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Table A1: Debt equity ratio of the Credit-Anstalt

Year	Ratio
1913	3.64
-	-
-	-
1924(January 1, 1925)	5.68
1925	6.86
1926	9.28
1927	7.90
1928	8.98
1929	8.82
1930 (June 30)	10.90
1930 (December 31)*	9.44
1931	no balance sheet
1932	2.56

\* Already based on first reconstruction plan of May 1931

Debt Creditors + savings accounts + checking accounts

Equity Share capital + reserves

Sources Balance sheets of Credit-Anstalt

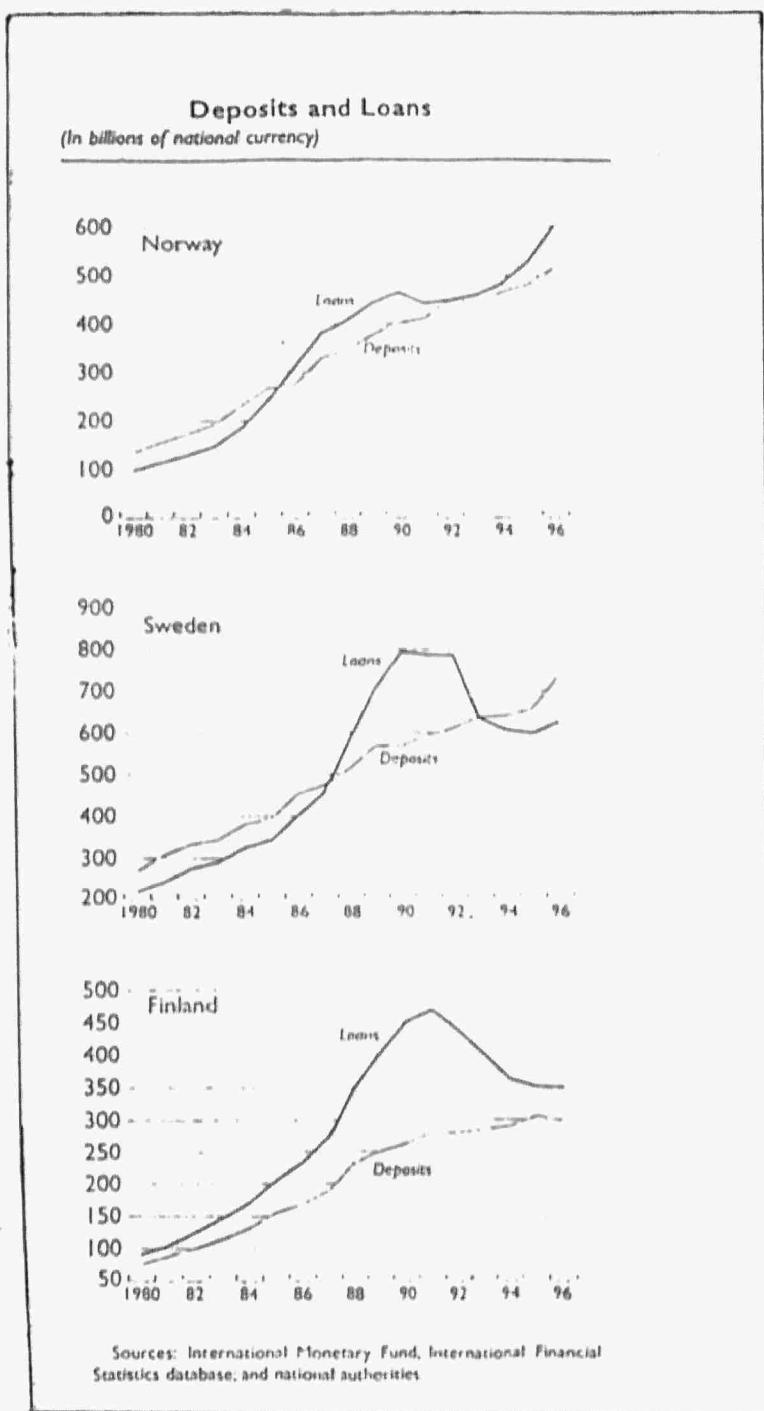
Table A2: Total foreign debt of the Credit-Anstalt by country of origin (in dollars\*)

Great Britain	27,000,000
U.S.A.	24,000,000
France	6,000,000
Netherlands	6,000,000
Switzerland	6,000,000
Germany	5,000,000
Other countries	2,000,000
 Total	 76,000,000

