

KEY INDICATORS
of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries
2002



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FOREWORD

The *Key Indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries 2002* is the 33rd edition of the annual comprehensive statistical data book of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). This edition features 31 regional tables that compare the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), economic, financial, and other social indicators across ADB's 40 developing member countries (DMCs). It includes 38 country tables, each with 18 year data series on population, labor force and employment, national accounts, production, energy, price indexes, money and banking, government finance, external trade, balance of payments, international reserves, exchange rates, and external indebtedness. Following the tradition that was initiated last year, the new *Key Indicators* includes a theme chapter tracking progress in the DMCs on some of the indicators of the MDGs. This year's theme chapter examines the population and human resource trends and challenges in the Asia and Pacific region.

Many of the demographic and other social trends attest to the successful development in the region over the last two decades, which was the theme chapter of *Key Indicators 2001*. Infant and child mortality rates have declined considerably. School enrollment and levels of literacy continue to rise. The gender gap in education has been greatly reduced in many DMCs. However, the theme chapter also concludes that progress on many fronts in the region is far from even. Millions of people live in abject poverty, suffer unacceptably high levels of mortality, and face a future of little hope. The HIV/AIDS epidemic remains a huge threat to many DMCs and could erode the gains in living standards achieved in the last two decades. Changes in age structure and other features of the demographic transition in some DMCs are affecting economic growth, which is an effective tool for reducing poverty. While the increasing concentration of the population at the productive ages in many DMCs could yield dividends, DMC populations are aging faster than they are developing, and aging populations need appropriate support. The time left to establish an effective and sustainable welfare program suited to an aging society is growing short. These results indicate directions needed to pursue ADB's goal of reducing poverty and improving the lives of the people in this region.

The *Key Indicators* is a vital element in monitoring ADB's overarching objective of reducing poverty in the Asia and Pacific region. ADB continues to strengthen its partnerships with the United Nations and the multilateral development banks, and the *Key Indicators* has become one of ADB's main initiatives in monitoring and assessing the progress toward achieving the targets set under MDGs in the DMCs. This edition of the *Key Indicators*, however, shows data gaps remain wide in some countries. Data series across DMCs can not be compared because of differences in compilation methodology. Therefore, ADB remains committed to supporting country efforts at strengthening national statistical systems, especially to improve their capacities to compile indicators of poverty and living standards.

As part of our continuing effort to improve the *Key Indicators*, we ask our readers to fill in and return the survey that is accessible through the ADB website at www.adb.org/statistics.



Tadao Chino
President

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Jean-Pierre Verbiest
Officer-in-Charge
Economics and Research Department

STATISTICAL CONTACTS

Developing Member Countries

Azerbaijan	– National Bank of Azerbaijan State Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan Republic
Bangladesh	– Bangladesh Bank Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Bhutan	– Central Statistical Organization Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan
Cambodia	– National Bank of Cambodia National Institute of Statistics
China, People's Republic of	– National Bureau of Statistics People's Bank of China
Cook Islands	– Statistics Office
Fiji Islands	– Bureau of Statistics Reserve Bank of Fiji
Hong Kong, China	– Census and Statistics Department
India	– Central Statistical Organization Reserve Bank of India
Indonesia	– Bank Indonesia Central Bureau of Statistics
Kazakhstan	– Agency on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan National Bank of Kazakhstan
Kiribati	– National Statistics Office
Korea, Republic of	– Bank of Korea National Statistical Office
Kyrgyz Republic	– National Bank of Kyrgyz Republic National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyz Republic
Lao People's Democratic Republic	– Bank of the Lao PDR National Statistical Center
Malaysia	– Bank Negara Malaysia Department of Statistics
Maldives	– Ministry of Planning and National Development
Micronesia, Federates States of	– Department of Economic Affairs

- Mongolia – Bank of Mongolia
National Statistical Office
- Myanmar – Central Statistical Organization
- Nepal – Central Bureau of Statistics
Nepal Rastra Ban
- Pakistan – Federal Bureau of Statistics
State Bank of Pakistan
- Papua New Guinea – Bank of Papua New Guinea
National Statistical Office
- Philippines – Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
National Statistical Coordination Board
- Samoa – Central Bank of Samoa
Treasury Department of Samoa
- Singapore – Department of Statistics
Ministry of Trade and Industry
Economic Development Board
International Enterprise Singapore
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Manpower
Monetary Authority of Singapore
- Solomon Islands – Central Bank of Solomon Islands
- Sri Lanka – Central Bank of Sri Lanka
Department of Census and Statistics
- Taipei,China – Central Bank of China
Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting
and Statistics
- Tajikistan – National Bank of Tajikistan
State Statistical Committee
- Thailand – Bank of Thailand
National Economic and Social Development Board
National Statistics Office
- Tonga – National Reserve Bank of Tonga
Statistics Department
- Uzbekistan – State Department of Statistics
Cabinet of Ministers
- Vanuatu – Statistics Office
- Viet Nam – State Bank of Viet Nam
-

