EAST ASIA and PACIFIC

Growth in the East Asia and Pacific (EAP) region is projected to slow to 5.1 percent in 2022. While growth in China is forecast to ease to 5.1 percent amid tighter regulations and diminished support from exports, that in the rest of the region is projected to accelerate to 5 percent in 2022, buoyed by the release of pent-up demand and accelerated COVID-19 vaccination. In about one-fifth of countries—most notably in tourism-dependent economies—the projected recovery will not be sufficient to return output to its 2019 levels during the forecast period. Downside risks to the outlook include recurrent mobility restrictions in the context of pandemic resurgence and incomplete vaccinations, heightened financial stress, and disruptions from natural disasters.

Recent developments

Regional growth rebounded to an estimated 7.1 percent in 2021, but the speed of recovery differed considerably among countries (table 2.1.1). In China, GDP expanded by an estimated 8 percent in 2021—0.5 percentage point less than projected in June—reflecting faster-than-expected withdrawal of macroeconomic support and regulatory tightening. This pace was nevertheless about 2 percentage points more than China's trend growth rate. By end-2021, China's output was about 8 percent above its pre-pandemic level and urban unemployment had declined to 5 percent (figure 2.1.1.A).

Growth in the region excluding China also recovered in 2021, but by a modest 2.5 percent—1.5 percentage point slower than projected in June and about half the trend growth rate. This weaker-than-expected growth performance reflects a series of significant disruptions from the pandemic in the course of 2021 in several large economies, including Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. By end-2021, the aggregate output of the region excluding China was still about 3 percent below its pre-pandemic level, and output in about two-thirds of countries remained below such levels.

In China, manufacturing activity and exports have led the recovery. In contrast, consumer spending has remained subdued because of the localized outbreaks of the Delta variant and recurrent mobility restrictions (figure 2.1.1.B). Significant fiscal policy tightening and property and financial market curbs led to a sharp slowdown in infrastructure and property investment in the second half of last year. The slowdown was exacerbated by temporary power shortages and production cuts aimed at reducing CO_2 emissions which surged in the first half of 2021.

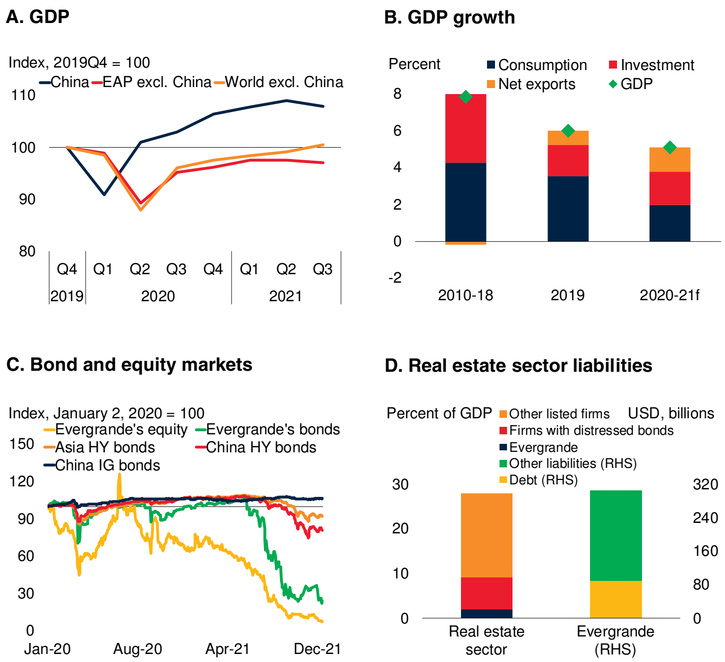
Fiscal and monetary policies were eased in the second half of last year to stabilize activity, which cooled rapidly. The government has accelerated local government bond issuance and stepped up efforts to support homeowners and creditworthy developers. The authorities have also encouraged greater domestic coal production and increased coal imports to ease power shortages. The People's Bank of China has reduced reserve requirements, lowered its one-year loan prime rate, and implemented significant short-term liquidity injections. These policies have stabilized activity and eased financial stress triggered by liquidity crunch among some highly indebted real estate companies with constrained balance sheets and regulatory limits on further borrowing (figures 2.1.1.C and 2.1.1.D).

