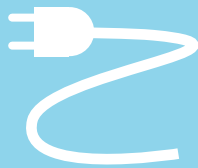


## PART II

# Regional Trends and Tables





## Introduction to the Regional Trends and Tables

The 2016 issue of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific* contains 100 statistical tables summarizing regional trends in social, economic, and environmental developments in Asian Development Bank (ADB) member economies in Asia and the Pacific. The statistical tables are grouped into eight themes: People, Economy, and Output; Money, Finance, and Prices; Globalization; Transport and Communications; Energy and Electricity; Environment; and Government and Governance.

Each theme has an accompanying brief analysis of key trends of selected indicators highlighting important recent developments in several subtopics. The data patterns are summarized by charts and figures that compare indicators for ADB member economies for the latest year available (e.g., 2015). Often, indicators for the latest year are also compared with the previous year (e.g., 2015 and 2014) or with an earlier year (e.g., 2015 and 2000) in order to identify regional, subregional, and economy-level trends.

**People** highlights demographic trends in terms of the size and growth of the population; birth, death, and fertility rates; age dependency ratios; international migration, urbanization, employment; health and education resources. The section also contains statistics on poverty and inequality, including the Gini coefficient, which measures the distribution of income in an economy, and the Human Development Index, which combines a range of economic and social statistics into an index reflecting the overall level of well-being in each economy. Important aspects of this theme are also covered in the earlier analysis of data for the Sustainable Development Goal Theme: People, which seeks to eradicate extreme poverty and other forms of socioeconomic disadvantage.

**Economy and Output** contains tables on gross domestic product (GDP) levels and growth; related statistics taken from the national accounts such as gross national income, value added, consumption expenditure, capital formation, exports and imports, and gross domestic saving; and production indicators. This theme compares the relative size of economies both within the region and in the world as a whole using data on GDP in purchasing power parity terms. This section also discusses how economies' GDP shares of agriculture, industry, and services have changed since 2000, and which economies are consuming more and which are investing more in capital for future growth.

**Money, Finance, and Prices** gives the latest statistics on inflation and other monetary and financial statistics. These include data on money supply, interest rates, bank lending, official exchange rates, and stock markets. The discussion for this theme focuses on the modest consumer price inflation in most Asia and the Pacific economies due to low international food and fuel prices, depreciation of most regional currencies against the US dollar in 2014–2015, trends in nonperforming bank loans and stock market performance.

**Globalization** focuses on external trade, balance of payments, international reserves, capital flows, external indebtedness, and tourism. The expansion of intraregional and interregional trade is an important aspect of globalization, as are international movements of labor and capital. This theme discusses trends in merchandise exports and imports; the increasing importance of services exports in some regional economies; remittances from migrant workers, which are significant sources of income for many economies in the region; net official loans and grants; and net private capital flows. More detailed statistical tables on global value chains are provided in Part III.

**Transport and Communications** covers statistics on road and rail networks, air carrier departures, container port traffic, and motor vehicle injuries and fatalities. This theme also includes statistics on mobile and fixed telephone subscriptions, and broadband internet penetration rates. The discussion covers the upgrading of road networks and expansion of rail networks across the region, increases in both vehicle ownership and road fatalities, and the surge in mobile telephone and broadband internet subscriptions.

**Energy and Electricity** comprises statistics on energy productivity, supplies and uses of primary energy, and electricity consumption and generation. The discussion focuses on trends in demand for energy, including a growing reliance on coal for generating electricity among the region's top producers, increasing dependence on energy imports among the region's top consumers, gains in energy efficiency in most economies and the persistence of fossil fuel subsidies in some economies, and the rapidly rising rates of electricity generation across the region that are accompanying industrialization and household electrification.

**Environment** includes indicators related to land use, forest resources, and air and water pollution. The discussion covers greenhouse gas emissions, particularly the contribution of agriculture to such emissions; deforestation; and freshwater resources. The earlier discussion of data for Sustainable Development Goal Theme: Planet also covers some of the indicators presented in this theme.

**Government and Governance** contains statistics on governments' tax revenue; fiscal balances; and expenditure on health and education services, and on social security and welfare. It also includes statistics on the time and cost required to register a new business in each economy, as well as the latest global rankings for Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index. The discussion focuses on regional trends in fiscal performance, government spending priorities, and tax revenue; reductions in the time and cost associated with starting a business; and the persistence of corruption.

In celebration of ADB's 50th anniversary in 2016, the publication also provides discussion boxes to present statistics that summarize some major social and economic transformations in Asia and the Pacific over the past 50 years. For this purpose, statistical trends on selected statistical indicators that have sufficiently long data series based on a consistent methodology are discussed.

## People

### Snapshots

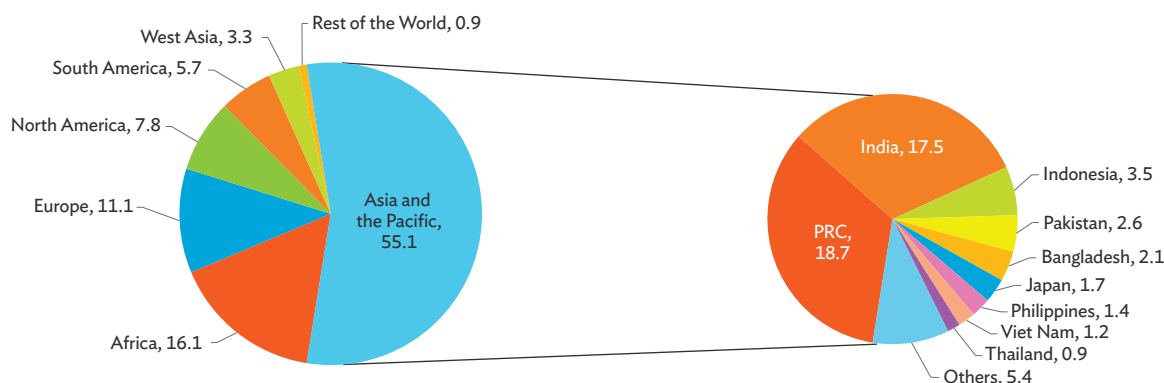
- Asia and the Pacific comprises 55% of the world's population and is home to the two most populous economies in the world, the People's Republic of China and India.
- Between 2000 and 2015, the total population of the regional member economies grew at an annual rate of 1.21%.
- The region's aging population may impact labor force participation rates and present budgetary challenges for policy makers in the decades ahead.
- In about half of the economies in Asia and the Pacific, the majority of the population lives in urban areas.
- According to the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Index, the quality of life has improved in most of the region's economies since 2000, albeit to varying degrees.

### Key Trends

**Asia and the Pacific comprises more than half of the world's total population.** The combined populations of the 48 regional economies reached 4.05 billion in 2015, accounting for 55.1% of the world population. The region with the next largest share of the global population was Africa at 16.1%, followed by Europe (11.1%), North America (7.8%), South America (5.7%), West Asia (3.3%), and the rest of the world (0.9%). South Asia surpassed East Asia

to become the most populous within Asia and the Pacific, comprising 36.8% of the total in 2015. East Asia accounted for 36.0% of the region's total population in the same year, followed by Southeast Asia (15.5%), Central and West Asia (7.5%), and the Pacific (0.3%). Meanwhile, the developed economies of Australia, Japan, and New Zealand accounted for a combined 3.8% of the region's total (Table 1.1).

**Figure 1.1: Distribution of Population by Global Region, and by Economy in Asia and the Pacific, 2015 (%)**



PRC = People's Republic of China.

Note: The aggregate for the West Asia region was adjusted to exclude Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia, which are included in the total for Asia and the Pacific.

Source: Table 1.1.

[Click here for figure data](#)

Asia and the Pacific is home to the two most populous economies in the world, the People's Republic of China (PRC) (1.4 billion) and India (1.3 billion), which accounted for 19% and 17% of the world's population in 2015, respectively (Figure 1.1). The region's next three most populous economies in 2015 are Indonesia (225 million), Pakistan (197 million), and Bangladesh (158 million) (Table 1.1).

The United Nations projects that the world population will reach 9.73 billion in 2050, of which 4.8 billion (49.4%) will reside in the member economies within Asia and the Pacific.<sup>1</sup>

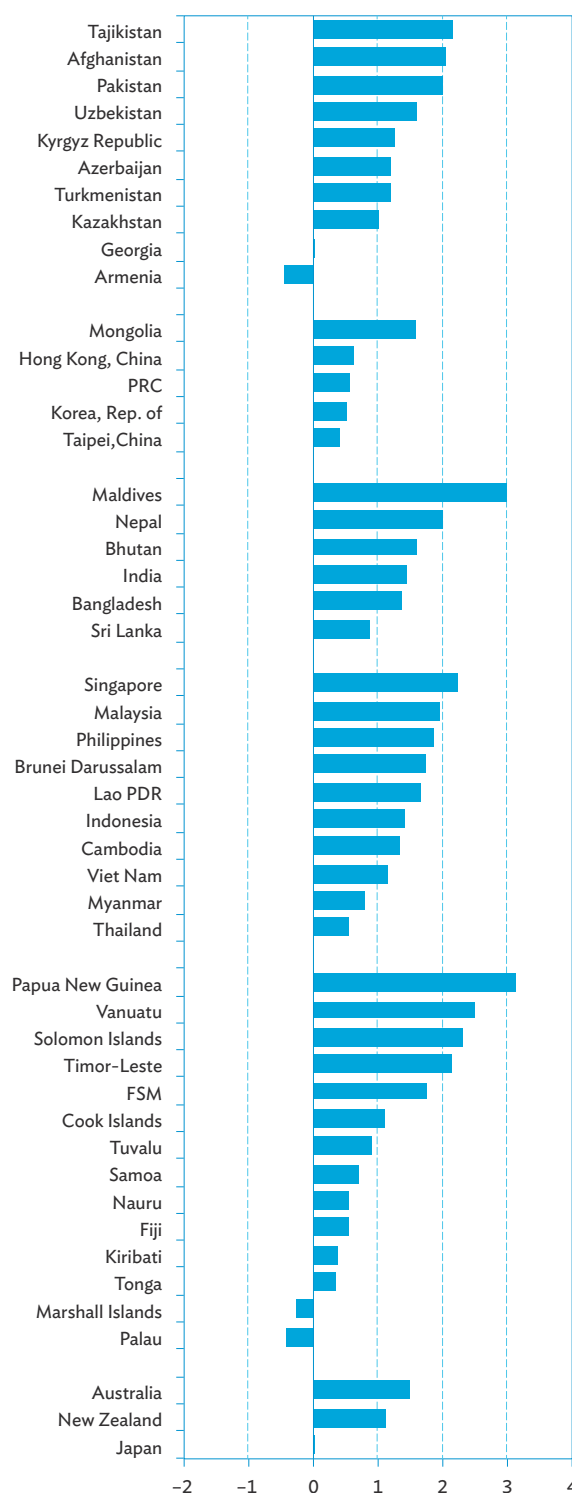
**Between 2000 and 2015, the total population of the regional member economies grew at an annual rate of 1.21%.** Figure 1.2 shows the average annual population growth rate of each economy in the region for 2000–2015. The high-income and upper-middle-income economies of East Asia experienced relatively low average growth rates of less than 1.0%. In Central and West Asia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Tajikistan each had growth of at least 2.0% during the review period, while economies like Armenia had either very low or negative population growth rates. The most populous economy in the Pacific, Papua New Guinea, also had its highest population growth rate at 3.1%, while the Marshall Islands and Palau had negative growth rates. In Southeast Asia, every country except Thailand and Myanmar had an average annual population growth rate higher than 1.0% during the review period. Among ADB's developed members, Japan's population growth rate was barely positive at 0.02%.

Between 2000 and 2015, Asia and the Pacific's population expanded at an average annual rate of 1.21%. This compares with average annual population growth rates of 2.54% for Africa, 0.22% for Europe, 1.06% for North America, 1.22% for South America, 2.29% for West Asia, and 0.58% for the rest of the world.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> These figures are based on United Nations' estimates for ADB regional member countries, which include Australia, Japan, and New Zealand (UNDESA 2015).

<sup>2</sup> Footnote 1.

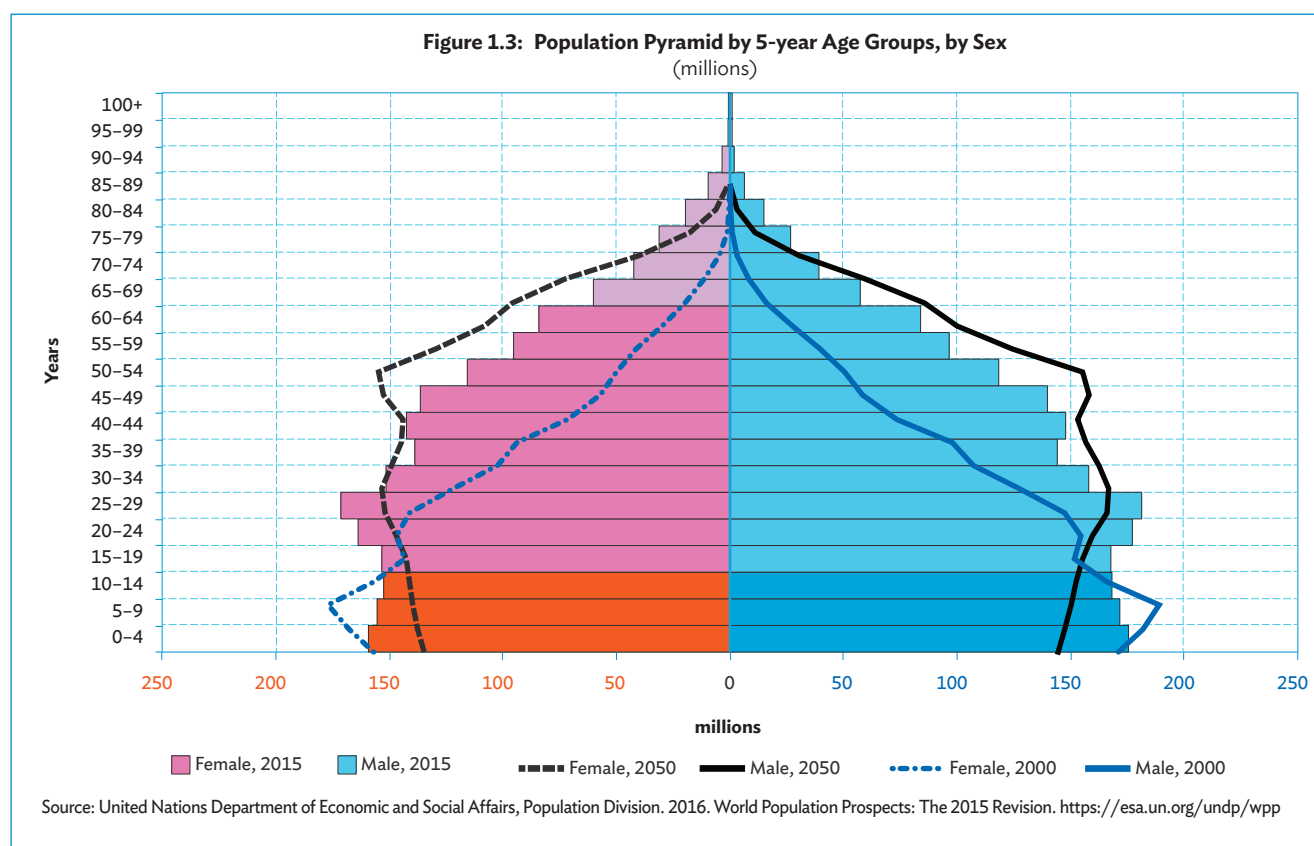
**Figure 1.2: Average Annual Population Growth Rate, 2000–2015 (%)**



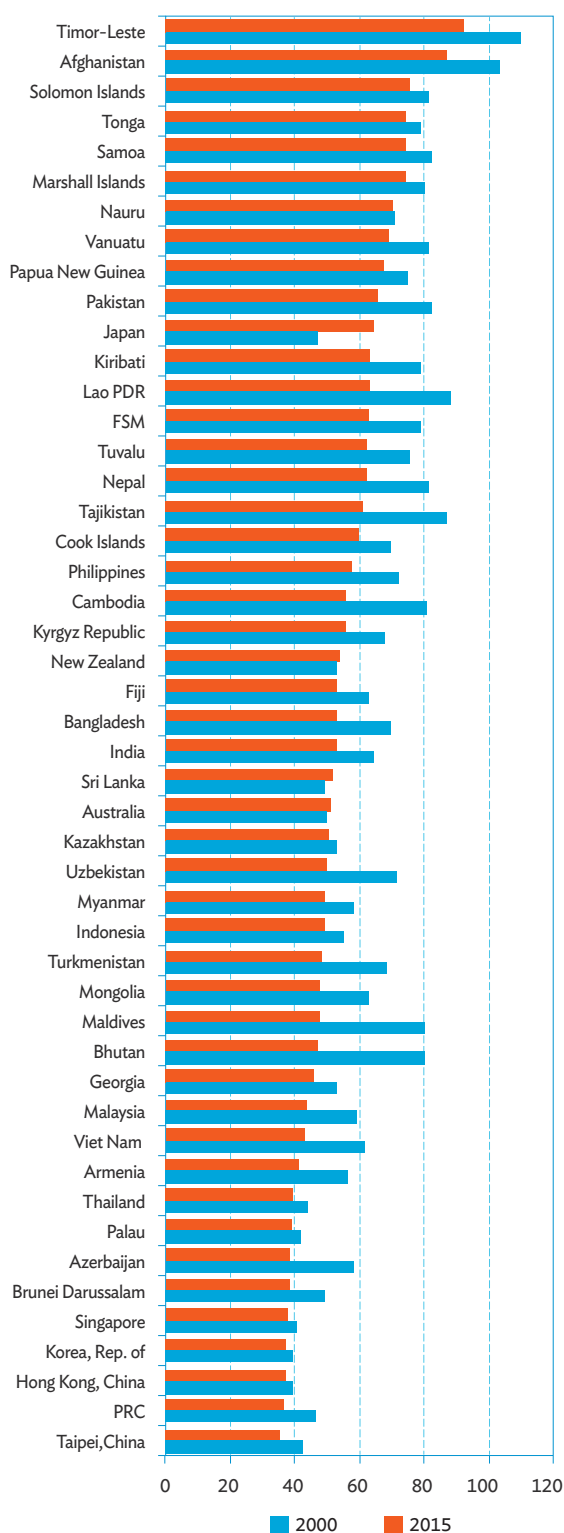
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: Table 1.1.

