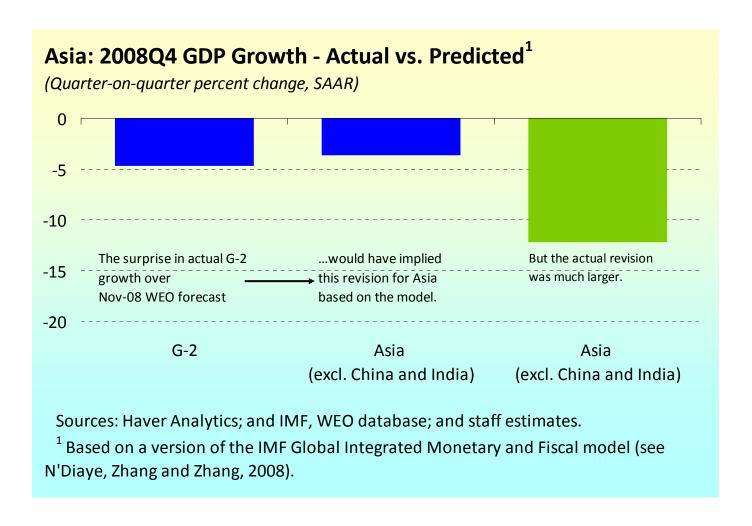
Impact of the Global Financial Crisis and Its Implications for the East Asian Economy

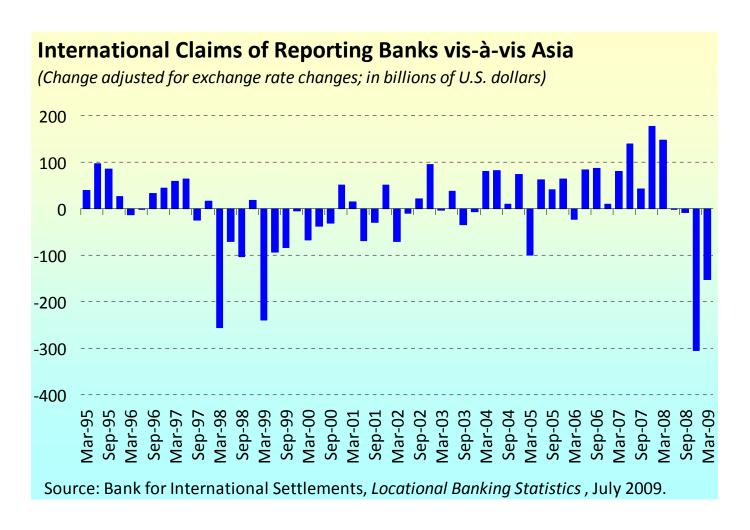
by Takatoshi Kato

Korea International Financial Association First International Conference October 16, 2009

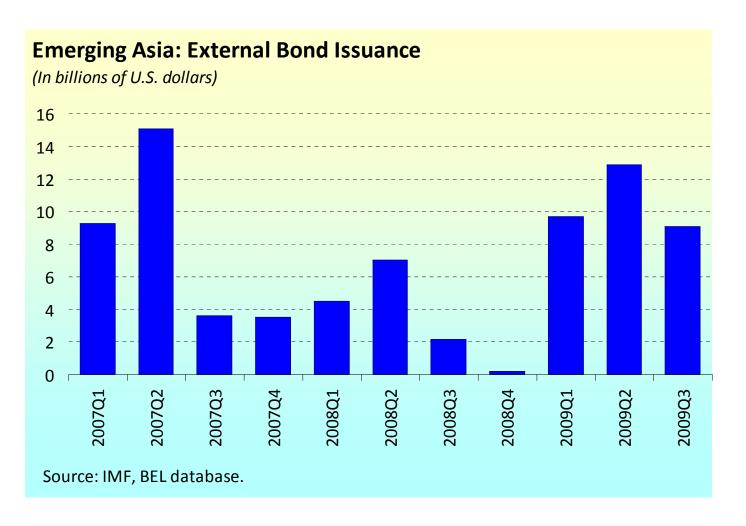
The downturn in Asia was larger than expected on the basis of historic correlations