In Indonesia, despite a severe and persistent COVID-19 outbreak, output surpassed its pre-

Note: This section was prepared by Ekaterine Vashakmadze.

FIGURE 2.1.1 China: Recent developments

GDP in China rose by an estimated 8 percent in 2021, further lifting output above its pre-pandemic level. The recovery was led by manufacturing and exports, while consumer spending remained subdued. Regulatory limits on further borrowing triggered funding strains among some highly indebted real estate companies with fragile balance sheets.



Sources: Bloomberg Finance L.P.; Haver Analytics; Morgan Stanley Capital International; National Bureau of Statistics of China; Wind Information, Co; World Bank.

Note: EAP = East Asia and Pacific.

A. GDP level indexed at 2019Q4 = 100. Last observation is 2021Q3. Aggregates are calculated using average 2010-19 GDP weights and market exchange rates.

B. Figure shows real GDP growth and expenditure contributions. 2010-18 and 2020-21f are compound annual growth rates. Last observation is 2021Q3. 2021 full year growth is forecast.

C. "China IG bonds" refers to Bloomberg Asia Ex-Japan USD Credit China Investment-grade bonds. "China HY bonds" refers to Bloomberg Asia Ex-Japan USD Credit China High-yield bonds. "Asia HY bonds" refers to Bloomberg Asia Ex-Japan USD Credit High-yield bonds. Evergrande's offshore bond price is a weighted average by issuance amounts. Last observation is December 17, 2021.

D. Left bar shows liabilities of real estate firms as share of GDP. Firms with distressed bonds refer to those whose USD-denominated bond spreads exceed 20 percentage points. Right bar shows liabilities of Evergrande. Debt of Evergrande includes short-term debt, amortization, and long-term debt.

pandemic level in 2021, helped by the rebound of global commodity prices (figure 2.1.2.A). In Vietnam, government restrictions in the third quarter of last year during the country's most severe COVID-19 outbreak and low vaccination rates disrupted the recovery. The recovery in countries with relatively high exposure to global tourism has been impeded by strict lockdowns in response to severe COVID-19 outbreaks (Fiji, Malaysia, Thailand) or by extended border closures to prevent virus transmission (Samoa, Vanuatu, Palau). Activity has also been disrupted in some cases by natural disasters, including the effects of severe cyclones (the Philippines, the South Pacific islands). In Myanmar, output contracted by an estimated 18 percent in the year ended September 2021, as the military takeover in February and the surge in COVID-19 cases in the middle of the year severely impacted the economy.

More recently, the recovery in the region excluding China has gained momentum on stronger domestic demand, as mobility restrictions eased and vaccination rollouts accelerated (figure 2.1.2.B). Activity, however, continues to be dampened by the lingering pandemic. Goods export growth has softened as global growth and trade peaked amid persistent supply disruptions. Services trade has remained subdued on recurrent travel restrictions owing to pandemic resurgence. Remittances remain subdued in countries that depend on intra-regional inflows (Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar). EAP countries, especially the ones that rely on inflows from Australia, New Zealand, and the Unites States (Fiji, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, the Philippines), however, have continued to benefit from resilient remittances.

Many countries in the region have been experiencing a surge in producer price inflation. Consumer price inflation has also accelerated but remains within central bank target ranges in most EAP countries, except for Mongolia and the Philippines (figure 2.1.2.C). All regional central banks continue to hold monetary policy steady. Only a few countries have begun to implement fiscal tightening as output has remained below its pre-pandemic levels (figure 2.1.2.D). Improved revenue performance has contributed to narrowing fiscal balances, especially in some commodity-exporting economies.