**Asia and the Pacific's aging population may present challenges for policy makers in the decades ahead.** Increased life expectancy and decreased fertility rates will continue to have a major impact on the composition of the region's population structure. Figure 1.3 presents population pyramids for the region for 2000, 2015, and 2050. Each bar corresponds to the estimated population size of a specific gender and age group, with the blue and red bars representing the male and female population in 2015, respectively. The blue line corresponds to the estimated population size in 2000, while the black line corresponds to the estimated population size in 2050. The pattern shown in the figure suggests that a larger proportion of the region's population will comprise persons over the age of 65 in 2050. By 2050, for the first time in history, there will be roughly as many people in Asia over the age of 65 as under the age of 15 (Smith and Majmundar 2012). Prior to that, however, economies with a relatively young age structure should benefit from a rising share of the

working-age population in their total population, and therefore enjoy a declining dependency ratio. Figure 1.4 shows how the dependency ratio of each regional member economy has changed between 2000 and 2015. Except in Sri Lanka, dependency ratios dropped in all developing member economies during the review period. On the other hand, Sri Lanka and developed members (Australia, Japan, and New Zealand) observed increasing dependency ratios. In developed member economies, longer life expectancy and declining fertility rates are leading to an increase in the share of the population aged 65 years and above (Smith and Majmundar 2012). The increase in Sri Lanka's dependency ratio may be due to fertility rates in earlier years that were below the regional average as a result of decades of separatist conflict that ended in 2009 (Table 1.12). In general, an increasing dependency ratio driven by an aging population presents governments with fiscal challenges, including lower tax revenues from a relatively



[Click here for figure data](#)

**Figure 1.4: Age Dependency Ratio**

FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
 Note: For Taipei, China, the latest available year is 2014.  
 Source: Table 1.4.

smaller working-age population and increased health care spending for the elderly, and is also likely to reduce productive capacity and lead to lower long-term economic growth (Pettinger 2012).

**In about half of the economies in Asia and the Pacific, the majority of the population lives in urban areas.** Based on latest data, about 45% of the total population of the regional member economies live in urban areas. Compared to other regions of the world, the percentage of Asia and the Pacific's urban population is significantly lower than that of Europe (73.6%), Latin America and the Caribbean (79.8%), and North America (81.6%) and is just slightly higher than that of Africa (40.4%) (UNDESA 2014). Nevertheless, Asia and the Pacific was still home to 16 of the world's 30 largest cities in 2015 (Figure 1.5).

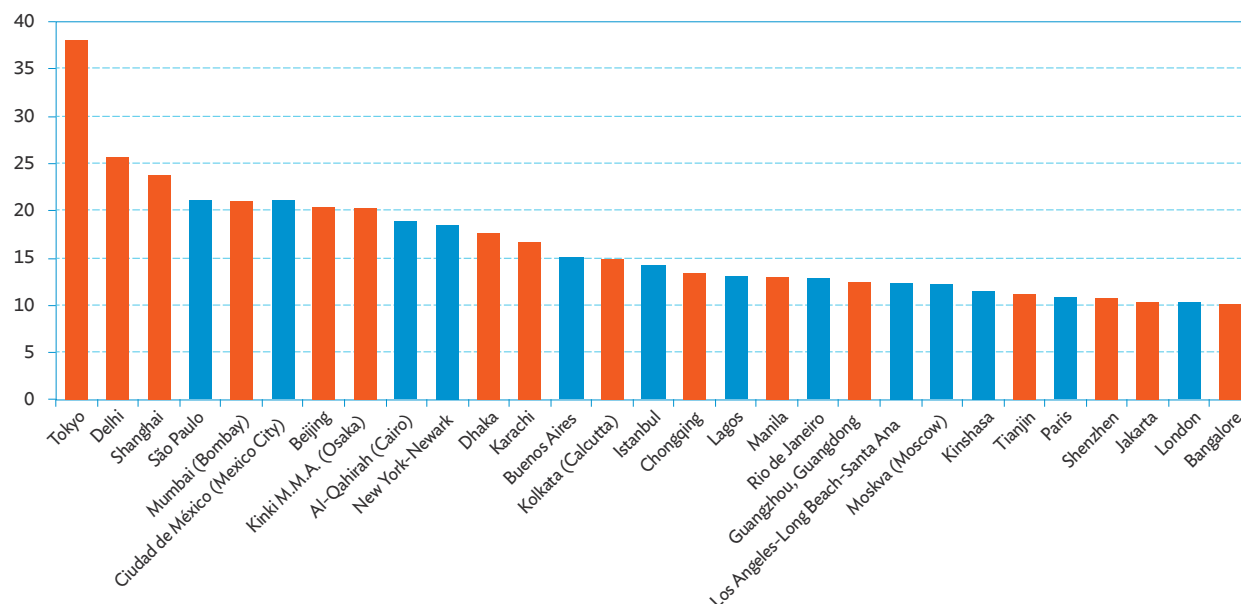
The proportion of the urban population in regional members grew by 9 percentage points between 2000 and 2015. Furthermore, the urban population's share of the total population increased in seven of the 10 economies in Central and West Asia, all five economies in East Asia, all six economies in South Asia, eight of the 10 economies in Southeast Asia, 11 of the 14 economies of the Pacific, and all three developed economies (Table 1.2).<sup>3</sup>

As migration from rural to urban areas is driven largely by greater employment opportunities in cities, as well as improved access to services such as health care and education (Amare et al. 2012), urban population is expected to grow in the coming years. In particular, the world's urban population is forecast to expand from about 4.0 billion in 2015 to 6.3 billion in 2050, with Asia and the Pacific continuing to account for roughly half of the world's urban population through 2050 (Amare et al. 2012).

3 No change in the urbanization rate was observed during the review period in the region's three economies that were fully urbanized in 2000: Hong Kong, China; Nauru; and Singapore.



Figure 1.5: Largest Urban Agglomerations Ranked by Population, 2015 (%)



Source: ADB estimates using data from United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. 2014. World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision. <https://esa.un.org/undp/wup> (accessed 29 August 2016).

[Click here for figure data](#)

### Changes in labor force participation rates were mixed across the region between 2000 and 2015.

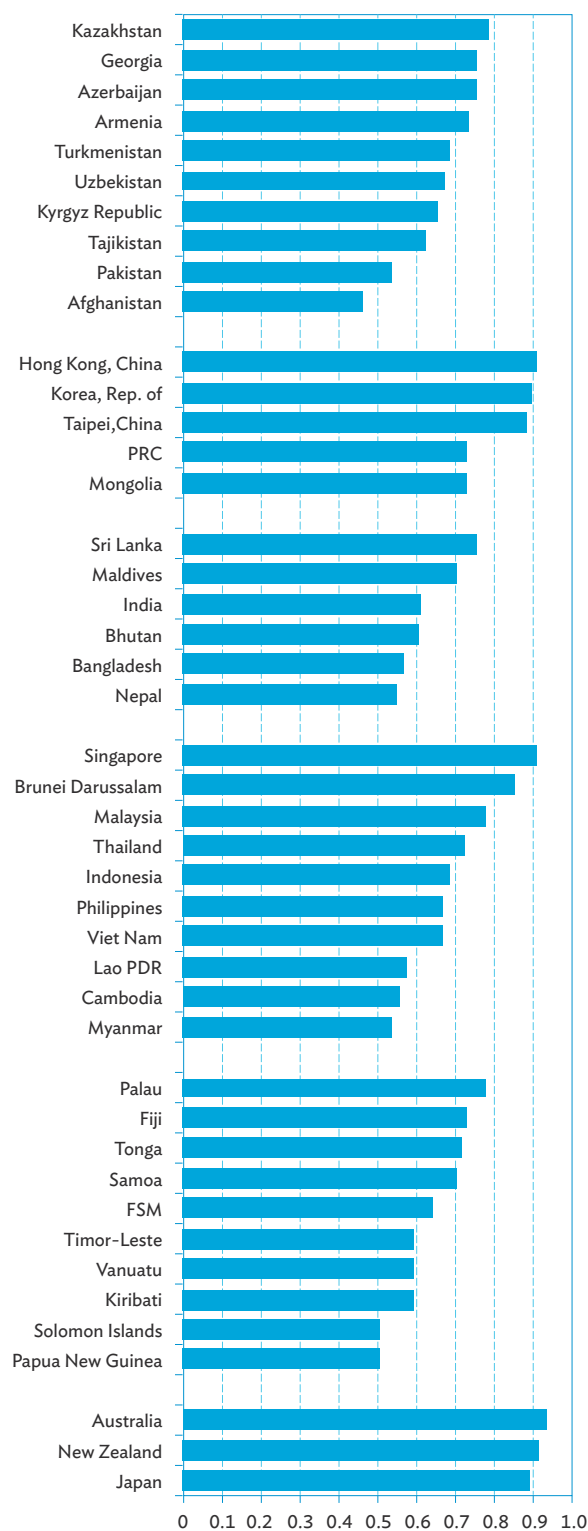
About 70% of the economies in Central and West Asia and in South Asia and 50% in Southeast Asia had rising labor force participation rates during the review period, while about 60% of the economies in East Asia and about 70% of economies in the Pacific saw declines (Table 1.5). Among developed member economies, Australia and New Zealand experienced increases in their labor force participation rates while Japan saw a decline.

**The unemployment rate declined between 2000 and 2015 in nearly 60% of the region's economies.** The unemployment rate declined most steeply in Kazakhstan (8.0 percentage points), Azerbaijan (6.8 percentage points), the Federated States of Micronesia (5.8 percentage points), and the Philippines (4.9 percentage points) (Table 1.6). Notably, the unemployment rate declined during the review period in seven Southeast Asian economies for which data are available, possibly resulting from

the base effect of persistently high unemployment in the aftermath of the 1997/98 Asian financial crisis.

**The quality of life, as measured by the Human Development Index (HDI), has improved in most of the region's economies since 2000, albeit to varying degrees.**<sup>4</sup> Figure 1.6a shows the HDI values for each of the region's economies in 2014. The region's developed member economies including Australia, Japan, and New Zealand as well as high-income economies like Hong Kong, China; the Republic of Korea; and Singapore were in the HDI's top tier in 2014. On the other hand, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands have the lowest HDI values in the region.

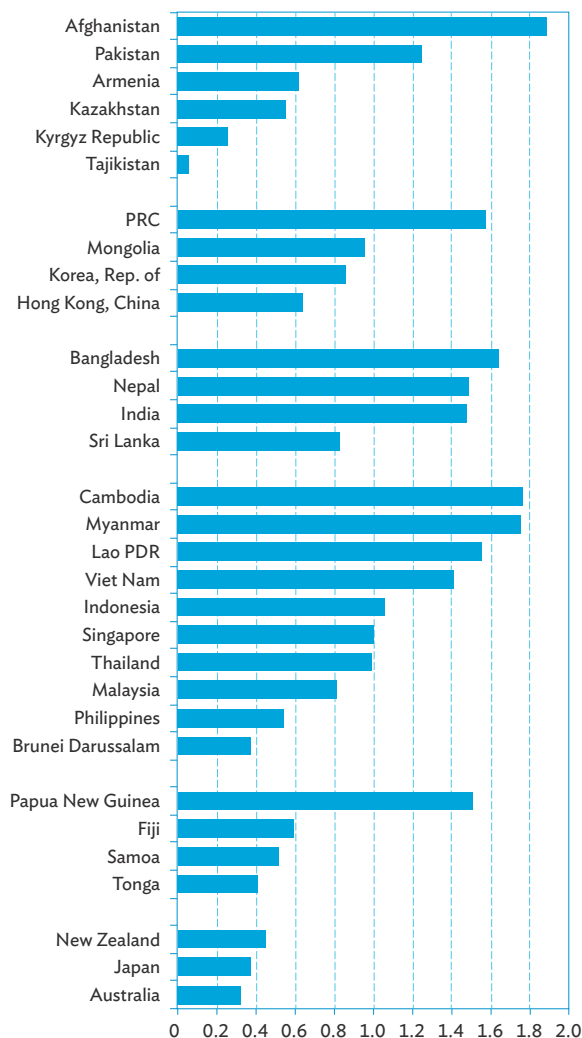
4 The Human Development Index (HDI) is calculated by the United Nations Development Programme for 188 economies worldwide. It covers three important aspects of welfare: life expectancy at birth, the average of mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling, and per capita gross national income.

**Figure 1.6a: Human Development Index, 2014**

FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
 Note: For Taipei, China, data are obtained from the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics.  
 Source: Table 1.10.

[Click here for figure data](#)

Figure 1.6b shows the average annual increase in the HDI of those economies with available data for 2000–2014. Trends from the chart reveal that, within each subregion, the economies with the lowest 2014 HDI also had the highest HDI average annual growth, with respect to the period covered. This was the case for Afghanistan and Pakistan in Central and West Asia, the PRC and Mongolia in East Asia, Bangladesh and Nepal in South Asia, Cambodia and Myanmar in Southeast Asia, and Papua New Guinea in the Pacific.

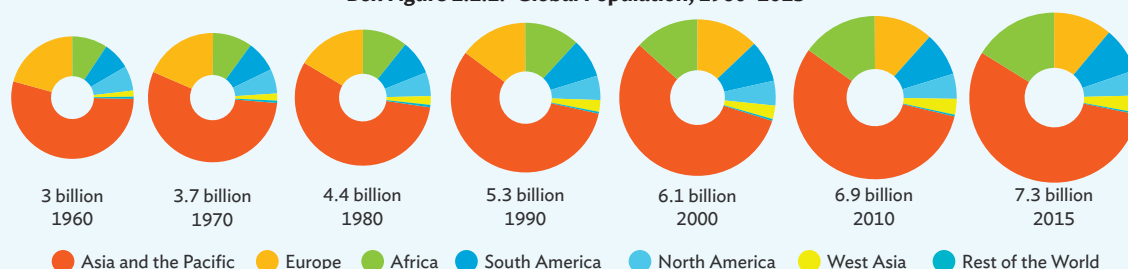
**Figure 1.6b: Human Development Index  
Average Annual Growth, 2000–2014 (%)**

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
 Source: Table 1.10.

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Box 1.1: Demographic Trends in Asia and the Pacific, 1960–Present**

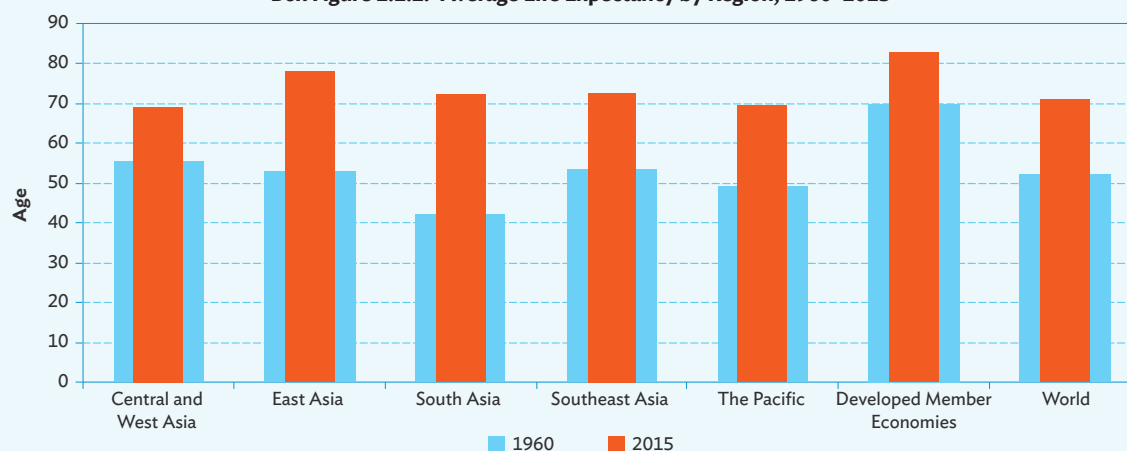
**From 1.6 billion people in 1960, the population of the (current) regional member economies in Asia and the Pacific has grown to 4.0 billion based on 2015 figures.** Since 1960, the region's population has grown at an average annual rate of 1.7% and is forecasted to grow by at least 0.35% per year until 2040. By 2040, the population of Asia and the Pacific, in general, is anticipated to be three times what it was in 1960 (UNDESA 2015).<sup>a</sup>

**Box Figure 1.1.1: Global Population, 1960–2015**

Source: ADB estimates using data from World Bank. World Development Indicators.  
<http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators/> (accessed July 2016).

[Click here for figure data](#)

**The population of both the People's Republic of China (PRC) and India surpassed the 1 billion mark.** The PRC's population reached 1 billion people in 1982, while India attained the same milestone in 1998 (UNPD 2015). Since 1960, the PRC's population has grown at an annual rate of 1.32% while India's population expanded by 1.96% annually. Latest estimates suggest that the combined population of these two economies accounts for approximately 66.1% of the current population in the region, down by 2.6 percentage points from its 68.7% share in 1960. At present, the share of Asia and the Pacific of the world's total population is 55.1%; the slight decline in the region's global population share since 2000 is partially the result of the declining birth rate in the PRC and Africa's rising population.

