

Looking Ahead at Emerging Markets: How to Ensure a Sustainable Recovery

Talking Points for Presentation at Deutsche Bank Emerging Markets Conference

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Background--review of recent experience

- ▶ The world economy is coming out of one of the most severe crises that has ever hit emerging markets. Indeed, the recovery in growth is stronger than had been expected in the Asian crisis countries--the four ASEAN crisis countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand) and Korea are together now expected to grow on average by almost 3 percent in 1999--and in Brazil and Russia the economic downturns are much shallower than had been expected.
- ▶ That said, we are not out of the woods. In a number of countries the crisis is certainly not yet over. And in Indonesia, renewed financial market turbulence and political disruptions threaten the recovery that seemed to be on its way. In Latin America -- Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela as a group are in recession, with output projected to decline by 3 ½ percent on average in 1999. In Turkey, where economic activity appeared to be bottoming out, the devastating earthquake has of course caused serious complications to the process of economic stabilization and recovery. And in Indonesia, renewed financial market turbulence and political disruptions threaten the recovery that seemed to be on its way.
- ▶ Focusing on the countries in Asia and Latin America, there seem to be several reasons for the differential performance.

1) *Differences in trade linkages and competitiveness.* In Asia, a high degree of openness to foreign trade along with close intra-regional trade links, together with weak commodity prices, exacerbated the effects of financial market contagion on growth in 1997-98, but more recently, the general recovery throughout Asia, the improvements in competitiveness, and the recovery in commodity prices have buoyed these economies. macro and structural policy performance, and political factors in certain cases. By contrast, in Latin America intra-regional links tend to be less pronounced, exports account for relatively smaller shares of GDP, and prices of certain key export commodities have remained weak (e.g. copper for Chile).

2) *Differences in starting conditions.* Notably, in Asia, while conditions varied, in most cases relatively strong fiscal positions at the outset allowed governments to pursue counter-cyclical policies and commit significant amounts of public funds to the recapitalization of banks. In contrast, in a number of countries large current account deficits, along with sizable fiscal imbalances in certain cases, limited the scope for

counter-cyclical fiscal policy--especially in the face of external financing constraints. [In Argentina, the currency board arrangement also ruled out the use of monetary policy, which kept monetary conditions particularly tight given the relative strength of the dollar].

3) *The actual conduct of macroeconomic and structural policies--regardless of the initial conditions--have also played a role.* In the Asian crisis countries, the pursuit of stabilization policies at the outset and the initiation of needed structural reforms, and in Brazil the firm implementation of stabilization policies, fostered a restoration of financial confidence and prevented the pass through of exchange rate depreciations into higher inflation. This in turn allowed interest rates to decline significantly commensurate with weak cyclical conditions.

► The differences in economic performance have been accompanied by a *reassessment of risk by borrowers and an increasing differentiation amongst borrowers.* As a result, there has only been a partial recovery in conditions in international capital markets, with regard to both the terms of private lending and the volume of private capital flows to emerging markets. Thus:

- yield spreads in secondary markets have come down but remain above levels in early 1998, and remain particularly high for South American countries (Chart)

- gross private financing flows in the first eight months of 1999, while higher than the low level recorded in the second half of 1998, were only a little more than half the 1997 at an annual rate (Table)

While this partly reflected reduced financing needs in a number of countries and the impact of higher interest rates in the United States, this no doubt reflects a shift in investor attitude to risk.

Looking ahead

► Against that background, the **key issue for the period ahead** is how to reduce vulnerabilities and ensure a sustainable recovery.

► **It will be crucial to press ahead with the crucial structural reforms and needed macro policy adjustments that have been identified.** The emerging recovery must not weaken the vigor with which reforms are pursued by governments.

► *In Asia:*

- financial sector restructuring and recapitalization must be completed. The design of reforms has been completed and the institutional framework (including strengthened

supervisory capacity) is in place. What is needed is to complete the recapitalization and restructuring of banks, including through privatization and disposal of nonperforming loans.

