

## **Appendix 3**

Document tabled by the Treasury, Committee hearing 5.2.09:

- Table 1: Fiscal Stimulus Package announced in 2008 and 2009 (see overleaf)

**Table1: Fiscal Stimulus Packages announced in 2008 and 2009**

Country	Date	Fiscal Stimulus	Fiscal Stimulus (% of GDP)			Description
		National currency	USD (bn)	Own GDP	World GDP	
USA	18-Jan-08	168 USD, billion	168.0	1.2%	0.26%	Includes tax rebates of at least US\$300 to more than 100 million people and tax breaks to small businesses investing in plant & equipment. Impacted upon consumption from June Quarter 08.
Spain	01-Apr-08	18 EUR, billion	24.2	1.7%	0.04%	A €400 tax rebate to all workers and pensioners enacted immediately. €10 billion of outlays for 2008 and remaining €8 billion earmarked for 2009.
	27-Nov-08	11 EUR, billion	14.8	1.0%	0.02%	€11bn of which €8bn is public investment (construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of schools, sports centres, prisons, etc); €800m for the motor industry; €600m for environmental projects. In total in 2008, the Spanish government announced fiscal measures worth about €90bn.
Japan	29-Aug-08	1800 JPY, billion	19.9	0.3%	0.02%	Assistance for low-income households, incl. tax cuts – effective in FY2008, loan guarantees for small firms (convertable to grants). Passed by Parliament on 16 October 08.
	30-Oct-08	6000 JPY, billion	66.3	1.2%	0.08%	Includes: cash handout (¥2trn) - by end-March 2009, employment measures, mortgage relief for home-owners, tax cuts for SMEs, reduced highway tolls, regional funding conditional on reallocating tax revenues from road projects to general purposes (¥1trn). Finance measures: increased safety net finance by ¥22trn to ¥30trn. Passed by Parliament on 27 January 2009. However, much of the package is awaiting further legislative approval.
	12-Dec-08	4000 JPY, billion	44.2	0.8%	0.05%	Includes: measures for employment (¥1trn), increased subsidies to local govts to implement job-creating businesses etc. (¥1trn), tax cuts for homeowners & businesses (¥1trn), "reserve budget" for emergency economic responses (¥1trn). Also includes an additional ¥10trn to recapitalise banks (bringing max level to ¥12trn) and ¥3trn for govt to buy CP - both measures to encourage lending to SMEs.
	27-Jan-09	1500 JPY, billion	16.6	0.3%	0.02%	Capital injection, up to max. ¥1500trn (although METI said plausible amount would be several hundred billion yen) into non-financial corporations - likely expiration end-March 2010, to be included in FY2009 Budget. Requires amendment to Industrial Revitalization Law. FY2009 Budget unlikely to be passed by Parliament until at least end-March 2009.
Korea	01-Sep-08	11700 KRW, billion	8.7	1.3%	0.02%	Tax reform plans focusing on a wide range of tax cuts. The plans cover sixteen taxes, including tax cuts in income, corporate, inheritance, capital gains, comprehensive real estate holding taxes. The plans will take effect from 2009.
	03-Nov-08	14000 KRW, billion	10.4	1.6%	0.03%	Includes extra spending of KRW11 trillion and KRW3 trillion of investment tax credits.
	15-Dec-08	14000 KRW, billion	10.3	1.6%	0.03%	Plans to spend about 14 trillion won over the next four years on improving and redeveloping the country's four main rivers and adjacent areas.
	06-Jan-09	50000 KRW, billion	37.1	5.5%	0.10%	Plans to spend USD38 billion on environmental-friendly projects to bolster employment during 2009-2012.
Taiwan	11-Sep-08	420 NTD, billion	12.6	3.3%	0.04%	Includes: new spending on infrastructure and support for exporters (i.e. NTD180 bn), a 5-year tax cut on new investments, financial incentives for SMEs, subsidies to low-income families and a 50% cut in stock trading tax.
	21-Nov-08	80 NTD, billion	2.4	0.6%	0.01%	Plans to increase a previously announced NTD420bn infrastructure spending to NTD500bn.
	21-Nov-08	82.9 NTD, billion	2.5	0.7%	0.01%	Issuance of consumption vouchers to citizens to boost domestic consumption. Program expected to be implemented in Jan 2009.
	03-Feb-09	320 NTD, billion	9.6	2.5%	0.03%	Plan to increase expenditures in 2009 for public projects and temporary work, including teaching positions for new college graduates. The government expects to create at least 150,000 jobs in 2009 and cut the unemployment rate by 0.5 percentage points to 4.5 percent.

