

Appendix 1

Summary of the Main Stimulus Packages of the Four Southeast Asian Countries

Country	Date	Amount	Item
Indonesia	Dec. 2008	#1 US\$3.2 billion (IDR32 trillion)	An expansion of income tax relief for eight industries, subsidies for food, fertilizer and rice seeds
		#2 US\$2.1 billion (IDR21 trillion)	Credit subsidies for business
		#2 US\$1 billion (IDR10 trillion)	Reserved as emergency assistance for various other businesses In addition to a 2 % corporate tax reduction, a further 5 % reduction is offered for companies listed on the stock exchange, so as to encourage medium-sized enterprises to list their shares on the stock exchange
	Jan. 2009	#3 US\$7.6 billion (IDR73.3 trillion)—about 1.4 % of GDP, including the following 4 items:	
		#4 US\$4.5 billion	Tax cut for companies, workers and individuals
		#4 US\$0.5 billion	Diesel and electricity subsidies and loans for rural employment
		#4 US\$1.3 billion	Infrastructure projects and empowerment program for people living in rural areas
		#4 US\$1.4 billion	Tax subsidies and import duties exemption
		#3 US\$31.5 million (IDR300 billion)	Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration allocated US\$31.5 million (IDR300 billion) to vocational training. 45 % was used to deliver additional training to jobseekers and migrant workers as well as productivity enhancement. The remaining 55 % improved the physical infrastructure of training centers.
		#1 US\$200 million (IDR2 trillion)	Due to Indonesian parliamentary intervention, the total amount of the package was increased by US\$200 million
Feb. 24, 2009			

(continued)

Country	Date	Amount	Item
Malaysia	Nov. 2008	#5 US\$1.9 billion (MYR7 billion) or 1.04 % GDP	43 % for infrastructure to ensure the well-being of citizens, develop quality human capital, and strengthen national resilience
	Mar. 2009	#5 #6 US\$16.2 billion (MYR 60 billion), or 9 % of GDP (two packages total US\$18.1 billion, or 10.4 % GDP)	US\$1.4 billion (MYR5 billion) in 2009, US\$1.4 billion (MYR5 billion) in 2010 out of US\$16.2 billion (MYR60 billion). The balance is in the form of guarantees, tax deductions and allocations to the National Sovereign Fund. 48 % (US\$6.8 billion (MYR 25 billion)) is directed towards assisting the private sector as bank guarantees for SMEs. 32 % is allocated to infrastructure for maintenance rather than new spending on public facilities. 17 % for food, toll and fuel subsidies to support for low-cost housing and for retrenched workers. The remaining 3 % for reducing unemployment and increasing job and training opportunities. The stimulus package comprised US\$4.9 billion (MYR15 billion) in direct fiscal stimulus and US\$812.6 million (MYR3 billion) in tax incentives. The remaining US\$11.4 billion (MYR42 billion) are in the form of guaranteed funds, equity interests and private finance initiatives and off-budget initiatives.
The Philippines	2009	#7 #8 US\$7 billion (PHP330 billion) or 4 % GDP Economic Resiliency Plan (ERP)	<p>The US\$7 billion (PHP330 billion) Economic Resiliency Plan (ERP) includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •US\$3.3 billion (PHP160 billion) is the increase in the 2009 budget compared to the 2008 budget. This funds small, community-level infrastructure projects and social protection measures •US\$834 million (PHP40 billion) is the combined tax cuts for low and middle income earners and the scheduled cut in corporate income taxes as provided in the revised value added tax law •US\$2.1 billion (PHP100 billion) is outside the budget. Part of the fund will be provided by government financial institutions and social security institutions to finance large infrastructure projects •US\$625 million (PHP30 billion) is the additional benefits to members by social security institutions. This will be taken from the gap between contributions and claims/benefits