- Also, corporate restructuring where progress has been slow, must proceed. This applies both to financial debt restructuring/workouts and operational restructuring.
- Longer term structural changes will also be facilitated by strengthened social safety nets to ease the costs of adjustment.

► In *Latin America*:

- Financial sectors are stronger in a number of countries, but are in crisis in Ecuador and Colombia and still weak in Mexico. Thus, in those countries, comprehensive policies to strengthen and restructure the banking sector will be required.
- In general, sustained growth will require a decisive attack on the public finances in a number of countries in Latin America.
- Key structural reforms are also needed: e.g. pension system reforms in Brazil, labor market reforms in Argentina, and a host of reforms to strengthen the non-oil sector in Venezuela.

- We have not referred much to the *transition economies*. The recent crisis has widened the gap between the stronger and weaker performers amongst these countries--i.e. those that had made more versus less progress in transition. While those that had substantial trade links to Russia were more adversely affected, in general:

i) those countries that had credible macroeconomic policies were able to maintain a much higher degree of exchange rate financial stability and lower interest rate premia;

ii) countries that entered the crisis with weak banking systems and unstructured enterprises did worse.

Thus, growth in Hungary and Poland has held up relatively well, as well as in Bulgaria. And in the Baltics, close ties to eastern markets contributed to significant slowdowns in growth but a quick recovery is projected for 2000.

- The message is clear for the transition economies. Sustainable growth will require rapid and comprehensive stabilization and reform policies. And here, policies to foster good governance will be a critical element.

Concluding remarks

- ▶ To conclude, are emerging market countries likely to continue to recover in the period ahead and catch up? In a world of increased attention to risk by investors and differentiation amongst borrowers, it will depend increasingly only on the ability to pursue structural reforms and appropriate macro policies. This will be crucial to foster a favorable investment climate that will both keep domestic savings at home and attract foreign investors, and also to allow the scope for productivity catch-up with the industrial countries to be realized. (The international community will of course support the effort, both through its lending activities and through reforms to the international system that are designed to encourage the pursuit of better policies and practices.)

Table 1.1. Overview of the *World Economic Outlook Projections*
(Annual percent change unless otherwise noted)

