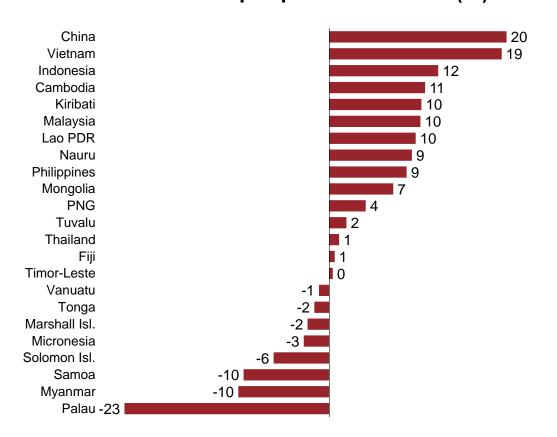
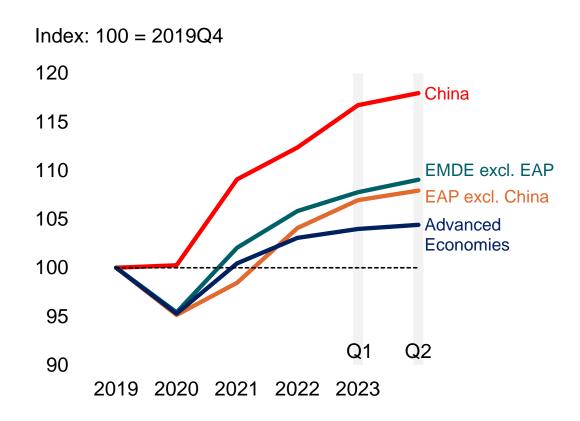


Most major EAP economies have recovered and are growing, but at a slower rate

GDP relative to pre-pandemic levels (%)



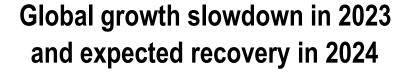
GDP growth in **EAP** and other regions



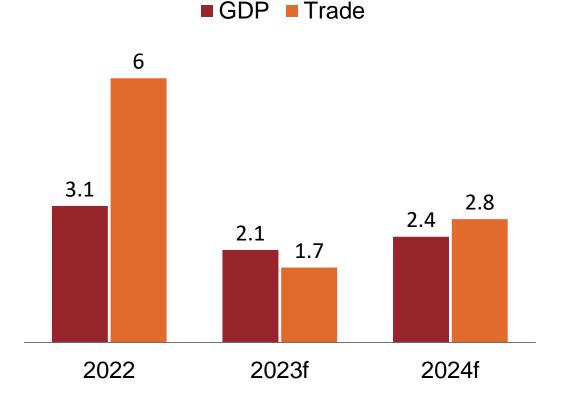
Source: World Bank, Haver Analytics

Note: B. Bars show GDP forecast in 2023 relative to 2019 level. EAP: East Asia and Pacific.

The external environment is shaping near term economic performance

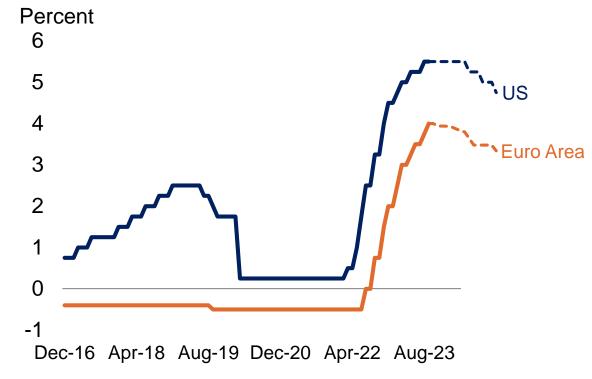


Global GDP and trade growth (%)

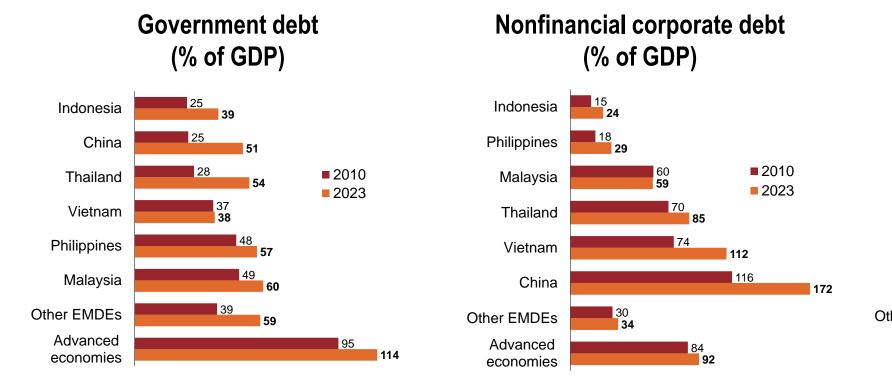


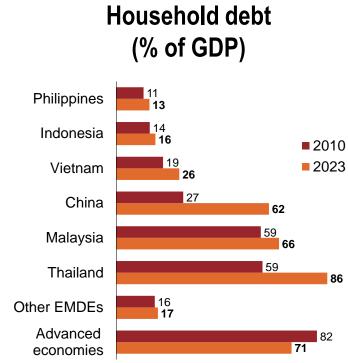
Financial tightening in 2023 and expected easing in 2024

