

	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Fiji
Current Policy Framework	<p>Exchange Rate Regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency board system • Singapore currency is the anchor currency • Brunei Dollar is at par with Singapore Dollar <p>Capital Flow Management Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some controls on capital transactions • No controls on capital market and money market instruments • Foreign investors can lease land but are not allowed to own 	<p>Exchange Rate Regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed floating system • Exchange rate is set freely by the market. Official exchange rate set by National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) is used for official transactions • NBC conducts auction of USD when considered necessary <p>Capital Flow Management Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital account is fully convertible • Investment abroad by Cambodian residents exceeding USD 50,000 must be declared to NBC • Import or export of un-worked gold, precious metals or stones is subject to prior declaration to the NBC • There is no limit for the foreign direct investment and capital flow from overseas but should be registered with the Cambodian Development Council 	<p>Exchange Rate Regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed exchange rate system • Value of the Fiji dollar is determined vis-à-vis a basket of currencies containing currencies of Fiji's five major trading partners <p>Capital Flow Management Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange controls are used to meet the objectives of low inflation and a comfortable level of foreign reserves
Recent Policy Changes	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To dampen credit and import demand, the Reserve Bank of Fiji (RBF) imposed a credit ceiling and raised interest rates on its lending facilities to commercial banks following the events of December 2006 • To stem capital outflows, the authority delegated to commercial banks for some foreign exchange transactions was withdrawn • Non-resident businesses' borrowings from domestic sources will be gradually reduced and lending to non-resident individuals to purchase properties will be restricted from January 2008

Source: Response to the SEACEN Questionnaire supplied by the respective central banks/monetary authorities

	Indonesia	Korea	Malaysia
Current Policy Framework	<p>Exchange Rate Regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free floating system <p>Capital Flow Management Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital account is convertible with some restrictions related to strategic sectors and serving the interest of public welfare • Bank Indonesia employs prudential measures governing foreign transactions, including regulation on foreign borrowing, derivative transactions, net open position, as well as strengthened monitoring of capital movement 	<p>Exchange Rate Regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free floating system • Exchange rate is basically determined by supply and demand in the foreign exchange market <p>Capital Flow Management Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative list system adopted under which the authorities control capital transactions in certain areas 	<p>Exchange Rate Regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed floating system • Exchange rate of the ringgit is determined based on a basket of currencies of Malaysia's major trading partners <p>Capital Flow Management Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaysia maintains liberal regime on cross-border transactions, including capital flow, involving residents and non-residents • Foreign currency borrowings by residents above a specified limit require prior permission of Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) • Both residents and non-residents are free to remit abroad own funds. Non-residents are free to repatriate any amount of capital, profits and income earned in Malaysia
Recent Policy Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In July 2005, the Government encouraged the state-owned enterprises to repatriate their export proceedings to domestic banks with an objective to improve foreign exchange liquidity in the market • To encourage foreign direct investment, improvements have been made in general policy, taxation, customs and excises, manpower, and small-medium enterprise and cooperatives sectors • Derivative transactions regulations issued in September 2005 prohibits derivative transactions other than associated with foreign exchange and interest rates • Limits of the net open position to be maintained by commercial banks were re-adjusted in July 2004 and September 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In July 2005, the Government introduced various measures to facilitate overseas investment. Limits on overseas direct investment in the financial and insurance businesses by non-financial institutions were lifted, and overseas investment ceiling for individuals was raised from USD 1 million to 3 million. • Limits on overseas property ownership was eased • Effective from 2006, capital transaction permission system was transformed into a "capital transaction report system" • In 2006, ceilings on direct overseas investment by individuals was eliminated • In January 2007, government announced measures to facilitate overseas business expansion and overseas investment by Korean companies • In February 2007, the range of objects for institutional investors and overseas investment was expanded, and the limit on acquisition of overseas properties for investment purposes was adjusted upward. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective from April 2007, the foreign exchange administration rules were liberalized to provide greater flexibility to licensed onshore banks to undertake foreign currency business, to widen the investor base for <i>ringgit</i> assets and financial products, and to increase business efficiency • Net position limit of licensed onshore banks was abolished • Limits imposed on licensed onshore banks for foreign currency accounts maintained by residents were abolished • Investment banks were allowed to undertake foreign currency business subject to a comprehensive supervisory review • Limit on the number of residential or commercial property loans obtained by non-residents was abolished • Licensed onshore banks were allowed to appoint overseas branches • Limit of foreign currency borrowing obtained by resident corporations was increased • Residents were allowed to open and maintain joint foreign currency accounts for any purposes


Source: Response to the SEACEN Questionnaire supplied by the respective central banks/monetary authorities