\*1 U.S. dollar = 7.11 Austrian schillings

Source: *The Economist*, July 4, 1931, 16

**Table A3: Deposits and Loans of Nordic Banking Crises**



**Table A4: List of Banking Institutions (as at 31 December 1999)**

<b>Commercial Banks</b>	<b>Finance Companies</b>
<b>a. Domestic Banks</b>	
1. Arab-Malaysian Bank Berhad	1. Advance Finance Berhad
1. Ban Hin Lee Bank Berhad	2. AFFIN Finance Berhad
2. Bumiputra-Commerce Bank Berhad	3. Arab-Malaysian Finance Berhad
3. Bank Utama (Malaysia) Berhad	4. Asia Commercial Finance (M) Berhad.
4. BSN Commerce Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	
5. EON Bank Berhad	5. Bolton Finance Berhad
6. Hock Hua Bank Berhad	6. BBMB Finance Berhad
7. Hong Leong Bank Berhad	7. BSN Finance Berhad
8. International Bank Malaysia Berhad	8. Cempaka Finance Berhad
9. Malayan Banking Berhad	9. Credit Corporation (M) Berhad
10. Multi-Purpose Bank Berhad	10. City Finance Berhad
11. Oriental Bank Berhad	11. Delta Finance Berhad
12. Perwira Affin Bank	12. EON Finance Berhad
13. Phileo Allied Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	13. Hong Leong Finance Berhad
14. Public Bank Berhad	14. Interfinance Finance Berhad
15. RHB Bank Berhad	15. Kewangan Bersatu Berhad
16. Sabah Bank Berhad	16. Mayban Finance Berhad
17. Southern Bank Berhad	17. MBf Finance Berhad
18. The Pacific Bank Berhad	18. Perdana Finance Berhad
19. Wah Tat Bank Berhad	19. Perkasa Finance Berhad
20. Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad	20. Public Finance Berhad
21. Bank Muamalat Malaysia Berhad	21. Sabah Finance Berhad
<b>b. Foreign Banks</b>	22. Sime Finance Berhad
1. ABN Amro Bank Berhad	23. United Merchant Finance Berhad
2. Bangkok Bank Berhad	
3. Bank of America Malaysia Berhad	
4. Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Malaysia) Berhad	
5. Citibank Berhad	
6. Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	
7. HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad	
8. OCBC Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	
9. Overseas Union Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	
10. Standard Chartered Bank Malaysia Berhad	
11. The Bank of Nova Scotia Berhad	
12. The Chase Manhattan Bank (M) Berhad	

Source: BNM Monthly Bulletin, December, 1999

**Table A4: Continue**

**Merchant Banks**

1. Amanah Merchant Bank Berhad
2. Arab-Malaysian Merchant Bank Berhad
3. Aseambankers Malaysia Berhad
4. BSN Merchant Bank Berhad
5. Bumiputra Merchant Bankers Berhad
6. Commerce International Merchant Bankers Berhad
7. Malaysian International Merchant Bankers Berhad
8. Perdana Merchant Bankers Berhad
9. Perwira Affin Merchant Bank Berhad
10. RHB Sakura Merchant Bankers Berhad
11. Sime Merchant Bankers Berhad
12. Utama Merchant Bank Berhad

*Source: BNM Monthly Bulletin, December, 1999*

Table A5: East Asian Crisis Countries- Key Features of the Prudential and Regulatory Framework Before the Crisis

