยที่รัฐไม่ได้เตรียมมาตรการที่รัดกุมพอมารองรับปัญหาที่อาจเกิดตามมา การเปิดเสรีทาง การเงินอย่างรวดเร็วนี้ทำให้มีเงินทุนใหลเข้าจากต่างประเทศเป็นจำนวนมากโดยเฉพาะเงินทุนระยะสั้น ซึ่งทำให้ ระบบการเงินมีความอ่อนไหวต่อปัจจัยภายนอกเป็นอันมาก ดังนั้น ความผันผวนจากปัจจัยภายนอกจึงนำมาซึ่ง ปัญหาต่อระบบการเงินภายในประเทศ วิกฤติการณ์เศรษฐกิจในประเทศกลุ่มอาเซียนในปี ค.ศ. 1997-98 ก็มี

สาเหตุคล้ายกับทั้ง 2 ประเทศที่กล่าวถึงข้างต้น กล่าวคือ เปิดเสรีทางการเงินโดยขาดมาตรการรองรับที่เพียงพอ ทำให้เงินทุนจากต่างประเทศเข้ามากระตุ้นการแข่งขันมากเกินควร พร้อมทั้งทำให้ภาวะเศรษฐกิจตกอยู่ภายใต้ อิทธิพลจากการตัดสินใจ (vulnerable) ของนักลงทุนต่างชาติเป็นอันมาก

- 7. ในช่วงก่อนภาวะวิกฤตินับได้ว่านโยบายเศรษฐกิจของรัฐขาดความสอดคล้องซึ่งกันและกัน (policy inconsistency) หลายประการ อันได้แก่
  - อนุญาตให้เงินทุนจากต่างประเทศไหลเข้าออกได้อย่างเสรี แต่กลับผูกอัตราแลกเปลี่ยนไว้กับตะกร้า เงินแทนที่จะปล่อยให้เป็นไปเสรีตามกลไกตลาด
  - อนุญาตให้เงินทุนจากต่างประเทศไหลเข้ามามาก โดยไม่ได้คำนึงถึงทั้งปริมาณ โครงสร้างอายุ ชำระคืน คุณภาพสินทรัพย์ และนโยบายการเงินการคลังที่จะเข้าช่วยหลีกเลี่ยงภาวะวิกฤติได้
  - อนุญาตให้สถาบันการเงินประกอบธุรกิจประเภทใหม่ๆ ที่ยังไม่เคยกระทำมาก่อน ซึ่งกระตุ้นให้เกิด ความเสี่ยงเพิ่มขึ้น แม้จะยังไม่ได้จัดตั้งสถาบันประกันเงินฝาก
  - รัฐขาดประสบการณ์ในการกำกับตรวจสอบสถาบันการเงินอย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ แต่กลับปล่อยให้ สถาบันการเงินเหล่านั้นมีเสรีภาพมากขึ้นในการประกอบธุรกิจ
  - รัฐยังยึดมั่นอยู่กับความเชื่อที่ว่าสถาบันการเงินล้มไม่ได้ แม้จะอนุญาตให้สถาบันการเงินประกอบ กิจการที่เสี่ยงมากขึ้นเพราะไม่เคยทำมาก่อน
  - รัฐได้ใช้วิจารณญาณส่วนบุคคล (subjectivity) เข้าประกอบการกำกับและตรวจสอบสถาบัน การเงินบ้าง ทำให้ปัญหาของบางสถาบันการเงินยืดเยื้อ
- 8. ประเทศที่กำลังพัฒนาขนาดเล็กมักดำเนินแผนการพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจในทิศทางที่ใช้จ่ายเกินตัวกับ ต่างประเทศหรือขาดดุลในบัญชีเดินสะพัด (CAD) ในขณะเดียวกันประเทศกำลังพัฒนาเหล่านั้นก็มีทุนสำรอง เงินตราต่างประเทศไม่เพียงพอที่จะจุนเจือ CAD ได้เต็มจำนวน ดังนั้น ประเทศเหล่านี้จึงต้องพึ่งพาเงินทุนจาก ต่างประเทศบ้าง แต่หากปล่อยให้เงินทุนไหลเข้าออกได้อย่างเสรี รัฐคงต้องให้กลไกตลาดเข้ามามีบทบาทต่อ อัตราแลกเปลี่ยนบ้าง มิเช่นนั้นจะทำให้เกิดปัญหาดังที่กล่าวในข้อ 4 อย่างไรก็ตาม รัฐอาจจำเป็นต้องเข้าไป แทรกแขงเพิ่มความผันผวนอัตราแลกเปลี่ยนบ้างเพื่อช่วยลดแรงผลักดันเงินทุนไหลเข้าหรือออกมากเกินควร
- 9. ในบางขณะแม้รัฐจะเข้าแทรกแซงอัตราแลกเปลี่ยนแล้วก็ตาม เงินทุนจากต่างประเทศที่เคลื่อนย้ายอาจยัง คงผันผวนเป็นจำนวนมากเนื่องมาจากหลายสาเหตุ เช่น การเก็งกำไรหรือสถิติทางเศรษฐกิจผิดคาด ในกรณี เช่นนั้น รัฐอาจต้องเข้าไปแทรกแซงเพิ่มเติมเพื่อลดความผันผวนของเงินทุนจากต่างประเทศ โดยดำเนิน มาตรการต่อไปนี้
  - เรียกเก็บภาษีจากเงินทุนนำเข้าระยะสั้นกว่า 1 ปี
  - ในกรณีที่เงินทุนไหลเข้าจากต่างประเทศมาก รัฐอาจต้องใช้มาตรการภาษีหรือกฎเกณฑ์จำกัด เงินทุนนำเข้าระยะยาวด้วย

- เปลี่ยนแปลงอัตราดอกเบี้ยภายในประเทศ
- เพิ่มความโปร่งใสให้แก่ตลาดซื้อขายเงินตราต่างประเทศ เพื่อส่งผลทางจิตวิทยาลดแรงจูงใจใน การเก็งกำไร

อย่างไรก็ดี มาตรการที่เสนอข้างต้นก็สามารถก่อผลกระทบที่รัฐควรระมัดระวังเช่นกัน ได้แก่

- แม้รัฐจะสามารถสร้างอิทธิพลต่อการไหลเข้าออกของเงินทุนจากต่างประเทศบ้างผ่านผลทาง
   จิตวิทยาโดยการเข้าแทรงแซงอัตราแลกเปลี่ยน แต่อัตราแลกเปลี่ยนที่ผันแปรไปตามทิศที่รัฐ ต้องการนั้นก็จะมีผลต่อดุลการค้าระหว่างประเทศด้วย (มิใช่เฉพาะดุลเงินทุนแต่เพียงอย่างเดียว)
- แม้รัฐอาจดำเนินมาตรการทางภาษีที่ไม่มีผลกระทบต่อดุลการค้าได้ (ซึ่งต่างจากการแทรกแซงอัตรา
  แลกเปลี่ยน) แต่มาตรการภาษีที่จะสนับสนุนหรือต่อต้านเงินทุนนำเข้าจากต่างประเทศนี้ก็อาจมี
  ประสิทธิผลไม่เต็มที่หรือมีช่องโหว่ได้ทั้งนี้ขึ้นกับระบบเรียกเก็บ
- แม้การเปลี่ยนแปลงอัตราดอกเบี้ยภายในประเทศกำลังพัฒนาสามารถส่งผลต่อการไหลเข้าออก ของเงินทุนระหว่างประเทศอย่างแน่นอน แต่เมื่อรัฐเปลี่ยนเป้าหมายของนโยบายอัตราดอกเบี้ย ไปเป็นเงินทุนจากต่างประเทศ รัฐคงสูญเสียเครื่องมือทางเศรษฐกิจที่สำคัญไปประการหนึ่งที่จะ ผลักดันระบบเศรษฐกิจให้บรรลุเป้าหมายอื่นๆ เช่น การเจริญเติบโตทางเศรษฐกิจ การจ้างงานหรือ อัตราเงินเฟ้อ
- 10. รัฐควรจะมีระบบเตือนภัยล่วงหน้าเพื่อป้องกันปัญหาเงินทุนจากต่างประเทศ ระบบเตือนภัยดังกล่าวอาจ ประกอบด้วยเครื่องชี้ต่อไปนี้
  - อัตราส่วนเฉลี่ยภาระหนี้ต่างประเทศต่อรายได้จากการส่งออกในช่วง 3 ปีข้างหน้า
  - อัตราส่วนเฉลี่ยรายจ่ายสินค้าเข้าที่จำเป็นต่อรายได้เงินตราต่างประเทศ
  - อัตราส่วนทุนสำรองเงินตราต่างประเทศต่อผลรวมของรายจ่ายการนำเข้าและภาระหนี้ต่างประเทศ ระยะสั้น
  - สัดส่วนหนี้ต่างประเทศระยะสั้นต่อหนี้ต่างประเทศทั้งสิ้น
  - การกระจายแหล่งและประเภทรายได้เงินตราต่างประเทศ
  - โครงสร้างกำหนดชำระคืนภาระหนี้ต่างประเทศ
  - ขนาดและความถี่ของความผันผวนของค่าเงินบาทต่อเงินสกุลหลัก
- 11. นอกเหนือจากระบบเตือนภัยแล้ว รัฐควรวางระบบป้องกันภัยที่อาจเกิดขึ้นแก่ระบบเศรษฐกิจอันเนื่องมา จากการไหลเข้าออกของเงินทุนจากต่างประเทศที่มากเกินควร โดยระบบป้องกันภัยนั้นประกอบด้วย 2 มาตรการ คือ (ก) ติดตามปริมาณและโครงสร้างเงินทุนที่ไหลเข้าออกอย่างใกล้ชิด (ข) ดูดซับหรือเพิ่มเติมสภาพคล่อง แก่ตลาดเงินทุนในประเทศให้สอดคล้องกับการไหลเข้าออกของเงินทุนจากต่างประเทศ ทุนสำรองเงินตรา ต่างประเทศ และรายได้จากการส่งออก

- 12. ประเทศไทยแต่เพียงลำพังคงไม่สามารถสร้างภูมิคุ้มกันป้องกันผลกระทบจากความผันผวนของ เงินทุนจากต่างประเทศได้ เพราะปริมาณเงินทุนที่ไหลเข้าออกอาจสูงขึ้นเป็นอันมากได้ดังเช่นที่เคยเกิดขึ้นในปี 1997 ดังนั้น จึงควรมีความร่วมมือกันในระดับภูมิภาคด้วย ตัวอย่างเช่นความร่วมมือระหว่างประเทศในกลุ่ม อาเซียนได้แก่การใช้เงินสกุลอาเซียนสำหรับการค้าซึ่งกันและกัน (bilateral payment arrangement) ที่ประเทศ มาเลเซียและฟิลิปปินส์ได้มีข้อตกลงกันไปเรียบร้อยแล้ว (Severino, 1999)
- 13. เนื่องจากประเทศในกลุ่มอาเซียนมีขนาดเล็กและเป็นประเทศที่ขาดดุลบัญชีเดินสะพัดแทบทั้งสิ้น ความ ร่วมมือในระดับภูมิภาคอาจจำเป็นต้องขยายให้คลุมไปถึงภูมิภาคเอเซียตะวันออก (EA) ซึ่งมีฐานะเกินดุล ในบัญชีเดินสะพัด โดยประเทศในกลุ่ม EA ควรพิจารณาหาวิธีการผันเงินระหว่างประเทศในกลุ่มด้วยกันเอง (fund recycling) การผันเงินเช่นนั้นจะช่วยลด exposure ที่ไม่จำเป็นต่อสถาบันการเงินในทวีปอื่นๆ เช่น อเมริกาและยุโรป เมื่อลด exposure ข้ามทวีปที่ไม่จำเป็นลงได้บ้างก็จะช่วยลดความผันผวนในตลาดเงินทุนและ โอกาสที่จะเกิดวิกฤติการณ์ทางเศรษฐกิจลงได้ด้วย ตัวอย่างหนึ่งของ fund recycling คือ การจัดตั้งหน่วยงาน กลางเพื่อกู้และปล่อยต่อแก่บริษัทเอกชนภายในภูมิภาค EA ด้วยตัวเอง
- 14. ประเทศในแถบภูมิภาค EA อาจร่วมมือกันจัดตั้ง reserve pooling และ<u>ประกาศ</u>ว่าจะใช้กองทุนร่วมนี้ แทรกแซงในตลาดเงินตราต่างประเทศหากอัตราแลกเปลี่ยนผันผวนเกินควร ความร่วมมือเช่นนี้จะช่วยส่งผลทาง <u>จิตวิทยา</u>ต่อแรงซื้อขายเงินตราต่างประเทศ และคงมีอิทธิพลรุนแรงกว่าที่ประเทศใดประเทศหนึ่งจะสามารถเข้า แทรกแซงในตลาดเงินตราต่างประเทศได้ ดังนั้น ช่องทางนี้ยังจะช่วยเพิ่มเสถียรภาพของอัตราแลกเปลี่ยนได้บ้าง
- 15. อีกช่องทางหนึ่งที่จะช่วยลดปัญหาทางด้านการเคลื่อนย้ายเงินทุนจากต่างประเทศและอัตราแลกเปลี่ยน แก่ประเทศในกลุ่ม EA ได้แก่การใช้กลไกทางด้านราคา กล่าวคือประเทศในกลุ่ม EA อาจร่วมกันจัดตั้งดัชนี อัตราแลกเปลี่ยน (EA currency index) เป็นทางเลือกทางหนึ่งที่ประเทศสมาชิกอาจเลือกใช้ (นอกเหนือจาก อัตราแลกเปลี่ยนสกุลต่างๆ ในตลาดโลก) ในการทำธุรกรรมระหว่างประเทศในกลุ่ม EA ด้วยกันเอง (ดู รายละเอียดได้ในภาคผนวก หน้า 19)
- 16. ช่องทางที่จะกล่าวถึงข้างต้น คงช่วยแก้ปัญหาเงินทุนจากต่างประเทศและอัตราแลกเปลี่ยนเพื่อให้บรรลุ ถึงจุดประสงค์ของความ"พอเพียง"ได้บ้าง คือแม้จะเข้าพึ่งเงินทุนจากต่างประเทศ เพราะความไม่เพียงพอของ ทุนสำรองเงินตราต่างประเทศและเงินออม แต่ก็ไม่ผลักดันให้เศรษฐกิจขยายตัวโดยพึ่งเงินทุนจากต่างประเทศ มากเกินควร และสร้างภูมิคุ้มกันให้แก่ระบบเศรษฐกิจส่วนรวมเพื่อให้สามารถต่อสู้กับภาวะความผันผวนใน ตลาดโลกได้ด้วย อย่างไรก็ตามก่อนที่จะนำช่องทางใดออกใช้รัฐควรศึกษาถึงรายละเอียดของข้อดีข้อเสียรวมถึง มาตรการป้องกันภัยล่วงหน้า ตามที่ประสบการณ์ได้ชี้ให้เห็นถึงบทเรียนจากความไม่รอบคอบของการวาง นโยบายเศรษฐกิจ ทั้งนี้ สิ่งที่ควรระมัดระวังเป็นพิเศษคือ ผลกระทบต่อความน่าเชื่อถือทางเครดิตของประเทศ (credibility) เพราะความน่าเชื่อถือฉีนี้เป็นส่วนที่เปราะบางและสำคัญเป็นอันมาก ประสบการณ์ของต่างประเทศ ชี้ให้เห็นว่าหากความน่าเชื่อถือดังกล่าวเสื่อมเสียลงเมื่อใด นอกจากต้นทุนการกู้เงินจะสูงขึ้นแล้ว ยังจะยากแก่ การพื้นฟูความน่าเชื่อถือดังกล่าวให้กลับมาสู่ระดับเดิมและถึงแม้จะทำได้ก็มักใช้เวลานานอีกด้วย

