

Asias financial markets - capitalising on reform

The Unit - How To Reignite Growth in Emerging Market and Developing Economies

Market Segments (Billion)	2000	2010	CAGR % (2000-10)
Stock market capitalization	444.4	1,275.3	11.1
Debt securities outstanding	275.1	758.6	10.8
Derivatives (notional value traded)	44.0	512.1	19.8
Fund management assets	55.2	377.4	21.2
Islamic capital market	293.7	1,050.1	13.6

Note: CAGR = Compound Annual Growth Rate.
Source: SC, Bursa Malaysia.

Description: -

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Asia -- Economic conditions.
Financial institutions -- Asia.
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How to Reform the Financial Market of Tajikistan?

However, the investment and trust companies have also played a negative role as financial institutions that could be used to avoid regulations. The final assessment must wait until the end of the year 2000, which is the final deadline set by the Zhu Rongji cabinet for the reform process.

China Financial Markets

This experience raised questions of whether PSI should have been organized sooner--notably in Korea, where a funding crisis loomed a few weeks after the initial program was introduced.

How To Reignite Growth in Emerging Market and Developing Economies

The commercial banking functions of the People's Bank of China were transferred to the four major state-owned professional banks after their establishment in 1979. This comprehensive report covered foreign policy, the economy, and social issues, and was not a document only pointing out problems within administrative organizations. In 1996, 42% of state-owned textile enterprises were operating in the red, and this ratio was 5 points higher than the ratio of loss-making state-owned industrial enterprises in all state-owned industrial enterprises, which was at 37%.

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In Thailand, the authorities reached an early understanding with foreign banks to maintain credit lines to their Thai subsidiaries; Korea's major bank creditors were pressed to keep their money in place in December 1997, a few weeks after the program had begun; and in Indonesia, there was a de facto standstill on corporations' external debt servicing, and later a framework was established for restructuring this debt. China's problems with non-performing loans in the wake of its real estate bubble are similar to the problems experienced in other Asian economies. The Shanghai and Shenzhen exchanges were opened by the Chinese government in 1990 as a way of modernizing China's economy.

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Second, huge amounts of investment and lending have become non-performing assets. Similarly, total losses by state-owned industrial enterprises rose from 9. The experience also gave impetus to work on establishing modalities for PSI that can be activated in the event of a crisis, but also with

a view to underpinning confidence and thus helping forestall crises.

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So reform is definitely on the agenda, but the need for stability will remain paramount. The government was forced to establish financial policies and exercise macro-level controls, while state-owned banks were required to provide support to leading enterprises under the government's financial policies, and to improve their credit assessment capabilities.

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