Outlook

Growth in EAP is projected to slow to 5.2 percent on average in 2022-23, reflecting a slowdown in China (figure 2.1.3.A). Forecast for 2022 is 0.2 percentage point below previous projections, in large part reflecting a forecast downgrade in China. The region is expected to face a steady decline in global demand, as growth in major economies moderate. International travel is projected to remain subdued and below pre-pandemic levels over the forecast horizon amid the lingering pandemic (chapter 1).

In China, following a sharp withdrawal of fiscal policy support in 2021, the baseline projections assumes moderate fiscal easing in 2022 followed by insignificant policy tightening in 2023. In Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines the unwinding of fiscal policy support is expected to be gradual. In many small countries in the region, fiscal policies are expected to continue to be accommodative throughout the forecast horizon.

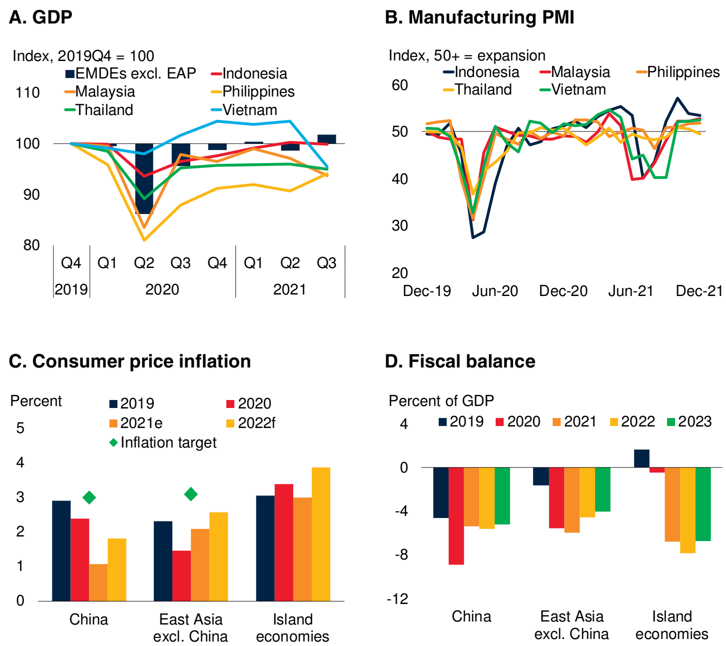
Overall, the share of EAP countries with tightening fiscal policy is expected to rise from as low as 20 percent in 2021 to more than 70 percent in 2022 and to about 80 percent in 2023. Fiscal restraint is expected to stabilize the average public debt in the region, which rose by an estimated 6 percentage points by end-2021 compared to 2019. The increase in public debt was largely related to disruptions to revenue collection and weaker economic growth. In some countries, the fiscal response to the pandemic has also contributed to higher public debt levels.

In China, growth is forecast to slow to 5.2 percent on average in 2022-23, near estimates of potential growth, amid the lingering effects of the pandemic, tighter regulations on certain segments of the economy, and diminishing support from exports. The forecast for this year has been revised down 0.3 percentage point, as policy support is assumed to only partly offset the impact of the regulatory tightening and deleveraging of the real estate sector.

Growth in the rest of the region is projected to accelerate to 5 percent in 2022, as domestic demand growth strengthens along with more widespread vaccinations. Although growth in the region excluding China in 2022 is in line with previous forecasts, the recovery continues to show considerable divergence, with nearly one-half of countries in the region—most notably tourism-dependent economies—facing significant forecast downgrades (Fiji, Thailand, many Pacific Island economies).

FIGURE 2.1.2 EAP excluding China: Recent developments

A return to pre-COVID-19 output levels remains incomplete in much of the region. The recovery has gained momentum recently as mobility restrictions, which were imposed in the second half of last year in response to severe COVID-19 outbreaks, eased. Activity, however, continues to be dampened by the lingering pandemic. Consumer price inflation in most EAP countries has remained modest and within central bank target ranges. As output has remained below its pre-pandemic levels in many countries, only a handful of them have started to implement fiscal policy tightening.