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Country	Date	Amount	Item
	FY2009	#7 US\$214 million (PHP10.07 billion)	An Economic Stimulus Fund was created to supplement regular budget programs of several national government agencies: including scholarships, training programs, reintegration programs for displaced overseas Filipino workers, construction of school buildings, medical assistance to remote areas, food production, protection of forests, marine, and watershed areas and recycling of agriculture waste products
	Oct. 11, 2011	#9 US\$1.66 billion (PHP 72 billion)	Government's additional spending this year includes US\$149 million (PHP6.5 billion) for local infrastructure and poverty alleviation and US\$230 million (PHP10 billion) to relocate squatters affected by floods and landslides Another US\$126 million (PHP5.5 billion) will be spent on national infrastructure projects and US\$146 million (PHP6.3 billion) to upgrade two of metropolitan Manila's light rail lines
Thailand	Mar. 2008	#10 US\$1.14 billion (THB40 billion, 0.4 % GDP)	Reducing taxes. Higher deductible for personal income taxes, a reduction in corporate income tax rates, increased tax deduction on machines and equipment, and reduced property sales transaction fees
	Apr. 2008	#10 US\$12.7 billion (THB445.8 billion)	Assist low income households through grant transfers, reduction in debt for farmers, and increasing extension of micro-credit to the grass root level
	Jul. 2008	US\$1.42 billion (THB50 billion)	Six measures for six months, from subsidy of gasoline, water, and electricity to bus and train services
	Oct. 2008	US\$27 billion (THB950 billion)	Injection of liquidity into the credit market, support the tourism industry, instill confidence in insurance market, and prevent capital outflows
	Jan. 2009	#11 US\$3.27 billion (THB115 billion)	Focusing on consumption rather than investment and targeting 7 groups of people: farmers, low income earners, parents, SMEs, community-based enterprises, senior citizens, and self employed
	Jan. 20, 2009	2nd stimulus package #11 US\$1.42 billion (THB50 billion) tax reduction	Targeting 4 groups: property business, SMEs, community enterprises, and tourism business
		#11 Quasi-fiscal policy	To revitalize the economy and develop infrastructure, the government has announced its plan to borrow US\$5.7 billion (THB200 billion) from local banks and US\$2 billion (THB70 billion) from World Bank, Asian Development Bank and Japan International Cooperation Agency

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(continued)	Country	Date	Amount	Item
			#11 US\$40.7 billion (1.43 trillion baht)	The off-budget US\$40.7 billion (1.43 trillion baht) covered 3-year SP2 stimulus package (2010–2012) (SP2 consists of US\$31.6 billion (THB1.11 trillion) government projects and US\$9.1 billion (THB321 billion) state-owned enterprise investment projects)
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	#2. The Jakarta Post (2008) Editorial: budget geared for crisis. Retrieved from http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2008/11/04/editorial-budget-geared-crisis.html			
	#3. International Labour Office (2010a) G20 country briefs: Indonesia's response to the crisis. G20 Meeting of Labour and Employment Ministers, Washington, D.C., 20–21 Apr 2010. Retrieved from http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/jobcrisis/download/g20_indonesia_countrybrief.pdf			
	#4. International Labour Office (2010b) G20 statistical update: Indonesia higher informal employment during the economic slowdown. G20 Meeting of Labour and Employment Ministers, Washington, D.C., 20–21 Apr 2010. Retrieved from http://www.dol.gov/ilab/media/events/G20_ministersmeeting/G20-Indonesia-stats.pdf			
	#5. Abidin MZ, Rasiah R (2009b) The global financial crisis and the Malaysian economy: impact and responses. UNDP, Malaysia. Retrieved from http://www.undp.org.my/uploads/undp%20report%20the%20global%20financial%20crisis%20and%20the%20malaysian%20economy.pdf			
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	#7. Balisacan A, Piza S, Mapa D, Santos CA, Odra D (2010b) The Philippine economy and poverty during the global economic crisis. The Philippine Rev Econ (47.1):1–37. Retrieved from http://pre.econ.upd.edu.ph/index.php/pre/article/view/644/3			
	#8. Yap JT, Reyes CM, Cuencana JS (2009b) Impact of global financial and economic crisis on the Philippines. Philippine Institute for Development Studies, Discussion Paper Series No. 2009-30. Retrieved from http://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/files/Impact_of_the_Global_Financial_and_Economic_Crisis_on_the_Philippines.pdf			
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	#10. Verghis MA, Bhaopichitr K (2008b) Thailand economic monitor. World Bank Office, Bangkok. Retrieved from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTTHAILAND/Resources/Economic-Monitor/2008april_tem.pdf			
	#11. Chirathivat S, Mallikamas S (2010b) Thailand's economic performance and responses to the global crisis. A paper presented at the ACAES Conference "Asia after the Crisis" jointly organized with Doshisha University, 5–6 March 2010, Kyoto. Retrieved from http://ccas.doshisha.ac.jp/eng/Econference/econ/pdf/26th%20Conference%20of%20the%20American%20Committee%20for%20Asian%20Economic%20Studies/Suthiphand.pdf			