**Box Figure 1.1.2: Average Life Expectancy by Region, 1960–2015**

Source: ADB estimates using data from World Bank. World Development Indicators.  
<http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators/> (accessed July 2016).

[Click here for figure data](#)

<sup>a</sup> The numbers are based on 2015 revision medium-variant projections.

**Box 1.1:** (continued)

**Today, a newborn in Asia and the Pacific is expected to live for 71 years, 25 years longer than his or her counterpart born in the 1960s.** Since the 1960s, new generations of Asians have lived longer than their forebearers. Furthermore, the region is home to some of the economies with the highest average life expectancy in the world such as Japan; Hong Kong, China; Singapore; and Australia. In fact, Japan and Hong Kong, China have consistently been among the Asia and the Pacific's top five in terms of average life expectancy since 1960; Singapore, on the other hand, first joined this group in 1976. In 2014, life expectancy in Hong Kong, China; Japan; and Singapore was 84.0, 83.6, and 82.6 years, respectively. In the region's developing economies, average life expectancy increased from 45 years in 1960 to 70 years at present.

According to the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013, gains in life expectancy in Asia and the Pacific since 1960 have been in line with global developments, which include, among others, reduced deaths from infectious diseases, lower rates of cardiovascular disease deaths in high-income countries, and lower rates of childhood deaths in low-income countries.

**The dependency ratio in Asia and the Pacific has declined by almost 40% over the past 50 years.** Some parts of the region have experienced a steady decline in its dependency ratio and most economies even exceeded the rate of decline (26.8%) in the world average between 1960 and 2015. Azerbaijan; Brunei Darussalam; the PRC; Hong Kong, China; the Republic of Korea; Malaysia; Singapore; and Thailand have experienced the highest rates of decline since 1960 exceeding 50%. The dependency ratio in Asia and the Pacific, estimated at 76.3 people per 100 persons in 1960 has dropped to 46.9 people per 100 persons. Furthermore, the region had the lowest age dependency ratio in 2015 among all other regions in the World (Box Table 1.1).

**Dependency Ratio by Region, 1960–2015**  
(per 100 working-age population)

Regions	1960	1980	2000	2015
Africa	85.1	91.6	84.7	79.1
Asia and the Pacific	76.3	72.2	56.1	46.9
Europe	56.7	54.0	48.4	50.0
South America	85.7	78.7	60.1	50.0
North America	66.9	51.2	50.1	50.5
West Asia	86.6	91.7	71.5	51.5
World	73.6	71.5	58.7	52.3

Sources: ADB estimates using data from World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators/> (accessed July 2016); for 2000 and 2015 world figures: Table 1.4.

**More than half of the world's population is currently living in urban areas, and Asia and the Pacific accounts for 48.4% of the total urban population.** In 2007, for the first time ever, majority (50.1%) of the world's population resided in urban areas and this is expected to reach 56.2% in 2020 and 66.4% in 2050 (UNDESA 2014). Currently, about 2.14 billion people, or 48.3% of the region's total population, live in urban areas.

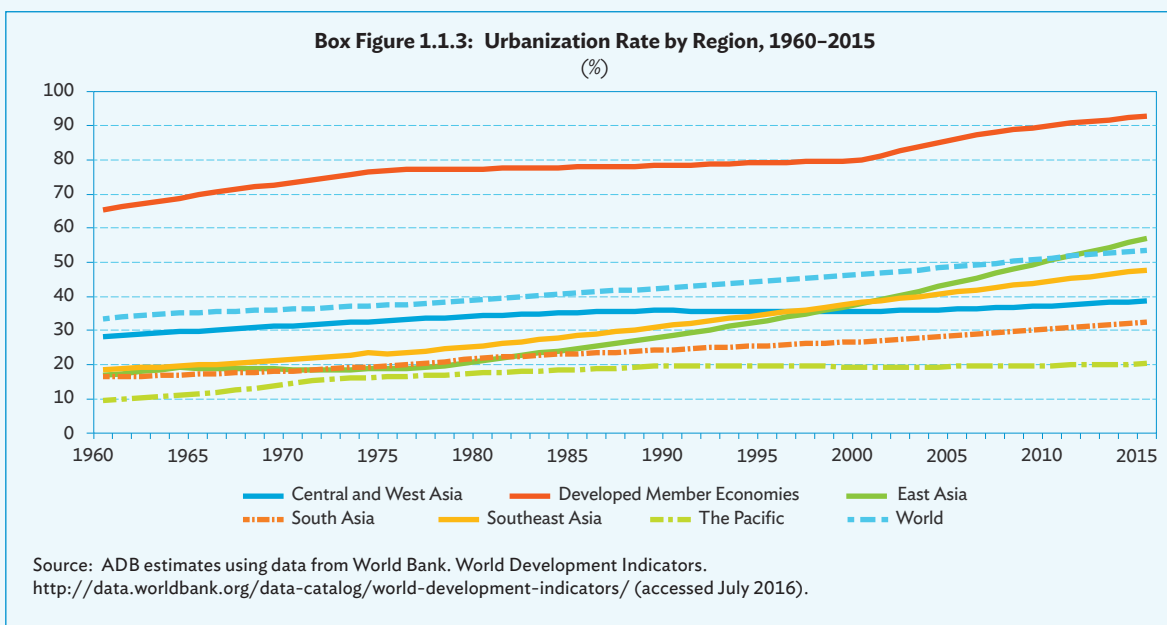
The degree of urbanization varies within the region. For instance, from having one of the lowest urban population shares in 1960 at 16.9%, East Asia is one of the most urbanized areas in the region with 56.8% of its population living in urban areas based on latest data. This is primarily driven by the PRC's increasing urban population. Southeast Asia also experienced significant urbanization, increasing the share of its urban population from 18.6% in 1960 to 47.7% in 2015. Indonesia also contributed to this trend as its urban population grew significantly over the past 5 decades. On the other hand, the other subregions experienced modest gains. In the Pacific, for instance, the urban population is estimated at 20.3% of its total population.

In the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013, in absolute terms, Asia and the Pacific's urban population first exceeded 1 billion in 1990 and was approximately 1.87 billion in 2015, with an additional 1 billion urban dwellers expected to be added by 2040. The PRC had the largest urban population in the region, with roughly 779 million people living in urban areas. This was followed by India and Indonesia, with 419 million and 137 million urban residents, respectively.

continued.

**Box 1.1:** (continued)

While urbanization plays a role in poverty reduction by providing more economic opportunities, urbanization can also lead to the proliferation of slums and informal sector jobs, deteriorating living conditions, and increasing risks due to climate change (Mathur 2013). Managing urbanization in Asia and the Pacific will require promoting inclusive growth that impacts the lives of the urban poor and the application of green solutions such as linking megacities with satellite cities via train, light rail, or metro rather than highways; and conserving resources and improving energy efficiency through the use of renewables and “smart” grids (ADB 2012).



[Click here for figure data](#)

**Sources:**

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## Data Issues and Comparability

Demographic data are either based on vital registration records or on censuses and surveys. In many developing member economies, vital registration records are incomplete and therefore cannot be used for statistical purposes. In most economies, population censuses are conducted every 10 years. For this reason, the growth rates are probably more reliable than the levels. The United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs' Population Division used future trends on fertility, mortality, and international migration to project population numbers until 2100. The medium-fertility variant used assumes fertility rates above 2.1 children per woman in 2005–2010.

Statistics on the urban population are compiled according to each economy's national definition, as there is no agreed international standard for defining an urban area. National estimates are used for urban ratios. If national estimates are not available, data from the *World Urbanization Prospects* are used.

Data on numbers of physicians and health resources are compiled by the World Health Organization, while data on pupils, teachers, and education resources are compiled by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics from country sources.

Household surveys are the best source for labor force data but these surveys are not carried out in all economies. Some rely on census data supplemented by enterprise surveys and unemployment registration records. Unemployment registration records are often incomplete and may refer only to formal employment, while a breakdown by economic activities also may not be available.

The statistics on the number of people living with HIV are estimates based on methods and on parameters developed by the UNAIDS Reference Group on HIV/AIDS Estimates, Modelling, and Projections. The estimates are presented together with ranges, called “plausibility bounds,” where the wider the bound, the greater the uncertainty surrounding an estimate.

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Table 1.1: Midyear Population

Regional Member	Population (million) <sup>b</sup>				Population Growth Rates (%)			
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>	<b>231.7</b>	<b>251.6</b>	<b>279.0</b>	<b>305.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Afghanistan <sup>a</sup>	21.0	23.6	26.0	28.6	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.8
Armenia	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	-0.3	-0.6	-0.7	-0.3
Azerbaijan	8.1	8.5	9.1	9.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Georgia <sup>a, d</sup>	4.4	4.3	4.4	3.7	-0.8	0.1	1.2	...
Kazakhstan	14.9	15.1	16.3	17.5	-0.3	0.9	1.4	1.5
Kyrgyz Republic <sup>a</sup>	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.9	1.4	1.2	0.3	2.1
Pakistan	140.0	154.0	173.5	191.7	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.9
Tajikistan	6.2	6.9	7.6	8.6	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4
Turkmenistan	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3
Uzbekistan	24.7	26.2	28.6	31.3	1.4	1.2	2.9	1.8
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>1,345.7</b>	<b>1,387.8</b>	<b>1,423.2</b>	<b>1,459.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
China, People's Rep. of <sup>a</sup>	1,267.4	1,307.6	1,340.9	1,374.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
Hong Kong, China	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.3	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.9
Korea, Rep. of	47.0	48.1	49.4	50.6	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4
Mongolia	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.0	1.3	1.1	1.8	2.2
Taipei, China	22.2	22.7	23.1	23.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>1,189.6</b>	<b>1,290.5</b>	<b>1,382.6</b>	<b>1,491.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Bangladesh	129.3	138.6	148.6	157.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3
Bhutan	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.6
India <sup>a</sup>	1,019.0	1,106.0	1,186.0	1,283.0	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.2
Maldives	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.5	3.3	2.3	3.7
Nepal	21.0	25.3	26.3	28.0	3.0	2.3	1.4	1.4
Sri Lanka	19.4	19.6	20.7	21.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>515.4</b>	<b>550.1</b>	<b>589.7</b>	<b>626.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Brunei Darussalam	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.3
Cambodia	12.5	13.3	14.1	15.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Indonesia	206.3	219.9	238.5	255.2	1.2	1.3	2.7	1.3
Lao PDR	5.1	5.6	6.0	6.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.4
Malaysia	23.5	26.0	28.6	31.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.3
Myanmar <sup>a</sup>	47.7	50.0	51.7	52.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9
Philippines	76.8	84.7	92.3	101.0	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.7
Singapore	4.0	4.3	5.1	5.5	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.2
Thailand	62.2	64.1	65.9	67.2	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.3
Viet Nam	77.1	81.9	86.9	91.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
<b>The Pacific<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Cook Islands	18.0	21.5	23.7	18.8	9.1	5.9	4.9	1.1
Fiji	802.0	827.0	850.7	869.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4
Kiribati <sup>a</sup>	84.5	92.5	103.1	109.7	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.3
Marshall Islands	51.2	51.2	52.9	54.0	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.4
Micronesia, Fed. States of <sup>a</sup>	107.0	105.6	102.8	102.3	0.2	-0.3	-0.5	0.2
Nauru	10.1	9.5	9.7	10.9	1.0	-2.2	1.9	2.0
Palau	18.9	19.8	18.3	17.6	0.3	0.8	-1.9	1.2
Papua New Guinea	5,190.8	6,051.7	7,055.4	8,225.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Samoa	175.1	178.7	186.4	193.5	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.8
Solomon Islands	418.6	470.1	528.0	592.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Timor-Leste	779.0	945.4	1,066.4	1,245.0	1.2	1.8	2.7	2.7
Tonga	99.1	101.2	102.8	104.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Tuvalu	9.5	10.3	11.1	10.8	1.3	3.1	0.5	0.2
Vanuatu	191.7	217.8	245.4	277.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.4
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>	<b>149.7</b>	<b>152.1</b>	<b>154.5</b>	<b>155.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Australia	19.0	20.2	22.0	23.8	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.4
Japan	126.8	127.8	128.1	127.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1
New Zealand	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.6	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.9
<b>DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>3,290.4</b>	<b>3,489.1</b>	<b>3,684.9</b>	<b>3,893.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>REGIONAL MEMBERS<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>3,440.1</b>	<b>3,641.2</b>	<b>3,839.3</b>	<b>4,048.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>6,126.6</b>	<b>6,519.6</b>	<b>6,929.7</b>	<b>7,349.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>

0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Population figures refer to 1 January for Georgia and the Kyrgyz Republic, 1 May for Afghanistan, 30 September for the Federated States of Micronesia, 1 October for India and Myanmar, 7 November for Kiribati, and 31 December for the People's Republic of China.

b Population figures for the Pacific developing member economies are in thousands, while the regional total for the Pacific are in millions.

c For reporting economies only.

d Population estimates for 2015 are based on the 2014 census. Data for earlier years are yet to be revised by GeoStat.

Sources: Economy sources; United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. World Population Prospects, the 2015 Revision. <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/> (accessed August 2016).



## Population

Table 1.2: Migration and Urbanization

Regional Member	Net International Migration Rate <sup>a</sup> (per 1,000 population)			Urban Population (as % of total population)			
	2000–2005	2005–2010	2010–2015	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>							
<b>Central and West Asia</b>							
Afghanistan	7.3	-5.2	3.1	20.0	20.3	21.9	23.4
Armenia	-9.5	-9.1	-0.7	64.8	64.0	63.5	63.6
Azerbaijan	0.3	-2.2	-0.3	51.1	52.5	53.0	53.1
Georgia <sup>a</sup>	-13.4	-13.3	-14.4	52.0	52.2	53.0	57.2
Kazakhstan	0.6	-0.4	1.9	56.5	57.1	54.5	56.8
Kyrgyz Republic	-6.9	-2.9	-4.0	34.7	34.8	34.1	33.7
Pakistan	-1.2	-1.6	-1.2	33.9	34.0	36.3	39.2
Tajikistan	-3.0	-1.8	-2.9	26.6	26.4	26.4	26.4
Turkmenistan	-5.0	-2.3	-1.0	45.9	47.0	48.4	50.0
Uzbekistan	-3.6	-2.2	-1.4	37.2	36.1	51.4	50.7
<b>East Asia</b>							
China, People's Rep. of	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	36.2	43.0	50.0	56.1
Hong Kong, China	-1.2	1.3	4.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Korea, Rep. of	1.0	1.7	1.2	79.6	81.3	81.9	82.5
Mongolia	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	56.6	61.9	69.2	68.6
Taipei, China <sup>b</sup>	...	...	...	55.8	57.7	59.3	60.9
<b>South Asia</b>							
Bangladesh	-2.5	-4.8	-2.8	23.1	24.2	25.9	34.2
Bhutan	11.5	4.9	2.7	21.0	30.9	34.8	38.9
India	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	27.7	28.8	29.9	31.0
Maldives	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	27.0	35.0 (2006)	40.5	...
Nepal	-7.5	-7.8	-2.7	14.1	14.6	16.6	18.5
Sri Lanka	-4.7	-5.2	-4.7	14.6 (2001)	15.1	18.2 (2012)	19.2
<b>Southeast Asia</b>							
Brunei Darussalam	1.3	1.3	1.0	71.2	73.5	75.5	77.2
Cambodia	-0.6	-4.3	-2.0	16.0 (2001)	17.7	20.0	20.7
Indonesia	-0.8	-1.0	-0.6	42.0	45.9	49.9	53.7
Lao PDR	-6.3	-3.9	-3.6	22.0	27.4	33.1	38.6
Malaysia	4.0	4.8	3.1	62.9	66.5	71.0	74.3
Myanmar	-5.6	-5.8	-1.8	27.0	28.9	31.4	29.2
Philippines	-2.7	-4.1	-1.4	48.0	46.6	45.3	44.4
Singapore	20.7	18.8	14.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Thailand	3.4	-2.6	0.3	31.1	32.5	42.0	44.5 (2013)
Viet Nam	-1.9	-2.0	-0.4	24.2	27.1	30.5	33.9
<b>The Pacific</b>							
Cook Islands	...	...	...	66.9	71.9	73.5	74.5
Fiji	-15.1	-6.8	-6.6	47.9	49.9	51.8	53.7
Kiribati	-4.6	-1.2	-4.0	47.5	49.1	54.1	57.1
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	68.4	69.9	71.3	72.7
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-24.1	-23.1	-15.7	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.4
Nauru	...	...	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palau	...	...	...	70.0	77.7	83.4	87.1
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	13.2	13.1	13.0	13.0
Samoa	-17.7	-16.8	-13.4	22.0	21.2	20.1	19.1
Solomon Islands	-2.2	-4.8	-4.3	15.8	17.8	20.0	22.3
Timor-Leste	0.0	-20.5	-8.9	24.3	26.3	29.5	32.8
Tonga	-16.4	-16.0	-15.4	23.0	23.2	23.4	23.7
Tuvalu	...	...	...	46.0	49.7	54.8	59.7
Vanuatu	-0.5	1.0	0.5	21.7	23.1	24.6	26.1
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>							
Australia	5.8	10.7	8.9	87.2	88.0	88.7	89.4
Japan	1.0	0.7	0.6	78.6	86.0	90.5	93.5
New Zealand	6.7	2.9	0.3	85.7	86.1	86.2	86.4

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Refers to annual average.

b For urban population, refers to localities of 100,000 or more inhabitants.

Sources: Economy sources; United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. World Urbanization Prospects, the 2014 Revision – Data Query. <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/DataQuery/> (accessed August 2016).