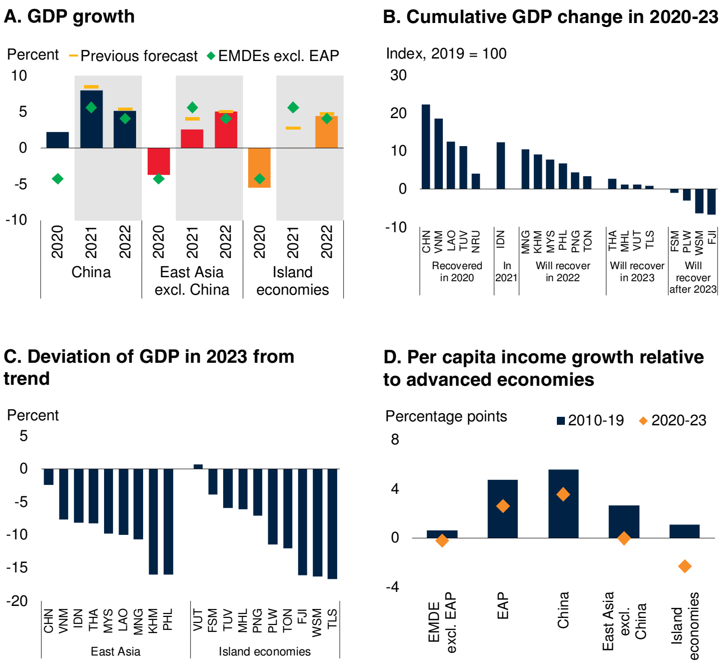


Sources: Haver Analytics; International Monetary Fund; World Bank.
Note: EAP = East Asia and Pacific. EMDEs = emerging market and developing economies.
A. GDP level indexed at 2019Q4 = 100 in respective countries. Last observation is 2021Q3. Aggregates are calculated using average 2010-19 GDP weights and market exchange rates.
B. PMI = Purchasing Managers Index. Last observation is December 2021.
C. Weighted average of year-on-year consumer price inflation and inflation target. Inflation target for EA excl. China includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. 2021 is estimated and 2022 is projected.
D. Simple average of general government net lending/borrowing as percent of GDP. 2021 is estimated. 2022 and 2023 are projected.

In Indonesia, growth is projected to rebound to 5.2 percent in 2022, supported by stronger domestic demand and elevated commodity prices, before inching down to 5.1 percent in 2023. Thailand's economy is expected to recover gradually over the next two years, with growth picking up to 3.9 percent in 2022 and strengthening further to 4.3 percent in 2023, helped by a recovery in tourism and travel. Growth in the Philippines is projected at 5.9 percent in 2022, supported by sustained public investment and recovering household consumption, and moderate to 5.7 percent in 2023.

FIGURE 2.1.3 EAP: Outlook

Growth in EAP is projected to slow to 5.1 percent in 2022 as moderating activity in China offsets firming recoveries in the rest of the region. However, in about one-fifth of countries—especially in tourism-dependent economies—the projected recovery will not be sufficient to return output to its 2019 levels during the forecast period. Per capita income growth in EAP is projected to slow to 3.9 percent in 2020-23 from an average of 6.3 percent in the decade before the pandemic.



Source: Haver Analytics; World Bank.

Note: EAP = East Asia and Pacific; EMDEs = emerging market and developing economies. The International Standards Organization (ISO) 3-digit alphabetic codes are used for the abbreviations of each economy.

A. Year-on-year change of real GDP in 2010-19 average prices. EAP excl. China = Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. Island economies include Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. Aggregate growth rates are calculated using average 2010-19 GDP weights and market exchange rates. Data in shaded areas are forecasts.

B. GDP level indexed at 2019 = 100. Blue bars denote the cumulative recovery by end of 2023 in each economy.

C. Figure shows percent deviation between the levels of January 2020 and January 2022 baseline World Bank projections for 2020 to 2022. For 2023, the January 2020 baseline is extended using projected growth for 2022. Growth rates are calculated using GDP weights at average 2010-19 prices and market exchange rates. Data for 2021 are estimates.