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#### ภาคผนวก

### เอกสารโดยสถาบันวิจัยเพื่อการพัฒนาประเทศไทย เสนอเป็นบทที่ 1 ในรายงานเรื่อง

Measures for Stabilization of Currencies in East Asia and Establishment of a Regional Monetary System

โดย

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### Measures for Stabilization of Currencies in East Asia and Establishment of a Regional Monetary System

### 1. Exchange Rate Instability: Extent and Determinants

- 1. From the middle of 1997 onwards, exchange rates of most countries in East Asia fluctuated to a large degree. Such episode is in stark contrast to the past when their currency value rarely moved out of a narrow band. As illustrated in Chart 1, the Thai baht moved from 24 baht/US\$ in June 1997 to 52 baht/US\$ in January 1998, while the Indonesian rupiah went from 2,506 rupiah/US\$ in July 1997 to 14,228 rupiah/US\$ in July 1998.
- 2. Technically, the extent of exchange rate volatility can be measured by coefficient of variation (CV) or the ratio of standard deviation to mean (in percent) during each interval of time. Chart 2 demonstrates that the degree of exchange rate volatility in East Asia surged ominously after the 1997 currency crisis. Earlier, all monthly CV's of Indonesia, Thailand, Korea, and Malaysia stayed well within the range of 0-1.5%. But since mid-1997 these CV's jumped to record levels: Malaysia 5.5% in January 1998, Thailand 6.1% in March 1998, Korea 16.5% in December 1997, and Indonesia 28.1% in January 1998. These record high CV's immediately suggest that external transactions in East Asia must have experienced dire difficulties, since exchange rate uncertainties typically bring about not only risks but also losses.
- 3. Ordinarily, market exchange rates are determined by foreign exchange trading for items or transactions in both current account and capital account. As evident in Chart 3, typical developing countries (such as Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia) normally spend more than their earnings on traded goods and services, entailing current account deficits such as the ones in 1990-96. They funded these deficits by borrowing abroad in all formats, including foreign direct investment, portfolio investment, and credits from overseas. But what should be noted is that their net capital inflows (in all formats) totaled more than current account deficits, leading to balance-of-payments surplus or accumulation of foreign exchange reserves. In other words, net foreign borrowings altogether tended to exceed the need in most East Asian countries before the crisis.

- 4. In the past (before 1997) East Asian countries scored balance-ofpayments surplus but their exchange rates remained stable, indicating that exchange rates were misaligned by government intervention of some forms. After the crisis, when their exchange rates were floated in accordance with genuine market force, the value of these Asian currencies considerably depreciated in tandem with enormous net capital outflows. It should be noticed that since Thailand, Korea, and Indonesia resorted to assistance from IMF which imposed stringent conditionality, some confidence returned, panic or turbulent capital outflows subsided, and currency value regained some footing. These experiences clearly demonstrate the predominant influence of capital flows upon exchange rate movements. Net capital inflows were, in addition, more volatile than current account demands. Because of their sizes and volatility, capital flows exerted more pressure upon exchange rates than their current account counterparts. The principal reason why capital flows are highly influential on exchange rates is that their components include not only trade financing but also capital and speculative investment.
- 5. What makes capital flows volatile and therefore formidable is that they hinge upon numerous factors as well as the subjective degree of confidence. For instance, according to one recent survey, the following seven factors, which are hardly steady according to multifarious interpretations, strongly affect investor confidence.
  - 5.1 Political stability
  - 5.2 Competence of economic management team
  - 5.3 External account, including trade balance, current account, and balance-of-payments
  - 5.4 Efficiency and stability in the financial system
  - 5.5 Foreign exchange reserves
  - 5.6 Asset quality of financial institutions
  - 5.7 Policy inconsistency or rigidity

#### 2. Patterns of Capital Flows

- 6. In the first half of 1990's weak economic performances of many industrial countries led to accommodative monetary policies, abundant liquidity, and low interest rates. These in turn depressed dividend yields as well as ratios of corporate earnings to equity values. Declines in asset yields in industrial countries made emerging countries an increasingly attractive investment opportunity. Moreover, exchange rates in East Asian countries were tightly linked to the U.S. dollar, entailing little exchange risks to investment flows from industrial countries. In addition, international wealthholders were impressed by Asia's stronger momentum of economic growth, moderate inflation, and higher interest rates (Table 1). Therefore, East Asia received plentiful capital inflows from industrial countries in 1990-96.
- 7. Asia captured the largest portion (40%) of all developing countries' net private capital flows (Table 2). Another distinguished feature of Asia is that its net capital inflows in the form of short-term credits, listed under the category of "other net investment," represented the biggest among all continents'.
- 8. Formats of capital flows deserve strong attention because different types of capital flows have different degrees of mobility, thus engendering different impacts upon exchange rate fluctuations. Foreign direct investment is the least mobile, while portfolio and loans contain growing degrees of mobility. In 1990-96, unlike China and Vietnam where foreign direct investment dominated other types of inflows, ASEAN-4 and Korea chose to rely more upon short-term debts (Table 3) which added a large degree of mobility to flows of funds across border.
- 9. In the period after the crisis or in 1998-99, considerable short-term credits retreated from Asia to such an extent that the continent encountered aggregate net capital outflows (Table 2). Those outflows went to Middle East and Europe in the form of short-term flows. Nevertheless, net foreign direct investment into Asia remained positive, though its size contracted sharply.

10. It is notable that after 1996 developing countries' net capital inflows sank in all categories, even portfolio investment and foreign direct investment. This must have been the consequence of weakening confidence on the part of investors. Such adverse impact spilled over to hit NICS (including Singapore and Taiwan) as well as countries in transition.

### 3. Primary Factors Motivating Capital Movements

- 11. In the past, despite their overspending as evident in a long series of current account deficits (Table 4), Asian countries' promising macroeconomic features helped attract all formats of capital inflows. First, plentiful trade-related credits accompanied current account deficits. Second, given that exchange rate policies were conducted in a fashion that exchange risks were almost negligible, high interest rate differentials were definitely tempting. For example, between 1990-96 deposit interest rates in the U.S. on average fell short of the ones in Malaysia by 1.3% p.a., South Korea by 3.8% p.a., Thailand by 5.3% p.a., and Indonesia by 12.1% p.a. (Table 5, Chart 4). Third, large differences in the pace of economic growth built up strong investor confidence. While major industrial countries grew roughly 2.0% p.a. during 1990-96, Asia attained the speed of 8.3% p.a. (Table 6, Chart 5). Finally, East Asian countries were successful in restraining inflation so that real rates of return to investors remained appealing. Between 1990-96, excess inflation over the one in the U.S. was only 0.6% p.a. in Malaysia, 1.7% p.a. in Thailand, 2.9% p.a. in South Korea, and 5.5% p.a. in Indonesia (Table 7, Chart 6). These excess inflation stayed constantly below interest rate differentials.
- 12. It is therefore unsurprising that foreign creditors and investors accumulated considerable exposure to East Asian countries. Thailand's ratio of external debts to GDP surged from 33% in 1990 to 50% in 1996, while that of South Korea from 18% to 23%, respectively (Table 8). In the meantime, the extent of foreign exchange buffer stocks became increasingly precarious, since the short-term debts/reserves ratio grew rather alarmingly: Malaysia's from 18% in 1990 to 40% in 1996, Thailand's from 58% to 97%, and Indonesia's from 128% to 166%, respectively (Table 9, Chart 7). Heavy dependence on foreign capital to such an extent created a great deal of risks, because shaken confidence can easily trigger a

flood of capital outflows as the one in 1997. Worse yet, those capital outflows will exacerbate investor confidence, as debtors' external accounts deteriorate.

- 13. The crux lies at exchange rate policy. Should exchange rate be properly handled or consistent with macroeconomic situation, prevailing pressures will ease. But the actual scenario was on the contrary. In the presence of mounting current account deficits, real effective exchange rates of East Asian countries in consideration indicate clear-cut and growing misalignment or overvaluation of currencies (Chart 8). Such overvaluation was the consequence of pegging with the rising value of U.S. dollar. As rising value of currencies would only worsen external deficits, there were widespread speculations that devaluation would be inevitable.
- 14. Once the Thai baht was floated in July 1997, other currencies of East Asia followed the same path. And exchange rates become consequences of an interplay of current account, capital flows, speculations, and intervention.
- 15. Substantial depreciation of East Asian currencies after the crisis reverts the course of the above-mentioned macroeconomic setting. All countries in the region score drastic improvements or surpluses on their current accounts in 1998 and 1999, largely as a result of import reductions. The crises depress Asia's economic growth down markedly from 6.6% in 1997 to 2.6% in 1998 and 4.3% in 1999, while the momentum in industrial countries slacken slightly from 3.0% to 2.1% and 1.5%, respectively. Such shift induces capital outflows to Middle East and Europe where growth remains healthy, i.e. 4.5%, 3.3%, and 2.9% respectively.
- 16. The prospects for capital flows to Asia in the near future will be worsened by two factors. First, as a result of large depreciation, inflation in Asia rises from 4.7% in 1997 to 7.9% in 1998 and 6.4% in 1999. Meanwhile, CPI in advanced economies move in the opposite direction, 2.1% in 1997, 1.6% in 1998 and 1999. This relative acceleration of price level lessens the attraction of investment opportunities in East Asia. Second, though most Asian monetary authorities in affected countries feel obligated to tighten their rules on financial institutions' loan classification and provisioning, they are inclined to lower interest rates to a large extent as a means to reinvigorate their economies. These lower interest rates further push foreign capital away from Asia, while investor confidence remains impaired.

- 17. On top of the above-mentioned factors adversely affecting confidence and capital flows, asset quality of financial institutions in East Asia has declined markedly. For example, non-performing loans of Thai commercial banks jumped from 8% of total loan outstanding in June 1997 to 20% in December 1997 and 45% in December 1998. Such deterioration acutely weakens investor confidence, as a large number of foreign creditors channeled their funds through financial institutions.
- 18. Another factor which sparks early withdrawals of foreign capital is possible (or rumored) exchange or capital controls. Such reaction is normal for creditors who have large exposure overseas. What should be noted is that if any debtor country resorts to exchange or capital controls, the decision will have longlasting negative effects upon investors' perception of country risk. And regaining the country's trustworthiness or credit standing is unquestionably a formidable task.

### 4. Benefits and Costs of Exchange Rate Stability

- 19. It is indisputable that exchange rate is an intricate economic policy instrument. Exchange rate has widespread repercussions upon both various economic variables and other economic policies as well. Prima facie exchange rate seems to affect only items traded or transacted in the external account. However, since those items (e.g. imports, exports, services, foreign borrowing) are closely linked with numerous phases of domestic economic activities (e.g. investment, production, consumption), exchange rate truly affects almost all economic variables and targets but to a different degree.
- 20. Given the close linkages mentioned in (19), no one will question whether exchange rate policy will have any relationship with fiscal and monetary policies. As these discretionary economic policies normally have impact upon monetary aggregates, domestic interest rates, and spending, interaction with exchange rate certainly comes into play via the process of borrowing/lending, production consumption, and export/import. Since exchange rate policy affects use (or misuse) of domestic resources, price level, employment, and growth momentum, it should be consistent with fiscal and monetary policies (as well as exchange controls), even though such consistency may lessen the degree of exchange rate stability.

- 21. Exchange rate stability is often argued to be desirable in most respects, for example, price stability, easy decision making, and planning. Nevertheless, policy makers have to take the following constraints into consideration.
  - 21.1 Limited foreign exchange reserves are available for defending any exchange rate level.
  - 21.2 Because of (21.1), one essential duty of exchange rate is to match demand for and supply of foreign exchange.
  - 21.3 Those demands and supplies shift through time due to evolution process of production and consumption.
  - 21.4 Inflation differentials across countries often necessitate exchange rate adjustment. Otherwise, competitiveness in the world market will decline.
  - 21.5 Both domestic and foreign economic measures as well as atmosphere or sentiment keep on changing, depending on different urgencies. Those changes affect money supply, interest rates, price level, production, spending, borrowing, and net positions on external account.
- 22. The items mentioned above demonstrate that exchange rate movements are needed to take into account, or correct for, up-to-date and relevant changes. The widespread financial crises in Asia clearly indicate that in the presence of highly advanced foreign exchange markets and rational plus sophisticated traders, exchange rate stability attained by misalignment or policy distortion can hardly survive for an extensive duration of time. "Artificial" exchange rate stability often comes at the expense of foreign exchange reserves, policy autonomy, optimal investment and/or uses of economic resources. In other words, exchange rate movements are unavoidable, though some of which can be lessened.