<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Korea</i>	<i>Malaysia</i>	<i>Thailand</i>
<p><b>I. Accounting for Asset Quality</b></p> <p><b>Loan classification:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Current:           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Credit with installments other than house ownership credit:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No arrears in principal over 1 month, 3 months, and 6 months for credit with installment periods of less than 1 month, monthly/bimonthly/quarterly, and 4 months or more, respectively.</li> <li>• No arrears in interest over 1 month or 3 months for credit with installment periods of less than 1 month and 1 month or more, respectively.</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. Credit with installment for house ownership:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No arrears in principal over 6 months.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Substandard:           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Credit with installments other than house ownership credit:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Principal arrears between 1 month and 2 months, 3 months and 6 months, and 12 months for credit with installment periods of less than 1 month, monthly/bimonthly/ quarterly, and 4 months or more, respectively.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p><b>Loan classification:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Normal: no delays in debt service longer than 3 months</li> <li>2. Precautionary: payments arrears of 3 to 6 months.</li> <li>3. Substandard : that part of loans in arrears for 6 months or more that is adequately covered by collateral</li> <li>4. Doubtful: that part of loans in arrears for 6 months or more that is not covered by collateral but not yet loss.</li> <li>5. Loss: doubtful loans for which collection is not expected.</li> </ol> <p><b>Non-performing loans:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overdrafts in excess of approved limits, or of dormant accounts, for six months.</li> <li>• Term loans and revolving loans for which principal and interest payments are in arrears for 6 months.</li> <li>• Bankers' acceptances, trust receipts, and so on, that are not redeemed at maturity.</li> <li>• Rescheduled credits; if the loans was scheduled before and after rescheduling if the loan was rescheduled after becoming non-performing it remains classified as non-performing until all arrears are cleared.</li> </ul> <p><b>Required loan-loss reserves:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Banks must allocate 10% of net profits to capital reserves until the later equal the bank's paid-up capital.</li> <li>• Banks must make loan-loss provisions equal to the expected loss for all loans.</li> <li>• If a loan is charged off against loan-loss reserves, it must immediately be offset by an equal transfer to loan-loss reserves from net profit.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Required loan-loss reserves:</b></p> <p>Banks must allocate 0.5 % of deposits, borrowings, and other funds outstanding at the end of the previous year to the Financial Institutions Development Fund; these funds may be augmented by Bank of Thailand reserves.</p> <p><b>Required loan-loss reserves:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bank must set aside reserves equal to 1 % of total loans less interest in suspense and specific provisions.</li> </ul>	<p><b>V</b></p>

<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Korea</i>	<i>Malaysia</i>	<i>Thailand</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interest arrears between 1 month, 3 months or between 3 months and 6 months for credit with instalment periods of less than 1 month or more respectively</li> </ul>			
<p><b><i>II. Capital Requirements</i></b></p> <p>Newly established private banks must have at least Rp 50 million in capital.</p> <p>Newly established joint venture banks must have at least Rp 100 billion in capital.</p> <p>Banks must meets a minimum capital requirement of 8 % of risk weighted assets by December 1993.</p>	<p>Nationwide commercial banks must have minimum capital of won 100 billion.</p> <p>Equity capital must equal or exceed 5% of outstanding liabilities from credit obligations or guarantees.</p> <p>Equity capital should exceed 7.25% of risk-weighted assets (8% by 1996).</p>	<p>Commercial banks must have at least RM20 million in capital.</p> <p>Domestic banks must satisfy an 8% ratio of capital to risk assets according to a modified Bank for International Settlements capital adequacy framework.</p>	<p>Banks' capital should equal at least 20% of their contingent liabilities.</p> <p>Banks must maintain a ratio of capital to risk weighted assets of at least 7.5% of this, at least 5% must be tier 1 capital.</p> <p>Foreign banks must maintain a ratio of capital to risk-weighted assets of at least 6.5%.</p> <p>Required minimum capital ratios increase to 8% for domestic banks (of which 5.5% must be tier 1 capital) and 6.75% for foreign banks at the end of 1994.</p>
		<p><b><i>III. Ownership Regulations</i></b></p> <p>A corporation may own shares in a bank up to its own net worth.</p> <p>Foreign ownership of traded shares of a domestic commercial bank may not exceed 49%.</p>	<p>Individuals may not own more than 8% of the voting stock of a nationwide commercial bank (15% for local banks).</p> <p>Corporations may not own more than 20% of the shares of any financial institutions.</p> <p>An individual shareholder may own no more than 0.5% of a bank's shares.</p>

Indonesia	Korea	Malaysia	Indonesia
Foreign banks may have a maximum equity participation of up to 85% of paid-up capital.	A corporation that is 75% owned by one family faces the ownership restriction applied to individuals.  The transfers of more than 5% of bank shares requires the approval of the Ministry of Finance.  Foreign equity ownership in a bank is limited to 30% of the total stock of anyone bank.	An individual investor, the investor's spouse and children, and partners in a business activity may not own more than 5% of a bank's shares.  Thai shareholders must own at least 75% of a bank's shares.	
<i>IV. Deposit Insurance</i>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>