Mongolia	Myanmar	Nepal
<p>Exchange Rate Regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managed floating System Official exchange rate of <i>togrog</i> against the USD is set daily by the Bank of Mongolia (BOM) BOM intervenes in the foreign exchange market using USD as the principal intervention currency <p>Capital Flow Management Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales or issue of capital market securities, money market securities, derivatives and other instruments locally by nonresidents are prohibited Non-residents can purchase local bonds and other debt securities. Commercial credits to and from non-residents are allowed Investment by private corporations in export promotion, use of advanced technology, and the exploration of natural resources are encouraged 	<p>Exchange Rate Regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managed floating system <i>Kyat</i> is officially pegged to SDR Exchange rates of all major currencies are determined based on their value against SDR <p>Capital Flow Management Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign Investors can setup their business either in the form of wholly foreign-owned or a joint venture In all joint ventures, minimum share of the foreign party should be 35 percent of the total equity capital Repatriation of capital and profits is allowed through banks after payment of taxes and other prescribed funds 	<p>Exchange Rate Regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexible exchange rate for convertible currencies and fixed exchange rate for Indian currency <p>Capital Flow Management Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current account fully convertible, restrictions on capital account transactions Foreign direct investment except in certain areas are allowed but require prior approval Non-residents may invest in equity shares up to 25 percent of the capital of the Nepalese companies Residents are not allowed to make investments abroad Repatriation of profit earned from investment does not need approval
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold mining companies are no more required to register their exports with the BOM or a commercial bank To encourage the foreign direct investment by private corporations, the profit tax and income tax rates have been revised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There have been no major policy changes in foreign exchange management and capital flow management in the last 3 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banks and some financial institutions can enter into derivative transactions and invest their convertible foreign exchange in various financial instruments Money changers and remittance agencies are permitted to maintain foreign exchange accounts Transfer of up to USD 2,500 for miscellaneous purpose with valid documents no longer needs permission from Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) Existing restriction of providing USD 2,000 passport facilities once a year has been eliminated and now, one can obtain the facility for each visit abroad Foreign currency account holders are no longer required to obtain permission from NRB to make payment in foreign currency to government institutions Imports of gold and silver are allowed under the OGLs

	Papua New Guinea	Philippines	Singapore
Current Policy Framework	<p>Exchange Rate Regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managed floating system <p>Capital Flow Management Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All current account contracts and flows have been liberalized. Capital account contracts and flows of Government are exempted from obtaining authorization All private capital account flows, must be approved by BPNG All private capital account contracts to acquire or deal with an asset within or outside PNG and to open foreign currency accounts outside PNG require approval Gold exporters and foreign exchange dealers need to obtain license 	<p>Exchange Rate Regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free floating system Exchange rate is determined by market forces Bangko Sentral ng Philipinas (BSP) enters foreign exchange market mainly to maintain order and stability in the market <p>Capital Flow Management Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies and measures aimed at strengthening country's external position and reducing country's vulnerability to sudden reversals of capital flows are adopted Current policies generally pertain to the promotion of the stability and efficiency of the domestic financial system to support stable capital flows, improvement in the monitoring and transparency of capital movements, and development of early warning system 	<p>Exchange Rate Regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managed floating system characterized by basket, band and crawl framework <p>Capital Flow Management Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No restrictions on inflow and outflow of funds including repatriation of profits, dividends and capital abroad No exchange control formalities or approvals required for any forms of payments or capital transfer
	<p>Recent Policy Changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange control has changed from a semi-restrictive regime to a freer regime by 2005 In June 2005, various measures were introduced in order to further liberalize current and capital account transactions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In January 2006, BSP implemented measures to improve foreign currency regulations in order to promote greater efficiency in the monitoring of foreign currency transactions BSP also issued a new package of reforms in the foreign exchange regulatory framework effective from April 2007 Symmetrical limit was fixed at 20 percent of unimpaired capital with an absolute limit of USD 50 million on both overbought and oversold foreign exchange position of banks Maximum allowable foreign exchange purchases by residents was increased from USD 5,000 to USD 10,000 to cover payments to foreign beneficiaries for non-trade purposes Allowable outward investment by residents that may be funded with foreign exchange purchases was increased from USD 6 million to USD 12 million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In August 2004, updated the publication "A Guide to Singapore Government Securities" In July 2005, Publication of Singapore average overnight interbank rate, SORA, on the MAS website In April 2006, released historical data of Singapore Dollar Nominal Effective Exchange Rate Index in Macroeconomic Review, Statistical Appendix and the MAS website

Source: Response to the SEACEN Questionnaire supplied by the respective central banks/monetary authorities