D. Left axis shows the differences in GDP per capita growth between respective EMDE sub-groups and advanced-economy aggregate. 2010-19 and 2020-23 growth are simple averages of annual growth rates in respective periods. Positive value indicates that growth in EMDE sub-groups is faster than that in advanced- economy aggregate. 2020-23 are projected.

Malaysia's growth is expected to rebound to 5.8 percent in 2022, as domestic demand improves amid high vaccination rates, but ease to 4.5 percent in 2023, reflecting diminishing support from exports and a drag from fiscal and monetary policy tightening. Vietnam is projected to expand 5.5 percent in 2022, assuming activity revives in response to higher vaccination, with growth projected to strengthen further to 6.5 percent in 2023.

In many countries, especially in the economies that rely heavily on tourism, the recovery of output to its pre-pandemic level is not expected until 2022 (Cambodia, Malaysia, the Philippines) or 2023 (Thailand, some small Pacific island economies). And in those countries facing significant fiscal consolidation needs, the recovery may extend beyond the forecast horizon (Fiji, Palau; figures 2.1.3.B and 2.1.3.C).

Per capita income growth in EAP is projected to slow to 3.9 percent in 2020-23 from an average of 6.3 percent in the decade before the pandemic (figure 2.1.3.D). Among the small Pacific Island countries, per capita incomes are expected to decline, and in many other countries in the region per capita income growth is projected to fall short of that in advanced economies, setting back catch-up to advanced-economy income levels. Moreover, per capita income losses that occurred in 2020 will not be fully unwound by end-2022 in more than one-third of countries, reflecting sizable initial losses followed by a protracted recovery.

Risks

Downside risks to the regional outlook predominate. Despite a steady, albeit uneven rise in vaccination rates, the pandemic resurgence presents a significant risk to the regional outlook given great uncertainty related to the highly transmittable Omicron variant (figure 2.1.4.A). The share of vaccinated population in many economies is expected to surpass 70 percent by mid-2022, but prospects for vaccination progress remain uncertain in Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, and some small Pacific island economies. The recurrent mobility restrictions in the context of pandemic resurgence, incomplete vaccinations, and insufficient testing, could disrupt activity, weigh on consumer confidence, and delay the recovery of tourism and travel.

Inflation expectations appear to be well-anchored in the major economies in the region (World Bank 2021a). Uncertainty, however, remains high as higher food and fuel prices, persistent supply chain disruptions, and labor market shortages amid the lingering pandemic increase the risk that inflation expectations become de-anchored (chapter 1). Higher-than-expected inflation in advanced economies could induce an abrupt increase in global interest rates and lead to capital outflows, currency depreciations, domestic monetary tightening, and even financial stress in the most vulnerable economies. The impact is likely to be concentrated in countries with deeper and more internationally integrated financial markets, elevated external debt levels (Lao PDR, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea), and high external financing needs (Cambodia, Fiji, Palau, Timor-Leste; figure 2.1.4.B).

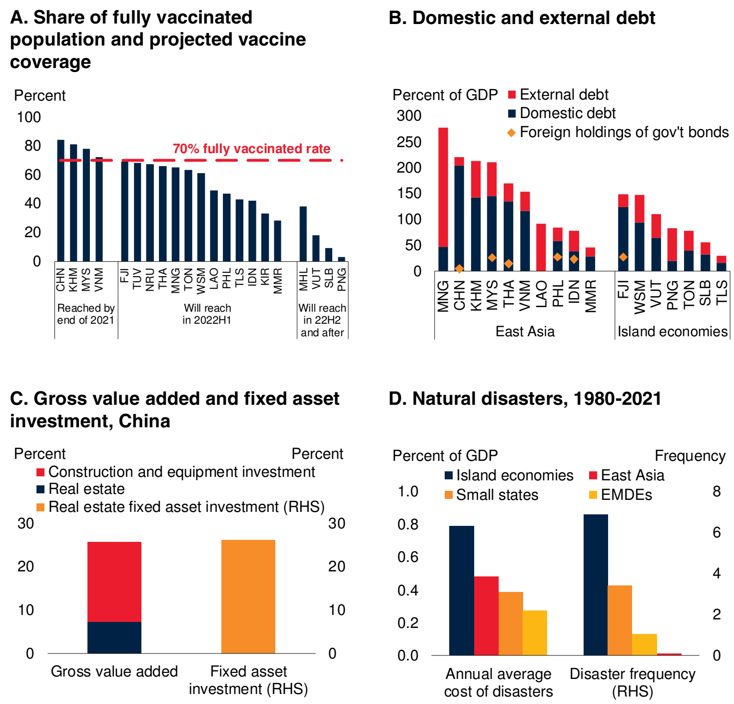
Financial risks have risen with the growth of indebtedness (Kose, Ohnsorge, and Sugawara 2021). Public and publicly guaranteed debt to GDP ratio has almost doubled in Fiji, has surpassed 60 percent of GDP in China, Malaysia, and Lao PDR, and 70 percent in Mongolia. In addition, the accumulation of record levels of debt by firms and households, which from the onset of the pandemic to mid-2021 increased by 15 percent of GDP on average, is another important source of concern.