Source: Kochhar, Loungani and Stone, 1998: 40-44

**Table A6: Asia 4- Selected Indicators for Policy Trade-off, 1998**

	<i>Thailand</i>	<i>Malaysia</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Korea</i>
<b><i>Traditional Trade-off (growth versus inflation)</i></b>				
CPI Inflation Forecast 1/	7.6	7.2	42.0	8.5
Growth Projection for 1998	-8.0	-4.0	-12.0	-5.0
Effective Real Exchange Rate on April, 1998 (June, 1997=100)	66.3	77.2	78.5	72.6
<b><i>Balance Sheet Trade-off</i></b>				
Corporate Debt/Equity Ratio (%)	419.0	200.0	950.0	518.0
Credit of Private Sector/GDP Ratio (%)	145.0	162.0	61.0	74.0
External Debt (as a % of GDP) of which: short term debt	59.6 19.4	43.6 10.4	78.0 15.0	51.2 14.3
<b><i>Monetary Policy</i></b>				
Nominal Interest Rates on July 1998	16.1	11.0	79.2	13.0
Real Interest Rates 2/	7.9	3.5	26.2	7.0

1/ Expected Inflation for the second half of the year annualized

2/ Real interest rate calculated using the exact formula  $(1+i)/(1+\inf)-1$

Source: Goldfajn and Baig, 1998:26

**Table A7: Selected Indicators for Policy Trade-off, Other Currency Cases**

	<i>Chile</i> 1982	<i>Mexico</i> 1982	<i>Mexico</i> 1994	<i>Sweden</i> 1992
<b><i>Traditional Trade-off (growth versus inflation)</i></b>				
CPI Inflation Forecast 1/	30.1	208.7	52.0	4.4
Growth Rate 2/	-2.3	-4.1	-7.5	-1.2
Effective Real Exchange Rate, (Crisis period= 100)	76.7	55.5	75.4	76.3
<b><i>Balance Sheet Trade-off</i></b>				
Credit of Private Sector/GDP Ratio, in the year of devaluation (%)	68.2	7.0	40.0	54.0
External Debt (as a % of GDP) of which: short term debt	67.3 12.3	52.1 15.2	37.3 7.0	NA NA
<b><i>Monetary Policy</i></b>				
Nominal Interest Rates on the month of Crisis	34.8	34.2	26.4	82.4
Real Interest Rates 3/	8.1	-24.6	7.3	78.5

1/ 12 month inflation from the onset of the crisis.