	1997	1998	Current Projections		Differences from May 1999 Projections	
			1999	2000	1999	2000
World output	4.2	2.5	3.0	3.5	0.7	0.1
Advanced economies	3.2	2.2	2.8	2.7	0.8	0.4
Major industrial countries	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.4	0.7	0.4
United States	3.9	3.9	3.7	2.6	0.4	0.4
Japan	1.4	-2.8	1.0	1.5	2.4	1.2
Germany	1.8	2.3	1.4	2.5	-0.1	-0.3
France	2.3	3.2	2.5	3.0	0.3	0.1
Italy	1.5	1.5	1.2	2.4	-0.3	0.0
United Kingdom	3.5	2.2	1.1	2.4	0.4	0.3
Canada	4.0	3.1	3.6	2.6	1.0	0.1
Other advanced economies	4.2	2.1	3.5	3.6	1.0	0.2
<i>Memorandum</i>						
Industrial countries	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.5	0.6	0.3
Euro area	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.8	0.1	-0.1
Newly industrialized Asian economies	5.8	-1.8	5.2	5.1	3.1	0.6
Developing countries	5.8	3.2	3.5	4.8	0.4	-0.1
Africa	3.1	3.4	3.1	5.0	-0.1	-0.1
Asia	6.6	3.7	5.3	3.4	0.6	-0.3
China	8.8	7.8	6.6	6.0	0.0	-1.0
India	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.5	0.5	0.4
ASEAN-4 ¹	3.6	-9.8	1.4	3.6	2.5	0.6
Middle East and Europe	4.5	3.2	1.8	3.1	-0.2	-0.2
Western Hemisphere	5.3	2.2	0.1	3.9	0.6	0.4
Brazil	3.7	0.1	-1.0	4.0	2.8	0.3
Countries in transition	2.2	-0.2	0.8	2.8	1.7	0.3
Central and eastern Europe	3.0	2.2	1.0	3.3	-1.0	-0.4
Excluding Belarus and Ukraine	3.4	2.3	1.7	4.0	-1.3	-0.6
Russia	0.9	-4.6	0.0	2.0	7.0	2.0
Transcaucasus and central Asia	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.9	0.2	-0.2
World trade volume (goods and services)	9.9	3.6	3.7	6.2	-0.1	0.4
Imports	9.2	4.8	5.9	5.9	0.9	0.2
Advanced economies	11.4	-1.3	1.1	7.2	-1.5	0.4
Developing countries	7.0	2.9	-2.7	8.2	-2.5	2.0
Countries in transition						
Exports	10.3	3.2	3.0	6.2	0.2	0.6
Advanced economies	11.4	4.9	2.4	5.6	-2.2	0.1
Developing countries	5.0	5.9	2.7	7.2	-3.7	0.6
Countries in transition						
Commodity prices						
Oil ²						
In SDRs	-0.2	-31.2	27.2	7.4	36.4	-6.0
In U.S. dollars	-5.4	-32.1	27.7	7.8	36.0	-5.6
Nonfuel ³						
In SDRs	2.0	-13.5	-7.6	3.0	-2.7	1.1
In U.S. dollars	-3.3	-14.8	-7.2	3.4	-3.2	1.6
Consumer prices						
Advanced economies	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.8	0.0	0.1
Developing countries	9.2	10.3	6.7	5.8	-1.9	-1.7
Countries in transition	28.2	20.9	39.3	18.1	-1.6	5.7
Six-month LIBOR (in percent) ⁴						
On U.S. dollar deposits	5.8	5.5	5.4	6.1	0.2	0.9
On Japanese yen deposits	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.1
On euro deposits	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.5	0.0	0.4

Note: Real effective exchange rates are assumed to remain constant at the levels prevailing during July 26-August 16, 1999.

¹Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand.

²Simple average of spot prices of U.K. Brent, Dubai, and West Texas Intermediate crude oil. The average price of oil in U.S. dollars a barrel was \$13.07 in 1998; the assumed price is \$16.70 in 1999 and \$18.00 in 2000.

³Average, based on world commodity export weights.

⁴London interbank offered rate.

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK AND THE CHALLENGES OF GLOBAL ADJUSTMENT

 Table 1.3. Advanced Economies: Real GDP, Consumer Prices, and Unemployment
 (Annual percent change and percent of labor force)