Sri Lanka	Taiwan	Thailand
<p>Exchange Rate Regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free floating system <p>Capital Flow Management Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital account is partially liberalized • Capital inflows in the form of FDI and equity are opened up • Investment abroad by residents abroad permitted on a case by case basis • Foreign investment in government Treasury Bond is permitted up to 5 percent of the outstanding Treasury Bond amount 	<p>Exchange Rate Regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed floating system • Exchange rate is determined by supply and demand in the foreign exchange market • In the case of disruptions seen in the market, the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) steps in to maintain an orderly foreign exchange market <p>Capital Flow Management Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital can flow freely in and out of the country • Only limited restrictions remain on short-term financial transactions involving the conversion of the NTD • Domestic company can freely conduct inward and outward remittance up to USD 50 million and such limit for residents is USD 100 thousand • Non-residents can remit up to USD 100 thousand per transaction 	<p>Exchange Rate Regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed floating system • Value of <i>Baht</i> largely determined by the market force • The Bank of Thailand (BOT) intervenes in the foreign exchange market to prevent excess volatilities <p>Capital Flow Management Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 30 percent unremunerated reserve requirement (URR) is imposed on short-term capital inflows • Transactions with current account underlying are fully exempted from the URR • Residents are encouraged to invest abroad in order to promote more balanced capital movements • Appropriate measures to prevent currency speculation have been implemented
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major policy changes were concentrated on further opening of capital account and developing foreign exchange market • In 2006, foreign currency denominated Bonds were issued to non-resident Sri Lankans • Rupee denominated Treasury bond market was partially opened up for foreign investors effective from November 2006 • In 2006, Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL) permitted commercial banks to offer rupee based cross currency options to domestic corporate clients to expand the activities in the foreign exchange market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the last three years, the CBC continued to approve more banks to conduct foreign exchange business, allow banks to introduce more financial products to the market, and further deregulate capital movements • In November 2006, the CBC and the Financial Supervisory Commission allowed non-resident foreigners to take up NTD loans from local banks • In addition, foreign entities have been allowed to issue foreign currency-denominated bonds in Taiwan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In December 2006, URR of 30 percent was imposed on transactions exceeding USD 20,000 with certain exceptions • In May 2006, FCD outstanding limit for resident companies was increased from USD 10 million to USD 50 million • In December 2006, domestic financial institutions were allowed to borrow baht from non-residents without underlying only with contract maturity of more than 6 months • In January 2007, residents were allowed to invest or lend up to USD 50 million per person per year to subsidiaries abroad and Thai companies were allowed to invest or lend up to USD 20 million per person per year to their parent companies abroad

	Vietnam	HIGHLIGHTS
Current Policy Framework	<p>Exchange Rate Regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed floating system • Forward exchange rate is determined on the differential between the prime interest rate of VND and that of the FED <p>Capital Flow Management Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current account transactions have been liberalized but there are some controls on capital transactions • Foreign investors can invest in Vietnam through capital contribution and purchase of shares of the domestic enterprises • Enterprises and economic agencies are allowed to borrow from foreign borrowing sources Tax on income transfer has been removed • Foreign-owned enterprises are allowed to equitize and buy foreign currencies from commercial banks 	<p><i>There have been significant policy changes in foreign exchange management and capital flow management in 13 SEACEN countries while 3 countries have not seen any major policy changes in the last 3 years.</i></p> <p><i>Current account is fully convertible in almost all of the SEACEN countries.</i></p> <p><i>Capital account is fully convertible in 3 countries while 13 countries exercise some controls in the SEACEN region.</i></p> <p><i>The movement of exchange rates in the majority of the SEACEN countries has been relatively stable during the January 2006 - April 2007 period.</i></p> <p><i>Total reserves held by the SEACEN countries (excluding Vietnam due to data unavailability) increased by 13.5 percent and reached USD 865.9 billion in 2006 from USD 762.9 billion in 2005. The SEACEN total reserves stand at around 16 percent of the world's total.</i></p>
	<p>Recent Policy Changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the recent years, there have been changes in the policies on capital transactions through Foreign Exchange Ordinance 2005, Government Decree 2006, Government Laws on Investment 2005, Government Decree on Securities and Security Market 2003, Decree on Regulations on foreign borrowing and repayment 2005 	

Key Indicators 2006

Indicators	Brunei	Cambodia	Fiji	Indonesia	Korea	Malaysia	Mongolia	Myanmar
A. External Trade								
Total Imports of Goods in USD (Million)	1,669.0	4,737.1	1,635.9	73,010.0	302,631.1	124,006.0	1,485.6	1,815.1
Total Exports of Goods in USD (Million)	7,608.0	3,690.3	726.2	102,728.0	331,844.8	160,838.0	1,542.8	3,531.2
B. Current Account								
Trade Account Balance in USD (Million)	6,026.0	(1,046.8)	(909.8)	29,718.0	29,213.7	36,832.0	188.5	1,716.1
Service Account Balance in USD (Million)	(467.7)	529.0	206.9	(11,237.0)	(18,762.9)	(2,003.0)	(37.5)	(274.0)
Income and Transfer Account Balance in USD (Million)	(339.1)	211.0	76.6	(8,854.0)	(4,358.1)	(9,271.0)	174.4	(938.2)
C. Capital Flows								
Total Foreign Direct Investment Inflows in USD (Million)	433.5	482.5	86.8	15,389.0	3,645.2	6,064.0	240.5	235.9
Total Foreign Direct Investment Outflows in USD (Million)	Na	7.7	(10.7)	(11,292.0)	(7,128.7)	6,044.0	54.4	na
Total Portfolio Investment Inflows in USD (Million)	Na	0.0	147.3	24,663.0	33.4	33,981.0	-	na
Total Portfolio Investment Outflows in USD (Million)	50.1	12.1	0.0	(20,857.0)	(22,577.0)	30,481.0	-	na
Net Other Inflows in USD (Million)	297.8	(241.9)	69.2	(5,755.0)	44,645.8	(15,415.0)	(166.6)	na
D. Balance of Payments								
Overall BOP Position in USD (Million)	4,948.3	202.0	33.2	15,035.0	2,599.6	6,880.0	424.2	113.7
Current Account Balance in USD (Million)	5,219.2	(306.7)	(626.2)	9,628.0	6,092.6	25,558.0	279.3	503.9
Current Account Balance as the Percentage of GDP	45.3	4.3	(21.6)	2.6	0.7	16.3	10.4	na
Capital and Financial Account Balance in USD (Million)	(270.8)	333.0	255.2	2,451.0	(3,493.0)	(11,895.0)	19.6	93.1
E. Foreign Exchange Reserves (End of the Year)								
Total Volume of Official Reserves in USD (Million)	469.5*	1,085.0	530.1	42,586.0	238,956.0	82,450.0	687.3	1,026.2
Imports Coverage (imports of goods and services covered by the official reserves, in months)	3.4*	2.4	2.7	5.3	9.5	7.8	24.1	5.3
Short Term Debt (payments due in next 12 months) as the Percentage of Total Official Reserve	16.1*	na	0.3	56.7	57.6	14.4	-	na
F. External Debt								
Total Debt Outstanding in USD (Million)	-	5,846.4	451.8	128,736.0	263,386.0	51,352.0	1,413.9	na
Total Debt to GDP Ratio (%)	na	81.5	57.1	34.9	29.7	32.0	52.6	na
Debt Servicing Ratio (principle plus interest payment as the percentage of exports of goods and services)	na	0.5	1.7	24.5	na	4.7	30.3	na
G. Exchange Rate (in domestic currency)								
USD	1.593	4,103.0	1.7313	9,167.0	955.1	3.6682	1,179.55	5.8100
SDR	2.307	6,115.0	2.5466	13,479.0	1,405.3	5.3974	1,735.08	8.5085

