Trend Analysis on Asian high-growth markets

Global Economic Trends and Outlook: Challenges and Policy Developments

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Outline

1 Global Economic Outlook and Challenges

2 Economic Policy Developments

3 Taiwan's Actions to Push Economic Growth

4 Conclusion

		Projections	
	2014	2015	2016
World Output	3.4	3.1	3.6
Advanced Economies	1.8 🥃	? 2.0	2.2
US	2.4	2.6	2.8
Euro Area	0.9	1.5	1.6
Japan	-0.1	0.6	1.0
EM and Developing Economies	4.6	4.0	4.5
Commonwealth of Ind. States	1.0	-2.7	0.5
Emerging and Developing Asia	6.8	6.5	6.4
Emerging and Developing Europe	2.8	3.0	3.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.3	-0.3	8.0
Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, Oct 2015			

		Proje	ctions
	2014	2015	2016
Asia	5.6	5.4	5.4
Advanced Asia	1.6	1.5	2.0
Japan	-0.1	0.6	1.0
Korea	3.3	2.7	3.2
Taiwan	3.8	2.2	2.6
Singapore	2.9	2.2	2.9
Emerging and Developing Asia	6.8	6.5	6.4
China	7.3	6.8	6.3
India	7.3	7.3	7.5
ASEAN-5 (ID, MY, PH, TH, VN)	4.6	4.6	4.9
Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, Oct 2015			

Economic Outlook Gradual Pickup in AE Slower Growth in EM & DE

Advanced Economies

- ✓ Weaker growth in 2015
- ✓Underlying drivers for gradual recovery:
 - Easy financial conditions
 - Lower oil prices
 - Less fiscal policy drag

EM & Developing Economies

Growth weakening due to:

- Lower commodity prices
- Tighter external conditions
- Structural bottlenecks
- Rebalancing in China
- Geopolitical uncertainties

Near-Term Challenges Disruptive asset price shifts and financial volatility, in advanced and emerging economies

Lower commodity prices undermining near-term growth in commodity-exporting economies

Further US dollar strengthening creating balance sheet challenges for dollar debtors

Medium-Term Challenges

Lower potential growth in advanced and major emerging economies

Sharper-than-expected slowdown in China

Geopolitical disruptions (also near-term)

Economic Policy Developments

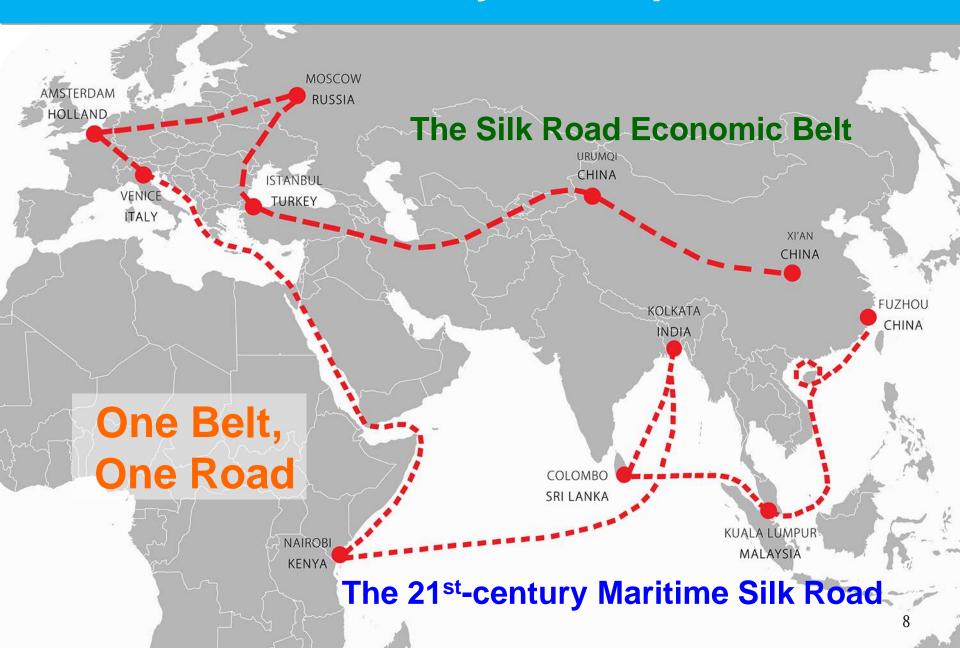
Advanced Economies

- Continue easy monetary policies
- Use macro-prudential policies to contain financial sector risks
- Adopt complementary fiscal policies
- Implement structural reforms to improve productivity