Table 1.3 **Population Aged 0–14 Years and Aged 15–64 Years<sup>a</sup>**  
(% of total population)

Regional Member	Aged 0–14 Years				Aged 15–64 Years			
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	48.6	47.6	47.6	44.0	49.2	50.2	50.1	53.5
Armenia	25.9	21.9	20.5	18.4	64.1	66.5	68.9	70.8
Azerbaijan	31.1	26.0	22.7	21.9	63.3	67.6	71.3	72.5
Georgia	21.9	18.3	16.9	17.3	65.6	67.0	68.8	68.6
Kazakhstan	27.6	24.6	24.2	26.7	65.5	67.7	69.0	66.5
Kyrgyz Republic	35.0	31.1	30.0	31.4	59.6	63.3	65.5	64.4
Pakistan	41.1	38.2	36.2	35.0	54.8	57.6	59.4	60.5
Tajikistan	42.9	38.4	35.5	34.8	53.6	57.9	61.1	62.2
Turkmenistan	36.3	32.7	29.2	28.2	59.4	62.7	66.6	67.6
Uzbekistan	36.8	32.1	29.1	28.5	58.5	62.8	66.2	66.8
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	25.1	20.1	17.4	17.2	68.3	72.4	74.3	73.2
Hong Kong, China	17.2	14.1	12.1	12.0	71.8	73.7	75.0	73.0
Korea, Rep. of	21.0	18.5	16.2	14.0	71.7	72.3	72.7	72.9
Mongolia	34.8	28.9	27.0	28.2	61.5	67.3	69.2	67.7
Taipei, China	21.1	18.7	15.6	14.0 (2014)	70.3	71.6	73.6	74.0 (2014)
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	37.1	34.5	32.1	29.4	59.1	61.3	63.2	65.6
Bhutan	40.6	34.1	30.1	26.9	55.6	61.8	65.4	68.1
India	34.7	32.8	30.9	28.8	60.9	62.4	64.0	65.6
Maldives	40.7	33.5	28.7	27.5	55.6	62.0	66.4	67.8
Nepal	41.0	39.8	37.2	32.7	55.2	55.8	57.9	61.8
Sri Lanka	26.8	25.6	25.4	24.6	67.0	67.6	67.2	66.1
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	30.5	27.7	25.3	23.1	67.1	69.3	71.2	72.5
Cambodia	41.6	37.1	33.3	31.6	55.3	59.5	62.9	64.3
Indonesia	30.7	29.9	28.9	27.7	64.6	65.3	66.2	67.1
Lao PDR	43.3	40.5	37.0	34.8	53.1	55.8	59.3	61.4
Malaysia	33.3	30.1	27.3	24.5	62.8	65.5	67.8	69.6
Myanmar	31.9	30.7	29.8	27.6	63.3	64.4	65.2	67.1
Philippines	38.5	37.1	33.6	31.9	58.3	59.5	62.2	63.5
Singapore	21.5	19.1	17.3	15.5	71.2	72.6	73.6	72.8
Thailand	24.0	22.2	19.2	17.7	69.5	70.1	71.9	71.8
Viet Nam	31.7	27.2	23.7	23.1	61.9	66.3	69.8	70.2
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	34.7	31.4	28.0	27.8	59.1	61.3	64.0	62.6
Fiji	35.0	30.5	29.0	28.7	61.5	65.4	66.2	65.4
Kiribati	40.6	37.0	35.2	35.2	55.9	59.5	61.3	61.3
Marshall Islands	42.3	41.3	41.8	39.8	55.5	56.5	55.9	57.5
Micronesia, Fed. States of	40.3	38.8	36.9	34.1	56.0	57.2	59.3	61.6
Nauru	40.1	37.1	35.6	39.5	58.6	61.2	63.1	58.8
Palau	23.9	24.1	20.5	19.7	70.7	70.2	73.7	72.1
Papua New Guinea	40.2	39.9	39.0	37.1	57.3	57.5	58.3	59.8
Samoa	40.7	39.6	38.3	37.3	54.8	55.6	56.7	57.5
Solomon Islands	41.9	41.3	40.7	39.5	55.3	55.7	56.0	57.1
Timor-Leste	50.0	48.2	41.3	42.4	47.7	49.2	54.5	52.0
Tonga	38.3	38.0	37.4	36.8	56.0	55.9	56.7	57.4
Tuvalu	37.1	34.3	32.0	32.7	57.0	60.1	62.7	61.7
Vanuatu	41.5	39.7	38.2	36.5	55.2	57.0	57.9	59.3
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	20.8	19.8	19.0	18.7	66.8	67.3	67.5	66.3
Japan	14.6	13.8	13.3	12.9	68.2	66.3	63.8	60.8
New Zealand	22.7	21.6	20.5	20.2	65.5	66.4	66.5	64.9
<b>DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>68.3</b>
<b>REGIONAL MEMBERS<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>68.1</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>65.7</b>

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a From 2011 onward, the United Nations Population Division projected the country's population based on the medium-fertility variant where fertility is above 2.1 children per woman in the 2005–2010 censuses.

b For reporting economies only.

Sources: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects, The 2015 Revision. <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/> (accessed June 2016); for the Cook Islands, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, and Tuvalu: Statistics for Development Division. <http://sdd.spc.int/en/> (accessed June 2015); for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. <http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2> (accessed August 2016).

## Population

Table 1.4: Population Aged 65 Years and Over and Age Dependency Ratio

Regional Member	Aged 65 Years and Over (% of total population)				Age Dependency Ratio			
	2000	2005	2010	2015 <sup>a</sup>	2000	2005	2010	2015 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>62.5</b>
Afghanistan	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	103.3	99.1	99.5	87.0
Armenia	10.0	11.6	10.5	10.8	55.9	50.4	45.1	41.3
Azerbaijan	5.6	6.4	5.9	5.6	57.9	48.0	40.2	38.0
Georgia	12.5	14.6	14.3	14.0	52.5	49.1	45.4	45.7
Kazakhstan	6.8	7.7	6.8	6.7	52.6	47.7	44.9	50.3
Kyrgyz Republic	5.5	5.6	4.5	4.2	67.9	57.9	52.6	55.3
Pakistan	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	82.5	73.7	68.4	65.3
Tajikistan	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.0	86.7	72.7	63.5	60.9
Turkmenistan	4.3	4.6	4.1	4.2	68.4	59.4	50.0	47.9
Uzbekistan	4.7	5.1	4.7	4.7	70.9	59.2	51.0	49.7
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>36.6</b>
China, People's Rep. of	6.7	7.5	8.2	9.6	46.4	38.1	34.5	36.6
Hong Kong, China	11.0	12.2	12.9	15.1	39.3	35.7	33.3	37.0
Korea, Rep. of	7.3	9.2	11.1	13.1	39.5	38.4	37.6	37.2
Mongolia	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	62.5	48.5	44.4	47.6
Taipei, China	8.6	9.7	10.7	12.0 (2014)	42.3	39.7	35.8	35.1 (2014)
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>52.6</b>
Bangladesh	3.8	4.3	4.7	5.0	69.2	63.2	58.3	52.5
Bhutan	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.1	79.9	61.7	52.9	46.9
India	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.6	64.3	60.2	56.3	52.4
Maldives	3.7	4.5	4.9	4.7	79.9	61.3	50.6	47.4
Nepal	3.8	4.4	5.0	5.5	81.1	79.2	72.8	61.8
Sri Lanka	6.2	6.9	7.3	9.3	49.2	48.0	48.7	51.2
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>48.1</b>
Brunei Darussalam	2.4	3.0	3.5	4.4	49.1	44.3	40.4	38.0
Cambodia	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.1	80.8	67.9	58.9	55.6
Indonesia	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.2	54.8	53.2	51.1	49.0
Lao PDR	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	88.3	79.1	68.5	62.8
Malaysia	3.8	4.4	4.9	5.9	59.1	52.7	47.4	43.6
Myanmar	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.4	57.9	55.3	53.4	49.1
Philippines	3.2	3.4	4.2	4.6	71.6	68.1	60.7	57.6
Singapore	7.3	8.2	9.0	11.7	40.4	37.7	35.8	37.4
Thailand	6.6	7.7	8.9	10.5	44.0	42.6	39.1	39.2
Viet Nam	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.7	61.5	50.9	43.3	42.5
<b>The Pacific</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>68.7</b>
Cook Islands	6.2	7.3	8.0	9.6	69.3	63.1	56.2	59.8
Fiji	3.4	4.1	4.8	5.8	62.5	53.0	51.1	52.8
Kiribati	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	79.0	68.0	63.1	63.2
Marshall Islands	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	80.0	76.9	78.8	74.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.4	78.7	74.8	68.8	62.4
Nauru	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.7	70.7	63.4	58.5	70.0
Palau	5.4	5.7	5.8	8.2	41.4	42.5	35.7	38.7
Papua New Guinea	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	74.5	73.9	71.6	67.1
Samoa	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.2	82.5	79.9	76.4	74.0
Solomon Islands	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.4	81.0	79.5	78.6	75.1
Timor-Leste	2.3	2.6	4.3	5.6	109.6	103.4	83.6	92.3
Tonga	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	78.7	78.8	76.3	74.3
Tuvalu	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.6	75.4	66.5	59.5	61.9
Vanuatu	3.3	3.3	3.9	4.2	81.2	75.4	72.9	68.7
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>61.9</b>
Australia	12.4	12.9	13.5	15.0	49.7	48.6	48.2	50.9
Japan	17.2	19.8	22.9	26.3	46.6	50.7	56.8	64.5
New Zealand	11.8	12.0	13.0	14.9	52.7	50.6	50.4	54.0
<b>DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>46.3</b>
<b>REGIONAL MEMBERS<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>46.9</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>52.3</b>

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a From 2011, the United Nations Population Division projected the country's population based on the medium-fertility variant where fertility is above 2.1 children per woman in 2005–2010 censuses.

b For reporting economies only.

Sources: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects, The 2015 Revision. <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/> (accessed June 2016); for Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, and Tuvalu: Pacific Community, Statistics for Development Division. <http://sdd.spc.int/en/> (accessed June 2015); for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. <http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2> (accessed August 2016).

Table 1.5: **Labor Force Participation Rate**  
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan <sup>a</sup>	50.6	51.7	51.3	51.5	51.7	52.1	52.4	52.5
Armenia	61.4	57.7	61.2	63.0	62.7	63.4	63.1	62.5
Azerbaijan	77.6	68.4	64.8	64.5	64.5	64.6	65.1	65.4
Georgia	65.2	64.0	64.2	65.2	66.9	66.2	66.5	67.8
Kazakhstan	66.0	69.4	71.2	71.6	71.7	71.7	70.7	71.1
Kyrgyz Republic	64.9	64.9	64.1	64.8	64.2	62.5	62.7	62.9
Pakistan	42.8	43.7	45.9	45.7	45.7	45.7	45.5	45.2
Tajikistan	56.3	55.0	50.3	49.4	48.9	48.6	47.8	48.0
Turkmenistan <sup>b</sup>	60.5	60.5	60.6	60.9	61.2	61.5	61.8	62.0
Uzbekistan	59.0	59.2	60.6	60.9	61.1	61.4	61.6	61.8
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of <sup>c</sup>	77.5	73.5	70.9	70.9	70.9	71.0	71.0	70.9
Hong Kong, China	61.4	60.9	59.6	60.1	60.5	61.2	61.1	61.2
Korea, Rep. of	61.2	62.0	61.0	61.1	61.3	61.5	62.4	62.6
Mongolia	62.9	63.5	61.6	62.5	63.5	61.9	62.1	61.5
Taipei, China	57.7	57.8	58.1	58.2	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.7
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	54.9	58.5 (2006)	59.3	...	...	57.1	...	...
Bhutan	56.5 (2001)	60.4	68.6	67.4	64.4	65.3	62.6	63.1
India <sup>d</sup>	37.6	39.2	37.4 (2009)	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives <sup>e</sup>	54.3	62.4	65.7	66.2	66.6	67.1	67.6	68.0
Nepal	85.8	84.6	83.4	83.3	83.2	83.1	83.0	83.0
Sri Lanka	50.3	49.3	48.6	53.0	52.6	53.8	53.3	53.8
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	67.9 (2001)	...	...	68.9	...	...	65.6	...
Cambodia	65.2	74.6 (2004)	87.0	87.5	84.2	83.0	82.6	...
Indonesia	67.8	66.8	67.7	66.8	67.8	66.8	66.6	65.8
Lao PDR	79.9 (2001)	66.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	65.4	63.3	63.7	64.5	65.6	67.3	67.6	67.9
Myanmar <sup>f</sup>	63.6 (2001)	65.0	66.1	66.0	66.3	66.9	67.0	64.7
Philippines	64.9	65.1	64.1	64.6	64.2	63.9	64.6	63.7
Singapore <sup>g</sup>	63.2	63.0	66.2	66.1	66.6	66.7	67.0	68.3
Thailand	71.5	72.5	72.3	71.7	71.8	71.1	70.3	69.8
Viet Nam	49.6	52.5	77.4	77.0	76.8	77.5	77.5	77.8
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	69.0 (2001)	70.2 (2006)	...	71.0	...	...	...	...
Fiji	57.4	56.2	54.9	54.8	54.7	54.6	54.4	54.3
Kiribati	80.9	63.6	59.3	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	58.6	...	57.3	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	67.5	69.1	...	...	68.1	...	...	77.4
Papua New Guinea	72.2	72.9	71.7	71.3	70.8	70.6	70.3	70.3
Samoa	50.6 (2001)	49.8 (2006)	...	41.3	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	62.7 (2009)	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	56.0 (2001)	60.2 (2004)	41.7	...	...	30.6	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	58.2 (2002)	...	...	...	59.4	...	...	...
Vanuatu	77.0	73.6	71.0	71.1	71.1	71.1	71.0	71.0
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	63.1	64.4	65.4	65.4	65.1	64.9	64.7	64.9
Japan	62.4	60.4	59.6	59.3	59.1	59.3	59.4	59.6
New Zealand	65.2	67.7	68.0	68.3	68.0	68.2	68.9	69.0

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Includes the population aged 10–59 years.

b The labor force data series includes individuals that are not registered.

c Refers to persons engaged in social labor and receiving remuneration payment or earning business income.

d Figures are computed using data on total labor force and total population.

e Data for 2000 refer to persons 12 years old and over and for 2006 onward to persons 15 years old and over. Figures include local population only.

f Data for 2014 are sourced from the results of the Population and Housing Census 2014 and may not be comparable to data from previous years.

g Refers to Singapore residents only.

Sources: Economy sources; International Labour Organization. Key Indicators of the Labour Market Online. 9th Edition. <http://www.ilo.org/kilm> (accessed June 2016); for Kiribati, Nauru, and Tuvalu: Secretariat of the Pacific Community. National Minimum Development Indicator Database. <http://www.spc.int/nmdi/> (accessed June 2016).

## Labor Force and Employment

Table 1.6: **Unemployment Rate**  
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan <sup>a</sup>	3.4 (2001)	3.4 (2004)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	11.7	8.2	19.0	18.4	17.3	16.2	17.6	18.5
Azerbaijan	11.8	7.3	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.0
Georgia	10.3	13.8	16.3	15.1	15.0	14.6	12.4	12.0
Kazakhstan	12.9	8.1	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0
Kyrgyz Republic	7.5	8.1	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.6
Pakistan	7.8	7.7	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.9
Tajikistan	2.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3
Turkmenistan <sup>b</sup>	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0
Uzbekistan	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of <sup>c</sup>	3.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Hong Kong, China	4.9	5.6	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3
Korea, Rep. of	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.6
Mongolia	4.6	3.3	9.9	7.7	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.5
Taipei, China	3.0	4.1	5.2	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	4.3	4.2 (2006)	4.5	...	...	4.3	...	...
Bhutan	...	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.5
India <sup>d</sup>	2.7	3.1	2.5 (2009)	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives <sup>e</sup>	2.0	5.5 (2006)	11.7	...	...	...	5.2	...
Nepal	2.1	2.8	2.6	3.5	2.6	3.3	3.1	3.1
Sri Lanka	7.6	7.4	4.9	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	7.2 (2001)	...	...	9.3	...	...	6.9	...
Cambodia	2.5	...	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	...
Indonesia	6.1	11.2	7.1	7.5	6.1	6.2	5.9	6.2
Lao PDR	5.0 (2001)	1.4	33.0	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1
Myanmar <sup>f</sup>	4.0 (2001)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.8
Philippines	11.2	7.8	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.6	6.3
Singapore <sup>g</sup>	4.4	4.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Thailand	3.6	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
Viet Nam	2.3	4.7	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	13.1 (2001)	8.9 (2006)	...	8.2	...	...	...	...
Fiji	7.8	4.6	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.4	8.3	7.7
Kiribati	1.6	6.1	30.6	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	30.9	30.9	...	3.2	32.6	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	22.0	...	16.2	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	22.7 (2002)	...	...	22.9	...	...	...	...
Palau	2.3	4.2	...	...	4.1	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	1.4	...	...	...	...
Samoa	4.9 (2001)	...	...	5.7	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	6.3 (2009)	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	7.2 (2004)	3.6	...	...	11.0	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	6.4	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	6.5 (2002)	6.5	...	...	39.6	...	...	...
Vanuatu	5.3	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	6.3	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.1
Japan	4.7	4.4	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.4
New Zealand	6.1	3.8	6.5	6.5	6.9	6.2	5.8	5.8

... = data not available at cutoff date, - = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Includes the population aged 10–59 years.

b The labor force data series includes individuals that are not registered.

c Refers to persons engaged in social labor and receiving remuneration payment or earning business income.

d Figures are computed using data on total labor force and total population.

e Data for 2000 refer to persons 12 years old and over and for 2006 onward to persons 15 years old and over. Figures include local population only.

f Data for 2014 are sourced from the results of the Population and Housing Census 2014 and may not be comparable to data from previous years.

g Refers to Singapore residents only.