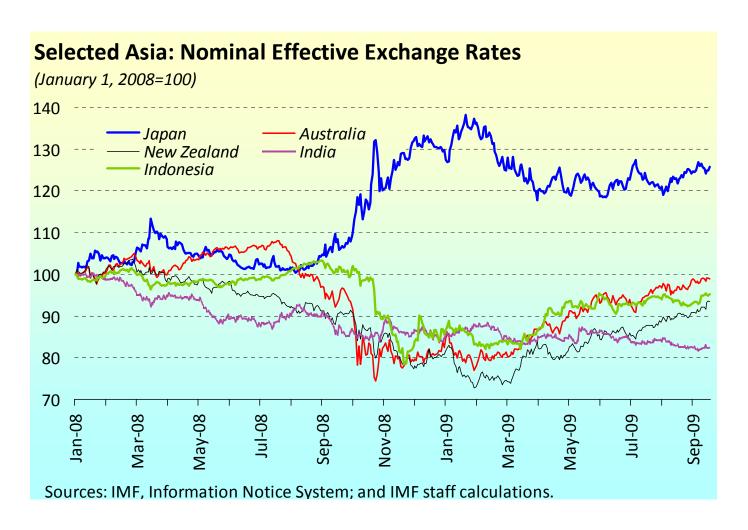
Bank flows to Asia turned negative as major banks reduced their leverage



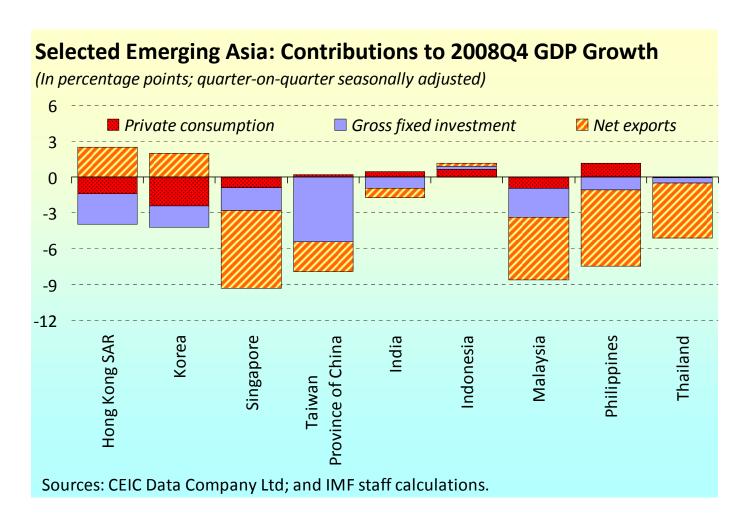
External bond issuance came to a virtual halt in the last quarter of 2008



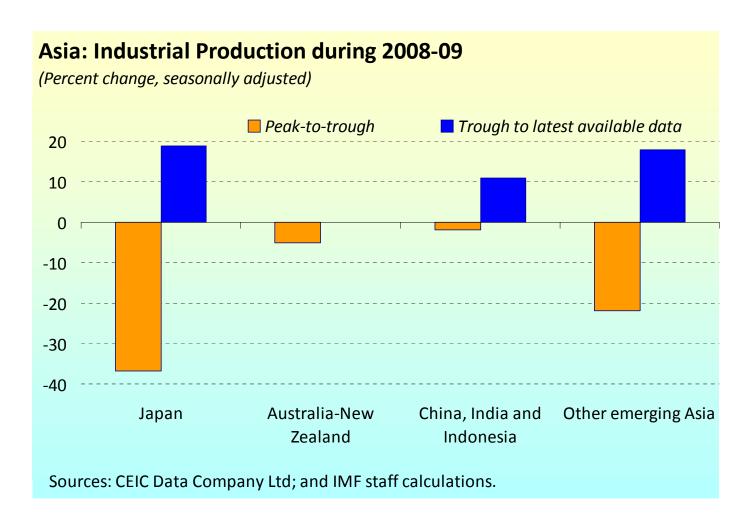
Equity markets and local currencies, with the exception of the yen, recorded large losses