Appendix 2

Important Meetings Held by World Leaders to Address the 2008 Global Financial Crisis

Date	Place	Participants
June 18–19, 2012	Los Cabos, Mexico	G20
June 17, 2012	Los Cabos, Mexico	G7 Finance Ministers
March 1–2, 2012	Brussels	European Council
January 30, 2012	Brussels	Informal meeting of members of the European Council
December 8–9, 2011	Brussels	European Council
November 12–13, 2011	Honolulu, USA	19th APEC Economic Leaders' meeting
November 3–4, 2011	Cannes, France	G20
October 23, 2011	Brussels	European Council
September 10, 2011	Marseille	G8 Deauville partnership finance ministers
September 9–10, 2011	Marseille	G7 finance ministers and central bank governors
July 21, 2011	Brussels	Meeting of heads of state or government of the Euro area
June 23–24, 2011	Brussels	European Council
March 24–25, 2011	Brussels	European Council
March 17, 2011	Japan	G7 finance ministers telephone conference
March 11, 2011	Brussels	Extraordinary European Council
February 4, 2011	Brussels	European Council
December 16–17, 2010	Brussels	European Council
November 21, 2010	Ireland	G7 finance ministers
November 13–14, 2010	Yokohama, Japan	18th APEC Economic Leaders' meeting
November 11–12, 2010	Seoul, Korea	G20
October 28–29, 2010	Brussels	European Council
October 8, 2010	Washington DC	G7 finance ministers and central bank governors
September 16, 2010	Brussels	European Council
June 26–27, 2010	Toronto, Canada	G20
June 17, 2010	Brussels	European Council

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Date	Place	Participants
March 25–26, 2010	Brussels	European Council
February 11, 2010	Brussels	Informal meeting of heads of state or government of the European Union
February 5–6, 2010	Iqaluit, Nunavut, Canada	G7 finance ministers and central bank governors
December 10–11, 2009	Brussels	European Council
November 19, 2009	Brussels	Informal meeting of heads of state or government of the European Union
November 14–15, 2009	Singapore	17th APEC Economic Leaders' meeting
October 29–30, 2009	Brussels	European Council
October 3, 2009	Istanbul, Turkey	G7 finance ministers and central bank governors
September 24–25, 2009	Pittsburgh, USA	G20
September 17, 2009	Brussels	Informal meeting of heads of state or government of the European Union
June 18–19, 2009	Brussels	European Council
June 12–13, 2009	Lecce, Italy	G8 finance ministers
April 24, 2009	Washington DC	G7 finance ministers and central bank governors
April 2, 2009	G20 London Summit United Kingdom	G20
March 19–20, 2009	Brussels	European Council
February 2009	Rome	G7 finance ministers and central bank governors
December 11–12, 2008	Brussels	European Council
November 2008	G20 APEC Peru	G20
November 22–23, 2008	Lima, Peru	16th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting
November 14–15, 2008	Washington D.C., USA	G7
October 15–16, 2008	Brussels	European Council
October 10, 2008	Washington, DC	G7 Finance Ministers
September 1, 2008	Brussels	Extraordinary European Council
July 7–9, 2008	Tokyo	34th G8 Summit
June 19–20, 2008	Brussels	European Council
June 13–14, 2008	Osaka	G8 Finance Ministers meeting
March 13–14, 2008	Brussels	European Council
February 9, 2008	Tokyo	G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting

For further information

<http://g20mexico.org/en/g20/previous-leaders-summits><http://www.98.utoronto.ca/finance/index.htm><http://www.european-council.europa.eu/council-meetings/conclusions><http://www.apec.org/><http://video.consilium.europa.eu/ecofin/>

Appendix 3

Indicators in Each Type of Capital

<i>Human capital index</i>	<i>Market capital index</i>
1. Skilled labor*	1. Corporate tax*
2. Employee training*	2. Cross-border venture*
3. Literacy rate	3. Openness of culture*
4. Higher education enrollment	4. Globalization*
5. Pupil-teacher ratio	5. Transparency*
6. Internet subscribers	6. Image of country*
7. Public expenditure on education	7. Exports of goods
<i>Process capital index</i>	<i>Renewal capital index</i>
1. Business competition environment*	1. Business R&D spending
2. Government efficiency*	2. Basic research*
3. Intellectual property rights protection*	3. R&D spending/GDP
4. Capital availability*	4. R&D researchers
5. Computers in use per capita	5. Cooperation between universities and enterprises*
6. Convenience of establishing new firms*	6. Scientific articles
7. Mobile phone subscribers	7. Patents per capita (USPTO + EPO)

Remarks

1. Financial capital is the logarithm of GDP per capita adjusted by purchasing power parity.
2. Indicators marked with an asterisk are rated qualitatively using a scale of 1–10.
3. Indicators with objective numbers are transformed to 1–10 scores, by calculating the ratio to the highest number in that indicator and then multiply 10.
4. Readers can refer to the book *National Intellectual Capital: A Comparison of 40 Countries* for model validation details (www.nic40.org)

Appendix 4

Definition of the 29 Indicators

Indicators	Definition
Human capital	
Skilled labor*	Whether skilled labor is readily available
Employee training*	Whether employee training is a high propriety in companies
Literacy rate	Adult (over 15 years) literacy rate as a percentage of population
Higher education enrollment	Percentage of population that has attained at least tertiary education
Pupil-teacher ratio	Ratio of teaching staff to students
Internet subscribers	Number of internet users per 1000 people
Public expenditure on education	Total public expenditure on education (percentage of GDP)
Market Capital	
Corporate tax encouragement*	Whether corporate taxes encourage entrepreneurial activity
Cross-border venture*	Whether international transactions can be freely negotiated with foreign partners
Openness to foreign culture*	Whether the national culture is open to foreign culture ideas
Attitudes toward globalization*	Whether attitudes toward globalization are generally positive in a given society
Transparency*	Whether transparency of government policy is satisfactory
Country image*	Whether the image abroad of a given country encourages business development
Exports of goods	Exports of goods (Percentage of GDP)
Process Capital	
Business competition environment*	Whether competition legislation is efficient in preventing unfair competition
Government efficiency*	Whether government bureaucracy hinders business activity
Intellectual property rights protection*	Whether intellectual property rights are adequately enforced
Capital availability*	Whether cost of capital encourages business development
Computers in use per capita	Number of computers per 1000 people
Convenience of establishing new firms*	Whether creation of firms is supported by legislation
Mobile phone subscribers	Number of subscribers per 1000 inhabitants

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Indicators	Definition
Renewal Capital	
Business R&D spending	Business expenditure on R&D (per capita)
Basic research*	Whether basic research enhances long-term economic development
R&D spending/GDP	Total expenditure on R&D (percentage of GDP)
R&D researchers	Total R&D personnel nationwide per capita (Full-time work equivalent per 1000 people)
Cooperation between universities and enterprises*	Whether knowledge transfer is highly developed between universities and companies
Scientific articles	Scientific articles published by origin of author (per capita)
Patents per capita (USPTO + EPO)	USPTO and EPO total patents granted (per capita)
Financial Capital	
GDP per capita (PPP) (From IMF)	Gross domestic product based on purchasing-power-parity (PPP) per capita