Sources: Economy sources; International Labour Organization. Key Indicators of the Labour Market Online. 9th Edition. <http://www.ilo.org/kilm> (accessed June 2016); for the Cook Islands, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Tuvalu: Secretariat of the Pacific Community. National Minimum Development Indicator Database. <http://www.spc.int/nmdi/> (accessed June 2016).

Table 1.7: **Unemployment Rate Among 15–24-Year-Olds**  
(%)

Regional Member	Total		Female		Male	
	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>						
<b>Central and West Asia</b>						
Afghanistan	21.2	19.9	20.3	20.8	21.3	19.7
Armenia	36.1	37.2	40.5	42.9	31.4	32.5
Azerbaijan	28.0	14.3	28.9	15.9	27.1	12.8
Georgia	20.9	29.8	20.3	32.1	21.4	28.6
Kazakhstan	14.1	5.1	15.5	5.9	12.9	4.4
Kyrgyz Republic	13.7	14.6	15.4	17.7	12.4	12.8
Pakistan	13.4	10.7	29.5	14.4	11.2	9.6
Tajikistan	18.6	16.8	13.4	13.9	22.3	18.6
Turkmenistan	19.3	19.5	20.3	20.7	18.7	18.8
Uzbekistan	19.9	19.8	21.4	21.5	19.0	18.8
<b>East Asia</b>						
China, People's Rep. of	10.1	12.1	8.5	11.1	11.5	12.8
Hong Kong, China	11.1	9.5	10.4	8.3	11.8	10.8
Korea, Rep. of	10.8	10.4	8.7	9.6	13.0	11.3
Mongolia	10.7	14.7	11.0	15.9	10.5	13.9
Taipei, China	7.1	11.5	6.0	11.0	7.9	11.9
<b>South Asia</b>						
Bangladesh	9.3	11.6	9.0	12.1	9.6	11.3
Bhutan	4.4	9.2	5.0	9.9	3.9	8.5
India	9.9	9.7	10.1	10.2	9.9	9.6
Maldives	24.4	27.9	23.1	25.4	25.2	29.9
Nepal	3.4	5.1	2.8	4.0	4.0	6.3
Sri Lanka	24.0	20.2	31.2	29.3	20.2	15.3
<b>Southeast Asia</b>						
Brunei Darussalam	8.6	5.7	9.4	6.4	8.0	5.3
Cambodia	3.8	0.8	2.8	0.6	5.0	1.0
Indonesia	18.1	19.3	18.4	21.0	18.0	18.3
Lao PDR	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.1	5.5	5.1
Malaysia	8.5	10.4	8.5	11.6	8.5	9.6
Myanmar	13.3	12.1	14.3	13.2	12.1	11.0
Philippines	23.0	15.7	25.6	17.5	21.5	14.6
Singapore	6.2	7.3	7.6	9.3	4.7	5.5
Thailand	6.9	4.7	6.3	5.5	7.4	4.2
Viet Nam	4.6	5.3	4.4	5.8	4.8	4.8
<b>The Pacific</b>						
Cook Islands	19.9 (2006)	15.5 (2011)	20.4 (2006)	15.3 (2011)	19.4 (2006)	15.6 (2011)
Fiji	17.0	18.2	22.4	23.9	14.0	14.8
Kiribati	...	54.0 (2010)	...	61.8 (2010)	...	47.6 (2010)
Marshall Islands	62.6 (1999)	50.0 (2011)	67.0 (1999)	50.0 (2011)	59.8 (1999)	50.0 (2011)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	11.3 (2010)	...	10.4 (2010)	...	12.2 (2010)
Nauru	58.2 (2006)	45.5 (2011)	65.9 (2006)	54.4 (2011)	51.7 (2006)	40.7 (2011)
Palau	11.9 (2005)	...	10.5 (2005)	...	12.8 (2005)	...
Papua New Guinea	5.8	6.7	6.3	7.1	5.3	6.2
Samoa	9.5	14.1	12.4	18.7	8.3	12.4
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	15.9	15.7	19.6	21.6	13.3	12.3
Tonga	11.4	11.7	14.6	14.6	9.6	9.7
Tuvalu	...	63.7 (2012)	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	9.7	8.8	10.1	9.4	9.3	8.3
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>						
Australia <sup>a</sup>	12.2	13.5	11.5	12.5	13.0	14.5
Japan <sup>b</sup>	8.7	5.3	7.4	5.2	9.9	5.4
New Zealand <sup>c</sup>	13.6	14.4	12.4	14.8	14.7	14.1

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

b Data are averages of monthly estimates.

c Excludes Chatham Islands, Antarctic Territory, and other minor offshore islands.

Sources: International Labour Organization. *Key Indicators of the Labour Market*. 9th Edition. <http://www.ilo.org/kilm> (accessed June 2016); The Secretariat of the Pacific Community. 2004. *Pacific Islands Regional Millennium Development Goals Report*. Noumea, New Caledonia; Secretariat of the Pacific Community. National Minimum Development Indicator Database (v2.0). <http://www.spc.int/nmdi/> (accessed August 2016).



## Labor Force and Employment

Table 1.8: **Employment in Agriculture, Industry, and Services<sup>a</sup>**  
(% of total employment)

Regional Member	Agriculture			
	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>				
<b>Central and West Asia</b>				
Afghanistan	69.6 (2001)	69.6 (2004)	...	...
Armenia	44.4	46.2	38.6	35.3
Azerbaijan	39.1	38.7	38.2	36.4
Georgia	52.8 (2001)	54.3	52.2	48.6
Kazakhstan	31.4	31.9	28.3	18.0
Kyrgyz Republic	53.1	38.5	31.2	29.3
Pakistan	48.4	43.0	45.1	42.3
Tajikistan	65.0	67.5	65.9	64.9
Turkmenistan <sup>b</sup>	47.6	48.2 (2004)	...	...
Uzbekistan	34.4	29.1	26.8	27.7
<b>East Asia</b>				
China, People's Rep. of <sup>c</sup>	50.0	44.8	36.7	28.3
Hong Kong, China	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Korea, Rep. of	10.6	7.9	6.6	5.2
Mongolia	48.6	39.9	33.5	28.5
Taipei, China	7.5 (2001)	5.9	5.2	5.0
<b>South Asia</b>				
Bangladesh	50.8	48.1 (2006)	47.5	77.6 (2013)
Bhutan	46.5 (2001)	43.6	59.4	58.0
India	59.9	56.1	53.2 (2009)	...
Maldives <sup>d</sup>	13.7	15.9 (2007)	4.3	10.4 (2014)
Nepal	...	...	65.6 (2011)	...
Sri Lanka <sup>e</sup>	36.0	32.8	32.5	28.5 (2014)
<b>Southeast Asia</b>				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	73.7	60.3	72.3	64.3 (2014)
Indonesia	45.3	44.0	38.3	32.9
Lao PDR	82.7 (2001)	76.3	72.2	...
Malaysia	16.7	14.6	13.6	12.5
Myanmar	...	...	...	...
Philippines	37.1	35.7	33.2	29.2
Singapore <sup>f</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Thailand	44.2	38.6	38.2	32.3
Viet Nam	65.1	55.1	49.5	44.0
<b>The Pacific</b>				
Cook Islands	7.2 (2001)	4.9 (2006)	4.3 (2011)	...
Fiji	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.9 (2014)
Kiribati <sup>g</sup>	...	2.7	22.1	...
Marshall Islands	20.5	...	11.0	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	52.2	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau	7.1	7.8	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...
Samoa	39.9 (2001)	35.4 (2006)	37.0 (2011)	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	41.5 (2009)	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	51.0	40.5 (2013)
Tonga	...	27.9 (2006)	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>				
Australia	4.8	3.6	3.2	2.6
Japan	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.6
New Zealand	8.8	6.9	6.7	6.1

(continued)

Table 1.8: **Employment in Agriculture, Industry, and Services** (*continued*)  
(% of total employment)

Regional Member	Industry			
	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>				
<b>Central and West Asia</b>				
Afghanistan	6.2 (2001)	6.2 (2004)	...	...
Armenia	20.6	15.9	17.4	15.9
Azerbaijan	12.1	12.4	13.7	14.1
Georgia <sup>h</sup>	5.8 (2001)	3.8	6.5	6.7
Kazakhstan	18.2	17.9	18.7	20.6
Kyrgyz Republic	10.5	17.6	21.1	20.9
Pakistan	11.6	13.8	13.4	15.5
Tajikistan	9.1	8.7	7.9	6.7
Turkmenistan <sup>b</sup>	13.0	13.8 (2004)	...	...
Uzbekistan	12.7	13.2	13.2	22.3
<b>East Asia</b>				
China, People's Rep. of <sup>c</sup>	22.5	23.8	28.7	29.3
Hong Kong, China	19.6	14.4	11.2	11.4
Korea, Rep. of	20.4	26.6	24.9	25.1
Mongolia	14.1	16.8	16.2	20.3
Taipei, China	36.6 (2001)	36.4	35.9	36.0
<b>South Asia</b>				
Bangladesh	13.1	14.6 (2006)	17.6	...
Bhutan	5.6 (2001)	17.2	6.6	9.6
India	16.3	18.8	21.5 (2009)	...
Maldives <sup>d</sup>	19.0	27.9 (2007)	9.4	18.8 (2014)
Nepal	...	...	9.8 (2011)	...
Sri Lanka <sup>e</sup>	23.6	25.4	24.6	26.5 (2014)
<b>Southeast Asia</b>				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	7.0	9.7	9.2	9.0 (2014)
Indonesia	17.4	18.8	19.3	21.8
Lao PDR	8.7 (2001)	...	8.1	...
Malaysia	32.5	29.7	27.8	27.5
Myanmar	...	...	...	...
Philippines	16.2	15.4	15.0	16.2
Singapore <sup>f</sup>	25.7	21.7	21.8	17.2
Thailand	20.2	22.4	20.8	23.7
Viet Nam	13.1	17.6	21.0	22.7
<b>The Pacific</b>				
Cook Islands	6.0 (2001)	14.2 (2006)	11.7 (2011)	...
Fiji	30.8	30.8	23.9	25.5 (2014)
Kiribati <sup>g</sup>	...	3.2	16.1	...
Marshall Islands	7.8	...	0.7	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau	0.7	2.6	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...
Samoa	19.7 (2001)	21.8 (2006)	12.2 (2011)	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	13.0 (2009)	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	8.8	12.7 (2013)
Tonga	...	27.8 (2006)	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>				
Australia	21.5	21.1	21.0	19.4
Japan	31.2	27.5	25.4	24.6
New Zealand	12.6	22.4	20.6	21.6

(continued)

## Labor Force and Employment

Table 1.8: **Employment in Agriculture, Industry, and Services** (*continued*)  
(% of total employment)

Regional Member	Services			
	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>				
<b>Central and West Asia</b>				
Afghanistan	24.2 (2001)	24.2 (2004)	...	...
Armenia	35.0	37.8	44.0	48.8
Azerbaijan	48.7	48.8	48.1	49.6
Georgia <sup>a</sup>	41.4 (2001)	41.9	41.3	44.7
Kazakhstan	50.5	50.2	53.0	61.4
Kyrgyz Republic	36.5	43.9	47.7	49.8
Pakistan	40.0	43.2	41.5	42.3
Tajikistan	26.0	23.9	26.3	28.4
Turkmenistan <sup>b</sup>	39.4	38.0 (2004)	...	...
Uzbekistan	52.8	57.7	59.9	50.0
<b>East Asia</b>				
China, People's Rep. of <sup>c</sup>	27.5	31.4	34.6	42.4
Hong Kong, China	79.8	85.1	88.8	88.1
Korea, Rep. of	69.0	65.4	68.5	69.7
Mongolia	37.2	43.3	50.2	51.3
Taipei, China	55.9 (2001)	57.7	58.8	59.0
<b>South Asia</b>				
Bangladesh	36.2	37.6 (2006)	35.3	22.4 (2013)
Bhutan	47.9 (2001)	39.2	33.7	32.4
India	23.7	25.1	25.3 (2009)	...
Maldives <sup>d</sup>	67.3	56.2 (2007)	...	70.8 (2014)
Nepal	...	...	24.6 (2011)	...
Sri Lanka <sup>e</sup>	40.3	41.8	42.9	45.0 (2014)
<b>Southeast Asia</b>				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	19.3	30.0	18.6	26.6 (2014)
Indonesia	37.3	37.3	42.3	45.3
Lao PDR	8.6 (2001)	...	19.7	...
Malaysia	50.8	55.6	58.7	60.0
Myanmar	...	...	...	...
Philippines	46.7	48.1	51.8	54.6
Singapore <sup>f</sup>	74.2	78.2	77.9	82.7
Thailand	35.6	39.0	41.0	44.0
Viet Nam	21.8	27.3	29.5	33.2
<b>The Pacific</b>				
Cook Islands	86.7 (2001)	80.9 (2006)	84.0 (2011)	...
Fiji	67.7	68.1	74.4	72.6 (2014)
Kiribati <sup>g</sup>	...	30.7	61.8	...
Marshall Islands	72.3	...	88.2	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau <sup>h</sup>	92.2	89.6	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...
Samoa	40.4 (2001)	42.8 (2006)	50.9 (2011)	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	44.8 (2009)	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	39.8	46.7 (2013)
Tonga	...	44.3 (2006)	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>				
Australia	73.7	75.3	75.9	77.9
Japan	63.7	68.1	70.5	71.8
New Zealand	...	70.7	72.6	72.3

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Some values may not sum to 100 due to limitations in data availability.

b The labor force data series includes individuals that are not registered.

c Refers to persons engaged in social labor and receiving remuneration payment or earning business income.

d Data for 2000 refer to persons 12 years old and over and for 2006 onward to persons 15 years old and over. Figures include local population only.

e Some data may not add up because (i) data for 2005 and 2011–2013 cover all islands; (ii) data for 2003 exclude northern provinces; (iii) data for 2004 exclude Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi districts; and (iv) data for 2006–2010 and years before 2003 exclude northern and eastern provinces.

f Refers to Singapore residents only.

g Refers to cash work and unpaid village work. For 2005, employment figures by industry include only paid (cash work) workers.

h Includes mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam, and air-conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities.

i Includes construction and service activities.

j Includes electricity, gas, steam, and air-conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities; construction; and service activities.

Source: Economy sources.



Table 1.9: Poverty and Inequality

Regional Member	Proportion of Population below \$1.90 (PPP) a Day (%)		Proportion of Population below \$3.10 (PPP) a Day (%)	
	2000	Latest year	2000	Latest year
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>				
<b>Central and West Asia</b>				
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	19.3 (2001)	2.3 (2014)	53.1 (2001)	14.6 (2014)
Azerbaijan	2.7 (2001)	0.5 (2008)	16.3 (2001)	2.5 (2008)
Georgia	21.0	9.8 (2014)	45.1	25.3 (2014)
Kazakhstan	10.5 (2001)	0.0 (2013)	31.2 (2001)	0.3 (2013)
Kyrgyz Republic	42.2	1.3 (2014)	75.7	17.5 (2014)
Pakistan <sup>b</sup>	28.7 (2001)	6.1 (2013)	70.0 (2001)	36.9 (2013)
Tajikistan	54.4 (1999)	19.5 (2014)	86.1 (1999)	56.7 (2014)
Turkmenistan	42.3 (1998)	...	69.1 (1998)	...
Uzbekistan	68.1	66.8 (2003)	88.7	87.8 (2003)
<b>East Asia</b>				
China, People's Rep. of <sup>c</sup>	40.5 (1999)	1.9 (2013)	67.2 (1999)	11.1 (2013)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	10.6 (2002)	0.2 (2014)	33.6 (2002)	2.7 (2014)
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
<b>South Asia</b>				
Bangladesh	33.7	18.5 (2010)	70.1	56.8 (2010)
Bhutan <sup>d</sup>	35.2 (2003)	2.2 (2012)	60.9 (2003)	13.3 (2012)
India <sup>b,c</sup>	38.2 (2004)	21.2 (2011)	73.5 (2004)	58.0 (2011)
Maldives <sup>b</sup>	10.0 (2002)	7.3 (2009)	36.5 (2002)	23.3 (2009)
Nepal <sup>b</sup>	46.1 (2003)	15.0 (2010)	73.8 (2003)	48.4 (2010)
Sri Lanka <sup>b</sup>	8.3 (2002)	1.9 (2012)	33.9 (2002)	14.6 (2012)
<b>Southeast Asia</b>				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	18.6 (2004)	2.2 (2012)	53.3 (2004)	21.6 (2012)
Indonesia <sup>c</sup>	39.8 (2000)	8.3 (2014)	78.5 (2000)	36.4 (2014)
Lao PDR <sup>b</sup>	26.1 (2002)	16.7 (2012)	61.7 (2002)	46.9 (2012)
Malaysia	0.4 (2004)	0.3 (2009)	2.3 (2004)	2.7 (2009)
Myanmar	...	...	...	...
Philippines	18.4	13.1 (2012)	43.1	37.6 (2012)
Singapore	...	...	...	...
Thailand	2.6	0.0 (2013)	17.0	0.9 (2013)
Viet Nam <sup>b</sup>	38.8 (2002)	3.1 (2014)	69.3 (2002)	12.0 (2014)
<b>The Pacific</b>				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji <sup>b</sup>	5.5 (2002)	4.1 (2008)	21.9 (2002)	18.5 (2008)
Kiribati	14.1 (2006)	...	34.7 (2006)	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	11.4 (2005)	17.4 (2013)	28.5 (2005)	39.4 (2013)
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea <sup>b</sup>	...	39.3 (2009)	...	64.7 (2009)
Samoa	...	0.8 (2008)	...	8.4 (2008)
Solomon Islands <sup>b</sup>	45.6 (2005)	...	69.3 (2005)	...
Timor-Leste	44.2 (2001)	46.8 (2007)	72.8 (2001)	80.0 (2007)
Tonga	2.8 (2001)	1.1 (2009)	7.6 (2001)	8.2 (2009)
Tuvalu <sup>b</sup>	...	2.7 (2010)	...	16.3 (2010)
Vanuatu	...	15.4 (2010)	...	38.8 (2010)
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>				
Australia	1.4 (2001)	0.7 (2010)	1.4 (2001)	1.0 (2010)
Japan	...	0.4 (2008)	...	0.7 (2008)
New Zealand	...	...	...	...

