



Definitions

The classification of economies by major analytic or geographic groupings such as industrial countries, developing countries, Africa, Latin America, Middle East, Europe, and transitional countries follows the classification adopted by the International Monetary Fund. Latin America, however, is referred to as developing countries in the Western Hemisphere in the IMF classification. Transitional economies in Asia include Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

For purposes of this *Outlook* the following apply:

- **Developing Asia** refers to the 37 developing member countries of the Asian Development Bank discussed in this *Outlook*.

- **Newly industrialized economies (NIEs)** comprise Hong Kong, China; Republic of Korea; Singapore; and Taipei, China.

- **South Asia** comprises Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

- **Southeast Asia** comprises Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

- **Central Asian republics** comprise Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

- **The Pacific** comprises Cook Islands, Fiji Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

- **East Asia** comprises the NIEs, the People's Republic of China, and Mongolia.

- **Crisis-affected countries** comprise Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand.

- **G7** comprises Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States.

- **Other non-Asian developing economies** refer to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Mexico, Morocco, Turkey, and Venezuela.

Unless otherwise specified, the symbol \$ means US dollars.

This *Outlook* is based on data available up to 8 March 2000.