	Real GDP				Consumer Prices				Unemployment			
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000
Advanced economies	3.2	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5
Major industrial countries	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.7	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.4
United States	3.9	3.9	3.7	2.6	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.5	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.5
Japan	1.4	-2.8	1.0	1.5	1.7	0.6	-0.4	0.0	3.4	4.1	5.0	5.8
Germany	1.8	2.3	1.4	2.5	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	9.9	9.4	9.1	8.6
France	2.3	3.2	2.5	3.0	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.1	12.5	11.6	11.3	10.7
Italy	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.4
United Kingdom ¹	3.5	2.2	1.1	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.2	5.7	4.7	4.8	5.3
Canada	4.0	3.1	3.6	2.6	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.7	9.2	8.3	8.0	8.1
Other advanced economies	4.2	2.1	3.5	3.6	2.4	2.5	1.4	2.1	7.8	8.1	7.5	6.9
Spain	3.7	4.0	3.4	3.5	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	20.8	18.8	15.7	14.0
Netherlands	3.6	3.8	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.1	5.5	4.1	3.6	3.7
Belgium	3.0	2.9	1.4	2.5	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	9.4	9.5	9.2	9.2
Sweden	1.8	2.6	3.2	3.0	0.5	-0.1	0.2	1.0	8.0	6.5	5.4	5.1
Austria	2.5	3.3	2.0	2.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.2
Denmark	3.1	2.9	1.3	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.5	2.5	7.7	6.3	6.0	6.2
Finland	5.6	5.6	3.6	3.8	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.3	12.6	11.4	10.3	9.2
Greece	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.6	5.4	4.5	2.3	2.2	10.3	10.1	10.3	10.2
Portugal	3.8	3.9	3.0	3.2	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.2	6.7	5.0	4.6	4.6
Ireland	10.7	8.9	7.5	7.0	1.5	2.4	2.0	2.0	9.8	7.7	6.5	6.2
Luxembourg	4.8	5.7	3.5	4.4	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.4	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8
Switzerland	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.8	1.0	5.2	3.9	3.0	2.9
Norway	4.3	2.1	1.0	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.1	3.2	3.6	4.0
Israel	2.7	2.0	1.7	3.0	9.1	5.4	5.5	4.6	7.7	8.6	9.3	8.8
Iceland	5.4	5.1	5.6	4.7	1.8	1.7	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.0	1.7	1.7
Korea	5.0	-5.8	6.5	5.5	4.4	7.5	0.7	2.8	2.6	6.8	7.0	6.0
Australia ²	3.9	5.1	4.0	3.0	1.7	1.6	1.8	3.8	8.5	8.0	7.2	7.0
Taiwan Province of China	6.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.2	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.7
Hong Kong SAR	5.3	-5.1	1.2	3.6	5.7	2.6	-3.1	1.0	2.2	4.7	6.1	5.4
Singapore	9.0	0.3	4.5	5.0	2.0	-0.3	0.2	0.6	1.8	3.2	4.3	4.2
New Zealand ²	2.1	-0.3	2.6	3.3	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.9	6.6	7.5	7.2	7.0
<i>Memorandum</i>												
European Union	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	10.4	9.6	9.1	8.8
Euro area	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.8	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.3	11.7	10.9	10.3	9.7

¹Consumer prices are based on the retail price index excluding mortgage interest.

²Consumer prices excluding interest rate components; for Australia, also excluding other volatile items.

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK AND THE CHALLENGES OF GLOBAL ADJUSTMENT

 Table 1.5. Selected Developing Countries: Real GDP and Consumer Prices
 (Annual percent change)