Although all major countries in the region have adequately capitalized banks, with regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets ratios exceeding the minimum required by Basel III, the regulatory forbearance could hide deeper financial sector problems. The highly leveraged corporate sector, with strong links to nonbank financial institutions, also poses a risk to financial stability.

The extent of these risks has been illustrated in recent months by the difficulties of some large firms in the real estate sector in China, one of the first countries to roll back regulatory forbearance measures. The country has resumed efforts to contain financial risks associated with this highly leveraged sector. The property market curbs have impacted real estate developers through rising financing costs and plummeting equity prices. Corporate bonds issued by real estate developers, which account for one-third of the sector's

FIGURE 2.1.4 EAP: Risks

Despite a steady, albeit uneven rise in vaccination rates, the pandemic resurgence presents a significant risk to the outlook given great uncertainty related to the highly transmittable Omicron variant. The share of vaccinated population in many economies is expected to surpass 70 percent by mid-2022, but the prospects for vaccination progress remain uncertain in some countries. Financial risks have risen, especially for countries with elevated external debt levels and high external financing needs. Financial stress could also trigger a sharp deleveraging of the Chinese real estate sector, resulting in significant adverse spillovers to the broader economy. Small island economies are particularly vulnerable to disruptions and damage resulting from natural disasters and weather-related events.



Sources: EM-DAT; Haver Analytics; International Monetary Fund; Institute of International Finance; Kose et al. (2017); National Bureau of Statistics of China; Our World in Data; Wind Information, Co.; World Bank.

Note: EMDEs = emerging market and developing economies. The International Standards Organization (ISO) 3-digit alphabetic codes are used for the abbreviations of each economy.

A. Percent of population that has been fully vaccinated. Projected vaccine coverage is based on current vaccination trends. Last observation is December 31, 2021.

B. Chart shows the latest estimated stock of domestic and external debt. Domestic debt stock data for China, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand are based on Institute of International Finance (IIF) database. Last observation is 2021 for China. Last observation is 2020 for Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand. Domestic debt stock data for Cambodia, Tonga, and Vietnam are based on "A Cross-Country Database of Fiscal Space." Last observation is 2020. Domestic debt stock data for the rest of the economies are based on World Development Indicators (WDI) data. Last observation is 2020. External debt stock data for Cambodia, China, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Thailand are calculated based on Quarterly External Debt Statistics (QEDS). Last observation is 2021Q2. External debt stock data for Lao PDR, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu, and Vietnam are based on World Development Indicators (WDI) data. Last observation is 2020. Revised GDP methodology is used for measuring Vietnam's debt-to-GDP ratio.

C. Left bar shows gross value added contribution to GDP. Gross value added of investment in construction and equipment is estimated by World Bank staff based on 2017 input-output tables published by National Bureau of Statistics of China. Right bar shows real estate sector investment as a share of total fixed asset investment. Last observation is 2020.