* Reserves held by Brunei Currency and Monetary Board only
Source: Response to the SEACEN questionnaire supplied by the respective central banks/monetary authorities

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Key Indicators 2006

Indicators	Nepal	Papua New Guinea	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Taiwan	Thailand	Vietnam
A. External Trade								
Total Imports of Goods in USD (Million)	2,372.0	1,990.7	53,113.0	230,233.0	10,253.0	200,375.0	125,975.2	42,602.0
Total Exports of Goods in USD (Million)	850.1	4,172.5	46,158.0	274,980.0	6,883.0	223,789.0	128,219.9	39,826.0
B. Current Account								
Trade Account Balance in USD (Million)	(1,521.9)	2,181.8	(6,955.0)	44,747.0	(3,370.0)	23,414.0	2,244.7	(2,776.0)
Service Account Balance in USD (Million)	(94.3)	(1,162.9)	(669.0)	(2,853.0)	256.0	(4,405.0)	4,657.6	(8.0)
Income and Transfer Account Balance in USD (Million)	1,812.8	(608.3)	(12,646.0)	(5,568.0)	1,781.0	5,646.0	(3,661.8)	2,485.0
C. Capital Flows								
Total Foreign Direct Investment Inflows in USD (Million)	(6.5)	(6.9)	2,345.0	24,191.0	480.0	7,424.0	20,441.5	2,400.0
Total Foreign Direct Investment Outflows in USD (Million)	0.0	(1.0)	-	(8,631.0)	29.0	7,399.0	(10,991.1)	85.0
Total Portfolio Investment Inflows in USD (Million)	0.0	125.0	3,205.0	7,277.0	355.0	21,814.0	42,410.4	na
Total Portfolio Investment Outflows in USD (Million)	0.0	2.3	-	(21,450.0)	304.0	41,059.0	(37,626.0)	na
Net Other Inflows in USD (Million)	199.1	75.9	(6,844.0)	(22,142.0)	1,305.0	(412.0)	(5,368.5)	1,013.0
D. Balance of Payments								
Overall BOP Position in USD (Million)	355.3	640.7	3,769.0	16,993.0	204.0	6,086.0	12,741.6	4,322.0
Current Account Balance in USD (Million)	196.7	410.6	5,022.0	36,326.0	(1,334.0)	24,655.0	3,240.5	(299.0)
Current Account Balance as the Percentage of GDP	2.4	14.4	4.3	27.5	(4.9)	6.77	1.5	(0.49)
Capital and Financial Account Balance in USD (Million)	24.7	235.3	(1,722.0)	(20,982.0)	1,807.0	(19,750.0)	8,866.3	3,328.0
E. Foreign Exchange Reserves (End of the Year)								
Total Volume of Official Reserves in USD (Million)	1,782.2	1,415.3	22,967.0	136,261.0	2,525.9	266,148.0	66,984.8	Na
Imports Coverage (imports of goods and services covered by the official reserves, in months)	7.7	8.5	4.7	5.4	3.0	14.0	6.6	3.82
Short Term Debt (payments due in next 12 months) as the Percentage of Total Official Reserve	-	2.6	39.8	na	92.0	27.9	27.4	na
F. External Debt								
Total Debt Outstanding in USD (Million)	3,135.9	1,162.0	53,367.0	273,807.0	12,235.0	85,833.0	59,935	18,960.0
Total Debt to GDP Ratio (%)	38.9	40.9	45.6	207.2	45.4	23.6	33.1	na
Debt Servicing Ratio (principle plus interest payment as the percentage of exports of goods and services)	10.4	14.2	15.3	na	12.7	3.6	8.4	na
G. Exchange Rate (in domestic currency)								
USD	72.320	0.3272	51.3143	1.5889	103.96	32.531	37.93	15,965.0
SDR	109.168	0.2223	75.5338	2.3376	153.00	47.867	55.75	na