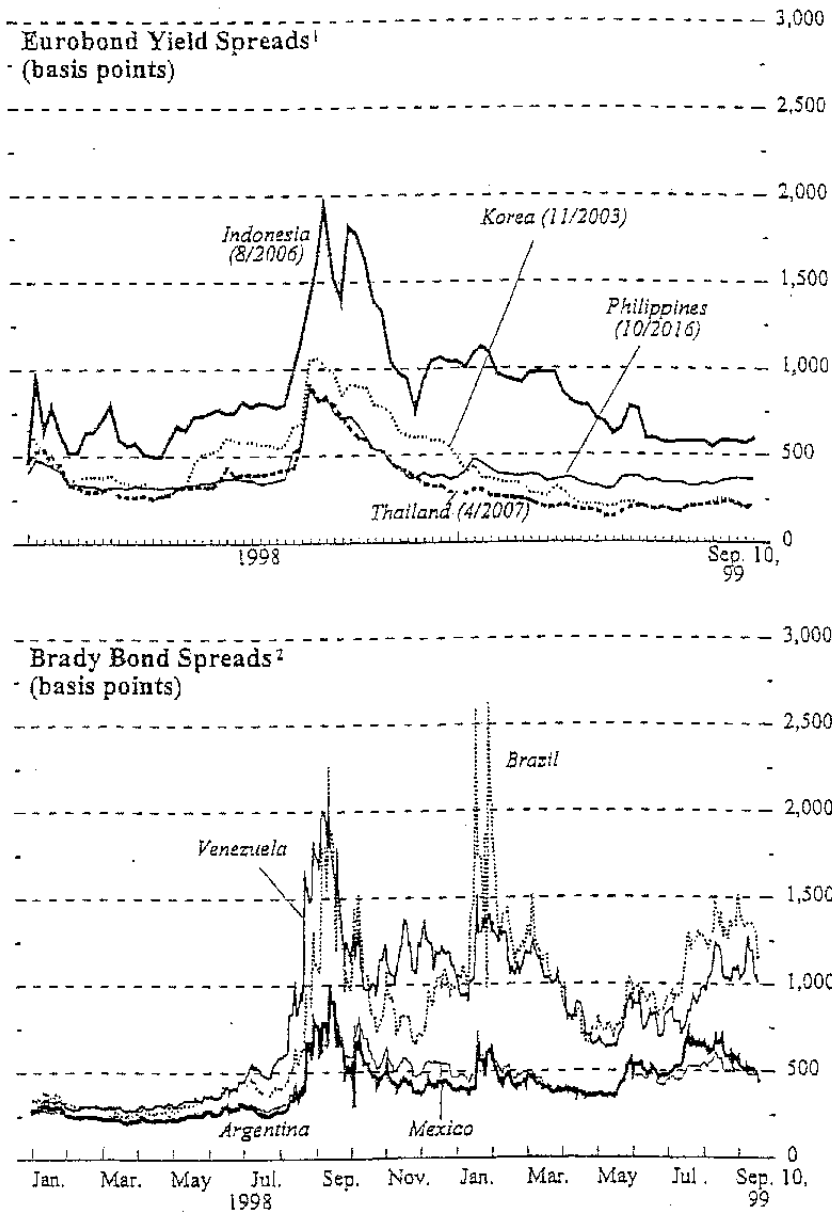
	Real GDP				Consumer Prices ¹			
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000
Developing countries	5.8	3.2	3.5	4.8	9.2	10.3	6.7	5.8
Median	4.1	3.5	3.7	4.4	6.2	5.3	4.3	4.0
Africa	3.1	3.4	3.1	5.0	11.1	8.7	9.0	6.9
Algeria	1.1	4.7	4.6	5.4	6.8	6.2	5.3	5.0
Cameroon	5.1	5.0	4.4	4.8	5.2	2.8	2.0	2.0
Côte d'Ivoire	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.6	4.5	2.5	2.5
Ghana	4.2	4.6	5.5	6.0	28.8	19.3	10.0	6.4
Kenya	2.1	1.5	2.1	3.5	11.2	6.6	5.0	5.0
Morocco	-2.0	6.3	0.6	5.1	1.0	2.7	2.0	2.5
Nigeria	3.1	1.9	0.5	3.3	8.5	10.0	12.5	12.5
South Africa	2.5	0.5	0.7	3.5	8.6	6.9	6.5	5.5
Sudan	6.7	5.0	5.5	5.2	46.7	17.0	16.9	9.0
Tanzania	3.5	3.3	3.9	5.1	16.1	12.6	7.8	5.1
Tunisia	5.4	5.1	5.5	6.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5
Uganda	5.2	5.5	7.0	7.0	7.8	5.8	5.0	5.0
SAF/ESAF countries ²	5.2	4.6	5.6	5.8	8.0	7.7	5.9	4.3
CFA countries	5.1	4.9	4.5	5.3	4.4	3.6	2.7	2.5
Asia	6.6	3.7	5.3	5.4	4.8	8.0	3.1	3.5
Bangladesh	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.8	7.9	7.9	7.0
China	8.8	7.8	6.6	6.0	2.8	-0.8	-1.5	1.5
India	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.5	7.2	13.0	6.5	7.2