(continued)

## Poverty Indicators

Table 1.9: **Poverty and Inequality** (continued)

Regional Member	Income Ratio of Highest 20% to Lowest 20%		Gini Coefficient	
	2000	Latest year	2000	Latest year
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>				
<b>Central and West Asia</b>				
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	5.7 (2001)	4.7 (2013)	0.354 (2001)	0.315 (2013)
Azerbaijan	6.0 (2001)	2.3 (2005)	0.365 (2001)	0.166 (2005)
Georgia	8.6	8.2 (2013)	0.405	0.400 (2013)
Kazakhstan	6.2 (2001)	3.7 (2013)	0.353 (2001)	0.264 (2013)
Kyrgyz Republic	4.7	3.9 (2012)	0.310	0.274 (2012)
Pakistan <sup>b</sup>	4.3 (2001)	4.1 (2010)	0.305 (2001)	0.296 (2010)
Tajikistan	5.2 (2003)	4.7 (2009)	0.327 (2003)	0.308 (2009)
Turkmenistan	6.2 (1993)	7.7 (1998)	0.354 (1993)	0.408 (1998)
Uzbekistan	6.1	5.8 (2003)	0.361	0.353 (2003)
<b>East Asia</b>				
China, People's Rep. of <sup>c</sup>	8.9 (2002)	10.1 (2010)	0.426 (2002)	0.421 (2010)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	5.4 (2014)	0.307 (2012)	0.302 (2014)
Mongolia	5.4 (2002)	5.4 (2012)	0.329 (2002)	0.338 (2012)
Taipei, China	5.6	6.1 (2014)	0.326	0.336 (2014)
<b>South Asia</b>				
Bangladesh	4.9	4.7 (2010)	0.331	0.320 (2010)
Bhutan <sup>d</sup>	278.2 (2003)	6.8 (2012)	0.695 (2003)	0.387 (2012)
India <sup>b,c</sup>	4.9 (2004)	5.4 (2011)	0.334 (2004)	0.339 (2009)
Maldives <sup>b</sup>	46.6 (1998)	6.7 (2009)	0.627 (1998)	0.368 (2009)
Nepal <sup>b</sup>	7.7 (2003)	5.0 (2010)	0.433 (2003)	0.328 (2010)
Sri Lanka <sup>b</sup>	7.1 (2002)	6.4 (2012)	0.407 (2002)	0.386 (2012)
<b>Southeast Asia</b>				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	5.6 (2004)	4.4 (2012)	0.355 (2004)	0.308 (2012)
Indonesia <sup>c</sup>	4.2 (2002)	5.7 (2010)	0.297 (2002)	0.356 (2010)
Lao PDR <sup>b</sup>	5.4 (2002)	6.3 (2012)	0.347 (2002)	0.379 (2012)
Malaysia	11.0 (2004)	11.3 (2009)	0.461 (2004)	0.463 (2009)
Myanmar	...	...	...	...
Philippines	9.7	8.4 (2012)	0.462	0.430 (2012)
Singapore	...	...	...	...
Thailand	8.1	7.0 (2012)	0.428	0.393 (2012)
Viet Nam <sup>b</sup>	6.1 (2002)	7.0 (2012)	0.373 (2002)	0.387 (2012)
<b>The Pacific</b>				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji <sup>b</sup>	7.4 (2002)	8.2 (2008)	0.396 (2002)	0.428 (2008)
Kiribati	...	7.2 (2006)	...	0.376 (2006)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	39.5	...	0.612	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea <sup>b</sup>	27.0 (1996)	10.4 (2009)	0.6 (1996)	0.439 (2009)
Samoa	...	7.9 (2008)	...	0.427 (2008)
Solomon Islands <sup>b</sup>	...	10.5 (2005)	...	0.461 (2005)
Timor-Leste	6.4 (2001)	4.6 (2007)	0.376 (2001)	0.316 (2007)
Tonga	...	6.9 (2009)	...	0.381 (2009)
Tuvalu <sup>b</sup>	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	6.6 (2010)	...	0.372 (2010)
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>				
Australia	5.9 (2001)	5.9 (2010)	0.341 (2001)	0.349 (2010)
Japan	...	5.4 (2008)	...	0.321 (2008)
New Zealand	5.2 (2011)	5.3 (2012)	0.323 (2011)	0.333 (2012)

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PPP = purchasing power parity.

a Data are consumption-based, except for Australia, Japan, and Malaysia, which are income-based.

b Household income surveys for either the initial and/or latest year were conducted in overlapping years. For consistency with the data in World Development Indicators database, the table above indicates the initial year of the survey as the reference year for the poverty estimates.

c Values are weighted average of urban and rural populations.

d Estimate for 2003 is based on data from the World Bank's PovcalNet database. An alternative estimate is from the United Nations Statistics Division's SDG Indicators Global Database, which is equal to 24.9% for the same year.

Sources: World Bank. PovcalNet Database Online. <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm> (accessed June 2016); World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed June 2016); OECD Database on Income Distribution and Poverty. <http://www.oecd.org/social/inequality-and-poverty.htm> (accessed June 2016); for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online. <http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2> (accessed September 2016); ADB estimates; economy sources.

Table 1.10: Human Development Index

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Rank in 2014 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>	<b>0.571</b>	<b>0.617</b>	<b>0.649</b>	<b>0.654</b>	<b>0.660</b>	<b>0.664</b>	<b>0.667</b>	
Afghanistan	0.334	0.399	0.448	0.456	0.463	0.464	0.465	171
Armenia	0.648	0.695	0.721	0.723	0.728	0.731	0.733	85
Azerbaijan	0.640	0.688	0.741	0.742	0.745	0.749	0.751	78
Georgia	0.672	0.711	0.735	0.740	0.747	0.750	0.754	76
Kazakhstan	0.679	0.746	0.766	0.772	0.778	0.785	0.788	56
Kyrgyz Republic	0.593	0.614	0.634	0.639	0.645	0.652	0.655	120
Pakistan	0.444	0.495	0.522	0.527	0.532	0.536	0.538	147
Tajikistan	0.535	0.579	0.608	0.612	0.617	0.621	0.624	129
Turkmenistan	...	...	0.666	0.671	0.677	0.682	0.688	109
Uzbekistan	0.594	0.625	0.655	0.661	0.668	0.672	0.675	114
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>0.706</b>	<b>0.773</b>	<b>0.810</b>	<b>0.816</b>	<b>0.822</b>	<b>0.826</b>	<b>0.829</b>	
China, People's Rep. of	0.588	0.641	0.699	0.707	0.718	0.723	0.727	90
Hong Kong, China	0.825	0.871	0.898	0.902	0.906	0.908	0.910	12
Korea, Rep. of	0.821	0.858	0.886	0.891	0.893	0.895	0.898	17
Mongolia	0.589	0.649	0.695	0.706	0.714	0.722	0.727	90
Taipei, China <sup>b</sup>	...	0.846	0.873	0.874	0.879	0.882	0.882	...
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>0.539</b>	<b>0.575</b>	<b>0.617</b>	<b>0.625</b>	<b>0.629</b>	<b>0.634</b>	<b>0.638</b>	
Bangladesh	0.468	0.505	0.546	0.559	0.563	0.567	0.570	142
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
India	0.496	0.539	0.586	0.597	0.600	0.604	0.609	130
Maldives	0.603	0.638	0.683	0.690	0.695	0.703	0.706	104
Nepal	0.451	0.480	0.531	0.536	0.540	0.543	0.548	145
Sri Lanka	0.679	0.712	0.738	0.743	0.749	0.752	0.757	73
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>0.612</b>	<b>0.645</b>	<b>0.679</b>	<b>0.684</b>	<b>0.689</b>	<b>0.692</b>	<b>0.696</b>	
Brunei Darussalam	0.819	0.836	0.843	0.847	0.852	0.852	0.856	31
Cambodia	0.419	0.491	0.536	0.541	0.546	0.550	0.555	143
Indonesia	0.606	0.635	0.665	0.671	0.678	0.681	0.684	110
Lao PDR	0.462	0.501	0.539	0.552	0.562	0.570	0.575	141
Malaysia	0.723	0.731	0.769	0.772	0.774	0.777	0.779	62
Myanmar	0.425	0.478	0.520	0.524	0.528	0.531	0.536	148
Philippines	0.623	0.640	0.654	0.653	0.657	0.664	0.668	115
Singapore	0.819	0.841	0.897	0.903	0.905	0.909	0.912	11
Thailand	0.648	0.684	0.716	0.721	0.723	0.724	0.726	93
Viet Nam	0.575	0.616	0.653	0.657	0.660	0.663	0.666	116
<b>The Pacific</b>	<b>0.586</b>	<b>0.603</b>	<b>0.630</b>	<b>0.633</b>	<b>0.634</b>	<b>0.634</b>	<b>0.636</b>	
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	0.678	0.694	0.717	0.720	0.722	0.724	0.727	90
Kiribati	...	0.575	0.588	0.585	0.587	0.588	0.590	137
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.603	0.622	0.638	0.640	0.641	0.639	0.640	123
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	0.743	0.759	0.767	0.770	0.775	0.775	0.780	60
Papua New Guinea	0.424	0.452	0.493	0.497	0.501	0.503	0.505	158
Samoa	0.649	0.679	0.696	0.698	0.700	0.701	0.702	105
Solomon Islands	0.446	0.482	0.494	0.501	0.504	0.505	0.506	156
Timor-Leste	0.468	0.505	0.600	0.611	0.604	0.601	0.595	133
Tonga	0.671	0.693	0.713	0.716	0.717	0.716	0.717	100
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	0.572	0.589	0.590	0.590	0.592	0.594	134
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>	<b>0.876</b>	<b>0.894</b>	<b>0.905</b>	<b>0.908</b>	<b>0.910</b>	<b>0.912</b>	<b>0.913</b>	
Australia	0.898	0.912	0.927	0.930	0.932	0.933	0.935	2
Japan	0.857	0.874	0.884	0.886	0.888	0.890	0.891	20
New Zealand	0.874	0.895	0.905	0.907	0.909	0.911	0.913	9

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Rank among the 188 countries classified in United Nations Development Programme's *Human Development Report 2015*.

b Obtained from statistics bureau of Taipei, China.

Sources: United Nations Development Programme. 2015. Human Development Report 2015. <http://hdr.undp.org/en> (accessed June 2016); for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. <http://eng.stat.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=25280&ctNode=6032&mp=5> (accessed August 2016).

## Social Indicators

Table 1.11: **Life Expectancy at Birth**  
(years)

Regional Member	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>						
<b>Central and West Asia</b>						
Afghanistan	59.0	60.4	60.2	61.6	57.8	59.2
Armenia	74.2	74.7	77.9	78.6	70.7	70.9
Azerbaijan	70.5	70.8	73.6	74.0	67.4	67.7
Georgia	74.0	74.7	77.7	78.4	70.5	71.2
Kazakhstan	68.3	71.6	73.3	75.9	63.5	67.1
Kyrgyz Republic	69.3	70.4	73.5	74.5	65.3	66.5
Pakistan	65.2	66.2	66.1	67.2	64.3	65.3
Tajikistan	68.6	69.6	72.0	73.2	65.3	66.2
Turkmenistan	65.0	65.6	69.3	69.9	60.9	61.5
Uzbekistan	67.9	68.3	71.3	71.8	64.6	65.0
<b>East Asia</b>						
China, People's Rep. of	75.0	75.8	76.6	77.3	73.5	74.3
Hong Kong, China	83.0	84.0	86.0	86.9	80.1	81.2
Korea, Rep. of	80.6	82.2	84.1	85.5	77.2	79.0
Mongolia	67.6	69.5	71.9	73.9	63.6	65.3
Taipei, China	79.2	79.9 (2013)	82.6	83.4 (2013)	76.1	76.9 (2013)
<b>South Asia</b>						
Bangladesh	70.1	71.6	71.2	72.9	69.0	70.4
Bhutan	67.9	69.5	68.2	69.7	67.6	69.2
India	66.5	68.0	67.7	69.5	65.4	66.6
Maldives	76.2	76.8	77.3	77.8	75.2	75.8
Nepal	68.0	69.6	69.4	71.1	66.6	68.2
Sri Lanka	74.3	74.8	77.9	78.2	70.9	71.5
<b>Southeast Asia</b>						
Brunei Darussalam	77.6	78.8	79.4	80.7	75.9	77.0
Cambodia	66.4	68.2	68.6	70.3	64.3	66.2
Indonesia	68.1	68.9	70.3	71.0	66.1	66.9
Lao PDR	64.3	66.1	65.7	67.5	63.0	64.8
Malaysia	74.2	74.7	76.5	77.1	71.9	72.4
Myanmar	64.9	65.9	67.0	68.0	62.9	63.9
Philippines	67.8	68.3	71.2	71.8	64.5	64.9
Singapore	81.5	82.6	84.0	84.9	79.2	80.5
Thailand	73.7	74.4	77.1	77.9	70.4	71.1
Viet Nam	75.0	75.6	80.0	80.5	70.2	71.0
<b>The Pacific</b>						
Cook Islands	74.5	75.4	77.4	78.3	71.7	72.6
Fiji	69.4	70.1	72.4	73.2	66.5	67.2
Kiribati	65.3	66.0	68.5	69.2	62.3	62.8
Marshall Islands	71.5	72.6	73.7	74.8	69.4	70.4
Micronesia, Fed. States of	68.6	69.1	69.5	70.1	67.8	68.1
Nauru	65.0	66.4	68.4	69.8	60.9	62.3
Palau	71.5	72.6	74.8	76.0	68.4	69.4
Papua New Guinea	62.0	62.6	64.1	64.8	59.9	60.5
Samoa	72.4	73.5	75.7	76.8	69.3	70.4
Solomon Islands	67.1	67.9	68.4	69.4	65.8	66.5
Timor-Leste	67.3	68.3	68.8	70.1	65.9	66.5
Tonga	72.2	72.8	75.2	75.8	69.3	69.9
Tuvalu	64.4	65.8	66.5	68.1	62.4	63.7
Vanuatu	70.8	71.9	72.9	74.0	68.9	69.9
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>						
Australia	81.7	82.3	84.0	84.3	79.5	80.3
Japan	82.8	83.6	86.3	86.8	79.6	80.5
New Zealand	80.7	81.4	82.7	83.3	78.8	79.6
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>69.4</b>

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed August 2016); for the Cook Islands, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, and Tuvalu: US Census Bureau Online. <http://www.census.gov/> (accessed August 2016); for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Social Indicators. <http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2> (accessed August 2016).

Table 1.12: Births, Deaths, and Fertility Rates

Regional Member	Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)		Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 people)		Total Fertility Rate (births per woman)	
	2000	2014	2000	2014	2000	2014
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>						
<b>Central and West Asia</b>						
Afghanistan	48.3	34.2	12.1	8.2	7.5	4.8
Armenia	13.2	13.2	8.5	9.2	1.7	1.5
Azerbaijan	14.5	17.9	5.8	5.8	2.0	2.0
Georgia	12.0	13.5	10.0	11.5	1.6	1.8
Kazakhstan	14.7	23.1	10.1	7.6	1.8	2.7
Kyrgyz Republic	19.8	27.7	7.0	6.1	2.4	3.2
Pakistan	32.0	29.2	8.7	7.4	4.6	3.6
Tajikistan	30.6	30.6	7.8	5.6	4.0	3.5
Turkmenistan	23.7	21.1	7.7	7.8	2.8	2.3
Uzbekistan	21.4	23.3	5.5	4.9	2.6	2.2
<b>East Asia</b>						
China, People's Rep. of	14.0	12.4	6.5	7.2	1.4	1.6
Hong Kong, China	8.1	8.6	5.1	6.2	1.0	1.2
Korea, Rep. of	13.3	8.6	5.2	5.3	1.5	1.2
Mongolia	19.3	23.9	7.7	6.1	2.1	2.7
Taipei, China	13.8	9.0	5.7	7.0	1.7	1.2
<b>South Asia</b>						
Bangladesh	27.6	19.8	6.9	5.4	3.2	2.2
Bhutan	27.6	17.7	8.8	6.2	3.6	2.0
India	26.5	20.0	8.7	7.3	3.3	2.4
Maldives	22.8	21.2	4.7	3.8	2.9	2.1
Nepal	32.1	20.5	8.5	6.4	4.0	2.2
Sri Lanka	18.5	15.9	7.0	6.8	2.2	2.1
<b>Southeast Asia</b>						
Brunei Darussalam	21.9	16.0	3.0	3.0	2.3	1.9
Cambodia	28.1	24.1	9.4	6.1	3.8	2.6
Indonesia	21.5	20.0	7.3	7.2	2.5	2.5
Lao PDR	31.9	26.7	9.8	6.8	4.3	3.0
Malaysia	22.5	16.8	4.4	4.9	2.8	1.9
Myanmar	24.3	17.8	9.1	8.3	2.9	2.2
Philippines	29.6	23.6	6.2	6.7	3.8	3.0
Singapore	11.8	9.8	3.9	4.7	1.5 (1999)	1.3
Thailand	14.4	10.8	6.9	7.9	1.7	1.5
Viet Nam	17.5	17.2	5.5	5.8	2.0	2.0
<b>The Pacific</b>						
Cook Islands	23.1	14.7	6.3	7.8	3.2	2.3
Fiji	24.7	20.1	6.1	6.9	3.1	2.6
Kiribati	30.6	28.8	7.6	7.0	4.1	3.7
Marshall Islands	35.0	26.4	5.3	4.2	4.4	3.2
Micronesia, Fed. States of	29.9	23.5	6.3	6.2	4.3	3.2
Nauru	27.9	25.6	7.2	5.9	3.5	2.9
Palau	14.5	13.1 (2013)	6.5	11.0 (2013)	2.4 (1995)	2.0 (2005)
Papua New Guinea	34.8	28.5	9.1	7.7	4.5	3.8
Samoa	30.6	25.6	6.1	5.4	4.5	4.1
Solomon Islands	35.6	29.9	7.7	5.8	4.7	4.0
Timor-Leste	42.6	37.8	9.8	6.9	7.1	5.1
Tonga	28.3	24.8	6.3	6.0	4.3	3.7
Tuvalu	24.6	23.7	10.8	8.9	3.6	3.0
Vanuatu	32.4	26.5	6.2	4.7	4.4	3.3
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>						
Australia	13.0	12.9	6.7	6.5	1.8	1.9
Japan	9.4	8.0	7.7	10.0	1.4	1.4
New Zealand	14.7	12.7	6.9	6.9	2.0	1.9
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed June 2016); for the Cook Islands, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, and Tuvalu: US Census Bureau Online. <http://www.census.gov/> (accessed August 2016); for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Social Indicators. <http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2> (accessed August 2016).