US and EU interest rates



Government and private debt have increased across the region



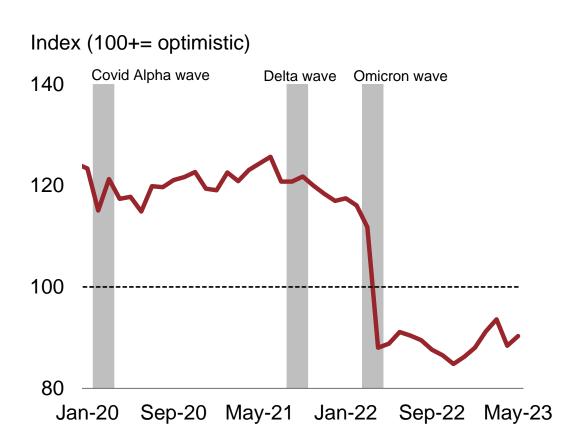


Source: Institute of International Finance, World Bank

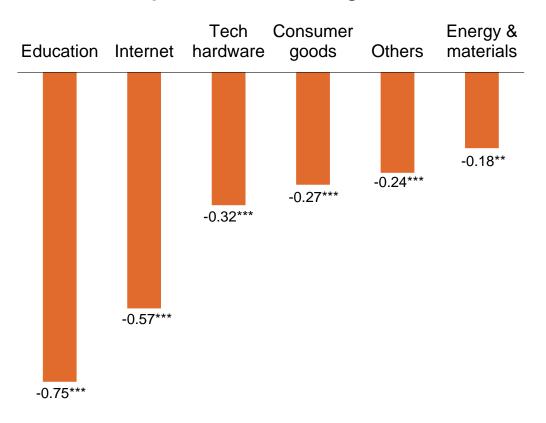
Concern 2: China slowdown

In China, consumer confidence has declined; economic policy uncertainty has hurt investment in specific sectors

Consumer confidence index



Impact of economic policy uncertainty on corporate investment growth



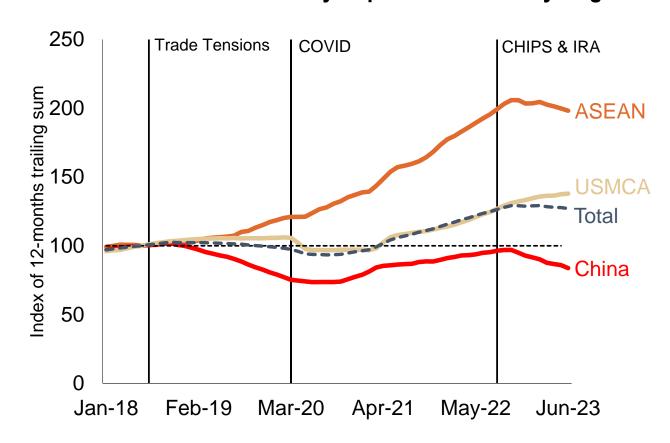
Source: NBS; Haver Analytics; CSMAR database; World Bank staff estimates.

Note: Right panel: Coefficient estimates from regressing corporate investment growth on a standardized index of economic policy uncertainty (EPU).

Concern 3: Trade and industrial policies

Exports of China and ASEAN to the US declined after the introduction of CHIPS and IRA Acts

Electronics and Machinery Exports to the US by origin



Source: US Census Bureau

The opportunity: Services for development

Harnessing the digital revolution through reform

Services are playing a growing role in EAP economies



Services now account for at least about half of employment and valueadded in most EAP economies



Services contributed more than manufacturing to labor productivity growth in all major EAP economies over the last decade