D. East Asia = Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. Island economies = Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. Disaster frequency is calculated based on the annual average number of natural disaster incidents from 1980-2021 per 10,000 square kilometers of land area.

liabilities (including Evergrande) are now trading at distressed prices.

The risks and potential costs of contagion from a sharp deleveraging of large firms, especially in the real estate sector—with combined onshore and offshore liabilities amounting to almost 30 percent of GDP and strong linkages to various parts of the economy—far exceed any potential damage from the collapse of a typical large industrial company. A severe and prolonged downturn in the real estate sector would have significant economy-wide reverberations.

Activity and investment in the real estate sector represents around 25 percent of China's gross value added and fixed asset investment (figure 2.1.4.C; Rogoff and Yang 2021). The sector is an important revenue source for most local governments, a significant income source for a large share of households, and around 40-50 percent of total bank loans are property-related (World Bank 2021b).

Another downside risk is the possibility of a sharper-than-projected slowdown in the region's exports due to weaker global demand, supply disruptions, labor shortages, and further increases in shipping costs. A potential worsening of the pandemic in the region could disrupt production at home and in regional trading partners, resulting in prolonged shortages of vital inputs like semi-conductors. The effects of new COVID-19 outbreaks and disruptions on activity at critical infrastructure facilities like ports pose a further risk.

Disruptions and damage resulting from natural disasters and weather-related events are associated with another important downside risk for many economies in the region. Small island countries are particularly vulnerable: they lost about 0.8 percent of aggregate GDP per year during 1980-2019, on average, to damage related to natural disasters—more than double the loss in the average emerging market and developing economy (figure 2.1.4.D; Scandurra et al. 2018).

Finally, the region faces a risk of more severe and longer-lasting effects from the pandemic than assumed in the baseline projections, particularly in those countries that have suffered most from severe outbreaks of COVID-19 and from the collapse of global tourism and trade (Kilic Celik, Kose, and Ohnsorge 2020; World Bank 2020). Lower potential growth reflects eroded human capital—amid school closures and persistent unemployment—as well as subdued investment. The pandemic may also have reduced TFP growth by raising firms' intermediate costs and reducing "within-firm" productivity unless this is offset by the positive "between-firm" and "between sectors" effects associated with a contraction of less productive sectors and exit of less productive firms (Bloom, Fletcher, and Yeh 2021; World Bank 2018, 2021a).

TABLE 2.1.1 East Asia and Pacific forecast summary

(Real GDP growth at market prices in percent, unless indicated otherwise)

Percentage point differences from June 2021 projections

	2019	2020	2021e	2022f	2023f	2021e	2022f	2023f
EMDE EAP, GDP [1]	**5.8**	**1.2**	**7.1**	**5.1**	**5.2**	**-0.6**	**-0.2**	**0.0**
GDP per capita (U.S. dollars)	5.2	0.6	6.5	4.6	4.7	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1
(Average including countries that report expenditure components in national accounts) [2]								
EMDE EAP, GDP [2]	5.8	1.2	7.2	5.1	5.2	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1
PPP GDP	5.7	0.8	6.9	5.1	5.2	-0.7	-0.3	-0.1
Private consumption	6.3	-2.0	8.6	6.0	6.2	-1.3	0.2	0.5
Public consumption	5.7	1.3	5.9	6.1	5.9	-0.9	-1.5	-1.6
Fixed investment	5.1	3.1	3.9	4.5	4.3	-1.8	0.2	0.1
Exports, GNFS [3]	1.8	-1.5	14.4	4.9	4.7	7.5	-0.6	0.1
Imports, GNFS [3]	-1.3	-4.5	10.4	6.0	5.9	3.0	-0.5	0.3
Net exports, contribution to growth	0.8	0.6	1.2	-0.1	-0.1	1.2	0.0	0.1
Memo items: GDP								
East Asia excluding China	4.8	-3.7	2.5	5.0	5.0	-1.5	0.0	0.0
China	6.0	2.2	8.0	5.1	5.3	-0.5	-0.3	0.0
Indonesia	5.0	-2.1	3.7	5.2	5.1	-0.7	0.2	0.0
Thailand	2.3	-6.1	1.0	3.9	4.3	-1.2	-1.2	0.0
Island economies [4]	3.4	-5.5	0.0	4.4	3.7	-2.7	-0.3	0.5

Source: World Bank.