## Social Indicators

Table 1.13: **Primary Education Completion Rate<sup>a</sup>**  
(%)

Regional Member	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	2000	2014	2000	2014	2000	2014
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>						
<b>Central and West Asia</b>						
Afghanistan	29.6 (1993)	...	15.1 (1993)	...	42.8 (1993)	...
Armenia	93.7 (2002)	100.1 (2008)	94.7 (2002)	106.1 (2008)	92.8 (2002)	95.4 (2008)
Azerbaijan	89.5	98.1	85.5	97.6	93.8	98.6
Georgia	98.1	116.5	97.9	116.9	98.4	116.0
Kazakhstan	92.7	113.0 (2015)	92.8	113.0 (2015)	92.7	113.0 (2015)
Kyrgyz Republic	93.5	105.0	92.9	104.4	94.1	105.6
Pakistan	64.5 (2005)	73.7	53.7 (2005)	67.0	74.7 (2005)	80.0
Tajikistan	91.3	99.6 (2015)	96.0 (2009)	99.4 (2015)	99.5 (2009)	99.7 (2015)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	94.4	95.7 (2011)	101.2 (2001)	94.8 (2011)	...	96.5 (2011)
<b>East Asia</b>						
China, People's Rep. of	91.9 (1997)	...	89.7 (1997)	...	94.0 (1997)	...
Hong Kong, China	94.2 (1996)	99.4	...	98.8	...	100.0
Korea, Rep. of	103.6	103.2 (2013)	104.1	102.8 (2013)	103.1	103.6 (2013)
Mongolia	87.0	109.9	89.3	108.2	84.6	111.4
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>South Asia</b>						
Bangladesh	64.4 (2005)	73.5 (2011)	66.9 (2005)	78.6 (2011)	62.0 (2005)	68.7 (2011)
Bhutan	51.0	97.0	47.3	102.8	54.5	91.4
India	71.8	96.2 (2013)	63.5	99.0 (2013)	79.3	93.7 (2013)
Maldives	177.7 (2001)	114.4 (2009)	183.6 (2001)	108.5 (2009)	172.0 (2001)	120.0 (2009)
Nepal	67.2	105.7 (2015)	57.2	111.2 (2015)	77.0	100.5 (2015)
Sri Lanka	107.3 (2001)	98.0	106.6 (2001)	96.9	107.9 (2001)	99.1
<b>Southeast Asia</b>						
Brunei Darussalam	116.0	100.6	113.0	100.3	118.7	100.8
Cambodia	51.1 (2001)	96.3	45.9 (2001)	96.3	56.1 (2001)	96.3
Indonesia	93.8 (2001)	102.9	94.2 (2001)	100.1	93.4 (2001)	105.6
Lao PDR	67.5	100.3	61.6	99.0	73.2	101.6
Malaysia	95.0 (1999)	102.4	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	76.5	85.1	74.2	86.0 (2010)	78.7	82.7 (2010)
Philippines	100.4 (2001)	101.0 (2013)	105.4 (2001)	105.0 (2013)	95.5 (2001)	97.3 (2013)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	84.9	93.6	84.3	92.9	85.5	94.2
Viet Nam	99.0	106.2	96.6	108.3	101.3	104.3
<b>The Pacific</b>						
Cook Islands	87.9 (1999)	103.5	85.9 (1999)	104.9	89.8 (1999)	102.1
Fiji	95.0	102.9 (2013)	93.9	103.1 (2013)	96.0	102.8 (2013)
Kiribati	99.0	112.4	95.1	119.8	102.7	105.5
Marshall Islands	92.5 (1999)	99.8 (2011)	84.2 (1999)	103.9 (2011)	100.4 (1999)	95.9 (2011)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	87.0 (2001)	112.4	90.1 (2001)	97.3	84.3 (2001)	128.3
Palau	104.5 (2004)	95.5	...	93.9	...	96.9
Papua New Guinea	55.1	78.6 (2012)	50.5	72.4 (2012)	59.5	84.4 (2012)
Samoa	94.0	100.5	95.5	98.1	92.7	102.8
Solomon Islands	72.5 (1994)	87.3	...	87.7	...	86.9
Timor-Leste	83.2 (2008)	98.4	82.7 (2008)	99.9	83.7 (2008)	96.9
Tonga	106.8 (2001)	110.9 (2013)	105.2 (2001)	106.4 (2013)	108.2 (2001)	115.1 (2013)
Tuvalu	101.7 (2001)	93.2	108.3 (2001)	98.1	96.1 (2001)	89.0
Vanuatu	92.1	93.8 (2013)	94.4	97.8 (2013)	89.9	90.2 (2013)
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>						
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	102.4	102.1 (2012)	102.3	102.0 (2012)	102.5	102.2 (2012)
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a The total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, irrespective of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary education.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. <http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx> (accessed August 2016).

Table 1.14: **Adult Literacy Rate**  
(15 years and over, %)

Regional Member	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>						
<b>Central and West Asia</b>						
Afghanistan	...	38.2	...	23.9	...	51.5
Armenia	99.4 (2001)	99.8	99.2 (2001)	99.7	99.7 (2001)	99.8
Azerbaijan	98.8 (1999)	99.8	98.2 (1999)	99.7	99.5 (1999)	99.9
Georgia	99.7 (2002)	99.8	99.6 (2002)	99.7	99.8 (2002)	99.8
Kazakhstan	99.5 (1999)	99.8	99.3 (1999)	99.8	99.8 (1999)	99.8
Kyrgyz Republic	98.7 (1999)	99.5	98.1 (1999)	99.4	99.3 (1999)	99.6
Pakistan	42.7 (1998)	56.4	29.0 (1998)	42.7	55.3 (1998)	69.6
Tajikistan	99.5	99.8	99.2	99.7	99.7	99.8
Turkmenistan	98.8 (1995)	99.7	98.3 (1995)	99.6	99.3 (1995)	99.8
Uzbekistan	98.6	100.0	98.1	100.0	99.2	100.0
<b>East Asia</b>						
China, People's Rep. of	90.9	96.4	86.5	94.5	95.1	98.2
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	98.0 (2008)	...	97.6 (2008)	...	98.3 (2008)
Mongolia	97.8	98.4	97.5	98.6	98.0	98.2
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>South Asia</b>						
Bangladesh	47.5 (2001)	61.5	40.8 (2001)	58.3	53.9 (2001)	64.6
Bhutan	52.8 (2005)	63.9	38.7 (2005)	55.1	65.0 (2005)	71.1
India	61.0 (2001)	72.2	47.8 (2001)	63.0	73.4 (2001)	80.9
Maldives	96.3	99.3	96.4	98.9	96.2	99.8
Nepal	48.6 (2001)	64.7	34.9 (2001)	54.8	62.7 (2001)	75.8
Sri Lanka	90.7 (2001)	92.6	89.1 (2001)	91.7	92.3 (2001)	93.6
<b>Southeast Asia</b>						
Brunei Darussalam	92.7 (2001)	96.7	90.2 (2001)	95.4	95.2 (2001)	97.8
Cambodia	67.3 (1998)	78.3	57.0 (1998)	72.3	79.5 (1998)	85.0
Indonesia	90.4 (2004)	95.4	86.8 (2004)	93.8	94.0 (2004)	97.1
Lao PDR	69.6	79.9	58.5	72.8	81.4	87.2
Malaysia	88.7	94.6	85.4	93.1	92.0	96.2
Myanmar	89.9	93.1	86.4	91.2	93.9	95.2
Philippines	92.6	96.6	92.7	97.0	92.5	96.2
Singapore	92.5	96.8	88.6	95.0	96.6	98.6
Thailand	92.6	94.0	90.5	92.6	94.9	95.4
Viet Nam	90.2	94.5	86.6	92.8	93.9	96.3
<b>The Pacific</b>						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	98.3	...	98.2	...	98.3
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	97.0 (2004)	99.5	96.5 (2004)	99.6	97.4 (2004)	99.5
Papua New Guinea	57.3	63.4	50.9	61.8	63.4	65.1
Samoa	98.5 (2004)	99.0	98.2 (2004)	99.1	98.8 (2004)	98.9
Solomon Islands	76.6 (1999)	...	69.0 (1999)	...	83.7 (1999)	...
Timor-Leste	37.6 (2001)	64.1	30.0 (2001)	59.5	45.3 (2001)	68.5
Tonga	98.9 (1996)	99.4	99.0 (1996)	99.4	98.8 (1996)	99.3
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	74.0 (1999)	85.1	... (1999)	83.7	... (1999)	86.5
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>						
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Pages/default.aspx> (accessed September 2016).

## Social Indicators

Table 1.15: Education Resources

Regional Member	Primary Pupil-Teacher Ratio		Secondary Pupil-Teacher Ratio	
	2000	2015	2000	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>				
<b>Central and West Asia</b>				
Afghanistan	42.3 (2006)	45.7 (2013)	31.6 (2007)	...
Armenia	20.3 (2001)	19.3 (2007)	...	...
Azerbaijan	18.7	12.6 (2014)	...	...
Georgia	16.8	9.1 (2014)	7.5	7.2 (2014)
Kazakhstan	18.7 (2001)	16.2	11.0 (2006)	7.5
Kyrgyz Republic	24.1	25.3 (2014)	13.3	11.3 (2014)
Pakistan	33.0	46.5 (2014)	24.2 (2003)	21.0 (2012)
Tajikistan	21.8	22.3	16.4	15.4 (2011)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	21.4	15.6 (2011)	11.5	13.3 (2011)
<b>East Asia</b>				
China, People's Rep. of	22.2 (2001)	16.2 (2014)	17.1	14.3 (2014)
Hong Kong, China	21.5	13.8 (2014)	18.8 (2001)	13.6 (2014)
Korea, Rep. of	32.1	16.9 (2013)	21.0	15.6 (2013)
Mongolia	32.6	27.2 (2014)	19.9	13.7 (2014)
Taipei, China	19.0	12.7 (2014)	17.6	14.6 (2014)
<b>South Asia</b>				
Bangladesh	47.0 (2005)	40.2 (2011)	38.4	35.2 (2013)
Bhutan	41.1	26.7 (2014)	28.1 (2005)	14.3 (2014)
India	40.0	32.3 (2013)	33.6	30.8 (2013)
Maldives	22.7	12.0 (2014)	15.3	...
Nepal	38.0	23.1	30.2	28.6
Sri Lanka	26.3 (2001)	23.7 (2014)	17.3 (2011)	17.3 (2012)
<b>Southeast Asia</b>				
Brunei Darussalam	13.7	10.3 (2014)	10.9	9.1 (2014)
Cambodia	50.1	44.6 (2014)	18.5	28.9 (2007)
Indonesia	22.1	16.6 (2014)	14.6	15.5 (2014)
Lao PDR	30.1	25.2 (2014)	21.3	18.3 (2014)
Malaysia	19.6	11.4 (2014)	18.4	11.7 (2014)
Myanmar	32.8	27.6 (2014)	31.9	31.8 (2014)
Philippines	35.3	31.4 (2013)	36.4 (2001)	27.0 (2013)
Singapore	20.4 (2007)	17.4 (2009)	17.0 (2007)	14.9 (2009)
Thailand	20.8	15.4 (2014)	24.0 (2001)	19.9 (2011)
Viet Nam	29.5	19.2 (2014)	...	...
<b>The Pacific</b>				
Cook Islands	17.8	16.6 (2014)	13.9	13.9 (2014)
Fiji	28.1	28.0 (2012)	20.2	19.3 (2012)
Kiribati	31.7	26.4 (2014)	21.0 (2001)	17.4 (2008)
Marshall Islands	16.9 (2002)	...	16.7 (2002)	14.9 (2003)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	21.5	39.5 (2014)	17.4	22.8 (2014)
Palau	15.7	...	15.1	...
Papua New Guinea	35.4	36.2 (2001)	...	27.4 (2012)
Samoa	24.0	30.2 (2010)	21.2	21.5 (2010)
Solomon Islands	19.9 (2010)	20.3 (2014)	10.1	25.9 (2012)
Timor-Leste	61.9 (2001)	31.4 (2011)	28.0 (2001)	24.3 (2011)
Tonga	22.1	21.9 (2014)	14.6	11.4 (2014)
Tuvalu	19.7	19.2 (2004)	...	...
Vanuatu	22.5	22.8 (2013)	24.7	15.1 (2001)
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>				
Australia	...	...	...	...
Japan	20.7	16.7 (2013)	14.0	11.7 (2012)
New Zealand	18.4	14.4 (2014)	15.5	14.0 (2014)

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Data Centre Online. <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Pages/default.aspx> (accessed September 2016); for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online. <http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2> (accessed June 2016).



Table 1.16: **Health Care Resources**  
(per 1,000 population)

Regional Member	Physicians		Hospital Beds	
	2000	2015	2000	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>				
<b>Central and West Asia</b>				
Afghanistan	0.19 (2001)	0.27 (2013)	0.40 (2001)	0.50 (2012)
Armenia	2.99	2.70 (2013)	5.47	3.90 (2012)
Azerbaijan	3.61	3.40 (2013)	8.68	4.70 (2012)
Georgia	4.73	4.27 (2013)	4.77	2.60 (2012)
Kazakhstan	3.29	3.62 (2013)	7.19	7.20 (2012)
Kyrgyz Republic	2.82	1.97 (2013)	7.40	4.80 (2012)
Pakistan	0.64	0.83 (2010)	0.70 (2003)	0.60 (2012)
Tajikistan	2.22	1.92 (2013)	6.54	5.50 (2011)
Turkmenistan	4.18 (2002)	2.39 (2010)	4.90 (2004)	4.00 (2012)
Uzbekistan	2.95	2.53 (2013)	5.33	4.40 (2010)
<b>East Asia</b>				
China, People's Rep. of	1.25	1.94 (2012)	2.52	3.80 (2011)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	1.30	2.14 (2012)	6.10	10.30 (2009)
Mongolia	2.63 (2002)	2.84 (2011)	7.50 (2002)	6.80 (2012)
Taipei, China	1.50	2.10 (2014)	5.68	6.89 (2014)
<b>South Asia</b>				
Bangladesh	0.23 (2001)	0.36 (2011)	0.30 (2001)	0.60 (2011)
Bhutan	0.05 (2004)	0.26 (2012)	1.60 (2001)	1.80 (2012)
India	0.55	0.70 (2012)	0.69 (2002)	0.70 (2011)
Maldives	0.78	1.42 (2010)	1.70	4.30 (2009)
Nepal	0.05 (2001)	0.21 (2004)	0.20 (2001)	5.00 (2006)
Sri Lanka	0.43	0.68 (2010)	2.90	3.60 (2012)
<b>Southeast Asia</b>				
Brunei Darussalam	1.01	1.44 (2012)	2.60	2.80 (2012)
Cambodia	0.16	0.17 (2012)	0.60 (2001)	0.70 (2011)
Indonesia	0.16	0.20 (2012)	0.60 (2002)	0.90 (2012)
Lao PDR	0.29	0.18 (2012)	0.90 (2002)	1.50 (2012)
Malaysia	0.70	1.20 (2010)	1.80 (2001)	1.90 (2012)
Myanmar	0.30	0.61 (2012)	0.70	0.60 (2006)
Philippines	0.59	1.15 (2004)	1.00 (2001)	1.00 (2011)
Singapore	1.40 (2001)	1.95 (2013)	2.90 (2001)	2.00 (2011)
Thailand	0.37	0.39 (2010)	2.20	2.10 (2010)
Viet Nam	0.53 (2001)	1.19 (2013)	2.40 (2001)	2.00 (2010)
<b>The Pacific</b>				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji	0.45 (2003)	0.43 (2010)	2.10 (2004)	2.10 (2009)
Kiribati	0.23 (2004)	0.38 (2010)	1.50 (2004)	1.30 (2011)
Marshall Islands	0.47	0.44 (2010)	2.70 (2009)	2.70 (2010)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.60	0.18 (2010)	2.80	3.20 (2009)
Nauru	0.77 (2004)	0.71 (2010)	3.50 (2004)	5.00 (2010)
Palau	1.58	1.38 (2010)	5.90 (2006)	4.80 (2010)
Papua New Guinea	0.05	0.06 (2010)	...	...
Samoa	0.28 (2003)	0.48 (2010)	3.30	0.00 (2005)
Solomon Islands	0.13 (2003)	0.22 (2010)	2.20 (2003)	1.30 (2012)
Timor-Leste	0.00 (2001)	0.07 (2011)	5.90 (2010)	5.90 (2010)
Tonga	0.50	0.56 (2010)	3.20 (2001)	2.60 (2010)
Tuvalu	0.55 (2002)	1.09 (2010)	5.60 (2001)	5.60 (2001)
Vanuatu	0.14 (2004)	0.12 (2010)	3.10 (2001)	1.70 (2008)
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>				
Australia	2.50	3.27 (2011)	7.80	3.90 (2010)
Japan	2.01	2.30 (2010)	14.70	13.70 (2009)
New Zealand	2.20	2.74 (2010)	6.20 (2002)	2.30 (2011)

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.00 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. <http://data.worldbank.org> (accessed August 2016); for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online. <http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2> (accessed June 2016).