Emerging Market and Developing Economies

- Support demand in slack economies
- Implement structural reforms to raise productivity and remove production bottlenecks
- Allow exchange rate flexibility
- Build resilience through monetary and fiscal policies

Economic Policy Developments



Economic Policy Developments

International financial institutions

To assist Asian

infrastructure

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

Asian regional multilateral development institutions

AIIB

Export Growth Rate (JanAug. ; * JanJul.)							
Country	TW	KR	JP	SG	MY*	CN	HK*
%	-8.8	-6.3	-9.1	-18.7	-13.1	-1.3	-14.1

Economic Growth	Rate	
2015 Projections	Original	Revised
%	3.28	1.56

Source: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan. Datastream.

Consolidate and Bolster Economic Structure

Industrial Upgrading

Driven by innovation

Export Expansion

Enhanced by systemic integration

Investment Promotion

Amplified from both private and public sectors



Controlling public debt

Restructuring expenditures

Cultivating financial resources

Adjusting tax system

Sound Finance

Effects of Implementing "Sound Finance Program"

Deficit-to-GDP Ratio decrease



3.4% in 2009 \(\tau \) 1.0% in 2015 \(\tau \) 0.9% in 2016



Debt-to-GDP Ratio decrease



35.9% in 2013 35.6% in 2015 35.0% in 2016



Tax Revenue increase

9.1%

NT\$1,319.4 billion in 2015 NT\$1,440 billion in 2016



NT\$120.6 billion

The Global Competitiveness Report 2015-2016

Rankings of Taiwan in					2014-15
World Economics Forum	2012	2013	2014	2015	comparison
Indicator	13	12	14	15	-1
Basic requirements	17	16	14	14	0
Institutions	26	26	27	27	0
Infrastructure	17	14	11	12	-1
Macroeconomic environment	28	32	23	13	→ +10
Health and primary education	15	11	13	14	-1

Fitch Ratings Oct. 2015

Outlooks on Taiwan's Long-term Foreign-Currency IDRs

Outlook	Positive	
Ratings	A+	

Encouragement of Long-term Investment in Infrastructure



Relaxing the restrictions of credit amount in infrastructure projects



Establishing a suitable model for insurance companies



Allowing insurance companies to participate in particular constructions

Innovative finance via digitization

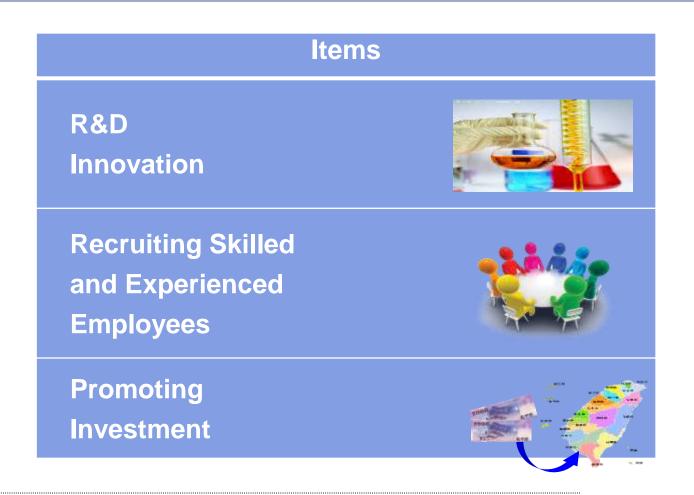
Innovation of Online Financial Services

Digital Financial Environment 3.0

Analysis and Application
Of Financial Big Data Mo

Popularization of Mobile/Third-party Payment

Tax incentives for Economic Restructuring



Conclusion

Growth is proceeding but at a generally moderate pace

Global economic and market developments impact Growth.

Global trends of short and long term make the challenge more difficult.

Structural reforms and accommodative policies remain key factors of growth.