Source: Response to the SEACEN questionnaire supplied by the respective central banks/monetary authorities

Indicators	Brunei	Cambodia	Fiji	Indonesia	Korea	Malaysia	Mongolia	Myanmar
A. External Trade								
Total Imports of Goods in USD (Million)	1,491.0	3,927.8	1,462.4	69,462.0	256,287.6	108,655.0	1,184.4	1804.9
Total Exports of Goods in USD (Million)	6,249.0	2,910.3	728.1	86,995.0	288,970.7	141,811.0	1,064.9	2,902.4
B. Current Account								
Trade Account Balance in USD (Million)	4,835.5	(1,017.6)	(734.3)	17,534.0	32,683.1	33,156.0	(28.8)	1,097.5
Service Account Balance in USD (Million)	(493.8)	471.1	266.9	(9,122.0)	(13,658.2)	(2,380.0)	(61.5)	(202.5)
Income and Transfer Account Balance in USD (Million)	(302.9)	186.1	100.2	(8,134.0)	(4,044.0)	(10,796.0)	175.0	(677.7)
C. Capital Flows								
Total Foreign Direct Investment Inflows in USD (Million)	288.54	381.2	(3.8)	15,218.0	6,308.5	3,966.0	184.6	251.1
Total Foreign Direct Investment Outflows in USD (Million)	na	6.3	(10.3)	(9,947.0)	(4,298.1)	2,972.0	2.3	na
Total Portfolio Investment Inflows in USD (Million)	na	0.0	0.9	19,628.0	8,946.9	11,500.0	-	na
Total Portfolio Investment Outflows in USD (Million)	21.2	7.2	(21.7)	(15,438.0)	(10,675.1)	15,258.0	-	na
Net Other Inflows in USD (Million)	160.1	1.2	(23.4)	(9,449.0)	4,474.3	(7,041.0)	(138.9)	na
D. Balance of Payments								
Overall BOP Position in USD (Million)	3,346.9	74.1	132.0	444.0	(68.4)	3,542.0	134.5	91.0
Current Account Balance in USD (Million)	4,038.8	(360.5)	(367.2)	278.0	14,980.9	19,980.0	84.2	217.3
Current Account Balance as the Percentage of GDP	42.4	5.8	(13.1)	0.1	1.9	14.6	5.6	na
Capital and Financial Account Balance in USD (Million)	(691.9)	385.7	103.3	345.0	(15,049.3)	(9,806.0)	43.4	212.3
E. Foreign Exchange Reserves (End of the Year)								
Total Volume of Official Reserves in USD (Million)	433.5*	915.2	472.6	34,724.0	210,391.0	70,169.0	298.0	873.4
Imports Coverage (imports of goods and services covered by the official reserves, in months)	3.5*	2.5	2.9	4.6	9.9	7.7	13.5	4.6
Short Term Debt (payments due in next 12 months) as the Percentage of Total Official Reserve	-	na	0.56	58.4	41.2	17.7	-	na
F. External Debt								
Total Debt Outstanding in USD (Million)	-	5,075.0	284.7	130,652.0	187,882.0	51.8	1,311.8	na
Total Debt to GDP Ratio (%)	na	81.4	51.0	45.1	23.7	38.1	70.7	na
Debt Servicing Ratio (principle plus interest payment as the percentage of exports of goods and services)	na	0.6	1.3	17.3	na	5.4	-	na
G. Exchange Rate (in domestic currency)								
USD	1.664	4093	1.6915	9,713.0	1,024.1	3.7871	1,205.25	5.7235
SDR	2.378	5882	2.4974	14,332.0	1,511.9	5.5900	1,775.61	8.5085

* Reserves held by Brunei Currency and Monetary Board only

Source: Response to the SEACEN questionnaire supplied by the respective central banks/monetary authorities