Appendix 5

48 Countries by Cluster and by Continent

This booklet series covers a total of 48 countries in 11 country clusters. China, Brazil and South Africa are grouped twice to maintain cluster completeness. China is in both the Greater China region and the BRICKS region, Brazil is in both the BRICKS region and the Latin American region, and South Africa is in both the BRICKS region and in Cluster 5.

The eleven country clusters:

1. Portugal, Italy, Greece, Spain
2. Greater China region (China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan)
3. Brazil, Russia, India, China, Korea, South Africa (BRICKS)
4. Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand
5. Israel, Jordan, Turkey, South Africa
6. Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Poland
7. Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland
8. France, Germany, Ireland, United Kingdom
9. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela
10. Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, USA
11. Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden

48 countries by continent:

Europe—24 countries

Nordic Europe—Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden,
Western Europe—Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands,
Switzerland, and UK.

Southern Europe—Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain

Eastern Europe—Russia

East Central Europe—Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Turkey

Americas—8 countries

North America—Canada, USA

Latin America—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela

Australia—2 countries

Australia and New Zealand

Asia—13 countries

East Asia—China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Taiwan

West Asia—Israel, Jordan

Southeast Asia—Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand

South Asia—India

Africa—1 country

South Africa

Appendix 6

National Intellectual Capital Scores and Ranking for 48 Countries (2005–2010)

2005–2010		Human capital		Market capital		Process capital		Renewal capital		Financial capital		NIC		
	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking
Mean	6.420	36	5.409	47	5.345	47	3.658	45	9.115	34	29.946	45	29.946	45
SD	1.217		1.085		1.454		2.056		0.690		5.840		5.840	
Country	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking
Argentina	5.370	36	3.340	47	3.038	47	1.413	45	8.755	34	21.916	45	21.916	45
Australia	7.205	15	6.199	12	6.938	9	4.927	16	9.695	11	34.964	13	34.964	13
Austria	7.229	14	6.203	11	6.982	8	5.296	12	9.708	10	35.418	11	35.418	11
Belgium	7.666	8	5.519	23	5.924	21	4.706	17	9.635	14	33.450	19	33.450	19
Brazil	4.757	44	4.589	38	3.076	46	1.753	36	8.481	40	22.656	42	22.656	42
Bulgaria	5.493	34	4.929	31	4.054	36	1.589	41	8.646	37	24.710	35	24.710	35
Canada	7.855	6	6.137	13	6.464	15	5.064	14	9.710	9	35.229	12	35.229	12
Chile	5.414	35	6.663	5	5.163	28	1.710	37	8.784	32	27.734	30	27.734	30
China	4.942	39	5.184	28	3.746	40	2.099	33	7.967	44	23.938	40	23.938	40
Colombia	4.941	40	4.677	36	3.951	37	1.435	44	8.348	42	23.352	41	23.352	41
Czech Republic	5.995	30	5.720	18	5.378	25	2.905	24	9.271	27	29.269	25	29.269	25
Denmark	8.545	1	6.662	6	7.642	1	6.587	6	9.665	13	39.101	3	39.101	3
Finland	7.601	9	6.232	10	7.399	3	7.755	3	9.606	17	38.593	4	38.593	4
France	6.956	20	4.141	45	5.730	22	4.500	20	9.585	18	30.912	23	30.912	23
Germany	6.761	23	5.630	19	6.489	14	5.796	9	9.612	16	34.287	17	34.287	17
Greece	5.986	31	4.216	43	4.113	35	2.168	32	9.440	23	25.923	31	25.923	31
Hong Kong	6.564	25	8.090	2	7.209	5	3.277	23	9.794	4	34.934	14	34.934	14
Hungary	6.674	24	4.836	32	5.095	29	2.301	29	9.046	29	27.952	29	27.952	29
Iceland	8.357	3	5.614	21	6.561	12	5.931	8	9.713	8	36.154	8	36.154	8
India	3.926	48	5.620	20	3.556	42	1.954	34	7.285	48	22.340	44	22.340	44
Indonesia	4.062	47	4.832	33	3.257	44	1.519	42	7.594	46	21.263	47	21.263	47
Ireland	7.145	16	6.816	3	6.711	11	4.101	21	9.768	5	34.541	16	34.541	16
Israel	8.040	4	5.954	16	6.454	17	7.091	4	9.414	24	36.953	6	36.953	6
Italy	6.471	28	4.155	44	5.184	27	2.745	26	9.479	22	28.035	28	28.035	28