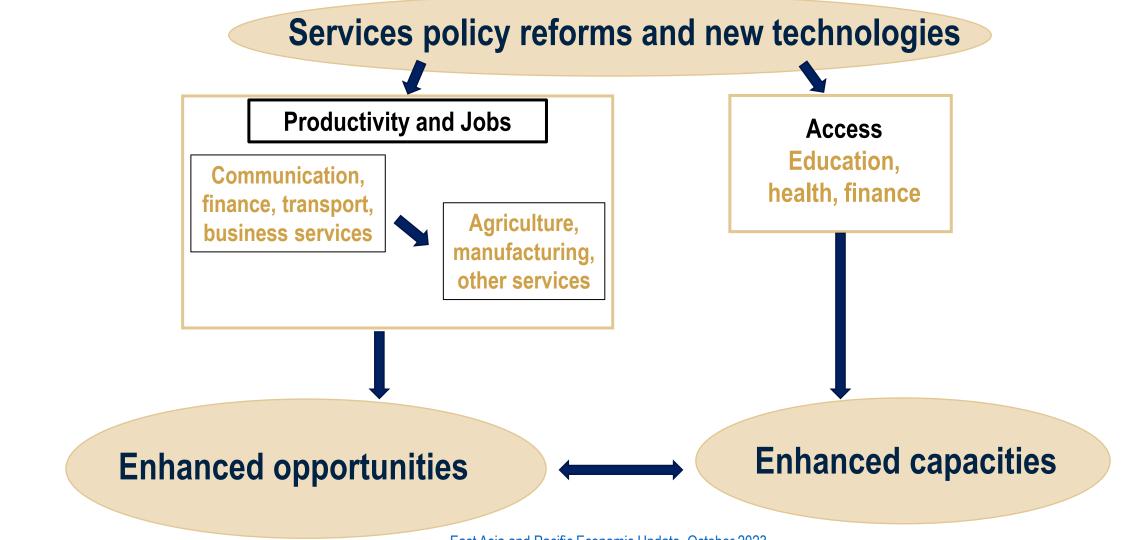


Exports and FDI have grown faster in services than in manufacturing



Services are more skill-intensive, more female labor-intensive, and less carbon-intensive than manufacturing

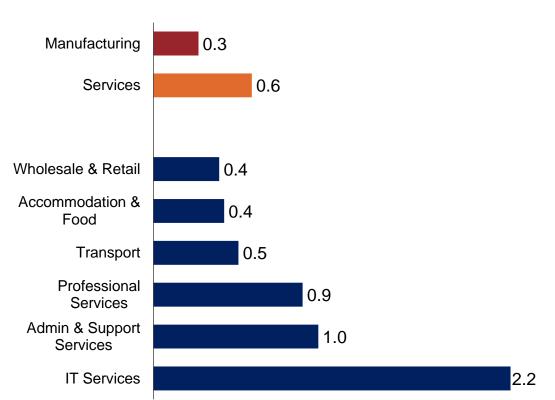
Services for developmentthe virtuous cycle of opportunity and capacity



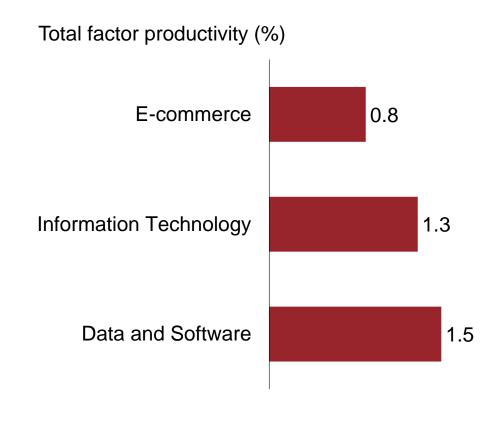
In the Philippines, services firms use more digital technologies; the adoption of digital technologies boosted productivity

Use of digital technologies by sector

Data and Software per Worker

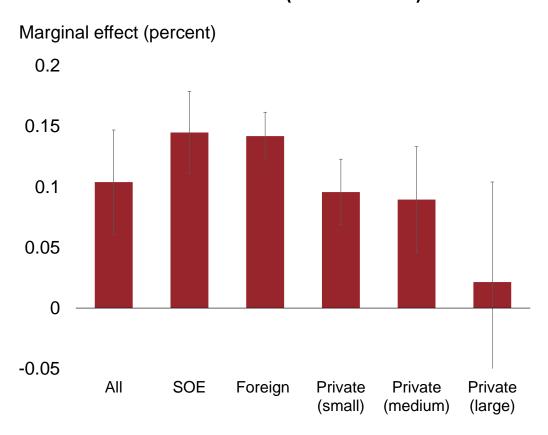


Impact of use of digital technologies on productivity

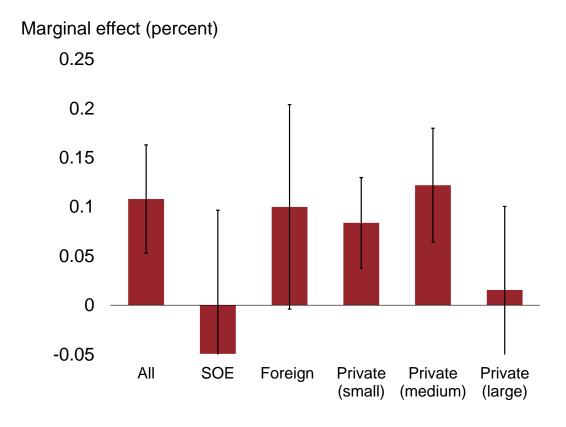


In Vietnam, removing barriers to entry and competition increased labor productivity of services firms, as well as manufacturing firms