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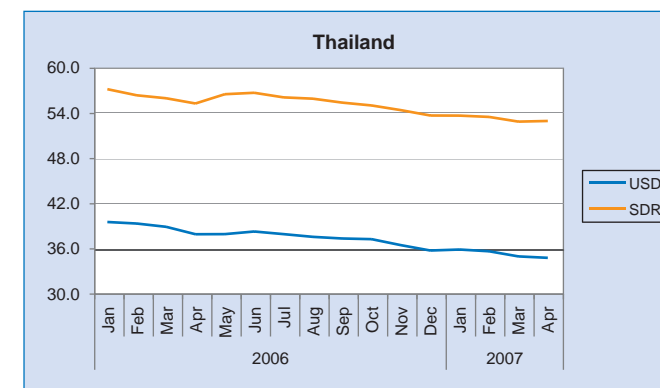
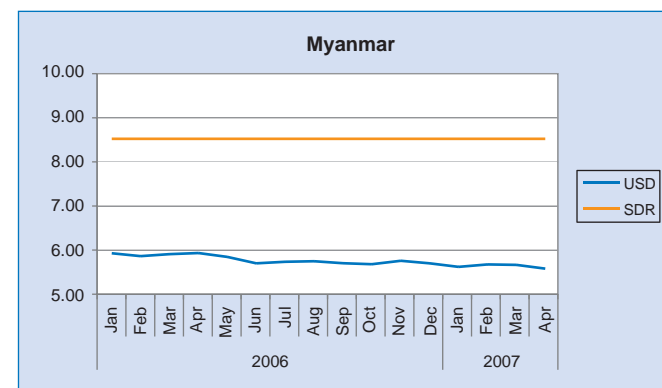
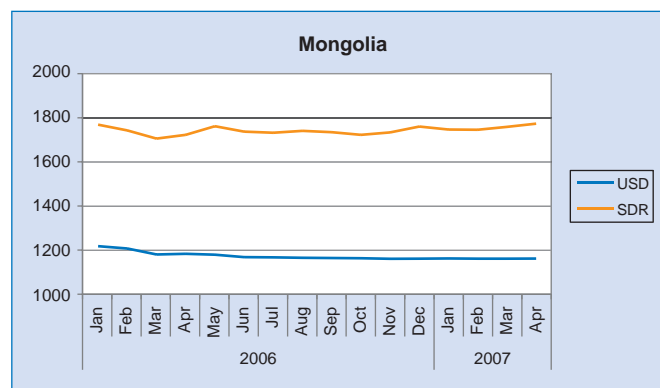
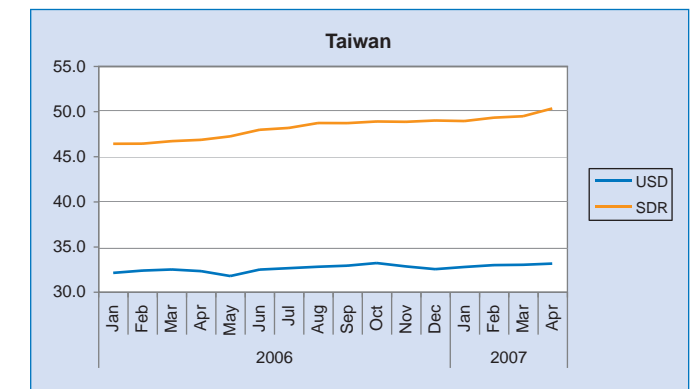
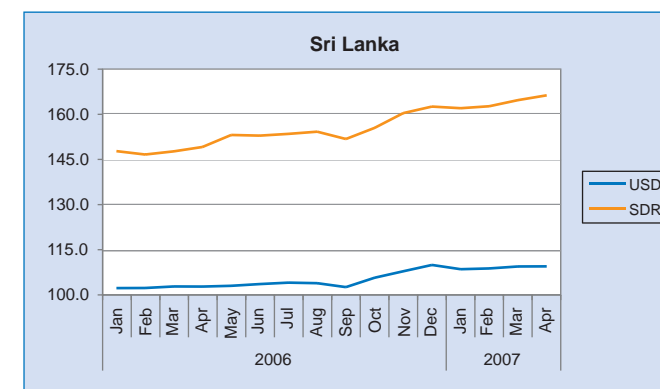
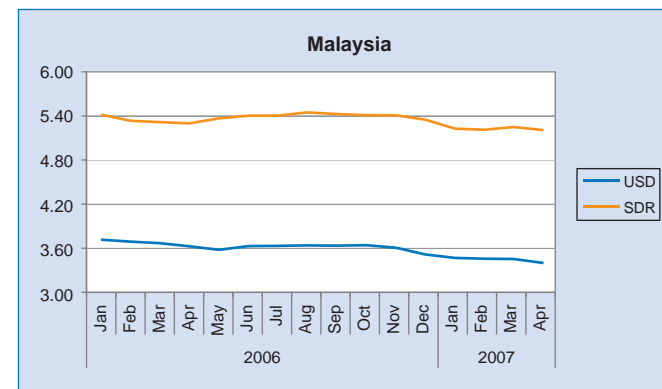
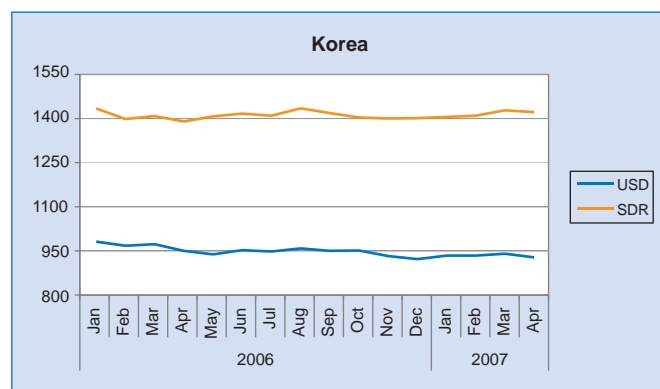