(continued)

2005–2010		Human capital		Market capital		Process capital		Renewal capital		Financial capital		NIC		
	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking
Mean	6.420	10	4.820	34	6.209	18	6.473	7	9.576	19	9.115	19	34.659	15
SD	1.217		1.085		1.454		2.056		0.690				5.840	
Country	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking	Score	Ranking
Japan	7.581	10	4.820	34	6.209	18	6.473	7	9.576	19	9.115	19	34.659	15
Jordan	5.345	37	5.341	26	4.411	32	2.212	30	7.865	45			25.174	33
Korea	6.964	19	5.123	29	5.282	26	4.595	19	9.383	25			31.348	22
Malaysia	6.538	26	6.410	9	5.567	23	2.186	31	8.740	35			29.442	24
Mexico	4.871	42	4.491	39	3.226	45	1.237	48	8.781	33			22.606	43
The Netherlands	7.312	12	6.761	4	6.879	10	5.163	13	9.739	7			35.855	10
New Zealand	7.123	18	5.999	15	6.460	16	3.701	22	9.380	26			32.662	21
Norway	7.936	5	6.055	14	7.008	7	4.961	15	9.987	1			35.947	9
The Philippines	4.772	43	4.464	40	3.317	43	1.268	47	7.481	47			21.302	46
Poland	6.393	29	4.246	41	3.895	38	1.819	35	8.945	30			25.299	32
Portugal	6.882	22	4.801	35	5.470	24	2.467	27	9.224	28			28.844	26
Romania	5.829	32	4.219	42	3.806	39	1.685	38	8.594	39			24.133	39
Russia	5.530	33	3.860	46	3.588	41	2.349	28	8.822	31			24.150	38
Singapore	7.144	17	8.306	1	7.506	2	5.416	11	9.961	2			38.334	5
South Africa	4.708	45	4.976	30	4.472	31	1.677	39	8.472	41			24.306	37
Spain	6.524	27	4.649	37	5.033	30	2.787	25	9.484	21			28.476	27
Sweden	8.385	2	6.563	7	7.174	6	7.780	2	9.673	12			39.575	1
Switzerland	7.575	11	6.481	8	7.374	4	7.988	1	9.753	6			39.172	2
Taiwan	7.244	13	5.823	17	6.026	20	5.425	10	9.526	20			34.044	18
Thailand	5.310	38	5.524	22	4.365	33	1.436	43	8.304	43			24.938	34
Turkey	4.703	46	5.227	27	4.167	34	1.666	40	8.690	36			24.453	36
United Kingdom	6.939	21	5.440	24	6.090	19	4.697	18	9.626	15			32.793	20
USA	7.695	7	5.348	25	6.558	13	6.715	5	9.886	3			36.202	7
Venezuela	4.884	41	2.761	48	2.545	48	1.277	46	8.625	38			20.092	48

Appendix 7

Country Profile: Additional Statistics

1. International Reserves in Millions of US\$

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Indonesia	34,715	38,331	45,669	56,828	52,663	69,223
Malaysia	71,639	73,097	88,239	119,963	87,434	94,003
The Philippines	13,826	17,848	21,676	32,803	34,494	39,649
Thailand	47,535	53,709	69,100	107,469	113,743	141,084