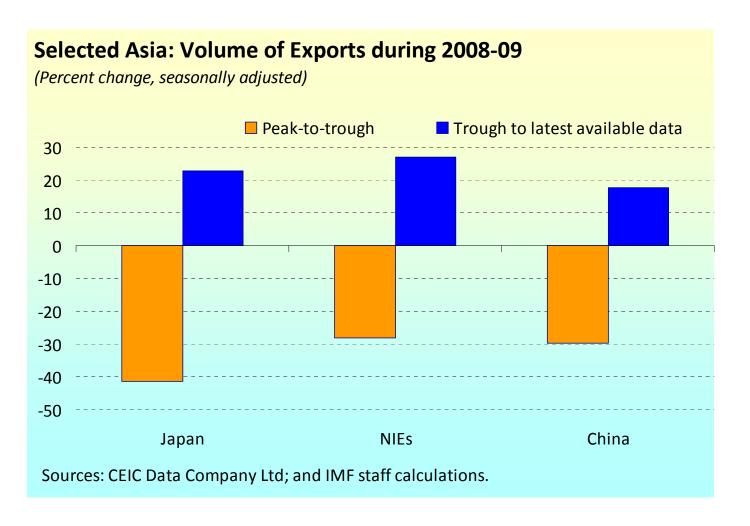
The external shock fed through to domestic demand



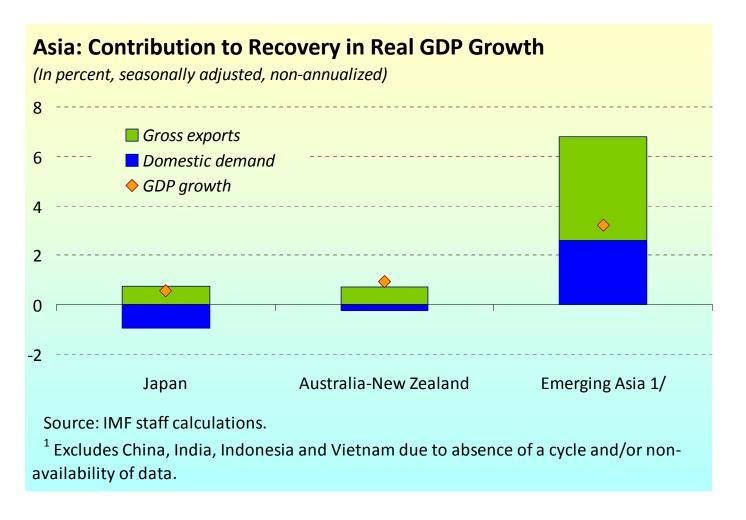
IP has regained much lost ground and in some cases returned to pre-crisis levels



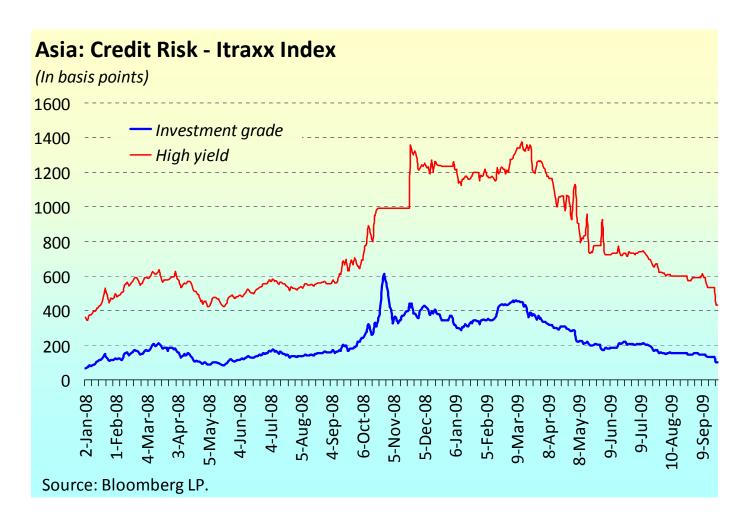
The IP rebound reflects an equally sharp rebound in export volumes