2/ Annual GDP growth rate from the quarter of the crisis

3/ Real interest rate calculated as the nominal interest minus CPI inflation

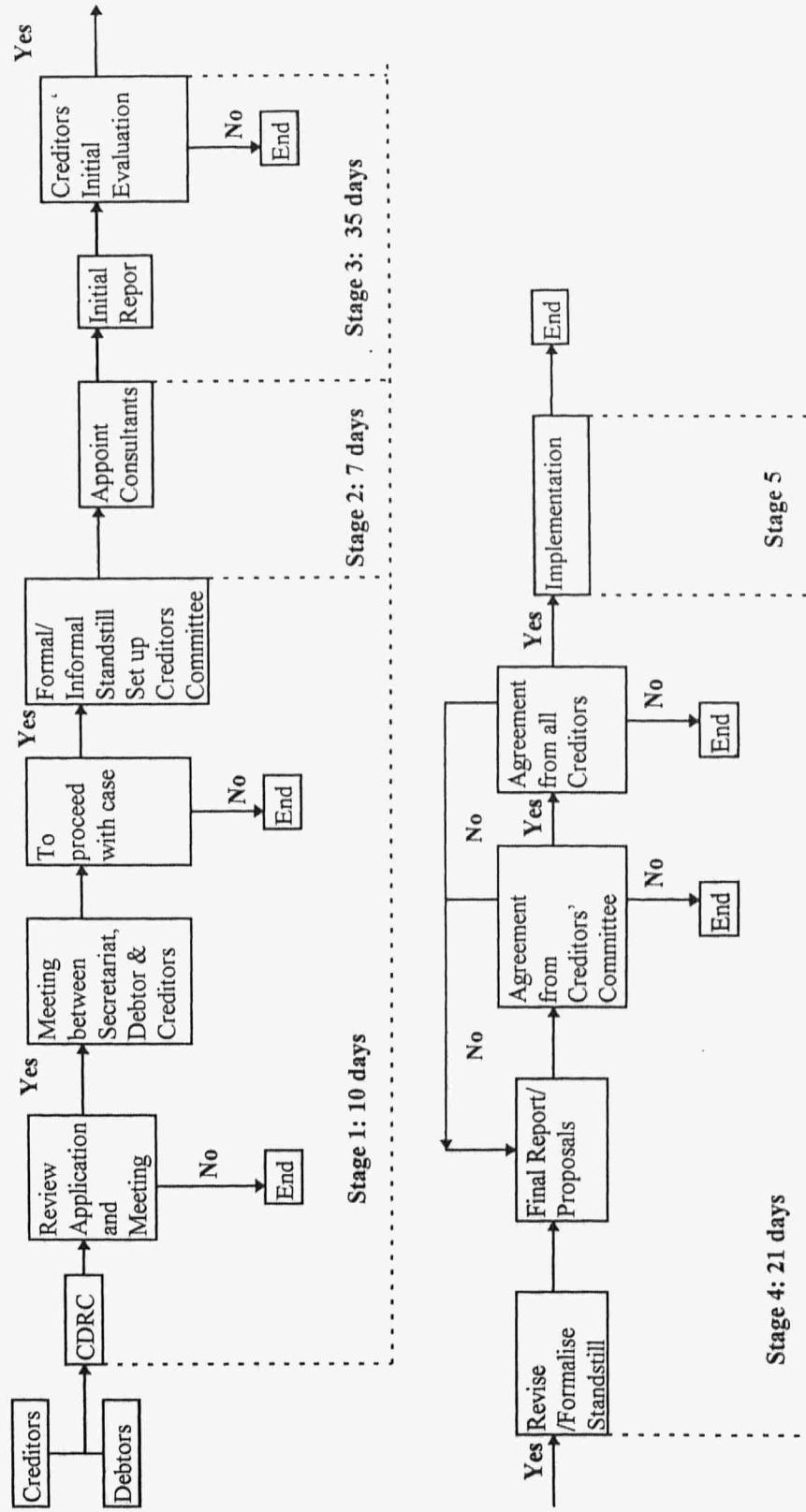
Source: Goldfajn and Baig, 1998:27

**Table A8: Merger List of Commercial Banks**

<b>Anchor</b>	<b>Partners</b>	
1. Malayan Banking Berhad	Mayban Finance Bhd Asseambankers Malaysia Bhd PhileoAllied Bank Bhd The Pacific Bank Bhd Sime Finance Bhd Kewangan Bersatu Bhd	
2. Bumiputra-Commerce Bank Bhd	Bumiputra-Commerce Finance Bhd Commerce International Merchant Bankers Bhd	
3. RHB Bank Bhd	RHB Sakura Merchant Bankers Bhd Delta Finance Bhd Interfinance Bhd	
4. Public Bank Bhd	Public Finance Bhd Hock Hua Bank Bhd Advance Finance Bhd Sime Merchant Bankers Bhd	
5. Arab-Malaysian Bank Bhd	Arab-Malaysian Finance Bhd Arab-Malaysian Merchant Bank Bhd Bank Utama Malaysia Bhd Utama Merchant Bankers Bhd	
6. Hong Leong Bank Bhd	Hong Leong Finance Bhd Wah Tat Bank Bhd Credit Corporation Malaysia Bhd	
7. Perwira Affin Bank Bhd	Affin Finance Bhd Perwira Affin Merchant Bankers Bhd BSN Commercial Bank Bhd BSN Finance Bhd BSN Merchant Bank Bhd	
8. Multi-Purpose Bank Bhd	International Bank Malaysia Bhd Sabah Bank Bhd MBF Finance Bhd Bolton Finance Bhd Sabah Finance Bhd Bumiputra Merchant Bankers Bhd Amanah Merchant Bank Bhd	
9. Southern Bank Bhd	Ban Hin Lee Bank Bhd Cempaka Finance Bhd United Merchant Finance Bhd Perdana Finance Bhd Perdana Merchant Bank Bhd	
10. EON Bank Bhd	EON Finance Bhd Oriental Bank Bhd City Finance Bhd	Cempaka Finace Bhd Perkasa Finance Bhd

Source: *New Straits Times*, February 15, 2000

Table A9: CDRC Workout Process



Source: Malaysian Business, 16 January 1999.

**Table A10: Summary of Banking Crisis in Malaysia- Causes, Recovery Measures Taken and their Effectiveness**