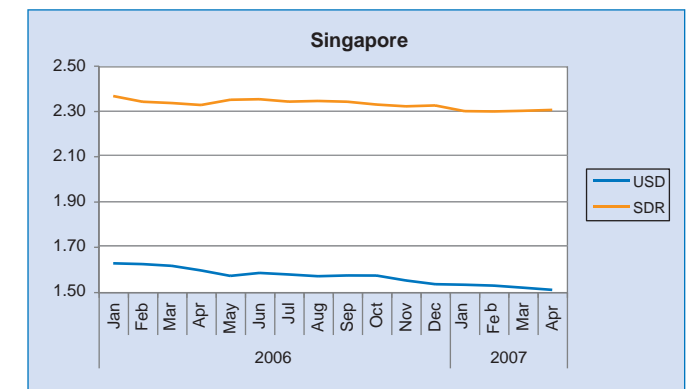
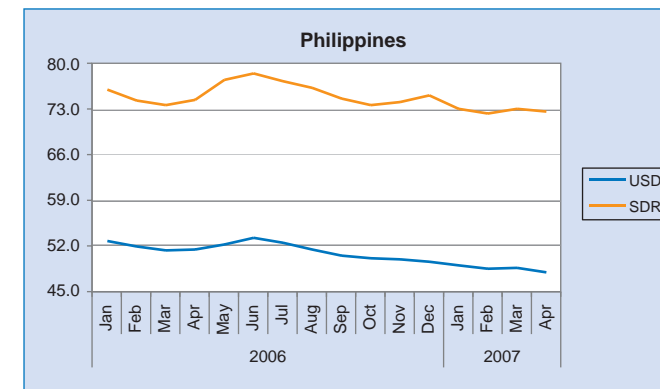
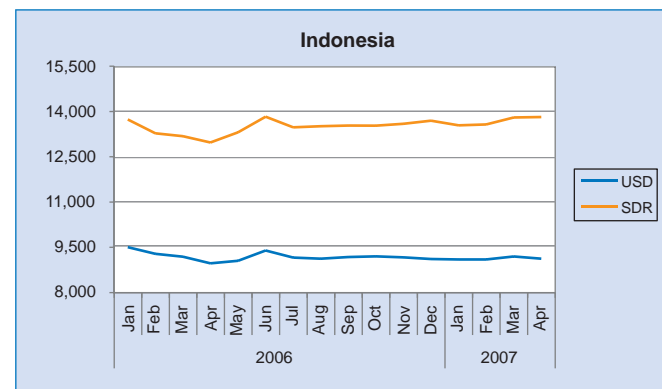
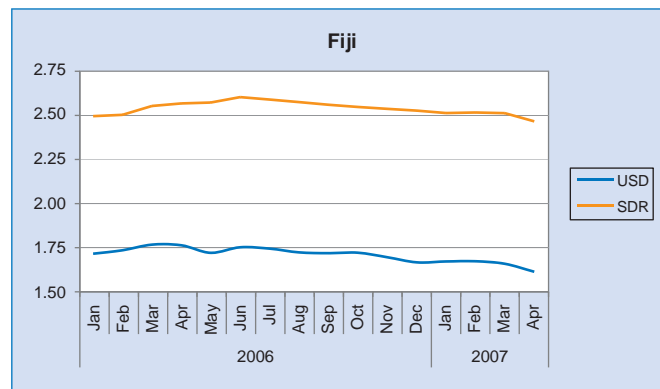
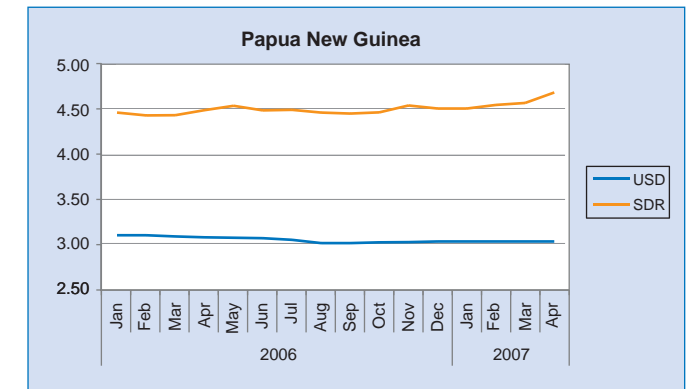
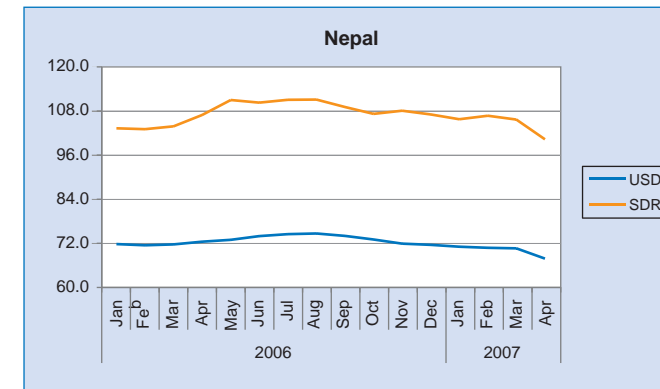
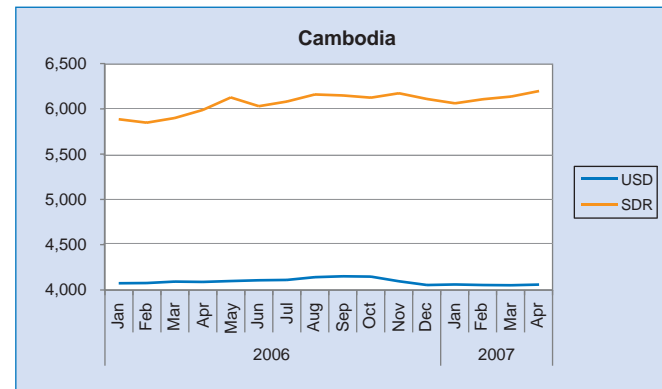
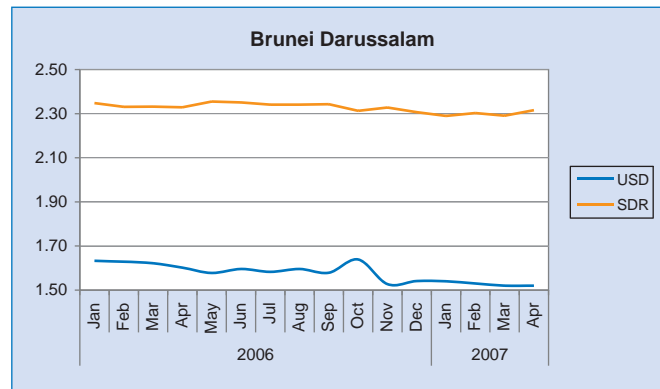
10