Indonesia	4.7	-13.7	-0.8	2.6	6.6	59.6	22.7	5.7
Malaysia	7.7	-6.7	2.4	6.5	2.7	5.3	3.0	2.4
Pakistan	1.2	3.3	3.1	4.0	12.5	7.8	6.1	6.5
Philippines	5.2	-0.5	2.2	3.5	6.0	9.7	8.5	6.0
Thailand	-1.3	-9.4	4.0	4.0	5.6	8.1	0.5	2.0
Vietnam	8.2	3.5	3.5	4.5	3.2	7.7	7.6	6.0
Middle East and Europe	4.5	3.2	1.8	3.1	23.1	23.6	18.3	13.1
Egypt	5.0	5.4	6.0	5.4	6.2	3.8	3.7	4.0
Iran, Islamic Republic of	3.0	1.7	1.0	2.5	17.3	22.0	15.0	10.0
Jordan	1.3	2.2	2.0	2.5	3.0	4.5	1.9	2.8
Kuwait	2.5	2.2	-1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.7
Saudi Arabia	2.7	1.6	-2.0	1.1	-0.4	-0.2	1.5	1.1
Turkey	7.6	2.8	1.2	2.6	85.7	84.6	60.4	38.2
Western Hemisphere	5.3	2.2	0.1	3.9	13.2	10.6	9.8	7.6
Argentina	8.1	3.9	-3.0	1.5	0.8	0.9	-0.8	0.6
Brazil	3.7	0.1	-1.0	4.0	6.0	3.8	4.6	4.8
Chile	7.6	3.4	-0.4	5.5	6.1	5.1	4.0	3.3
Colombia	2.8	0.6	0.0	2.6	18.5	18.7	11.7	10.8
Dominican Republic	8.2	7.3	7.0	7.0	8.3	4.8	7.8	4.2
Ecuador	3.5	0.4	-7.0	1.5	30.6	36.1	55.1	36.2
Guatemala	4.1	4.9	3.9	4.5	7.1	7.5	6.5	6.0
Mexico	7.0	4.6	3.0	5.0	20.6	16.7	17.1	11.2
Peru	7.2	0.7	3.0	5.5	8.5	7.3	4.4	5.3
Uruguay	5.1	4.5	-2.0	2.5	19.8	10.8	6.0	3.0
Venezuela	5.9	-0.7	-7.6	1.6	50.0	35.8	24.4	17.3