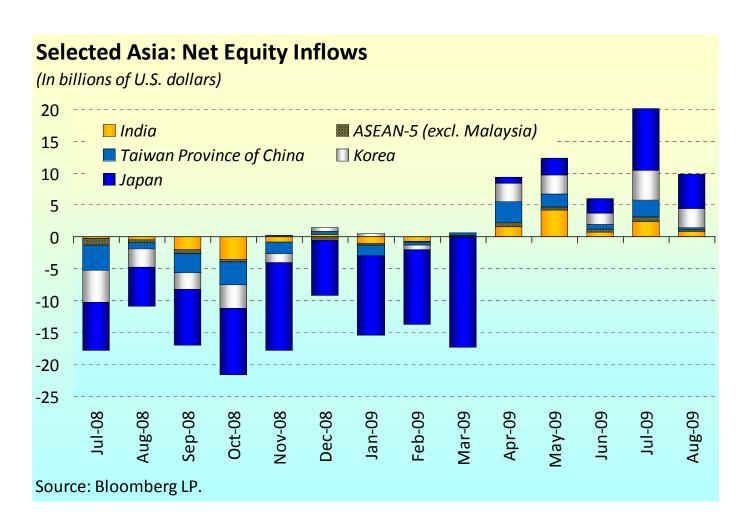
Domestic demand has also been playing a part in Asia's rebound



Global financial conditions have eased, as evidenced by narrowing credit spreads,...



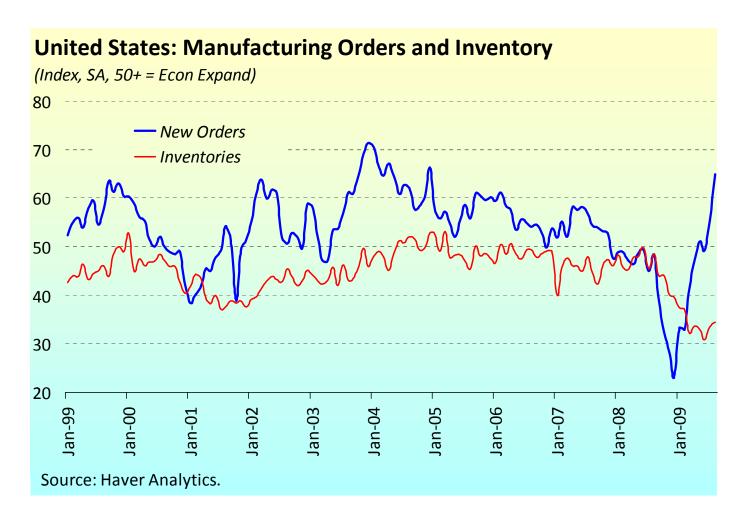
...renewed equity inflows,...