Indicators	Nepal	Papua New Guinea	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Taiwan	Thailand	Vietnam
A. External Trade								
Total Imports of Goods in USD (Million)	2,022.2	1,525.6	48,036	195,417	8,863.0	180,559	117,722.4	35,092.0
Total Exports of Goods in USD (Million)	832.0	3,278.2	40,263	232,101	6,347.0	198,456	109,192.8	32,438.0
B. Current Account								
Trade Account Balance in USD (Million)	(1,190.2)	1,752.6	(7,773)	36,683	(2,516.0)	17,897	(8,529.6)	(2,654.0)
Service Account Balance in USD (Million)	(28.2)	(865.0)	(1,340)	(2,342)	337.0	(6,653)	4,794.4	(26.0)
Income and Transfer Account Balance in USD (Million)	1,378.6	(279.5)	11,097	(5,776)	1,529.0	4,775	(4,117.0)	2,161.0
C. Capital Flows								
Total Foreign Direct Investment Inflows in USD (Million)	1.9	33.5	1,854	15,004	272.0	1,625	15,311.6	1,954.0
Total Foreign Direct Investment Outflows in USD (Million)	0.0	(6.4)	-	(5,014)	38.0	6,028	(7,899.5)	65.0
Total Portfolio Investment Inflows in USD (Million)	0.0	26.4	3,621	5,531	276.0	31,045	32,984.7	na
Total Portfolio Investment Outflows in USD (Million)	0.0	(1.9)	-	(13,817)	215.0	34,142	(30,339.8)	na
Net Other Inflows in USD (Million)	(79.6)	(563.9)	(2,951)	(20,651)	929.0	9,802	2,501.0	1,198.0
D. Balance of Payments								
Overall BOP Position in USD (Million)	79.7	95.4	2,410	12,284	501.0	20,056	5,422.3	2,131.0
Current Account Balance in USD (Million)	160.2	608.4	1,984	28,566	(650.0)	16,019	(7,852.2)	(519.0)
Current Account Balance as the Percentage of GDP	2.2	22.5	2.0	24.5	(2.8)	4.51	(4.4)	(0.98)
Capital and Financial Account Balance in USD (Million)	(332.6)	(512.6)	2,229	(19,149)	1,224.0	2,185	12,558.0	3,087.0
E. Foreign Exchange Reserves (End of the Year)								
Total Volume of Official Reserves in USD (Million)	1,424.3	763.4	18,494.0	116,173	2,458.1	253,290	52,065.9	na
Imports Coverage (imports of goods and services covered by the official reserves, in months)	7.1	6.0	4.1	5.5	3.3	14	5.8	3.3
Short Term Debt (payments due in next 12 months) as the Percentage of Total Official Reserve	-	5.5	76.0	na	84.0	29.11	30.8	na
F. External Debt								
Total Debt Outstanding in USD (Million)	3,096.2	1,243.1	54,186.0	217,371.0	11,354.0	86,732	52,040.0	16,673.0
Total Debt to GDP Ratio (%)	41.8	46.0	55.08	186.3	48.2	24.44	32.5	na
Debt Servicing Ratio (principle plus interest payment as the percentage of exports of goods and services)	9.4	16.8	17.22	na	7.9	4.91	10.8	na
G. Exchange Rate (in domestic currency)								
USD	72.06	0.3224	55.0855	1.6646	100.50	32.167	40.29	15,819.0
SDR	102.63	0.2182	81.3908	2.4586	148.45	47.520	59.46	na

Source: Response to the SEACEN questionnaire supplied by the respective central banks/monetary authorities

Movement of Exchange Rates in the SEACEN Countries
(Values of USD and SDR in domestic currency of the respective countries)

Movement of Exchange Rates in the SEACEN Countries
(Values of USD and SDR in domestic currency of the respective countries)



Note: SDR rate not available