¹In accordance with standard practice in the *World Economic Outlook*, movements in consumer prices are indicated as annual averages, rather than as December/December changes during the year as is the practice in some countries.

²African countries that had arrangements, as of the end of 1997, under the IMF's Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF) or Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF).

**Figure 2.4. Selected Emerging Market Countries:
Eurobond Yield Spreads and Brady Bond Spreads**

Yield spreads have come down since the Brazilian crisis. In east Asia they have generally fallen below pre-Russian crisis levels, while in Latin America they remain considerably higher.



Sources: Bloomberg Financial Market, L.P.; Reuters; and Salomon Brothers.

¹Spreads are calculated relative to a U.S. treasury bond of comparable maturity.

²Stripped yields are adjusted to exclude both the value of collateral held as security against repayment of the bond and the value of coupon payments. Spreads are calculated relative to a U.S. treasury bond of comparable maturity.

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK AND THE CHALLENGES OF GLOBAL ADJUSTMENT

 Table 1.6. Countries in Transition: Real GDP and Consumer Prices
 (Annual percent change)

	Real GDP				Consumer Prices			
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000
Countries in transition	2.2	-0.2	0.8	2.8	28	21	39	18
Median	3.5	3.7	1.8	3.7	15	10	8	6
Central and eastern Europe	3.0	2.2	1.0	3.3	37	18	21	16
Excluding Belarus and Ukraine	3.4	2.3	1.7	4.0	39	15	9	6
Albania	-7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	32	21	7	6
Belarus	11.4	8.3	-2.0	0.0	64	73	320	250
Bosnia and Herzegovina	30.0	18.0	8.0	14.0	14	10	5	3
Bulgaria	-7.0	3.5	1.5	4.0	1,082	22	-1	4
Croatia	6.5	2.3	-2.0	2.5	4	6	4	3
Czech Republic	0.3	-2.3	0.0	1.5	8	11	3	5
Estonia	10.6	4.0	0.5	5.0	11	8	4	3
Hungary	4.6	5.1	3.7	4.5	18	14	9	8
Latvia	6.5	3.8	2.0	4.0	8	5	2	3
Lithuania	7.3	5.1	0.5	4.0	9	5	2	3
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Rep. of	1.5	2.9	-4.0	3.0	2	1	2	2
Moldova	1.3	-8.6	-5.0	1.0	12	8	28	6
Poland	6.8	4.8	3.7	5.0	15	12	7	5
Romania	-6.9	-7.3	-3.5	2.5	155	59	40	17
Slovak Republic	6.5	4.4	0.7	4.9	6	7	9	7
Slovenia	4.6	3.9	3.0	3.8	8	8	5	5
Ukraine	-3.0	-1.7	-2.5	0.0	16	11	26	15
Russia	0.9	-4.6	0.0	2.0	15	28	88	23
Transcaucasus and central Asia	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.9	37	15	16	15
Armenia	3.1	7.2	3.5	5.0	14	9	3	8
Azerbaijan	5.8	10.0	3.8	2.8	4	-1	-5	4
Georgia	11.0	2.9	2.0	5.0	7	4	22	5
Kazakhstan	2.0	-2.5	-1.5	3.0	17	7	7	11
Kyrgyz Republic	9.9	2.0	2.7	3.5	26	12	32	16
Mongolia	4.0	3.5	3.5	4.0	37	9	9	6
Tajikistan	1.7	5.3	5.5	6.0	88	43	15	7
Turkmenistan	-25.9	5.0	18.5	-1.0	84	17	27	54
Uzbekistan	2.4	3.3	2.1	2.0	71	29	28	22

FROM CRISIS TO RECOVERY IN EMERGING MARKET ECONOMIES

Table 2.1. Gross Private Financing to Emerging Market Economies
(Billions of U.S. dollars)

	1996	1997	1998	1998				1999			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	July	Aug
Total	218.4	286.1	148.5	39.5	50.9	30.5	27.2	32.6	49.7	14.6	6.7
Asia	118.5	127.5	34.1	7.1	14.1	5.5	7.5	11.9	15.3	7.1	3.9
Europe	21.3	37.5	36.1	7.5	12.7	9.9	6.1	3.1	7.8	4.8	4.8
Middle East and Africa	15.5	30.8	13.7	3.3	2.4	4.9	3.2	4.4	6.8	-0.7	-3.1
Western Hemisphere	63.1	90.3	64.6	21.7	21.8	10.2	10.5	13.2	19.8	3.4	1.6
Bond issues	101.9	128.1	77.7	25.3	28.0	14.1	10.3	21.8	25.5	6.1	3.4
Asia	43.1	45.5	11.5	2.7	6.7	0.3	1.8	7.0	6.3	2.4	1.7
Western Hemisphere	47.2	54.4	38.3	14.8	13.3	5.1	5.2	10.8	13.1	3.2	1.1
Other regions	11.6	28.2	27.9	7.8	8.1	8.7	3.3	4.1	7.1	0.6	0.6
Other fixed income	9.4	10.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asia	9.4	9.8	0.5	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western Hemisphere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other regions	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loan commitments	90.7	123.2	60.4	11.0	18.7	16.2	14.2	8.4	17.6	3.4	2.2
Asia	56.2	58.9	17.7	2.5	5.0	5.2	4.9	3.5	5.1	2.3	1.1
Western Hemisphere	12.3	30.9	26.1	6.9	8.5	5.0	5.3	2.2	6.7	0.1	0.4
Other regions	22.2	33.4	16.6	1.5	5.2	6.0	4.0	2.7	5.8	0.9	0.6
Equity issues	16.4	24.8	9.9	3.1	3.7	0.2	2.8	2.4	6.6	5.1	1.2
Asia	9.8	13.2	4.4	1.7	1.9	—	0.7	1.4	5.6	2.4	1.0
Western Hemisphere	3.7	5.1	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	—	0.1	0.2
Other regions	3.0	6.5	5.3	1.4	1.7	0.2	2.0	0.8	0.9	2.6	0.1

Source: Capital Data Loanware and Bondware.