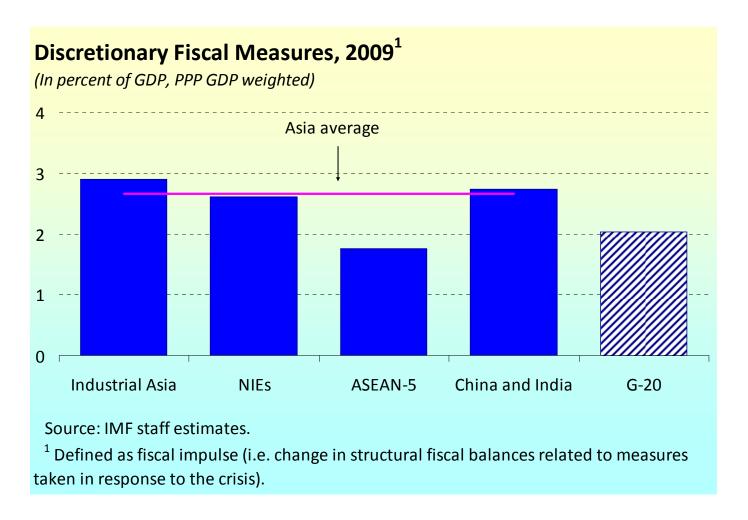
...and recovering equity markets



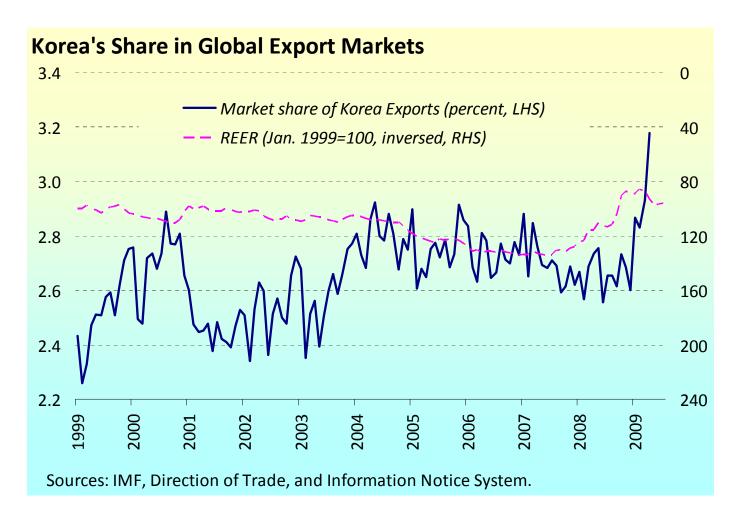
The current rebound is to a large extent driven by a restocking of global inventories



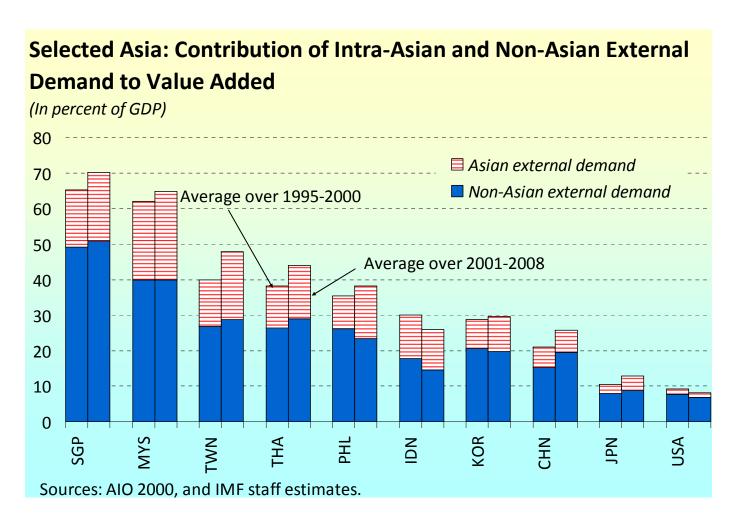
Asia's fiscal response has been larger than in the average G20 economy