### 5. Channels to Reduce Exchange Rate Fluctuations

23. As implied by the above sections, economic fundamentals represent the crucial factor which affects foreign exchange transactions and consequent movements of exchange rates. Economic fundamentals include growth rates, inflation, external account, reserves, interest rates, and stability of financial system. These fundamentals

exert influence upon exchange rates via two primary channels. First, fundamentals serve as a guideline for output-oriented decision-making, e.g. how much to produce, consume, or stockpile. Resulting decisions indicate how much is spent (or received) abroad or net positions on current account balance. Second, economic fundamentals affect sentiments of currency traders and international investors. In other words, capital flows often swing in accordance with the latest status of economic fundamentals.

- 24. Since capital flows, which presently overwhelm merchandise trade in exchange rate determination, are extremely sensitive to news or rumors, government or responsible agencies ought to exercise adequate caution before releasing any economic information. Negative news should be balanced by some positive news. And no official announcement should be made to the general public about which are underlying targets of exchange rates, how much intervention has been undertaken, whether or not the pertinent officials are satisfied with the prevailing exchange rates. Announcement in these regards can be easily misinterpreted and thus lead to excessive exchange rate fluctuations or mislead exchange rate movement into a wrong direction. To be on the safe side, all economic information should be screened by foreign exchange specialists before official release.
- **25.** Because of the significance of capital flows, some countries in the past decided to employ capital controls as a means to reduce exchange rate fluctuations. The following will review some of those experiences.<sup>1</sup>
- **26. Brazil** In the middle of 1994, severe inflation (2,000% p.a.) led Brazil to tie its real to the dollar and adopt stringent monetary policy. Those measures and exchange rate stability attracted abundant capital inflows. Concerned that those flows could fuel excessive private consumption, the Brazilian government put into practice the following controls.
  - Raise the tax on bonds issued abroad by private firms from 3% to 7%
  - Levy 1% tax on foreigners investing in the Brazilian stock market
  - Increase the tax on foreign purchases of domestic fixed-income investment from 5% to 9%

- 27. Meanwhile, the Brazilian central bank intervened in the foreign exchange market and sterilized such incremental money afterwards, resulting in much higher interest rates (from 7.1% in 1993 to 21.1% in 1994 and 26.0% in 1995). Despite the above-mentioned additional tax burden, high rates of return captured more capital inflows. The capital account balance rose from 2.5% of GDP in 1994 to 4.7% in 1995. This demonstrates that little tax increase did not have much effect upon the volume of capital inflows or their composition.
- 28. Chile In response to growing capital inflows in 1990, the Chilean central bank undertook sterilized intervention to alleviate exchange rate appreciation and contain monetary expansion. But such operations raised domestic interest rates which attracted a surge in short-term capital inflows to the extent that capital account surplus reached 10% of GDP in 1990 and short-term flows accounted for one-third of that amount. Worried that capital inflows may reverse (as occurred during the financial crisis in the early 1980's), the government decided to impose controls on short-term inflows. In June 1991, 20% non-remunerated reserve requirement, to be deposited at the central bank for a period of one year, became necessary for private short-term foreign borrowing. Concurrently the central bank toned down its action on sterilized intervention so as to decrease local interest rates in harmony with capital Such policy mix was successful in both reducing the volume and controls. lengthening the maturity of inflows. Capital account surplus fell from 10% of GDP in 1990 to 2.4% in 1991 and a large part of this decline was due to short-term inflows (which dropped from 3.2% of GDP in 1990 to -0.7% in 1991). In contrast, direct investment rose during this period. In 1992 capital inflows surged again so the reserve requirement was raised to 30% which helped curtail the volume of capital inflows and lower their short-term portion.
- 29. In addition, Chile opted for other measures restricting short-term or speculative capital inflows as well. For example, if foreigners were to purchase bonds or shares in Chile, the minimum amount was US\$ 1 million and they had to hold those assets for at least 5 years. Nevertheless, profits or dividends can always be remitted back. Similar minimum maturities were also required on industrial

See details in Reinhart, C.M. and R.T. Smith (1997), "Temporary Capital Controls."

investment but they differed in accordance with industrial categories. Furthermore, on some occasions the Chilean government encouraged capital outflows (e.g. relaxing restrictions on pension fund investment) so as to offset inflows or avert excessive money supply expansion.

- 30. Colombia In the early 1990's foreign capital flooded Colombia as much as other middle-income countries in Asia and Latin America. Initially, the central bank intervened and bought foreign exchange (in order to avert exchange rate appreciation) and simultaneously issued local bills to absorb injected liquidity. But such sterilized intervention was deemed costly, as interest rates on domestic bills far exceeded those earned on additional foreign exchange reserves. The Colombian authorities decided to terminate sterilized intervention and let its exchange rate appreciate. By 1993, oil discoveries attracted another round of capital inflows so the government responded by imposing capital controls which were similar to the abovementioned Chilean ones. But the non-remunerated reserve requirement must be maintained throughout loan maturities and the rule was applicable to all loans with maturities of 5 years or less (except for trade credits with maturities of 4 months or less). The magnitude of required reserve ratios decreased for loans of longer maturities, ranging from 140% for one-month loans to 42.8% for five-year loans. These measures did not affect the volume of net capital inflows (around 5% of GDP in 1994-95) to any significant extent, but the short-term portion declined notably.
- 31. Czech Republic Abundant capital inflows to the Czech Republic in 1994-95 were principally motivated by large domestic-foreign interest rate differentials and expectation of a possible appreciation of the koruna. Capital account surplus thus reached 6.6% of GDP in 1994 and 16.7% in 1995. At first sterilized intervention was resorted to, then 0.25% tax on foreign exchange transactions with banks was introduced (in April 1995). Later on (August 1995) each bank's short-term foreign borrowing was limited to the smaller of 30% of claims on non-residents or 500 million koruna. Meanwhile, non-banks were required to seek administrative approvals before borrowing short-term funds from abroad. These measures resulted in a decline of capital inflows by 3.5% of GDP.

- 32. Malaysia A surge of capital inflows began in 1989, yet foreign direct investment constituted a large portion. The central bank's initial policy responses were sterilized intervention and increase in bank reserve requirements. Wide interest rate differentials, together with speculation that the ringgit will appreciate, attracted considerable short-term capital inflows. The Malaysian authorities deemed it appropriate to obstruct these speculations by imposing six temporary measures, the most important of which was the prohibition of domestic residents selling short-term money market instruments to foreigners. Others (effective January-August 1994) were the following,
  - banks were subjected to a ceiling on their non-trade or non-investmentrelated external liabilities,
  - commercial banks were required to deposit at the central bank the ringgit funds of foreign banks (nostro account),
  - commercial banks were not allowed to undertake non-trade-related swap and outright forward transactions on the bid side with foreign customers.

Consequently, the volume and composition of capital inflows shifted to a large extent. Total inflows fell from 17.2% of GDP in 1993 to 2.1% in 1994, while short-term inflows dropped from 8.6% of GDP to -4.6%, respectively.

33. In 1997 after Thailand floated her baht, the ringgit was severely attacked by sales of stocks and outflows of short-term funds, resulting in a plunge of foreign exchange reserves and higher interest rates. Depositors transferred their funds from local banks to branches of foreign banks, further squeezing domestic liquidity and elevating the level of non-performing loans. The prevailing economic downturn, together with disbelief in IMF's resolution strategy, led Malaysia to resort to currency and capital controls in September 1998. The new system fixed the exchange rate at 3.8 ringgit per U.S. dollar, reduced the volume of ringgit circulated offshore, strictly controlled payments of imports and exports, monitored the conversion of ringgit to foreign exchange, required foreign portfolio investment in the stock market to last at least 1 year, and abandoned trading of shares and ringgit in foreign markets. In February 1998 the government eased the 12-month holding rule on foreign portfolio investment by imposing graduated exit taxes. The levy on principal declines from

30% for less-than-7-month investments to 20% for 7-to-9-months, 10% for 9-to-12-months, and 0% for more-than-12-months. If profits on all investments are repatriated within 12 months, they will be subject to 30% levy. Otherwise, the 10% tax will apply.

- 34. These measures were intended to eradicate speculations in the ringgit as well as stock exchange, and lower domestic interest rates without sparking capital outflows or exchange rate depreciation. The ultimate target was to reinvigorate spending and the economy at a quick pace, as evident from the central bank's reduction of reserve requirement from 6% to 4% in order to add liquidity and minimize business bankruptcies.
- Thailand After the capital account was liberalized in 1991, strong economic potential and exchange rate stability attracted a continual stream of net capital inflows. Most of these funds belonged to the private sector, and they were short-term thus highly volatile or speculative, especially those channeled through the Bangkok International Banking Facilities (BIBF) and non-resident baht account (NRB). By late 1995 the central bank imposed a liquidity requirement of 7% on short-term (less than one year) NRB. It also raised the minimum level of out-in BIBF flows from US\$ 0.5 million to US\$ 2 million. In the middle of 1996 the 7% requirement became non-remunerated deposit at the central bank and applicable to short-term foreign borrowings of commercial banks as well as finance companies. In May 1997 the authorities tried to separate on-shore and off-shore markets, and prohibited baht lending to non-residents in order to subdue widespread speculation on baht devaluation. However, those measures were rather too late, as short-term portion of external debts had already climbed from 15% in 1987 to 50% in 1995. Therefore, when confidence in baht started to tremble, considerable capital outflows were effected not only by creditors and speculators but also by debtors, leading to the floating of baht (and Asian financial crisis) in July 1997.

Capital controls represent one format of self-defense measure for fixed or pegged exchange rate. But there are other formats or options for each country's exchange rate system.

### 6. Options for Exchange Rate Regimes: Pluses and Minuses

- **36.** In the absence of capital controls, each developing country has three alternatives to administer its exchange rate:
  - 36.1 pegging to one currency or a currency basket but without currency board
  - 36.2 pegging together with currency board
  - 36.3 floating with or without intervention

For each alternative, the following will examine underlying objectives, prerequisites, pluses, and minuses.

- 37. The principal intention of <u>pegging without currency board</u> is to achieve exchange rate stability which will facilitate international trade and economic growth. However, it requires sufficient foreign exchange reserves to cushion excess demand at the pegged rate. If successful, pegging will help achieve exchange rate and price stability.
- 38. However, pegging without currency board is, according to actual experiences in the past, subject to many drawbacks as listed below.
  - 38.1 Because of liberal capital flows and their volatility, it is difficult to assign proper weights to selected core currencies in the basket. In this context, the appropriate weights should correspond to proportions of currency denominations in capital and trade flows.
  - 38.2 Chances are very slim that the particular level of pegged exchange rate will create an equilibrium on host country's current account or balance of payments. Worse yet, the core currency or currencies to which host currency is pegged may appreciate or depreciate to such an excessive degree that sparks violent speculations and thus disturbs host country's trade or reserves.
  - 38.3 Monetary policy in host country will become ineffective or nullified because, in the absence of exchange risk (owing to pegging), capital flows will take place, as induced by interest rate

- differentials, to such on extent that policy action is counterbalanced. In short, the pegging country loses its policy sovereignty and has to conduct its economic policy in consonance with the core currency country's.
- 38.4 Interest rate differentials together with stable exchange rate can easily motivate private corporations to overinvest by depending too much upon foreign capital. Once such trend occurs, the host country's foreign exchange exposure may rise to a dangerous level and enter a vicious cycle, as follows. The host government hesitates to shift its exchange rate, as that can lead to widespread bankruptcies, which will lower the country's credit standing. That hesitation will stimulate further foreign borrowing.
- 38.5 Resorting to external debts too much impedes development of domestic capital markets. Another risk of capital mobility under rigid exchange rate is that sudden surge of foreign interest rates or domestic inflation may trigger huge capital outflows representing both debt (p)repayments and transfer of savings across border.
- 38.6 It is likely that inflation rate in core currency country differ from that in the pegging country. Therefore, pegging could easily lead to less competitiveness in the world market and deterioration of current account position.
- 39. Pegging with currency board has similar pluses and minuses to the one without. One additional favorable effect is that all monetary aggregates are wholly backed up by foreign exchange reserves. In other words, the essential requirement of currency board assures that available foreign exchange reserves suffice to support or cushion pegged exchange rate. However, this requirement makes the loss of policy sovereignty more stringent and painful. In other words, liberal flows of capital funds leave little room for monetary policy.
- **40.** Even though capital outflows can always be accommodated by reserves, the host country can hardly avoid losing investor confidence, since the level of reserves is an important criterion for evaluating confidence. Capital mobility means

unstable reserves and less investor confidence. Hong Kong is a good example where currency board does not necessarily give a safe insurance.

- **41.** Due to convertibility of offshore funds allowed by East Asian countries, when a glut of capital outflows occur, a part of them may be in local currency, which may disturb local economy in some respects.
- 42. <u>Floating exchange rate</u> regime is primarily meant to generate continual equilibrium in the foreign exchange market. But it should be noted that to be successful, the scheme requires an adequately large number of traders in the foreign exchange market or the market be sufficiently broad. Otherwise, the market will not yield enough competition and market-clearing prices or exchange rates.
- 43. If prerequisites are fulfilled, the floating regime will generate several favorable results, as exemplified in the following.
  - 43.1 Demand for and supply of foreign exchange are kept in balance without burdening reserves.
  - 43.2 Because of exchange risks, monetary policy is not wholly nullified by capital flows.
  - 43.3 Exchange risks will help motivate savers and investors to resort to domestic capital markets, and thus foster development of such markets.
  - 43.4 Private entities become more cautious about foreign exchange exposure (so excessive foreign debt commitments and overinvestment will not recur) and prudent management of foreign exchange positions (e.g. via forward cover or squared positioning) will be exercised.
  - 43.5 Because of (43.4), advancement of foreign exchange markets will be developed.
  - 43.6 If the floating strategy is proper and adequately subtle, the momentum of exchange rate speculations will decline due to considerable uncertainties involved.
  - 43.7 The floating exchange rate system can simultaneously accommodate external trade as well as volatile capital flows.