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Australia	14-Oct-08	10.4 AUD, billion	7.0	1.0%	0.01%	Economic Security Strategy
	03-Feb-09	42 AUD, billion	28.4	3.9%	0.05%	Nation building and jobs plan
Thailand	15-Oct-08	86 THB, billion	2.5	1.0%	0.01%	Expediting government spending, 'megaprojects' and an increase in government salaries
	28-Jan-09	116.7 THB, billion	3.3	1.4%	0.01%	Cash hand-outs for low-income earners, tax cuts, expanded free education and subsidies for transport and utilities to stimulate consumer spending.
Germany	05-Nov-08	12 EUR, billion	16.1	0.5%	0.02%	Includes tax cuts (degressive depreciation deduction, higher tax-free allowances for companies, suspension of car tax on new vehicles and a package for tax burden reduction), investment in transport infrastructure, environmental subsidies, lending to municipalities for infrastructure projects and additional credit to SMEs.
	13-Jan-09	50 EUR, billion	67.2	2.1%	0.09%	Infrastructure spending represents € 18 billion to be spent in 2009-10 on the repair of schools, universities, roads and the development of broadband internet connections. Cuts in medical insurance contribution are to bring payroll tax relief of some € 9 billion until the end of 2010 while subsidies for car purchases are expected to cost €1.5 billion.
China	09-Nov-08	4000 RMB, billion	584.6	15.5%	1.68%	The amount is to be spent over 2 years. Includes new spending and previously announced spending measures. Major spending areas: RMB1.8 trillion for infrastructure projects, RMB1 trillion for earthquake reconstruction and RMB350 billion for environmental projects. Real effects from mid-2009 into 2010. Authorities consider that the package should contribute around 1 percentage point to GDP per year over two years. Package not inclusive of tax cuts, reported to be RMB 300 billion.
Malaysia	04-Nov-08	7 MYR, billion	2.0	1.1%	0.01%	Increased public infrastructure spending and an increase in the building of low and medium-cost government housing.
Italy	17-Nov-08	5 EUR, billion	6.7	0.3%	0.01%	€80 billion was announced, but only € 5 billion was new government spending. Of the €5 billion, about half was a tax break for low-income families. There was also a change to VAT payment schedules to ease the payment burden on firms.
Israel	19-Nov-08	25 Shekel, billion	6.4	3.7%	0.01%	Measures include doubling railway routes, new R&D funding, increasing export credit, cutting assorted taxes, and creating aid packages to employers for hiring new workers
Russia	20-Nov-08	550 RUB, billion	18.2	1.7%	0.05%	Includes a cut in the profit tax rate from 24% to 20%, more than 30% hike in unemployment benefit, pensions will be increased by 50% during the course of 2009 and 2010, and an extra RUB 50bn spent on defence.
UK	24-Nov-08	20 GBP, billion	29.3	1.4%	0.05%	Key measures included: temporarily reducing the VAT rate to 15 per cent, effective 1 Dec 2008 to 31 Dec 2009 and bringing forward £3 billion of capital spending from 2010-11. Other measures include: additional tax relief for low income earners; increase in Child benefit and pension payments effective from 2009; bringing forward spending on social housing; financial assistance for mortgage payment for people who lose their jobs.
EU	25-Nov-08	30 EUR, billion	40.3	0.2%	0.05%	Co-ordinated stimulus €200 billion (1.5% GDP), with €170 billion at member states level, and €30 billion as EU level action. At European Council 11-12 Dec for endorsement. Key measures include; funding labour market policies, funding green technology investment. European finance ministers vetoed €5 billion of this spending 2/12.
Argentina	25-Nov-08	111 ARS, billion	32.2	13.7%	0.11%	Includes an ambitious public works program starting mid Dec 2008 focusing on schools, hospitals, roads, railways and other infrastructure.
Hungary	25-Nov-08	1400 Florint, billion	6.9	5.5%	0.02%	680 billion forints to provide lending guarantees to SMEs
France	04-Dec-08	26 EUR, billion	34.9	1.4%	0.04%	Measures include construction of new homes; transport projects; renovation of public buildings; a one-off EUR200 payment to low-income households; a EUR1,000 incentive to scrap an old car to buy an energy efficient new car; and an exemption for small firms from some social charges on new hires. €15.5bn of package to be spent in 2009.