Note: e = estimate; f = forecast; PPP = purchasing power parity; EMDE = emerging market and developing economy. World Bank forecasts are frequently updated based on new information and changing (global) circumstances. Consequently, projections presented here may differ from those contained in other Bank documents, even if basic assessments of countries' prospects do not differ at any given moment in time.

1. GDP and expenditure components are measured in average 2010-19 prices and market exchange rates. Excludes the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and dependent territories.

2. Subregion aggregate excludes the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, dependent territories, Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Myanmar, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Timor-Leste, Tonga, and Tuvalu, for which data limitations prevent the forecasting of GDP components.

3. Exports and imports of goods and nonfactor services (GNFS).

4. Includes Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, and Tuvalu.

TABLE 2.1.2 East Asia and Pacific country forecasts [1]

(Real GDP growth at market prices in percent, unless indicated otherwise)

Percentage point differences from June 2021 projections

	2019	2020	2021e	2022f	2023f	2021e	2022f	2023f
Cambodia	7.1	-3.1	2.2	4.5	5.5	-1.8	-0.7	-0.5
China	6.0	2.2	8.0	5.1	5.3	-0.5	-0.3	0.0
Fiji	-0.4	-15.7	-4.1	7.8	6.9	-6.7	-0.4	0.0
Indonesia	5.0	-2.1	3.7	5.2	5.1	-0.7	0.2	0.0
Kiribati	3.9	-1.9	3.0	2.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Lao PDR	5.5	0.5	2.2	4.5	4.8	-1.8	-0.1	0.1
Malaysia	4.4	-5.6	3.3	5.8	4.5	-2.7	1.6	0.1
Marshall Islands	6.6	-2.2	-2.5	3.5	2.5	-1.5	0.5	0.5
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	1.2	-1.8	-3.2	1.0	3.0	0.3	-1.5	2.0
Mongolia	5.5	-4.4	3.5	5.1	6.2	-2.4	-1.0	-0.8
Myanmar [2]	6.8	3.2	-18.0	..	..	-8.0	..	..
Nauru	1.0	0.7	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	-0.2
Palau	-1.8	-9.7	-16.0	12.0	14.0	-12.0	0.0	8.0
Papua New Guinea	4.5	-3.5	1.0	4.0	3.0	-2.5	-0.2	0.6
Philippines	6.1	-9.6	5.3	5.9	5.7	0.6	0.0	-0.3
Samoa	3.6	-2.7	-8.1	1.5	3.0	-0.4	-4.1	-1.9
Solomon Islands	1.2	-4.3	2.0	4.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Thailand	2.3	-6.1	1.0	3.9	4.3	-1.2	-1.2	0.0
Timor-Leste	1.8	-8.5	1.9	3.7	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Tonga	0.7	0.7	-3.2	2.6	3.3	-0.2	0.3	0.5
Tuvalu	13.9	1.0	2.5	3.5	3.8	-0.5	-0.5	0.8
Vanuatu	3.9	-6.8	1.2	3.0	4.1	-2.8	-0.9	0.8
Vietnam	7.0	2.9	2.6	5.5	6.5	-4.6	-1.0	0.0

Source: World Bank.

Note: e = estimate; f = forecast. World Bank forecasts are frequently updated based on new information and changing (global) circumstances. Consequently, projections presented here may differ from those contained in other Bank documents, even if basic assessments of countries' prospects do not significantly differ at any given moment in time.

1. Data are based on GDP measured in average 2010-19 prices and market exchange rates. Values for Timor-Leste represent non-oil GDP. For the following countries, values correspond to the fiscal year: the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Myanmar, and Palau (October 1– September 30); Nauru, Samoa, and Tonga (July 1–June 30).

2. Forecast for Myanmar beyond 2021 are excluded because of a high degree of uncertainty.

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