- 44. The only adverse effect of floating rate regime is a lesser extent of exchange rate stability. But that can have widespread and strong impacts, as evidenced in the 1997 financial crisis. A large degree of uncertainties lower growth prospects but lift the pace of inflation. These uncertainties defer decisions on investment, consumption, and imports, so East Asian countries are now trapped in severe economic depression. The situation is worsened by the obligated restructuring of financial system and corporate sector. Overall, negative effects of floating exchange rate regime are certainly not negligible.
- 45. Amid the current stage of foreign exchange trading in international markets, the most compatible exchange rate system is the floating rate one. Though such regime is not impeccable, it is the least costly or risky from the macroeconomic perspective. If there is any obligation or preference that pegging be adopted, the safest method is basket peg in which roughly equal weights are assigned to major currencies such as U.S. dollar, Yen, and Euro. The underlying rationale for this suggestion is that equal weights will help balance out exchange rate fluctuations of major currencies against each other and thereby leave the real effective exchange rates of East Asian countries truly stable. "Stability" in this macroeconomic context does not mean stable versus any particular major currency like U.S. dollar. Instead, it means stable relative to a composite set of currencies which play important roles on the external account. Chart 8 demonstrates that Singapore may have long adopted this equal-weighted basket pegging, because even though nominal exchange rate of Singapore dollar (versus U.S. dollar) moved widely in the past eight years, its real effective exchange rate has remained stable throughout. The Philippines case is on the contrary, i.e. nominal exchange rate seemed stable but the effective peso rate became increasingly overvalued.

### 7. Regional Integration

46. Lately, the trend towards unification of regional currencies has become increasingly popular. The establishment of Euro currency in January 1999 is a clear-cut example. This trend can be attributed to two driving forces, severe effects of strong exchange rate fluctuations in recent years, a growing degree of international cooperation in several major issues.

- 47. Should one thoroughly investigate the underlying objectives of currency integration within a region, he is likely to conclude that they are essentially two-fold. That is, extra-regional exchange rate fluctuations and effects therefrom are to be weeded out. In other words, exchange rates of regional member countries should reflect the outcome of resource utilization within the region. In effect, exchange rates should display the consequence of intra-regional trade and capital flows or balance of payments.
- 48. Even though currency integration within the region may seem conceptually attractive, what remains to be examined is its practicality for the East Asian (EA) region. The first question to be addressed is whether currencies can be integrated given the prevailing macroeconomic features of EA countries. The second question is that if integration is possible, which is the most suitable method (e.g. single currency, snake, etc) for EA currencies?
- 49. Judging from economic records of each country in the past, any analyst is likely to be pessimistic about currency integration. Macroeconomic temperament of each EA country differs from one another's drastically. For example, per capita GDP in 1997 (Table 10, Chart 9) ranges from US\$ 1,074 (Indonesia) to US\$ 9,623 (South Korea) and US\$ 31,071 (Singapore). Such vast gap means contrasting costs of living and makes currency union rather impractical, since integrating currencies is equivalent to unifying commodity prices across border.
- **50.** Similar divergences occur on the inflation and interest rate fronts. The paces of price rise (Table 7) in 1998 went from -0.2% (Singapore) to 8.0% (Thailand) and 61.1% (Indonesia). Meanwhile, deposit interest rates (Table 5) in 1997 went from 3.5% p.a. (Singapore) to 7.8% p.a. (Malaysia) and 20.0% p.a. (Indonesia).
- 51. With respect to economic policies, the discretionary measures that each EA country implemented differ remarkably from one another in terms of both timing and extent. On fiscal measures (Table 11), Thailand scored an average surplus of 2.6% of GDP on the government's cash balance in 1990-97 while the Philippines chose a wide range between -37% in 1990 and 9% in 1994, averaging -9% in 1990-97. Singapore, in contrast, commanded continual fiscal surplus as high as 13.2% on average. On the money side, the implemented monetary policies of EA member

countries led to different paces of credit expansion. Table 12 shows that in 1990-97 average credit growth ranged from 17.6% p.a. in Malaysia to 37.5% p.a. in the Philippines. The differences in implemented economic policies as mentioned above indicate that currency unification is an extremely difficult task, if possible at all, even though EA member countries (except Singapore) shared the same pattern of current account imbalance (Table 4).

- 52. Those large differences in macroeconomic features are hardly compatible with the requirements for currency integration. For instance, snake or ERM ties member currencies together within a band of 2.25% but member countries must have roughly the same level of inflation and interest rate. Otherwise, responsible agencies cannot handle mounting arbitrage. Furthermore, member counties must have adequate harmony in economic policies, external trade, and growth momentum. But it has already been demonstrated above that these requirements are not satisfied by EA member countries. Another arduous task is to pool foreign exchange reserves of member countries for the purpose of defending the snake band, since pooling will infringe upon member countries' monetary discretion.
- 53. If linking EA currency into a snake is difficult, creating a common currency is close to impossible. The prerequisites for common currency are far more stringent than those of snake. The Euro conditions, for example, stipulate that
  - inflation not exceed the average of the lowest three member countries plus 1.5%
  - interest rate on long-term government bonds stay within the average of the highest three member countries plus 2%
  - fiscal deficit remain within 3% of GDP
  - government debt outstanding not exceed 60% of GDP.
- 54. There are various pluses from common currency. For instance, it will obliterate exchange risks in all member countries, which helps facilitate both trade and capital flows. So will it delete competitive devaluation as a policy option. And it will also reduce the extent of currency speculation.

- 55. However, as shown above, EA's macroeconomic features do not satisfy prerequisites of common currency scheme. Neither are member governments willing to sacrifice their policy sovereignty. Besides, external balances of EA members are rather dynamic, thus rendering conversion rates of common currency not sustainable. In addition, powerful capital movements can make common currency untenable, especially when those capital flows belong to non-EA members such as hedge funds in the U.S. or E.U.
- 56. The above arguments suggest that EA members are left without many practical options for regional integration. Nevertheless, an indexation of EA currencies may still develop as a result of natural market forces. This may occur on two fronts, first, as a means to reduce exchange rate risks for buyers and sellers in intra-regional trade, and second as a means to reduce exchange rate risks for lenders and borrowers in intra-regional capital flows. Relative weights of different EA currencies in an East Asian currency index (EACI) may emerge naturally from market forces through risk sharing considerations in intra-regional trade and capital transactions. In effect, EACI should help achieve the following.
  - (a) Weeding out non-EA or extraneous exchange rate disturbances.
  - (b) Preserving policy sovereignty of EA members.
  - (c) Deleting the requirement that there be enough reserves to back up a snake.
  - (d) Attaining exchange rates which help achieve proper resource utilization within the region.

In effect, EACI will serve as a currency unit of settlements for transactions between EA members.

57. At first, EACI may be developed as an optional means to conduct commodity trade transactions. Should one examine the trade profile of EA member countries, he will be convinced that EACI, which encourages intra-regional trade, will help unify EA economically. That is so because EA member countries have a fairly diversified export structures (Table 13). Such high product diversification enables member countries to secure themselves from "extraneous" disruptions from

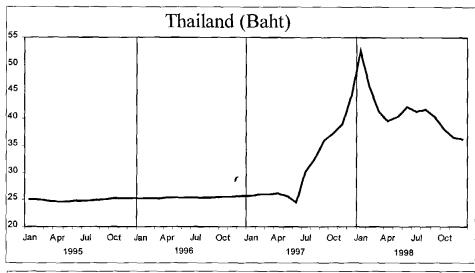
non-members in the world market. In other words, EA member countries can use EACI to insulate themselves by trading more with other EA member countries.

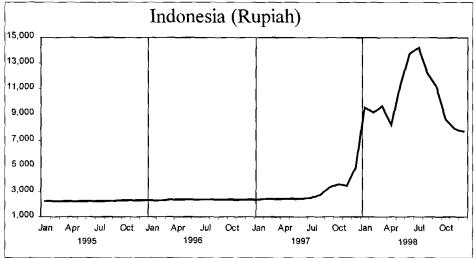
- 58. Table 14 reveals that EA member countries have similar export destinations region-wise. Thus, EACI will help avoid the problem of possible competitive devaluation, which may occur when exporters and importers can use only local currencies in conducting international trade.
- 59. Another channel to weed out non-EA exchange rate fluctuations is bilateral payment arrangements (BPA). This scheme helps protect bilateral trade from extraneous exchange rate disturbances. Such trade is handled by a clearing agent and net settlement is made only in local currencies. This BPA method has already been agreed in principle by ASEAN in February 1998 and Thailand-Malaysia is expected to be the first pair to experiment with the scheme. This intra-EA payment arrangement is a promising means to reduce disturbances from non-EA currency fluctuations, as Table 14 indicates that a large portion (30%) of EA member countries' external trade was conducted with other EA member countries.
- 60. Meanwhile, there are opportunities for much greater intra-regional capital flows. Given that EA as a whole commands continual current account surplus or has more domestic savings than investment (Chart 10), if its surplus funds can be recycled within the region, that may help reduce its external exposure or vulnerability to volatility of funds from outside the region. There are two channels to achieve successful fund recycling. First, a regional capital market can be developed. Second, instruments for currency risk sharing can encourage the expansion of the regional capital market. In this regard, the development of EACI monetary instruments may help to reduce currency risks between lenders and borrowers from countries in the region that are using different exchange rate regimes. For example, yen denominated loan from Japanese institutions to a private company in a country whose exchange rate is fixed to the US dollar would push all the currency risks onto the borrower. Lending in an EACI denominated instrument instead would imply a sharing of risks between the lender and the borrower. EACI denominated instruments could be an effective risk sharing mechanism to promote greater intra-regional flows of capital.

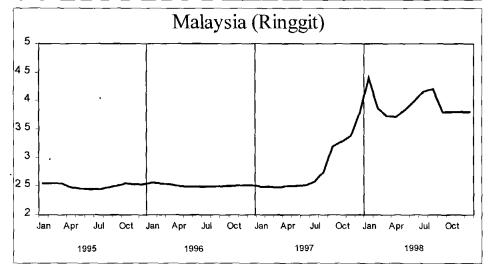
61. In order to jump start a regional bond market, EA member governments may contribute to set up a special purpose vehicle called East Asian Fund Recycling Agency (EAFRA). The main function of EAFRA is to recycle funds from surplus to deficit countries within the region. This EAFRA, which is to have branches in all EA member countries, will help complement private financial institutions in recycling funds within the region. In other words, since private financial institutions are now inclined to channel funds away from the region after widespread financial crises, EAFRA will therefore help contain such capital outflows and/or screen out extraneous market distortions (such as non-EA exchange rate fluctuations) together with unnecessary fees in non-EA financial intermediation.

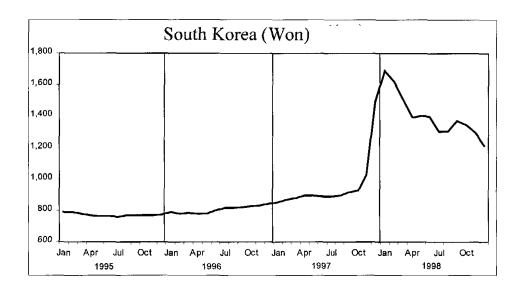
**Chart 1: Exchange Rates** 

Unit: Per U.S. dollars



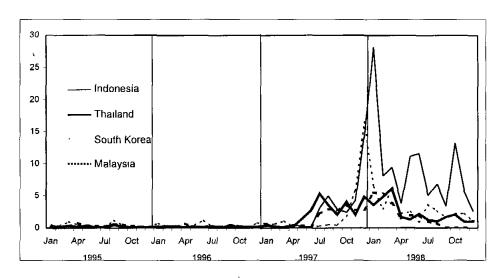






**Chart 2: Coefficient of Variation** 

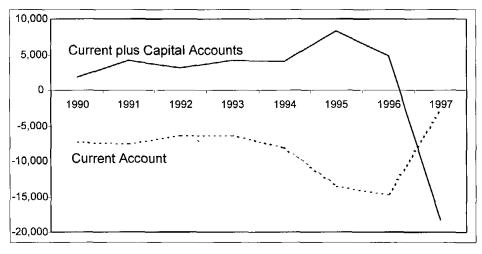
Unit: Percent



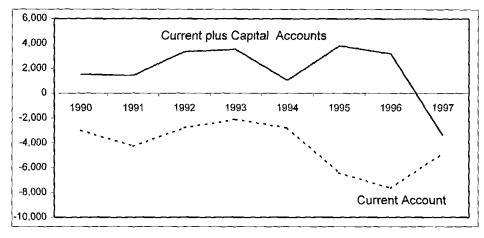
**Chart 3: Current and Capital Account Balances** 

Unit: Millions of U.S. dollars

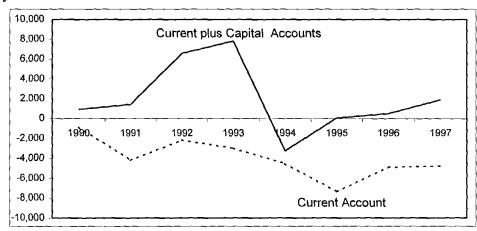
Thailand



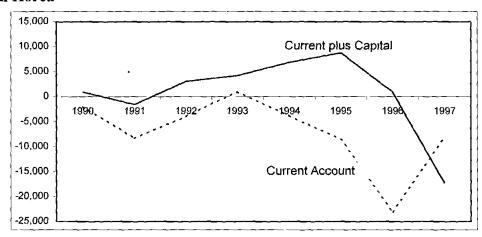
#### Indonesia



# Malaysia



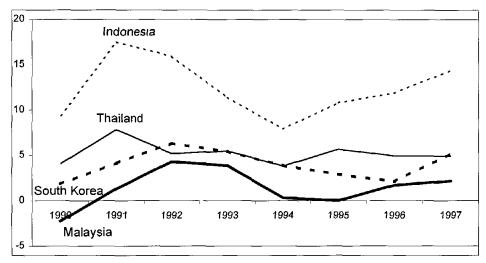
#### South Korea



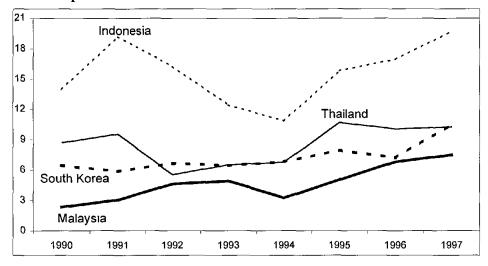
# **Chart 4: Interest Rate Differentials**

Unit: Percent

### Excess over U.S.A.



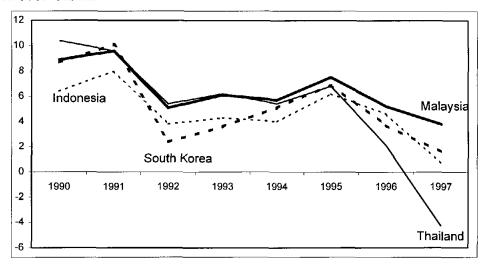
# **Excess over Japan**



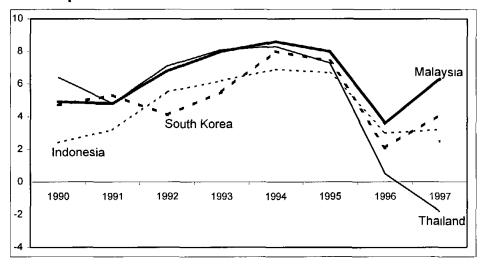
# **Chart 5: Differentials of Economic Growth**