International Organizations

- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) – Asia-Pacific in Figures (APF)
Statistical Indicators for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP)
Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific (SYAP)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) – Production Yearbook (PY)
State of the World's Forests (SWF)
- International Labor Organization (ILO) – Yearbook of Labor Statistics (YLS)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF) – Balance of Payments Statistics (BOPS)
Direction of Trade Statistics (DOTS)
Government Finance Statistics (GFS)
International Finance Statistics (IFS)
- National Centre for Development Studies (NCDS) – South Pacific Economic and Social Database (SPESD)
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) – External Debt Statistics (EDS)
Financing and External Debt of Developing Countries (FEDDC)
Financial Statistics Monthly (FSM)
Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients (GDFFAR)
- United Nations (UN) – Compendium of Statistics and Indicators on the Situation of Women (CSISW)
Demographic Yearbook (DY)
Energy Statistics Yearbook (ESY)
Human Development Report (HDR)
Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (MBS)
Statistical Yearbook (SY)
Yearbook of World Energy Statistics (WES)
Women's Indicators and Statistics Database (WISTAT)
World Population Prospects (WPP)
World Urbanization Prospects (WUP)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) – State of the World's Children (SWC)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) – Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics (HITDS)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – Human Development Report (HDR)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) – Statistical Yearbook (SY)
World Education Report (WER)
- World Bank (WB) – Global Development Finance (GDF)
Price Prospects for Major Commodities (PPMC)
Social Indicators of Development (SID)
World Development Indicators (WDI)
World Development Report (WDR)
World Debt Tables (WDT)
World Tables (WT)
- World Health Organization (WHO) – World Health Report (WHR)
-

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

The data series are compiled from two major sources, namely, the developing member countries (DMCs) of ADB and international statistics agencies. The data obtained from the DMCs are comparable to the extent that the individual countries follow the standard statistical concepts, definitions and estimation methods recommended by the United Nations and other applicable international agencies. However, countries invariably develop and apply their own concepts, definitions and estimation methodology to suit their individual conditions and these may not necessarily conform with the recommended international standards. Hence, although attempts are made to present the data in comparable and uniform format, they are subject to variations in the statistical methods used by individual countries. These variations are reflected in the footnotes of the country tables.

General Guidelines

The cut-off date for the data to be included in this issue was 6 June 2002.

Seventeen countries have varying fiscal years not corresponding to the calendar year. Whenever the statistical series, e.g., national accounts or government finance, are compiled by fiscal year, these are presented under single year captions corresponding to the period in which most of the fiscal year falls, as follows:

Developing Member Country	Fiscal Year	Year Caption
Afghanistan	21 March 2001 to 20 March 2002	2001
Cook Islands (before 1990)	1 April 1989 to 31 March 1990	1989
Cook Islands (after 1990)	1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001	2001
Hong Kong, China	1 April 2001 to 31 March 2002	2001
India		
Indonesia		
Myanmar		
Singapore		
Bangladesh	1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001	2001
Bhutan		
Pakistan		
Samoa		
Taipei, China		
Tonga		
Nepal	16 July 2000 to 15 July 2001	2001
Lao PDR	1 October 2000 to 30 September 2001	2001
Marshall Islands		
Micronesia, Fed. States of		

Key Symbols

...	Data not available at cut-off date
–	Magnitude equals zero
0 or 0.0	Magnitude is less than half of unit employed
*	Provisional/Preliminary/Estimates/Budget figure
I	Marked break in series

Measurement Units

bbl	barrel
bn	billion
c	cent
cu m	cubic meter
ha	hectare
kg	kilogram
kgoe	kilogram of oil equivalent
kl	kiloliter
km	kilometer
kWh	kilowatt-hour
lb	pound
m	meter
mn	million
m t	metric ton
pc	piece
sq km	square kilometer
sq m	square meter
'000	thousand
toe	ton of oil equivalent

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADO	Asian Development Outlook
AIDAB	Australian International Development Assistance Bureau
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
CAP	Country Assistance Plan
CARs	Central Asian Republics
CER	Country Economic Review
CIF	cost, insurance and freight
CPF	central provident fund
CSP	Country Strategy and Program Update
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DMC	developing member country
ERBOP	Economic Review and Bank Operations
ERIOS	Economic Report and Interim Operational Strategy
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EWC	East-West Center
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FC	factor cost
FOB	free on board

GCF	gross capital formation
GDI	gross domestic investment
GDP	gross domestic product
GDS	gross domestic saving
GIDAPC	Gender Indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries
GNP	gross national product
HSC	harmonized system classification
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IEA	International Energy Agency
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	infant mortality rate
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LDC	least developed country
LT	long term
MDGs	millennium development goals
MP	market prices
NCDS	National Centre for Development Studies
NIEs	newly industrialized economies
NMP	net material product
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
PC	personal computer
PPP	purchasing power parity
PRC	People's Republic of China
SDRs	special drawing rights
SEA	Southeast Asia
SITC	standard international trade classification
TFR	total fertility rate
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WRI	World Resources Institute