Productivity effects of services liberalization on services firms (direct effect)

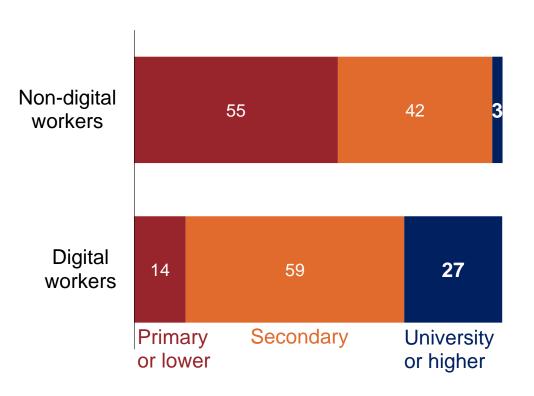


Productivity effects of services liberalization on manufacturing firms (downstream effect)

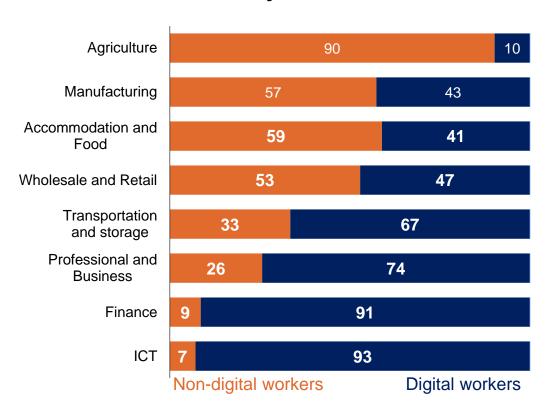


In Indonesia, digital jobs often require higher levels of education and dominate the more technical service sectors

Share of educational levels, by employment type



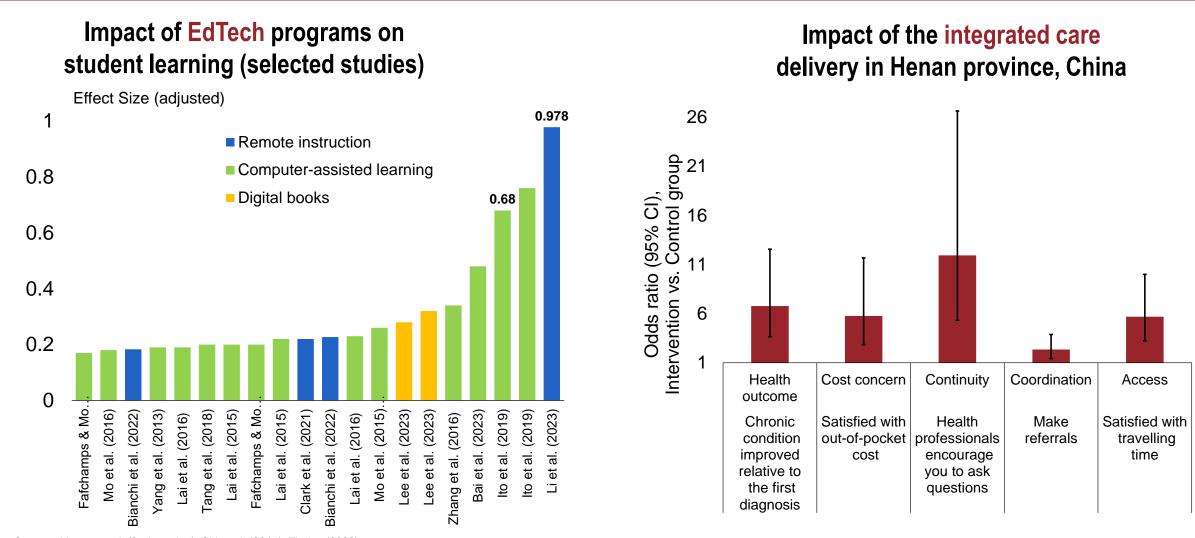
Share of jobs involving digital technologies, by sector



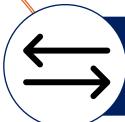
Source: Indonesia's LFS 2022

Note: Digital workers are defined as workers who use digital technologies and internet for work in primary job.

Digital technologies and reform help improve outcomes in education and health



Reforms to harness opportunities



Liberalization and regulation



Skills and infrastructure gaps



Cooperation on data and decarbonization