Unit: Percent

### Excess over U.S.A.



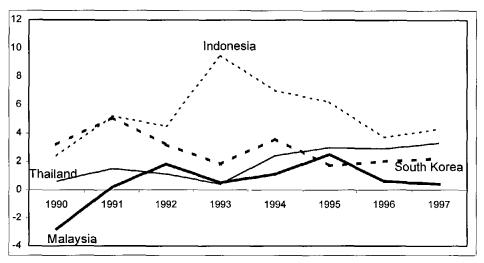
# **Excess over Japan**



# **Chart 6: Inflation Differentials**

Unit: Percent

#### Excess over U.S.A.



### **Excess over Japan**

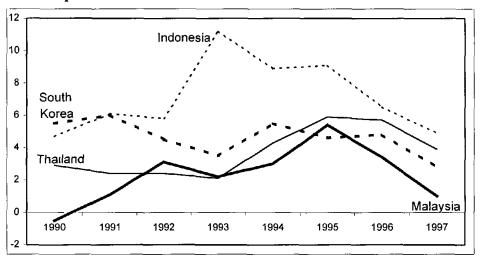
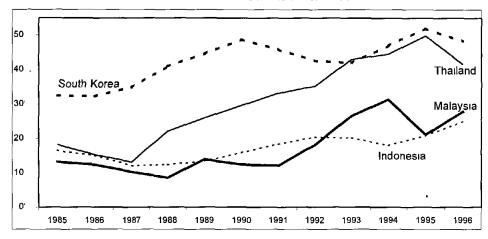
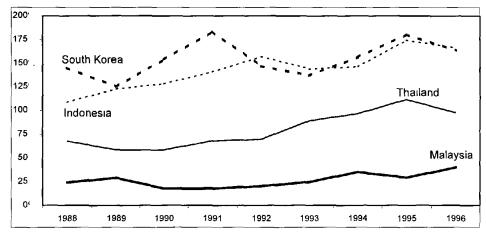


Chart 7: Short-term External Debt Exposure

Unit: Percent of total external debt

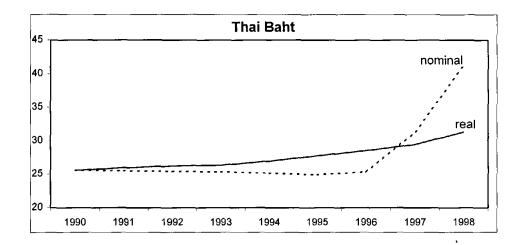


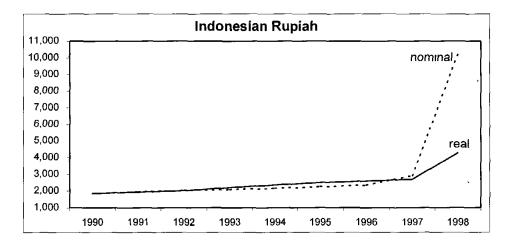
Unit: Percent of Reserves

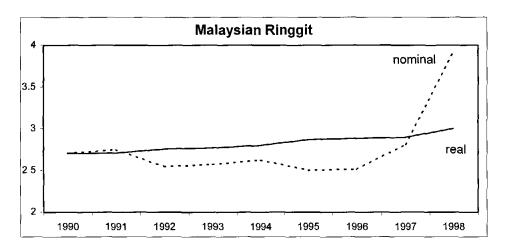


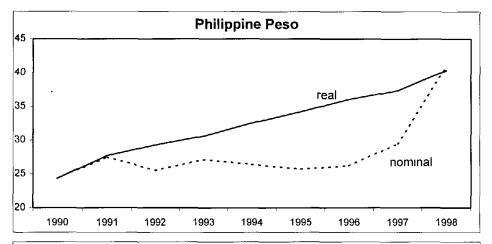
**Chart 8: Nominal and Real Exchange Rates** 

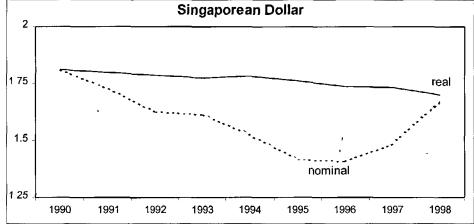
Unit: Per U.S. dollar

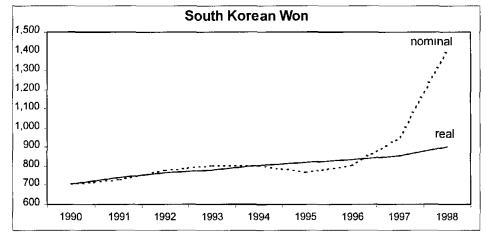












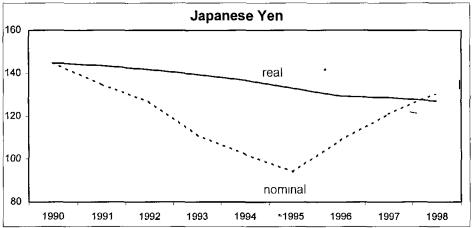


Chart 9: Per Capita GDP

Unit: U.S dollar

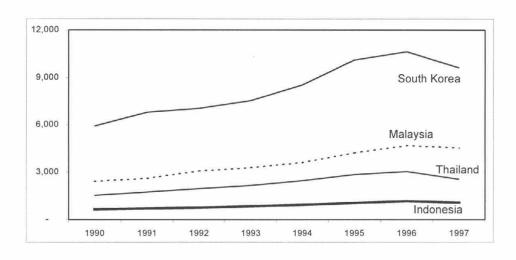
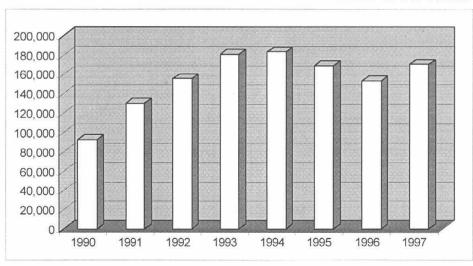


Chart 10: Aggregate Current Account of East Asian Countries

Unit: Millions of U.S dollars



**Table 1: Important Economic Statistics** 

| Economic Grov |        |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |          | Unit: P | ercen |
|---------------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|---------|-------|
|               | 1987   | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995     | 1996    | 199   |
| - USA         | 3.1    | 3.9  | 2.5  | 0.8  | -1.0 | 2.7  | 2.2  | 3.5  | 2.0      | 2.8     | 3.    |
| - UK          | 4.8    | 5.0  | 2.2  | 0.4  | -2.0 | -0.5 | 2.1  | 4.3  | 2.7      | 2.2     | 3.:   |
| - Germany     | 1.4    | 3.6  | 3.7  | 5.7  | 3.2  | 2.2  | -1.2 | 2.9  | 1.8      | 1.4     | 2.:   |
| - Japan       | 4.1    | 6.2  | 4.7  | 4.8  | 3.8  | 1.0  | 0.3  | 0.6  | 1.5      | 3.9     | 0.9   |
| ASEAN-4       |        |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | ï        |         |       |
| - Thailand    | 9.5    | 13.3 | 12.2 | 11.2 | 8.6  | 8.1  | 8.4  | 8.9  | 8.8      | 5.5     | -0.4  |
| - Malaysia    | 5.4    | 8.9  | 9.2  | 9.7  | 8.6  | 7.8  | 8.3  | 9.2  | 9.5      | 8.6     | 7.    |
| - Indonesia   | 4.9    | 5.8  | 7.5  | 7.2  | 7.0  | 6.5  | 6.5  | 7.5  | 8.2      | 8.0     | 4.    |
| - Philippines | 4.3    | 6.8  | 6.2  | 3.0  | -0.6 | 0.3  | 2.1  | 4.4  | 4.8      | 5.8     | 9.    |
| nflation      |        |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |          | Unit: P | ercen |
|               | 1987   | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995     | 1996    | 199   |
| - USA         | 3.7    | 4.0  | 4.8  | 5.4  | 4.2  | 3.0  | 3.0  | 2.6  | 2.8      | 2.9     | 2.:   |
| - UK          | 4.1    | 4.9  | 7.8  | 9.5  | 5.9  | 3.7  | 1.6  | 2.5  | 3.4      | 2.9     | 2.    |
| - Germany     | 0.2    | 1.3  | 2.8  | 2.7  | 3.6  | 5.1  | 4.5  | 2.7  | 1.8      | 1.5     | 1.    |
| - Japan       | 0.1    | 0.7  | 2.3  | 3.1  | 3.3  | 1.7  | 1.3  | 0.7  | -0.1     | 0.1     | 1.    |
| ASEAN-4       |        |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | <u> </u> | •       |       |
| - Thailand    | 2.5    | 3.8  | 5.4  | 6.0  | 5.7  | 4.1  | 3.4  | 5.0  | 5.8      | 5.8     | 5.0   |
| - Malaysia    | 0.3    | 2.6  | 2.8  | 2.6  | 4.4  | 4.8  | 3.5  | 3.7  | 5.3      | 3.5     | 2.    |
| - Indonesia   | 9.3    | 8.0  | 6.4  | 7.8  | 9.4  | 7.5  | 12.5 | 9.6  | 9.0      | 6.6     | 11.0  |
| - Philippines | 3.8    | 8.8  | 12.2 | 14.1 | 18.7 | 8.9  | 7.6  | 9.1  | 8.1      | 8.4     | 5.    |
| Current Accou | ot/CDP |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |          | Unit: P | arcan |
|               | 1987   | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995     | 1996    | 199   |
| - USA         | -3.5   | -2.5 | -1.9 | -1.6 | -0.2 | -1.0 | -1.5 | -2.1 | -1.8     | -1.9    | -2.   |
| - UK          | -1.2   | -3.5 | -4.3 | -3.3 | -1.4 | -1.7 | -1.7 | -0.3 | -0.5     | 0.1     | 0.0   |
| - Germany     | 4.2    | 4.2  | 4.7  | 3.2  | -1.0 | -1.0 | -0.7 | -1.0 | -1.0     | -0.6    | -0    |
| - Japan       | 3.6    | 2.7  | 2.0  | 1.2  | 2.0  | 3.0  | 3.1  | 2.8  | 2.2      | 1.4     | 2.    |
| ASEAN-4       |        |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |          |         |       |
| - Thailand    | -0.7   | -2.7 | -3.5 | -8.5 | -7.7 | -5.7 | -5.1 | -5.6 | -7.9     | -7.9    | -2.0  |
| - Malaysia    | 8.1    | 5.4  | 0.8  | -2.0 | -8.9 | -3.8 | -4.8 | -7.8 | -10.0    | -4.9    | -4.   |
| - Indonesia   | -2.8   | -1.7 | -1.2 | -2.8 | -3.7 | -2.2 | -1.3 | -1.6 | -3.3     | -3.3    | -1.   |
| - Philippines | -1.3   | -1.0 | -3.4 | -6.1 | -2.3 | -1.9 | -5.5 | -4.6 | -4.4     | -4.7    | -5.2  |

| Exchange Rates |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        | dollar |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                | 1987   | 1988   | 1989   | 1990   | 1991   | 1992   | 1993   | 1994   | 1995   | 1996   | 1997   |
| - UK           | 1.6389 | 1.7814 | 1.6397 | 1.7847 | 1.7694 | 1.7655 | 1.5020 | 1.5316 | 1.5785 | 1.5617 | 1.6388 |
| - Germany      | 1.7974 | 1.7562 | 1.8800 | 1.6157 | 1.6595 | 1.5617 | 1.6533 | 1.6228 | 1.4331 | 1.5048 | 1.7337 |
| - Japan        | 144.64 | 128.15 | 137.96 | 144.79 | 134.71 | 126.65 | 111.20 | 102.21 | 94.06  | 108.78 | 121.06 |
| ASEAN-4        | L      |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| - Thailand     | 25.72  | 25.29  | 25.70  | 25.59  | 25.52  | 25.40  | 25.32  | 25.15  | 24.92  | 25.34  | 31.37  |
| - Malaysia     | 2.5196 | 2.6188 | 2.7088 | 2.7049 | 2.7501 | 2.5474 | 2.5741 | 2.6243 | 2.5044 | 2.5159 | 2.8178 |
| - Indonesia    | 1643.8 | 1685.7 | 1770.1 | 1842.8 | 1950.3 | 2029.9 | 2087.1 | 2160.8 | 2248.6 | 2342.3 | 3029.7 |
| - Philippines  | 20.57  | 21.10  | 21.74  | 24.31  | 27.48  | 25.51  | 27.12  | 26.42  | 25.71  | 26.22  | 30.95  |

Table 1 (continued)

Interest Rates Unit: Percent

| 2-22-01 DDV Z (\$1740 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | CILICO A | OI COLL |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|---------|
|                       | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996     | 1997    |
| - USA                 | 6.9  | 7.7  | 9.1  | 8.2  | 5.8  | 3.7  | 3.2  | 4.6  | 5.9  | 5.4      | 5.1     |
| - UK                  | 8.6  | 8.6  | 11.5 | 12.5 | 10.3 | 7.5  | 4.0  | 3.7  | 4.1  | 3.1      | n.a.    |
| - Germany             | 3.2  | 3.3  | 5.5  | 7.1  | 7.6  | 8.0  | 6.3  | 4.5  | 3.9  | 2.8      | 3.3     |
| - Japan               | 1.8  | 1.8  | 2.0  | 3.6  | 4.1  | 3.4  | 2.1  | 1.7  | 0.9  | 0.3      | 0.3     |
| ASEAN-4               |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |          |         |
| - Thailand            | 9.5  | 9.5  | 9.5  | 12.3 | 13.7 | 8.9  | 8.6  | 8.5  | 11.6 | 10.3     | 10.5    |
| - Malaysia            | 3.2  | 4.1  | 4.9  | 5.9  | 7.2  | 8.0  | 7.0  | 4.9  | 5.9  | 7.1      | 7.8     |
| - Indonesia           | 16.8 | 17.7 | 18.6 | 17.5 | 23.3 | 19.6 | 14.6 | 12.5 | 16.7 | 17.3     | 20.0    |
| - Philippines         | 8.2  | 11.3 | 14.1 | 19.5 | 18.8 | 14.3 | 9.6  | 10.5 | 9.4  | 9.7      | 10.2    |

**Periodical Averages** 

|             | Economic ( | Growth (%) | Current Acco | ount/GDP (%) | Inflation (%) |         |  |
|-------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------|--|
|             | 1987-89    | 1990-97    | 1987-89      | 1990-97      | 1987-89       | 1990-97 |  |
| Thailand    | 11.7       | 7.4        | -2.3         | -6.3         | 3.9           | 5.2     |  |
| Malaysia    | 7.8        | 8.7        | 4.8          | -5.8         | 1.9           | 3.8     |  |
| Indonesia   | 6.1        | 6.9        | -1.9         | -2.5         | 7.9           | 9.3     |  |
| Philippines | 5.8        | 3.7        | -1.9         | -4.3         | 8.3           | 10.0    |  |

Sources: International Financial Statistics, 1998;

Bank of Thailand's Key Economic Indicators, various issues.