Country	Date	National currency	USD (bn)	Own GDP	World GDP	Description
India	07-Dec-08	200 Rupees, billion	4.1	0.4%	0.02%	Includes 4% cut in valued added tax, forgoing 87 billion rupees, and increase in export credits and incentives.
Peru	08-Dec-08	10 SOLS, billion	3.2	3.0%	0.01%	The government will increase public spending worth 10 billion Sols, directed to support housing, construction, highways and key social program to reduce poverty. On top of the outright increase in public expenditure, the government is securing US\$3.0 billion in external loans and prearranging an additional US\$7.0 billion in loans as an emergency plan.
Belgium	11-Dec-08	2 EUR, billion	2.7	0.6%	0.00%	Measures include tax cuts (VAT on new construction lowered to 6% from 21%), lower energy costs and energy subsidies to households, accelerated infrastructure projects and higher social security allocations.
Portugal	13-Dec-08	2.2 EUR, billion	3.0	1.3%	0.00%	Of the total package, €1.3 billion will be funded by the country's budget, with the rest coming from European funds. Portugal will spend about €800 million on 'fiscal incentives', including credit lines to support exporters, with a further €500 million set aside for schools, €250 million for energy installations and €580 million for employment programs.
New Zealand	22-May-08	3.7 NZD, billion	2.1	2.1%	0.00%	The 2008/09 budget provisioned for NZD\$1.5 bn in personal tax cuts (introduced in October 2008), savings worth NZD\$1bn arising from business tax reform and NZD \$1.16 bn in capital expenditure.
	11-Dec-08	4.4 NZD, billion	2.4	2.5%	0.00%	Implementation of election promises by new National government. Personal income tax cuts starting on 1 April 2009 and phased in over 3 years (NZD\$3.06bn over 5 years), independent earner tax credit (NZ\$1.35bn over 5 years).
Brazil	15-Dec-08	8.4 BRL, Billion	3.6	0.3%	0.01%	The specific measures include reduction in the tax on financial operations (IOF) from 3.0% to 1.5% to individuals; reduction in income tax for individuals; and reduction of tax on industrialised products for cars and light pick-ups.
Vietnam	01-Jan-09	110000 VND, billion	6.4	9.6%	0.03%	As yet the specific details of the package are unknown.
Chile	06-Jan-09	2093.4 CHL, billion	4.0	2.4%	0.01%	The package includes subsidies, tax rebates and a US\$1 billion capital injection for state copper producer Codelco.
Indonesia	05-Jan-09	71300 IDR, billion	6.4	1.8%	0.02%	Indonesia has announced a \$6.5 billion (Rp71.3 trillion) package focusing on infrastructure and tax cuts to lift growth and create jobs.
Singapore	22-Jan-09	20.5 SGD, billion	13.9	8.4%	0.03%	\$5.1 billion in employment programs, \$2.6 billion in various tax concessions, \$2.6 billion in support to households and \$4.4 billion for infrastructure.
Canada	27-Jan-09	40 CAD, billion	32.6	2.6%	0.05%	\$12 billion in new infrastructure, \$20 billion in personal tax reductions, \$7.8 billion in housing support, \$8.3 billion for skills and transition strategy, \$30 billion of the stimulus is to be spent in 2009.
Norway	26-Jan-09	20 Kroner, billion	2.9	0.9%	0.00%	Spending on infrastructure, schools, hospitals, research and tax cuts for businesses.
			<b>\$1,188.2</b>			<b>2.82%</b>
<b>Total world stimulus since 2H 2008</b>			<b>(USD, billion)</b>			<b>(% of GDP)</b>

*Shaded areas are excluded in the calculations.*