Source: Global Finance <http://www.gfmag.com/>

2. GDP per capita–PPP Current international dollar

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Indonesia	3,207	3,449	3,727	3,987	4,155	4,394
Malaysia	11,380	12,274	13,278	14,024	13,733	14,670
The Philippines	2,935	3,130	3,383	3,515	3,516	3,737
Thailand	7,132	7,689	8,287	8,631	8,489	9,187

Source: World Economic Outlook Database <http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28>

3. GDP (PPP)—share of world total_ %

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Indonesia	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.30	1.37	1.39
Malaysia	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.56
The Philippines	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.50
Thailand	0.79	0.79	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.79

Source: World Economic Outlook Database <http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28>

4. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Indonesia	0.04	0.05	–	–	0.05	0.05
Malaysia	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.57	0.72	0.84
The Philippines	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thailand	0.28	0.24	0.24	0.2	0.22	0.24

Source: IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2006–2011

Appendix 8

Fiscal Stimulus for Selected ASEAN Countries

Fiscal stimulus for selected ASEAN countries

Country	Amount (US\$, billion)	Percentage of GDP
Vietnam	18.6	22
Malaysia	18.1	10.0
Singapore	13.8	10.7
Thailand	8.3	3.3
The Philippines	6.5	4.0
Indonesia	6.1	1.2

Source: Institute of Strategic and International Studies of Malaysia 2009 (Mei 2010)

Glossary

AIIF Asia Investment Infrastructure Fund

ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian countries (including *Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam*), China, and India

Basel II is the second of the *Basel Accords*, which are recommendations on *banking* laws and regulations issued by the *Basel Committee on Banking Supervision*. Basel II, initially published in June 2004, was intended to create an international standard for banking regulators to control how much capital banks need to put aside to guard against the types of financial and operational risks banks face

BBC British Broadcasting Corporation

Cap and trade Cap and trade is an environmental policy tool that delivers results with a mandatory cap on emissions while providing sources flexibility in how they comply

CIA The USA Central Intelligence Agency

CPI Consumer price inflation

ERP Economic resiliency plan in the Philippines

EU European Union

ETP Economic transformation program in Malaysia

ETS Emission trading system

FC Financial capital

FDI Foreign direct investment

GCI Global competitiveness index (published by World Economic Forum)

GDP Gross domestic product

- GDP per capita (ppp)** Gross domestic product per capita adjusted by purchasing power parity
- HC** Human capital
- IMD** International Institute for Management Development
- IMF** International Monetary Fund
- IP** Intellectual Property
- Long-term NIC** Long-term oriented national intellectual capital, represented by human capital and renewal capital
- MC** Market capital
- MCC** Millennium Challenge Corporation in the Philippines
- MDGs** Millennium development goals in Malaysia
- NEDA** National economic and development authority (the Philippines)
- NIC** National intellectual capital
- OECD** Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
- PBBC** Philippine British Business Council
- PC** Process capital
- Ppp** Purchasing power parity
- R&D** Research and development
- RC** Renewal capital
- Short-term NIC** Short-term oriented national intellectual capital, represented by market capital and process capital
- SMEs** Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
- Term of trade** Term of trade means what quantity of imports can be purchased through the sale of a fixed quantity of exports
- TEVT** Technical education and vocational training in the Philippines
- Three time periods** For the convenience of comparing ranking changes, the six years data were separated into three time periods, namely 2005–2006, 2007–2008, and 2009–2010. Two years each represents “before, during, and after” the 2008 global financial crisis. Even though Euro zone is still in sovereign debt trouble as of mid-2012, the time partition is based on the financial crisis progression in the epicenter. The signs of financial trouble appeared in 2007 and the crisis was declared over in the third quarter of 2009

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

USPTO United States Patent and Trademark Office

VAT Value-added tax

WEF World Economic Forum that ranked Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)

WTO World Trade Organization

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