**Table 2: Net Capital Flows** 

Unit: Billions of U.S. dollars

|                           |             |         |       |             | : Billio |       |              |          |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------|-------|-------------|----------|-------|--------------|----------|
|                           | 1984-89     | 1990-96 | 1994  | 1995        | 1996     | 1997  | 1998         | 1999     |
| Total                     |             |         |       |             |          |       |              |          |
| Net private capital flows | 12.5        | 141.7   | 156.3 | 194.0       | 214.8    | 117.8 | 69.5         | 89.7     |
| Net direct investment     | 13.1        | 64.6    | 83.5  | 99.3        | 121.1    | 145.0 | 127.3        | 119.2    |
| Net portfolio investment  | 4.4         | 64.0    | 106.6 | 39.3        | 79.9     | 66.6  | 42.0         | 25.1     |
| Other net investment      | -4.9        | 13.0    | -33.8 | 55.4        | 13.9     | -93.8 | -99.8        | -54.5    |
| Net official flows        | 26.5        | 17.4    | -2.4  | 22.9        | 2.4      | 22.5  | 36.8         | 7.2      |
| Change in reserves        | -11.2       | -71.3   | -65.3 | -120.0      | -105.5   | -44.2 | -29.2        | -32.7    |
| Developing countries      |             |         |       |             |          |       |              |          |
| Net private capital flows | 17.5        | 128.8   | 133.6 | 147.3       | 190.9    | 131.8 | 87.6         | 104.1    |
| Net direct investment     | 12.2        | 57.9    | 76.3  | 86.3        | 108.6    | 126.7 | 106.2        | 96.2     |
| Net portfolio investment  | 4.9         | 51.1    | 85.8  | 22.2        | 52.5     | 51.8  | 38.0         | 18.9     |
| Other net investment      | 0.4         | 19.8    | -28.6 | 38.8        | 29.7     | -46.6 | -56.6        | -11.0    |
| Net official flows        | 27.4        | 16.8    | 9.9   | 31.9        | 2.6      | -3.0  | 15.6         | 12.6     |
| Change in reserves        | 5.1         | -55.8   | -43.6 | -72.2       | -95.5    | -50.9 | 13.0         | -12.7    |
| Africa                    | <del></del> |         |       |             |          |       |              |          |
| Net private capital flows | 2.3         | 3.7     | 8.8   | 10.4        | 5.1      | 14.1  | 7.3          | 14.2     |
| Net direct investment     | 1.2         | 2.9     | 3.5   | 4.2         | 5.1      | 7.3   | 6.2          | 7.1      |
| Net portfolio investment  | -0.8        | -0.2    | 0.5   | 1.5         | -0.3     | 2.9   | 2.8          | -0.1     |
| Other net investment      | 1.8         | 0.9     | 4.8   | 4.7         | 0.3      | 3.9   | -1.7         | 7.3      |
| Net official flows        | 6.7         | 7.6     | 9.2   | 7.4         | 6.6      | -2.7  | 2.9          | 0.2      |
| Change in reserves        | 0.1         | -2.2    | -5.0  | -1.9        | -6.7     | -13.5 | 0.3          | 1.2      |
| Asia .                    |             |         |       |             |          |       |              |          |
| Net private capital flows | 13.1        | 56.0    | 64.8  | 91.7        | 100.2    | 21.5  | -18.3        | -7.3     |
| Net direct investment     | 4.5         | 32.9    | 44.4  | 51.0        | 60.2     | 60.2  | 45.1         | 35.0     |
| Net portfolio investment  | 1.5         | 6.7     | 11.5  | 10.0        | 10.1     | 7.5   | -6.5         | -3.0     |
| Other net investment      | 7.0         | 16.4    | 9.0   | 30.8        | 29.9     | -46.3 | -56.9        | -39.3    |
| Net official flows        | 7.8         | 8.5     | 5.6   | 5.1         | 10.3     | 7.9   | 12.7         | 12.2     |
| Change in reserves        | -2.1        | -29.7   | -39.8 | -33.0       | -49.1    | -12.I | <b>-</b> 7.3 | -89      |
| Middle East and Europe    |             |         |       |             |          |       |              |          |
| Net private capital flows | 2.3         | 22.9    | 13.0  | 7.0         | 3.9      | 7.9   | 24.9         | 21.9     |
| Net direct investment     | 1.1         | 2.9     | 3.7   | 5.1         | 4.1      | 5.0   | 3.9          | 5.6      |
| Net portfolio investment  | 5.1         | 12.3    | 13.0  | 9.1         | 2.8      | 3.0   | 7.5          | 7.0      |
| Other net investment      | -3.9        | 7.7     | -3.6  | -7.1        | -3.0     | -0.2  | 13.4         | 9.3      |
| Net official flows        | 4.8         | -0.4    | -1.0  | -1.1        | -0.6     | -0.6  | -0.9         | -1.2     |
| Change in reserves        | 6.6         | -5.6    | -3.1  | -11.6       | -11.3    | -10.3 | -            | -1.2     |
| Western hemisphere        |             |         |       |             |          |       |              |          |
| Net private capital flows | -02         | 46.1    | 46.9  | 38.1        | 81.7     | 88.3  | 73.6         | 75.3     |
| Net direct investment     | 5.3         | 19.1    | 24.8  | 26.0        | 39.2     | 54.2  | 51.0         | 48.6     |
| Net portfolio investment  | -0.9        | 32.3    | 60.9  | 1.7         | 40.0     | 38.3  | 34.2         | 15.1     |
| Other net investment      | -4.6        | -5.3    | -38.7 | 10.4        | 2.5      | -4.1  | -11.5        | 11.6     |
| Net official flows        | 8.2         | 1.2     | -3.9  | 20.5        | -13.7    | -7.7  | 0.8          | 1.5      |
| Change in reserves        | 0.5         | -18.4   | 4.2   | -25.7       | -28.3    | -15.0 | 20.0         | -3.8     |
| Countries in transition   |             |         |       | <del></del> |          |       |              | <u>_</u> |
| Net private capital flows | -1.7        | 10.6    | 18.9  | 42.6        | 16.0     | 22.6  | 13.2         | 16.4     |
| Net direct investment     | -0.2        | 6.4     | 5.4   | 13.4        | 13.4     | 18.2  | 17.1         | 18.2     |
| Net portfolio investment  | -           | 10.4    | 20.5  | 18.8        | 24.3     | 20.8  | 7.0          | 8.2      |
| Other net investment      | -1.6        | -6.2    | -7.0  | 10.4        | -21.7    | -16.4 | -10.9        | -10.0    |
| Net official flows        | 0.2         | 1.1     | -12.1 | -8.4        | -0.2     | 9.7   | 11.4         | 0.9      |
| Change in reserves        | -2.7        | -5.0    | -6.9  | -36.2       | -0.2     | -6.3  | -3.4         | -6.5     |
| CHARLE III TOOLI AOS      | -L.1        | -5.0    | 0.7   |             | -0.2     | -0,5  | J.7          | -0.5     |

Source: World Economic Outlook, December 1998.

**Table 3: External Debt Outstanding** 

Unit: Billions of U.S. dollars

| <del></del>        |       |       |       | Omt. B |       |       |       |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
|                    | 1990  | 1991  | 1992  | 1993   | 1994  | 1995  | 1996  |
| ASEAN-4            |       |       |       |        |       |       |       |
| External debt      | 144.3 | 166.1 | 180.9 | 194.1  | 221.8 | 257.0 | 274.5 |
| Short-term debt    | 25.7  | 33.8  | 41.7  | 49.6   | 58.2  | 69.8  | 80.4  |
| (% of total debt)  | 17.8  | 20.3  | 23.0  | 25.6   | 26.2  | 27.2  | 29.3  |
| Long-term debt     | 118.6 | 132.3 | 139.2 | 144.5  | 163.6 | 187.2 | 194.1 |
| (% of total debt)  | 82.2  | 79.7  | 77.0  | 74.4   | 73.8  | 72.8  | 70.7  |
| Indonesia          |       |       |       |        |       |       |       |
| External debt      | 69.8  | 79.9  | 88.3  | 89.6   | 96.6  | 116.3 | 118.1 |
| (% of GDP)         | 65.9  | 68.4  | 69.0  | 56.6   | 54.6  | 53.3  | 52.0  |
| Short-term debt    | 11.1  | 14.3  | 18.1  | 18.0   | 17.1  | 24.3  | 29.3  |
| (% of total debt)  | 15.9  | 17.9  | 20.5  | 20.1   | 17.7  | 20.9  | 24.8  |
| Long-term debt     | 58.7  | 65.6  | 70.2  | 71.6   | 79.5  | 92.0  | 88.8  |
| (% of total debt)  | 84.1  | 82.1  | 79.5  | 79.9   | 82.3  | 79.1  | 75.2  |
| Debt-service ratio | 30.9  | 32.0  | 31.6  | 33,8   | 30.0  | 33.7  | 33.0  |
| Malaysia           |       |       |       |        |       |       |       |
| External debt      | 16.0  | 18.1  | 19.8  | 23.2   | 24.8  | 33.2  | 31.6  |
| (% of GDP)         | 37.6  | 37.9  | 34.6  | 37.1   | 37.5  | 40.3  | 38.1  |
| Short-term debt    | 1.9   | 2.1   | 3.6   | 6.9    | 6.2   | 7.3   | 7.5   |
| (% of total debt)  | 11.9  | 11.6  | 18.2  | 29.8   | 25.0  | 22.0  | 23.7  |
| Long-term debt     | 14.1  | 16.0  | 16.2  | 16.3   | 18.6  | 25.9  | 24.1  |
| (% of total debt)  | 88.1  | 88.4  | 81.8  | 70.2   | 75.0  | 78.0  | 76.3  |
| Debt-service ratio | 10.3  | 7.7   | 6.6   | 7.7    | 7.7   | 6.1   | 6.0   |
| Philippines        |       |       |       |        |       |       | _     |
| External debt      | 30.3  | 32.2  | 33.3  | 35.7   | 39.3  | 39.5  | 45.7  |
| (% of GDP)         | 69.1  | 71.5  | 62.3  | 66.1   | 61.3  | 53.2  | 56.0  |
| Short-term debt    | 4.4   | 4.9   | 5.3   | 5.0    | 5.7   | 6.0   | 6.3   |
| (% of total debt)  | 14.5  | 15.2  | 15.9  | 14.0   | 14.5  | 15.2  | 13.8  |
| Long-term debt     | 25.9  | 27.3  | 28.0  | 30.7   | 33.6  | 33.5  | 39.4  |
| (% of total debt)  | 85.5  | 84.8  | 84.1  | 86.0   | 85.5  | 84.8  | 86.2  |
| Debt-service ratio | 27.0  | 23.0  | 24.4  | 25.5   | 18.5  | 15.1  | 15.4  |
| Thailand           |       |       |       |        |       |       |       |
| External debt      | 28.1  | 35.9  | 39.5  | 45.7   | 61.1  | 68.1  | 79.0  |
| (% of GDP)         | 32.9  | 36.4  | 35.5  | 41.7   | 45.3  | 47.0  | 49.9  |
| Short-term debt    | 8.3   | 12.5  | 14.7  | 19.7   | 29.2  | 32.2  | 37.3  |
| (% of total debt)  | 29.5  | 34.8  | 37.2  | 43.1   | 47.8  | 47.3  | 47.2  |
| Long-term debt     | 19.8  | 23.4  | 24.8  | 26.0   | 31.9  | 35.9  | 41.7  |
| (% of total debt)  | 70.5  | 65.2  | 62.8  | 56.9   | 52.2  | 52.7  | 52.8  |
| Debt-service ratio | 16.9  | 13.0  | 13.7  | 18.5   | 15.6  | 11.7  | 14.5  |

Sources: International Financial Statistics, 1997; World Debt Tables, 1996

**Table 4: Current Account Balance** 

Unit: Percent of GDP

|             | Average (90-97) | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995  | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|-------------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| Thailand    | -6.3            | -8.5 | -7.7 | -5.7 | -5.1 | -5.6 | -7.9  | -7.9 | -2.0 | 11.4 | 8.4  |
| Indonesia   | -2.5            | -2.8 | -3.7 | -2.2 | -1.3 | -1.6 | -3.3  | -3.3 | -1.8 | 3.0  | 2.0  |
| Malaysia    | -5.8            | -2.0 | -8.9 | -3.8 | -4.8 | -7.8 | -10.0 | -4.9 | -4.2 | 11.0 | 9.2  |
| Philippines | -4.3            | -6.1 | -2.3 | -1.9 | -5.5 | -4.6 | -4.4  | -4.7 | -5.2 | 1.2  | 0.6  |
| Singapore   | 12.9            | 8.3  | 11.3 | 12.0 | 7.3  | 16.1 | 16.9  | 15.9 | 15.4 | 19.2 | 18.4 |
| S. Korea    | -1.8            | -0.8 | -2.8 | -1.3 | 0.3  | -1.0 | -1.9  | -4.7 | -1.8 | 13.2 | 8.7  |
| China       | 1.6             | 4.0  | 4.4  | 1.4  | -2.7 | 1.3  | 0.2   | 0.9  | 3.3  | 2.4  | 1.8  |
| Japan       | 2.2             | 1.2  | 2.0  | 3.0  | 3.1  | 2.8  | 2.2   | 1.4  | 2.2  | 3.4  | 3.3  |

Sources: International Financial Statistics, 1998; World Economic Outlook, December 1998.