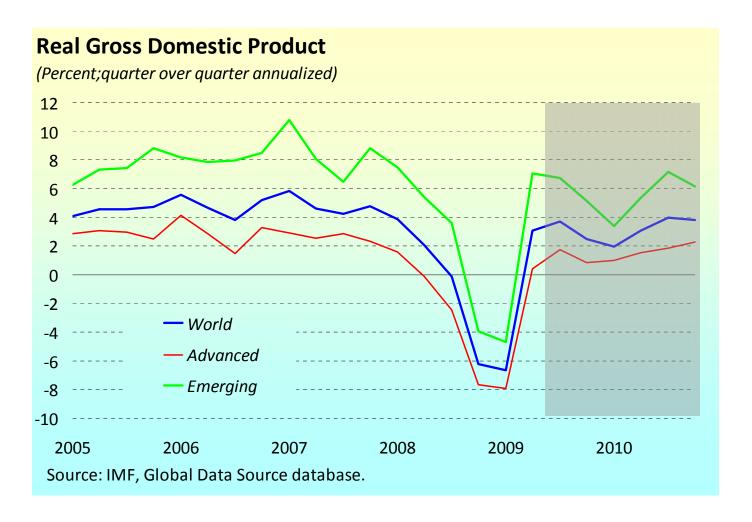
Strong exports reflect partly a gain in market share, as opposed to an increase in demand



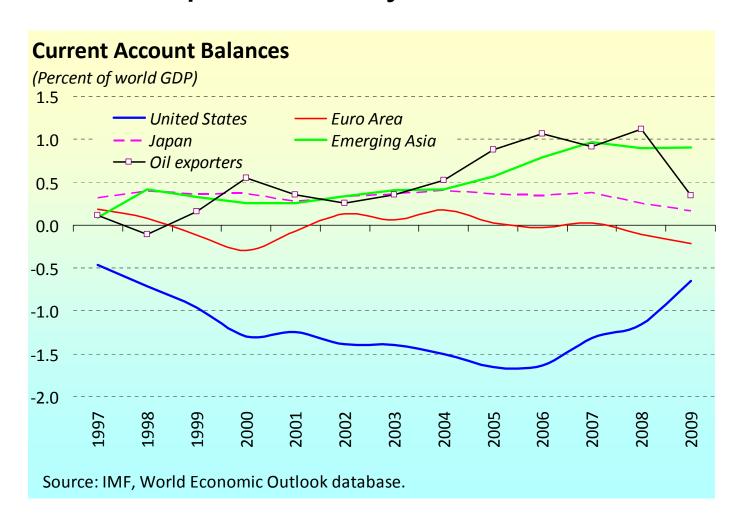
Asia's dependence on demand from outside the region has not changed markedly



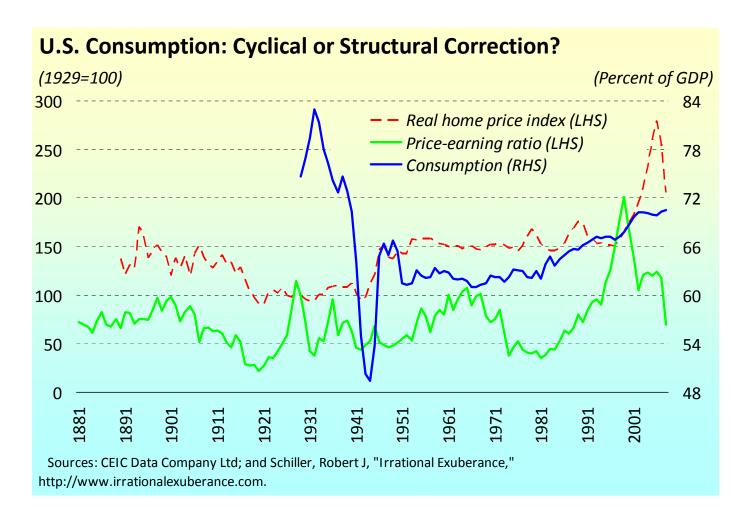
World output is projected to contract by 1.1 percent in 2009 and grow by 3.1 in 2010



Over the past years, global and Asian growth has been powered by U.S. consumers



High asset prices had fueled an consumption boom that was unprecedented after WWII





Thank you