**Table 5: Deposit Interest Rates** 

Unit: Percent

|             | Average (90-97) | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 |
|-------------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Thailand    | 10.5            | 12.3 | 13.7 | 8.9  | 8.6  | 8.5  | 11.6 | 10.3 | 10.5 |
| Indonesia   | 17.7            | 17.5 | 23.3 | 19.6 | 14.6 | 12.5 | 16.7 | 17.3 | 20.0 |
| Malaysia    | 6.7             | 5.9  | 7.2  | 8.0  | 7.0  | 4.9  | 5.9  | 7.1  | 7.8  |
| Philippines | 12.8            | 19.5 | 18.8 | 14.3 | 9.6  | 10.5 | 9.4  | 9.7  | 10.2 |
| Singapore   | 3.5             | 4.7  | 4.6  | 2.9  | 2.3  | 3.0  | 3.5  | 3.4  | 3.5  |
| South Korea | 9.3             | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 8.6  | 8.5  | 8.8  | 7.5  | 10.8 |
| Japan       | 2.0             | 3.6  | 4.1  | 3.4  | 2.1  | 1.7  | 0.9  | 0.3  | 0.3  |
| USA         | 5.3             | 8.2  | 5.8  | 3.7  | 3.2  | 4.6  | 5.9  | 5.4  | 5.6  |
| Germany     | 5.4             | 7.1  | 7.6  | 8.0  | 6.3  | 4.5  | 3.9  | 2.8  | 2.7  |
|             |                 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |

#### Excess over U.S.A.

|             | Average (90-97) | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 |
|-------------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Thailand    | 5.2             | 4.1  | 7.8  | 5.2  | 5.5  | 3.8  | 5.7  | 4.9  | 4.9  |
| Indonesia   | 12.4            | 9.4  | 17.5 | 15.9 | 11.4 | 7.9  | 10.8 | 11.9 | 14.4 |
| Malaysia    | 1.4             | -2.3 | 1.3  | 4.3  | 3.9  | 0.3  | 0.0  | 1.7  | 2.2  |
| Philippines | 7.5             | 11.4 | 13.0 | 10.6 | 6.4  | 5.9  | 3.5  | 4.3  | 4.6  |
| Singapore   | -1.8            | -3.5 | -1.2 | -0.8 | -0.9 | -1.6 | -2.4 | -2.0 | -2.2 |
| South Korea | 4.0             | 1.8  | 4.2  | 6.3  | 5.4  | 3.9  | 2.9  | 2.1  | 5.2  |

#### Excess over Japan

|             | Average (90-97) | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 |
|-------------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Thailand    | 8.5             | 8.7  | 9.5  | 5.5  | 6.5  | 6.8  | 10.7 | 10.0 | 10.2 |
| Indonesia   | 15.6            | 14.0 | 19.2 | 16.3 | 12.4 | 10.8 | 15.8 | 17.0 | 19.7 |
| Malaysia    | 4.7             | 2.3  | 3.0  | 4.6  | 4.9  | 3.2  | 5.0  | 6.8  | 7.5  |
| Philippines | 10.7            | 16.0 | 14.7 | 10.9 | 7.5  | 8.8  | 8.5  | 9.4  | 9.9  |
| Singapore   | 1.4             | 1.1  | 0.5  | -0.5 | 0.2  | 1.3  | 2.6  | 3.1  | 3.2  |
| South Korea | 7.2             | 6.4  | 5.9  | 6.7  | 6.4  | 6.8  | 7.9  | 7.2  | 10.5 |

Source: International Financial Statistics, 1998.

**Table 6: Real GDP Growth** 

Unit: Percent

|             | Average (90-97) | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998  | 1999 |
|-------------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| Thailand    | 7.4             | 11.2 | 8.6  | 8.1  | 8.4  | 8.9  | 8.8  | 5.5  | -0.4 | -8.0  | 1.0  |
| Indonesia   | 6.9             | 7.2  | 7.0  | 6.5  | 6.5  | 7.5  | 8.2  | 8.0  | 4.6  | -15.3 | -3.4 |
| Malaysia    | 8.7             | 9.7  | 8.6  | 7.8  | 8.3  | 9.2  | 9.5  | 8.6  | 7.7  | -7.5  | -2.0 |
| Philippines | 3.1             | 3.0  | -0.6 | 0.3  | 2.1  | 4.4  | 4.8  | 5.8  | 5.2  | 0.2   | 2.5  |
| Singapore   | 8.4             | 9.0  | 7.3  | 6.3  | 10.4 | 10.4 | 8.8  | 6.9  | 7.8  | 0.7   | -0.8 |
| South Korea | 7.5             | 9.5  | 9.1  | 5.1  | 5.8  | 8.6  | 8.9  | 7.1  | 5.5  | -7.0  | -1.0 |
| Africa      | 2.2             | 2.9  | 1.3  | -0.8 | 0.9  | 2.9  | 2.0  | 5.5  | 3.2  | 3.6   | 3.8  |
| Japan       | 2.3             | 4.8  | 3.8  | 1.0  | 0.3  | 0.6  | 1.5  | 5.0  | 1.4  | -2.8  | -0.5 |
| USA         | 2.2             | 0.8  | -1.0 | 2.7  | 2.2  | 3.5  | 2.0  | 3.4  | 3.9  | 3.6   | 1.8  |
| Germany     | 3.5             | 5.7  | 13.2 | 2.2  | -1.2 | 2.9  | 1.9  | 1.3  | 2.2  | 2.7   | 2.0  |

#### Excess over U.S.A.

|             | Average (90-97) | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998  | 1999 |
|-------------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| Thailand    | 5.2             | 10.4 | 9.6  | 5.4  | 6.2  | 5.4  | 6.8  | 2.1  | -4.3 | -11.6 | -0.8 |
| Indonesia   | 4.8             | 6.4  | 8.0  | 3.8  | 4.3  | 4.0  | 6.2  | 4.6  | 0.7  | -18.9 | -5.2 |
| Malaysia    | 6.5             | 8.9  | 9.6  | 5.1  | 6.1  | 5.7  | 7.5  | 5.2  | 3.8  | -11.1 | -3.8 |
| Philippines | 0.9             | 2.2  | 0.4  | -2.4 | -0.1 | 0.9  | 2.8  | 2.4  | 1.3  | -3.4  | 0.7  |
| Singapore   | 6.2             | 8.2  | 8.3  | 3.6  | 8.2  | 6.9  | 6.8  | 3.5  | 3.9  | -2.9  | -2.6 |
| South Korea | 5.3             | 8.7  | 10.1 | 2.4  | 3.6  | 5.1  | 6.9  | 3.7  | 1.6  | -10.6 | -2.8 |
| Africa      | 0.0             | 2.1  | 2.3  | -3.5 | -1.3 | -0.6 | 0.0  | 2.1  | -0.7 | 0.0   | 2.0  |

#### **Excess over Japan**

|             | Average (90-97) | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998  | 1999 |
|-------------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| Thailand    | 5.1             | 6.4  | 4.8  | 7.1  | 8.1  | 8.3  | 7.3  | 0.5  | -1.8 | -5.2  | 1.5  |
| Indonesia   | 4.6             | 2.4  | 3.2  | 5.5  | 6.2  | 6.9  | 6.7  | 3.0  | 3.2  | -12.5 | -2.9 |
| Malaysia    | 6.4             | 4.9  | 4.8  | 6.8  | 8.0  | 8.6  | 8.0  | 3.6  | 6.3  | -4.7  | -1.5 |
| Philippines | 0.8             | -1.8 | -4.4 | -0.7 | 1.8  | 3.8  | 3.3  | 0.8  | 3.8  | 3.0   | 3.0  |
| Singapore   | 6.1             | 4.2  | 3.5  | 5.3  | 10.1 | 9.8  | 7.3  | 1.9  | 6.4  | 3.5   | -0.3 |
| South Korea | 5.2             | 4.7  | 5.3  | 4.1  | 5.5  | 8.0  | 7.4  | 2.1  | 4.1  | -4.2  | -0.5 |
| Africa      | -0.1            | -1.9 | -2.5 | -1.8 | 0.6  | 2.3  | 0.5  | 0.5  | 1.8  | 6.4   | 4.3  |

Source: International Financial Statistics, 1998; World Economic Outlook, December 1998.

Table 7: Inflation

Unit: Percent

|             | Average<br>(90-97) | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|-------------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Thailand    | 5.2                | 6.0  | 5.7  | 4.1  | 3.4  | 5.0  | 5.8  | 5.8  | 5.6  | 8.0  | 2.5  |
| Indonesia   | 8.6                | 7.8  | 9.4  | 7.5  | 12.5 | 9.6  | 9.0  | 6.6  | 6.6  | 61.1 | 26.8 |
| Malaysia    | 3.8                | 2.6  | 4.4  | 4.8  | 3.5  | 3.7  | 5.3  | 3.5  | 2.7  | 5.3  | 5.8  |
| Philippines | 10.1               | 14.1 | 18.7 | 8.9  | 7.6  | 9.1  | 8.1  | 8.4  | 6.0  | 9.8  | 8.8  |
| Singapore   | 2.5                | 3.5  | 3.4  | 2.3  | 2.3  | 3.1  | 1.7  | 1.4  | 2.0  | -0.2 | 0.3  |
| South Korea | 6.1                | 8.6  | 9.3  | 6.2  | 4.8  | 6.2  | 4.5  | 4.9  | 4.5  | 7.5  | 3.8  |
| Africa      | 33.2               | 16.5 | 31.5 | 44.9 | 36.6 | 60.2 | 39.4 | 25.1 | 11.0 | 8.5  | 7.8  |
| Japan       | 1.5                | 3.1  | 3.3  | 1.7  | 1.3  | 0.7  | -0.1 | 0.1  | 1.7  | 0.4  | -0.7 |
| USA         | 3.3                | 5.4  | 4.2  | 3.0  | 3.0  | 2.6  | 2.8  | 2.9  | 2.3  | 1.6  | 2.2  |
| Germany     | 3.0                | 2.7  | 3.6  | 5.1  | 4.5  | 2.7  | 1.8  | 1.5  | 1.8  | 1.0  | 1.2  |

#### Excess over U.S.A.

|             | Average (90-97) | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|-------------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Thailand    | 1.9             | 0.6  | 1.5  | 1.1  | 0.4  | 2.4  | 3.0  | 2.9  | 3.3  | 6.4  | 0.3  |
| Indonesia   | 5.4             | 2.4  | 5.2  | 4.5  | 9.5  | 7.0  | 6.2  | 3.7  | 4.3  | 59.5 | 24.6 |
| Malaysia    | 0.5             | -2.8 | 0.2  | 1.8  | 0.5  | 1.1  | 2.5  | 0.6  | 0.4  | 3.7  | 3.6  |
| Philippines | 6.8             | 8.7  | 14.5 | 5.9  | 4.6  | 6.5  | 5.3  | 5.5  | 3.7  | 8.2  | 6.6  |
| Singapore   | -0.8            | -1.9 | -0.8 | -0.7 | -0.7 | 0.5  | -1.1 | -1.5 | -0.3 | -1.8 | -1.9 |
| South Korea | 2.9             | 3.2  | 5.1  | 3.2  | 1.8  | 3.6  | 1.7  | 2.0  | 2.2  | 5.9  | 1.6  |
| Africa      | 29.9            | 11.1 | 27.3 | 41.9 | 33.6 | 57.6 | 36.6 | 22.2 | 8.7  | 6.9  | 5.6  |

#### **Excess over Japan**

|             | Average (90-97) | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|-------------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Thailand    | 3.7             | 2.9  | 2.4  | 2.4  | 2.1  | 4.3  | 5.9  | 5.7  | 3.9  | 7.6  | 3.2  |
| Indonesia   | 7.2             | 4.7  | 6.1  | 5.8  | 11.2 | 8.9  | 9.1  | 6.5  | 4.9  | 60.7 | 27.5 |
| Malaysia    | 2.3             | -0.5 | 1.1  | 3.1  | 2.2  | 3.0  | 5.4  | 3.4  | 1.0  | 4.9  | 6.5  |
| Philippines | 8.6             | 11.0 | 15.4 | 7.2  | 6.3  | 8.4  | 8.2  | 8.3  | 4.3  | 9.4  | 9.5  |
| Singapore   | 1.0             | 0.4  | 0.1  | 0.6  | 1.0  | 2.4  | 1.8  | 1.3  | 0.3  | -0.6 | 1.0  |
| South Korea | 4.7             | 5.5  | 6.0  | 4.5  | 3.5  | 5.5  | 4.6  | 4.8  | 2.8  | 7.1  | 4.5  |
| Africa      | 31.7            | 13.4 | 28.2 | 43.2 | 35.3 | 59.5 | 39.5 | 25.0 | 9.3  | 8.1  | 8.5  |

Source: International Financial Statistics, 1998; World Economic Outlook, December 1998.

Table 8: External Debt Outstanding

|             |        |        |        |        |        |        |        | )      |        | Unit: M | Unit: Millions of U.S. dollars | S. dollars |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------------------------------|------------|
|             | 1985   | 1986   | 1987   | 1988   | 1989   | 1990   | 1991   | 1992   | 1993   | 1994    | 1995                           | 1996       |
| Thailand    | 17,552 | 18,505 | 20,305 | 21,717 | 23,496 | 28,088 | 37,705 | 41,812 | 52,668 | 65,522  | 82,568                         | 90,536     |
| Indonesia   | 36,715 | 42,916 | 52,495 | 54,079 | 59,402 | 69,836 | 79,457 | 88,333 | 88,885 | 108,197 | 124,261                        | 129,403    |
| Malaysia    | 20,269 | 21,880 | 22,839 | 18,567 | 16,278 | 15,328 | 17,087 | 20,027 | 26,161 | 29,295  | 34,336                         | 39,779     |
| Philippines | 26,637 | 28,204 | 29,785 | 28,932 | 28,653 | 30,567 | 32,561 | 32,951 | 35,885 | 40,006  | 39,467                         | 41,211     |
| Singapore   | 4,407  | 3,787  | 4,196  | 4,191  | 4,575  | 4,204  | 4,825  | 4,705  | 5,511  | 7,665   | 8,405                          | 10,103     |
| South Korea | 56,081 | 54,345 | 48,584 | 43,859 | 42,485 | 46,797 | 54,746 | 59,246 | 66,180 | 85,555  | 113,463                        | 112,627    |
| India       | 40,951 | 48,124 | 55,522 | 60,477 | 75,407 | 83,717 | 85,421 | 90,264 | 94,524 | 102,611 | 94,414                         | 89,827     |

|   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | OIIII. FOICE | OIIII. reiceill of ODr |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|------------------------|
|   | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995         | 1996                   |
|   | 44   | 43   | 40   | 35   | 33   | 33   | 38   | 38   | 42   | 45   | 49           | 50                     |
|   | 42   | 54   | 69   | 61   | 59   | 19   | 62   | 63   | 99   | 61   | 19           | 57                     |
| 1 | 9    | 62   | 72   | 54   | 43   | 36   | 35   | 34   | 41   | 40   | 39           | 40                     |
|   | 87   | 94   | 06   | 9/   | 19   | 69   | 72   | 62   | 99   | 62   | 53           | 49                     |
|   | 25   | 21   | 20   | 16   | 15   | 11   | 11   | 6    | 6    | 11   | 10           | 11                     |
|   | 59   | 90   | 36   | 24   | 19   | 18   | 19   | 19   | 20   | 22   | 25           | 23                     |
|   | 22   | 23   | 24   | 24   | 30   | 31   | 35   | 37   | 39   | 37   | 30           | 28                     |
| _ |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |              |                        |

Source: Key Indicators 1998, Asian Development Bank.

Table 9: Short-term External Debt Exposure

|             |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | ,    | Carrella a commercial de la commercial d | The same and a |      |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|----------------|------|
|             | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994   | 1995           | 1996 |
| Thailand    | 18   | 15   | 13   | 22   | 26   | 30   | 33   | 35   | 43   | 45   | 50             | 42   |
| Indonesia   | 16   | 15   | 12   | 12   | 13   | 16   | 18   | 20   | 20   | 18   | 21             | 25   |
| Malaysia    | 13   | 12   | 10   | 6    | 14   | 12   | 12   | 18   | 27   | 31   | 21             | 28   |
| Philippines | 27   | 61   | 13   | 13   | 14   | 14   | 15   | 91   | 14   | 14   | 13             | 19   |
| Singapore   | 14   | 14   | 14   | 14   | 15   | 10   | 9    | 7    | ∞    | 3  | 3              | 2    |
| South Korea | 32   | 32   | 35   | 41   | 45   | 49   | 46   | 43   | 42   | 47   | 52             | 48   |
| India       |      | 10   | 10   | 11   | 10   | 10   | ∞    | 7    | 4    | 4  | 5              | 7    |
|             |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |  |                | -    |

|             | 1985 | 9861 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1661 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Thailand    | 107  | 75   | 51   | 89   | 28   | 58   | 89   | 69   | 68   | 96   | 111  | 16   |
| Indonesia   | 103  | 120  | 92   | 109  | 123  | 128  | 141  | 157  | 144  | 146  | 174  | 166  |
| Malaysia    | 54   | 44   | 31   | 24   | 29   | 18   | 18   | 20   | 25   | 35   | 29   | 40   |
| Philippines | 651  | 215  | 190  | 184  | 165  | 221  | 112  | 66   | 85   | 81   | 89   | 89   |
| Singapore   | 2    | 4    | 4    | 4    | 3    | 2    | -    | 1    | 1    | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| South Korea | 627  | 516  | 471  | 145  | 125  | 154  | 183  | 147  | 137  | 156  | 180  | 164  |
| India       | 99   | 75   | 98   | 125  | 188  | 164  | 104  | 73   | 27   | 18   | 23   | 28   |

Table 10: Per Capita GDP

Unit: U.S. dollar

|             |        |        |        |        |        |        | ~ III . | J.D. GOIIG |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|------------|
|             | 1990   | 1991   | 1992   | 1993   | 1994   | 1995   | 1996    | 1997       |
| Thailand    | 1,528  | 1,736  | 1,945  | 2,158  | 2,459  | 2,830  | 3,024   | 2,540      |
| Indonesia   | 638    | 703    | 751    | 842    | 928    | 1,043  | 1,156   | 1,074      |
| Malaysia    | 2,408  | 2,595  | 3,062  | 3,281  | 3,605  | 4,221  | 4,690   | 4,538      |
| Philippines | 715    | 713    | 812    | 812    | 934    | 1,054  | 1,166   | 1,132      |
| Singapore   | 13,784 | 15,758 | 17,619 | 20,339 | 24,181 | 29,672 | 30,509  | 31,071     |
| South Korea | 5,917  | 6,794  | 7,039  | 7,530  | 8,531  | 10,119 | 10,641  | 9,623      |

Source: Key Indicators 1998, Asian Development Bank.

**Table 11: Government Cash Balance** 

Unit: Percent of GDP

|             |                     |      |      |      |      |      | 0    |      | נסט נט זו |
|-------------|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|
|             | Average (1990-1997) | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997      |
| Thailand    | 2                   | 5    | 4    | 3    | 2    | 3    | 3    | 1    | 0         |
| Indonesia   | 0                   | -1   | -1   | -1   | -1   | 1    | 0    | 1    | -1        |
| Malaysia    | 0                   | -3   | -2   | -1   | 0    | 2    | 1    | 1    | 2         |
| Philippines | -9                  | -37  | -24  | -13  | -16  | 9    | 5    | 3    | 0         |
| Singapore   | 13                  | 11   | 9    | 13   | 16   | 16   | 14   | n.a. | n.a.      |
| Taiwan      | -2                  | 2    | -2   | -5   | -4   | -2   | -1   | -1   | -2        |
| South Korea | 0                   | -1   | -2   | 0    | 1    | 0    | 1    | 0    | 0         |
| Hong Kong   | 2                   | 1    | 4    | 3    | 2    | 1    | 0    | 2    | n.a.      |
| China       | -1                  | -1   | -1   | -1   | -1   | -1   | -1   | -1   | n.a.      |

Source: Key Indicators 1998, Asian Development Bank.

**Table 12: Domestic Credit Growth** 

Unit: Percent

|             | T A                  | 1000 | 1001 | 1000 | 1002 | 1004 | 1005 | 1006 | 1007 |
|-------------|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|             | Average. (1990-1997) | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 |
| Thailand    | 23                   | 27   | 15   | 18   | 23   | 29   | 23   | 14   | 32   |
| Indonesia   | 27                   | 50   | 20   | 13   | 26   | 21   | 22   | 23   | 42   |
| Malaysia    | 17                   | 21   | 17   | 7    | 14   | 12   | 28   | 24   | n.a. |
| Philippines | 38                   | 31   | 1    | 3    | 146  | 20   | 32   | 39   | 28   |
| Singapore   | 14                   | 14   | 12   | 9    | 13   | 14   | 19   | 15   | 12   |
| Taiwan      | 17                   | 17   | 26   | 28   | 22   | 15   | 11   | 9    | 9    |
| South Korea | 18                   | 23   | 22   | 12   | 12   | 18   | 14   | 20   | 22   |
| Hong Kong   | 12                   | 43   | 26   | 10   | -54  | 18   | 12   | 16   | 22   |
| China       | 25                   | 24   | 20   | 22   | 42   | 24   | 24   | 25   | 20   |
| India       | 11                   | 0    | 11   | 14   | 11   | 17   | 17   | 10   | 11   |

Source: Key Indicators 1998, Asian Development Bank.

**Table 13: Export Classification in 1997** 

Unit: Percent of total exports

|                                | Indonesia | South | Malaysia | Philippines | Singapore | Thailand |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-------|----------|-------------|-----------|----------|
|                                |           | Korea |          |             |           |          |
| Food and live animal           | 7         | 2     | 2        | 5           | 2         | 18       |
| Beverage and tobacco           | 0         | 0     | 0        | 0           | 1         | 0        |
| Crude material excluding fuels | 8         | 1     | 5        | 2           | 1         | 5        |
| Mineral fuels, etc.            | 25        | 4     | 8        | 1           | 9         | 2        |
| Animal, vegetable oil and fats | 4         | 0     | 6        | 3           | 0         | 0        |
| Chemicals                      | 4         | 8     | 4        | 2           | 6         | 4        |
| Basic manufactures             | 18        | 21    | 9        | 4           | 6         | 16       |
| Machines, transport equipment  | 9         | 50    | 56       | 30          | 66        | 38       |
| Misc. manufactured goods       | 13        | 9     | 9        | 10          | 8         | 13       |
| Unclassified goods             | 13        | 5     | 1        | 43          | 2         | 4        |
| Total                          | 100       | 100   | 100      | 100         | 100       | 100      |

Source: Key Indicators 1998, Asian Development Bank.

Table 14: Trade Destinations in 1997

| Thailand | Exports  |         | Imports  |         | Trade balance |          |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------------|----------|
|          | mln US\$ | % share | mln US\$ | % share | mln US\$      | % of GDP |
| EA       | 20,711   | 36%     | 26,014   | 41%     | -5,303        | -3%      |
| US       | 11,154   | 19%     | 8,670    | 14%     | 2,484         | 2%       |
| Euro     | 9,710    | 17%     | 9,913    | 16%     | -203          | 0%       |
| Other    | 15,943   | 28%     | 18,278   | 29%     | -2,335        | -2%      |
| Total    | 57,518   | 100%    | 62,875   | 100%    | -5,357        | -3%      |

| Indonesia | Expo     | orts    | Impo     | oorts Trade balance |          | palance  |
|-----------|----------|---------|----------|---------------------|----------|----------|
|           | mln US\$ | % share | mln US\$ | % share             | mln US\$ | % of GDP |
| EA        | 23,375   | 45%     | 26,014   | 60%                 | -2,639   | -1%      |
| US        | 7,520    | 14%     | 5,472    | 13%                 | 2,048    | 1%       |
| Euro      | 7,915    | 15%     | 8,927    | 21%                 | -1,012   | 0%       |
| Other     | 13,369   | 26%     | 2,603    | 6%                  | 10,766   | 5%       |
| Total     | 52,179   | 100%    | 43,016   | 100%                | 9,163    | 4%       |

| Malaysia | Expo     | orts    | s Impo   |         | Trade balar |          |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|-------------|----------|
|          | mln US\$ | % share | mln US\$ | % share | mln US\$    | % of GDP |
| EA       | 32,506   | 41%     | 38,658   | 48%     | -6,152      | -6%      |
| US       | 14,625   | 19%     | 13,287   | 17%     | 1,338       | 1%       |
| Euro     | 12,391   | 16%     | 12,113   | 15%     | 278         | 0%       |
| Other    | 19,228   | 24%     | 16,205   | 20%     | 3,023       | 3%       |
| Total    | 78,750   | 100%    | 80,263   | 100%    | -1,513      | -2%      |

Table 14 (continued)

| Philippines | Exports  |         | Imports  |         | Trade balance |          |  |
|-------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------------|----------|--|
|             | mln US\$ | % share | mln US\$ | % share | mln US\$      | % of GDP |  |
| EA          | 8,474    | 30%     | 18,459   | 38%     | -9,985        | -12%     |  |
| US          | 9,816    | 34%     | 8,170    | 17%     | 1,646         | 2%       |  |
| Euro        | 4,669    | 16%     | 6,533    | 13%     | -1,864        | -2%      |  |
| Other       | 5,551    | 19%     | 15,271   | 32%     | -9,720        | -12%     |  |
| Total       | 28,510   | 100%    | 48,433   | 100%    | -19,923       | -24%     |  |

| Singapore | Exports  |         | Imports  |         | Trade balance |          |  |
|-----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------------|----------|--|
|           | mln US\$ | % share | mln US\$ | % share | mln US\$      | % of GDP |  |
| EA        | 44,038   | 35%     | 56,487   | 43%     | -12,449       | -13%     |  |
| US        | 23,120   | 18%     | 22,383   | 17%     | 737           | 1%       |  |
| Euro      | 17,887   | 14%     | 20,224   | 15%     | -2,337        | -2%      |  |
| Other     | 40,257   | 32%     | 33,446   | 25%     | 6,811         | 7%       |  |
| Total     | 125,302  | 100%    | 132,540  | 100%    | -7,238        | -8%      |  |

| S. Korea | Exports  |         | Impo     | orts    | Trade balance |          |  |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------------|----------|--|
|          | mln US\$ | % share | mln US\$ | % share | mln US\$      | % of GDP |  |
| EA       | 33,333   | 24%     | 39,581   | 27%     | -6,248        | -1%      |  |
| US       | 21,567   | 16%     | 29,966   | 21%     | -8,399        | -2%      |  |
| Euro     | 17,671   | 13%     | 21,441   | 15%     | -3,770        | -1%      |  |
| Other    | 63,540   | 47%     | 53,560   | 37%     | 9,980         | 2%       |  |
| Total    | 136,111  | 100%    | 144,548  | 100%    | -8,437        | -2%      |  |

| Japan | Expo     | orts    | Impo     | orts    | Trade    | palance  |
|-------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
|       | mln US\$ | % share | mln US\$ | % share | mln US\$ | % of GDP |
| EA    | 94,384   | 22%     | 61,040   | 18%     | 33,344   | 1%       |
| US    | 118,383  | 28%     | 78,975   | 23%     | 39,408   | 1%       |
| Euro  | 69,268   | 16%     | 55,365   | 16%     | 13,903   | 0%       |
| Other | 139,032  | 33%     | 143,266  | 42%     | -4,234   | 0%       |
| Total | 421,067  | 100%    | 338,646  | 100%    | 82,421   | 2%       |

| EA    | Expo     | orts    | Impo     | orts    | Trade balance |          |  |
|-------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------------|----------|--|
|       | mln US\$ | % share | mln US\$ | % share | mln US\$      | % of GDP |  |
| EA    | 256,821  | 29%     | 266,253  | 31%     | -9,432        | -0.2%    |  |
| US    | 206,185  | 23%     | 166,923  | 20%     | 39,262        | 0.7%     |  |
| Euro  | 139,511  | 16%     | 134,516  | 16%     | 4,995         | 0.1%     |  |
| Other | 296,920  | 33%     | 282,629  | 33%     | 14,291        | 0.3%     |  |
| Total | 899,437  | 100%    | 850,321  | 100%    | 49,116        | 0.9%     |  |

Note: EA = Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, and Japan. Source: Direction of Trade, International Monetary Fund, 1998.