## Social Indicators

Table 1.17: **Estimated Number of Adults Living with HIV<sup>a</sup>**  
(aged 15 years and over, thousand)

Regional Member	Adults		Women	
	2000	2015	2000	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>				
<b>Central and West Asia</b>				
Afghanistan	1.8	6.7	0.5	1.9
Armenia	1.0	3.6	0.2	0.7
Azerbaijan	1.4	10.6	0.4	3.1
Georgia	1.9	9.6	0.7	2.1
Kazakhstan	4.0	22.9	0.6	7.1
Kyrgyz Republic	0.8	8.0	0.2	2.6
Pakistan	8.6	99.5	2.3	29.6
Tajikistan	5.0	15.8	2.1	5.4
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	20.3	32.1	4.5	9.7
<b>East Asia</b>				
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
<b>South Asia</b>				
Bangladesh	1.0	9.3	0.2	3.2
Bhutan	...	...	...	...
India	1,949.2	1,979.1	674.8	794.0
Maldives	...	...	...	...
Nepal	22.6	37.8	6.7	14.2
Sri Lanka	0.6	4.1	0.2	1.3
<b>Southeast Asia</b>				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	114.5	70.1	45.1	37.0
Indonesia	41.5	675.5	9.3	246.9
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	99.4	91.1	3.7	12.7
Myanmar	187.1	215.3	44.5	77.2
Philippines	2.6	42.1	0.9	4.5
Singapore	...	...	...	...
Thailand	616.0	434.0	176.5	179.7
Viet Nam	101.1	250.2	15.3	76.5
<b>The Pacific</b>				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	23.2	36.9	12.6	21.3
Samoa	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>				
Australia	15.3	26.8	1.2	2.8
Japan	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a The modeled HIV estimates are calculated by UNAIDS using the Spectrum developed by the Futures Institute, and the Estimates and Projections Package ([www.futuresinstitute.org](http://www.futuresinstitute.org)).

Source: UNAIDS. AidsInfo Online Database. <http://www.aidsinfoonline.org/devinfo/libraries.aspx/home.aspx> (accessed June 2016).

## Economy and Output

### Snapshots

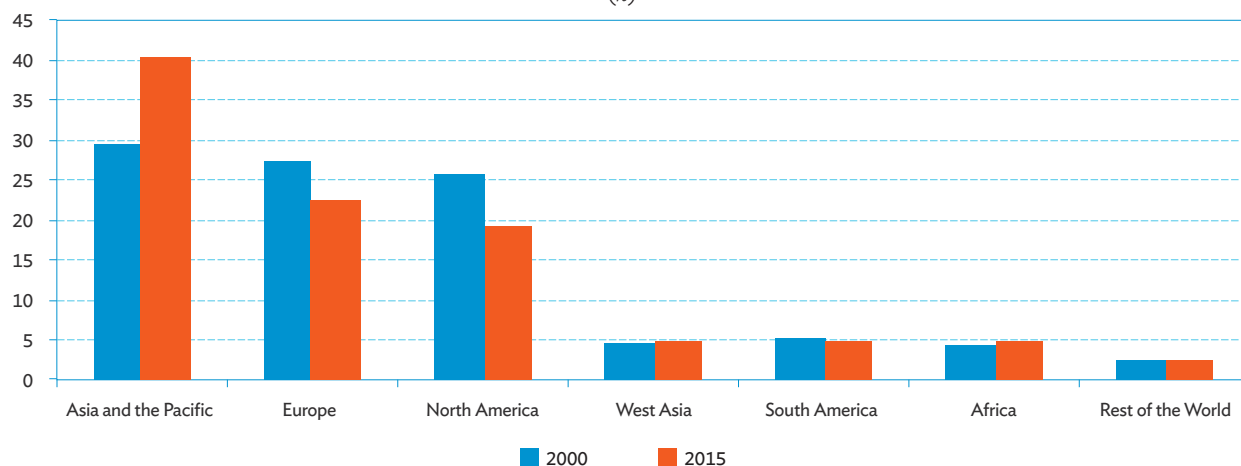
- The Asia and the Pacific's economic output accounts for two-fifths of the global gross domestic product (GDP) (in purchasing power parity terms) in 2015.
- Between 2014 and 2015, growth of real GDP exceeded 3% in 21 out of 41 economies of Asia and the Pacific with available data.
- In nearly three-quarters of the economies in the region, services sector accounts for more than 50% of GDP.
- Household consumption spending as a percentage of GDP has declined in more than two-thirds of the region's reporting economies while government consumption expenditure relative to GDP has increased in more than half of the region's reporting economies since 2000.

### Key Trends

**The Asia and the Pacific's economic output accounts for two-fifths of the global gross domestic product (GDP) (in purchasing power parity terms) in 2015.** Figure 2.1 divides global GDP into seven regions. Each economy's GDP has been converted into a common currency using purchasing power parity (PPP) to eliminate

differences in price levels. The Asia and Pacific region includes both developed and developing members. Estimates suggest that the share of GDP generated by the region rose to 40.5% in 2015, increasing nearly 11 percentage points between 2000 and 2015. Europe's share of global GDP fell 4.9 percentage points to 22.6% between 2000 and 2015, while North America's share fell 6.4 percentage points to 19.5%.

**Figure 2.1: Distribution of Gross Domestic Product at Purchasing Power Parity: Asia and Pacific Region in the World Economy (%)**



Sources: Derived from Table 2.1 and World Bank, World Development Indicators Online. <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed September 2016).

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Approximately 60% of Asia and the Pacific's total GDP in 2015 is accounted for by the People's Republic of China (PRC) and India.** Figure 2.2 shows that the PRC contributed 42.0% of regional GDP and India 17.2%. India surpassed Japan in 2008 to become the region's second biggest economy in PPP-adjusted terms.<sup>5</sup>

**Within Asia and the Pacific, there are significant differences in per capita GDP between economies.** Figure 2.3 shows per capita GDP in PPP terms in index form for 35 reporting economies for 2000 and 2015. The average for all reporting economies in the region is equated to 100, which is represented by the red line. Economies with bars to the left of the vertical line had per capita GDP below that year's regional average, and those with bars to the right of the vertical line had per capita GDP above that year's regional average.

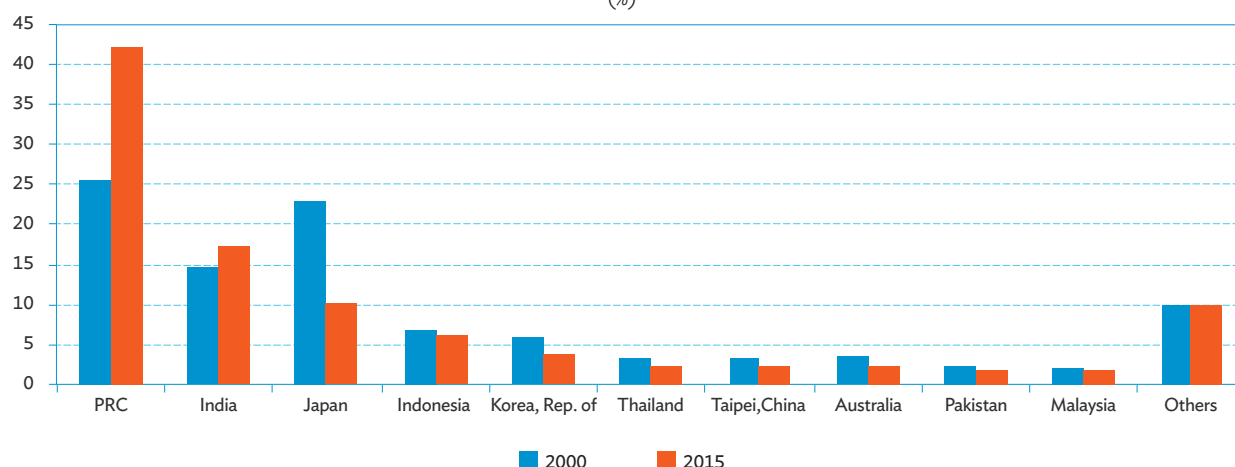
The PPP-adjusted per capita GDP in Singapore, which topped the list in 2015, was 44 times greater than that of Solomon Islands, at the bottom, and 7 times greater than the regional average.

In addition to Singapore, the per capita GDP of six other economies—Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Japan; the Republic of Korea; and Taipei, China—was at least three times greater than the 2015 regional average. At the same time, seven economies had a per capita GDP in 2015, or the latest year for which data are available, which was less than half of the regional average.

Among the most populous developing members, only the PRC's per capita GDP in 2015 was higher than the regional average. Meanwhile, in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and Pakistan, per capita GDP was below the regional average. The PRC first exceeded the regional average in 2009, while Indonesia fell just below the regional average and has remained there since 2010.

**Between 2014 and 2015, growth of real GDP exceeded 3% in 21 out of 41 economies of Asia and the Pacific with available data.** Figure 2.4 shows the growth rates of real GDP for economies of Asia and the Pacific between 2013 and 2014, and between 2014 and 2015. Among the region's three

**Figure 2.2: Distribution of Gross Domestic Product at Purchasing Power Parity: Asia and Pacific Region (%)**



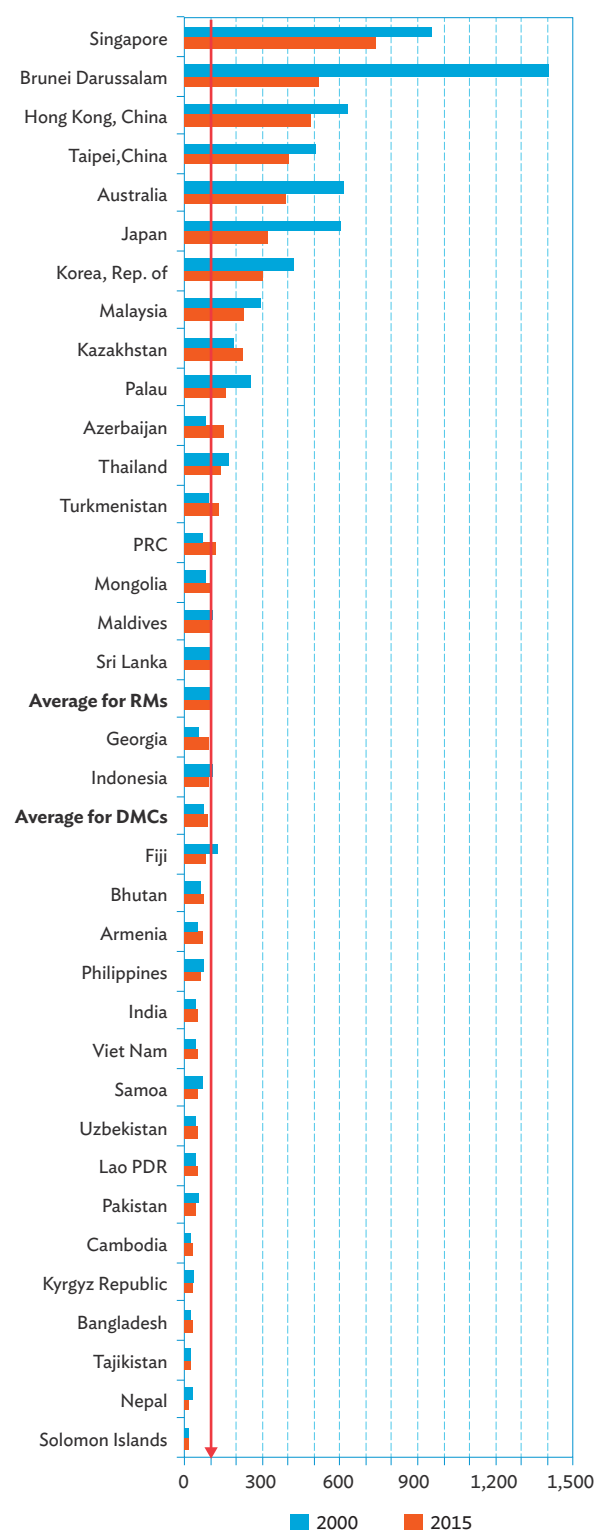
PRC = People's Republic of China.

Sources: Derived from Table 2.1 and World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed September 2016).

[Click here for figure data](#)

<sup>5</sup> Excluding the developed economies, the PRC and India accounted for approximately 70% of the GDP of developing economies in the region.

**Figure 2.3: Indexes of per Capita Gross Domestic Product at Purchasing Power Parity**  
(regional average = 100)



DMC = developing member country, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, RM = regional member.  
Source: ADB estimates from Table 2.2.

developed economies, economic growth increased slightly in Japan between 2014 and 2015 (from -0.0% to 0.5%), while deceleration occurred both in Australia (from 2.5% to 2.3%) and New Zealand (from 3.6% to 2.4%). Overall, GDP growth accelerated only in less than a third of the region's economies in 2015.

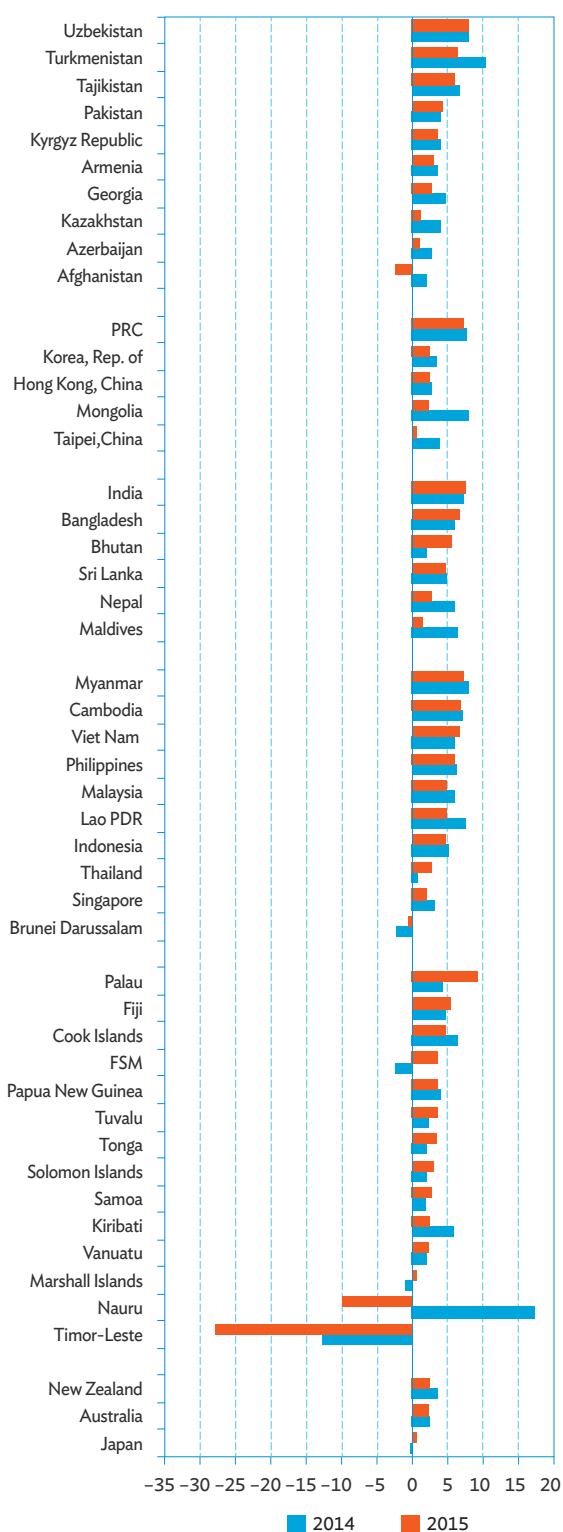
India's economic growth accelerated to 7.6% in 2015 from 7.2% in the previous year, led by services on the supply side and private consumption on the demand side. In Indonesia, economic growth slowed down in 2015 from 5.0% to 4.8%, due to decelerated private consumption growth and in the Republic of Korea from 3.3% to 2.6% due to weak external demand.

Elsewhere in the region, seven Pacific economies recorded acceleration in economic growth—the Marshall Islands (from -0.9% to 0.6%), the Federated States of Micronesia (from -2.4% to 3.7%), Palau (from 4.3% to 9.4%), Samoa (from 1.9% to 2.8%), Solomon Islands (from 2.0% to 2.9%), Tonga (from 2.0% to 3.4%), and Tuvalu (from 2.2% to 3.6%).

### Trade remains an important sector in many developing economies in Asia and the Pacific.

In 13 out of 38 developing economies with relevant data, the total value of exports of goods and services in 2015, or the latest year for which data are available, exceeded 50% of GDP (Figure 2.5). In 26 out of the same 38 economies, total imports exceeded 30% of GDP in 2015. Singapore and Hong Kong, China were the only two economies in the region in which the values of imports and exports exceeded 100% of GDP. In the region's developed economies—Australia, Japan, and New Zealand—the ratios of exports to GDP and imports to GDP were less than 30% in all three cases. The region's trade dependence—as measured by the ratio of merchandise exports to GDP—remains constant at around 50% from 2000 to 2015.

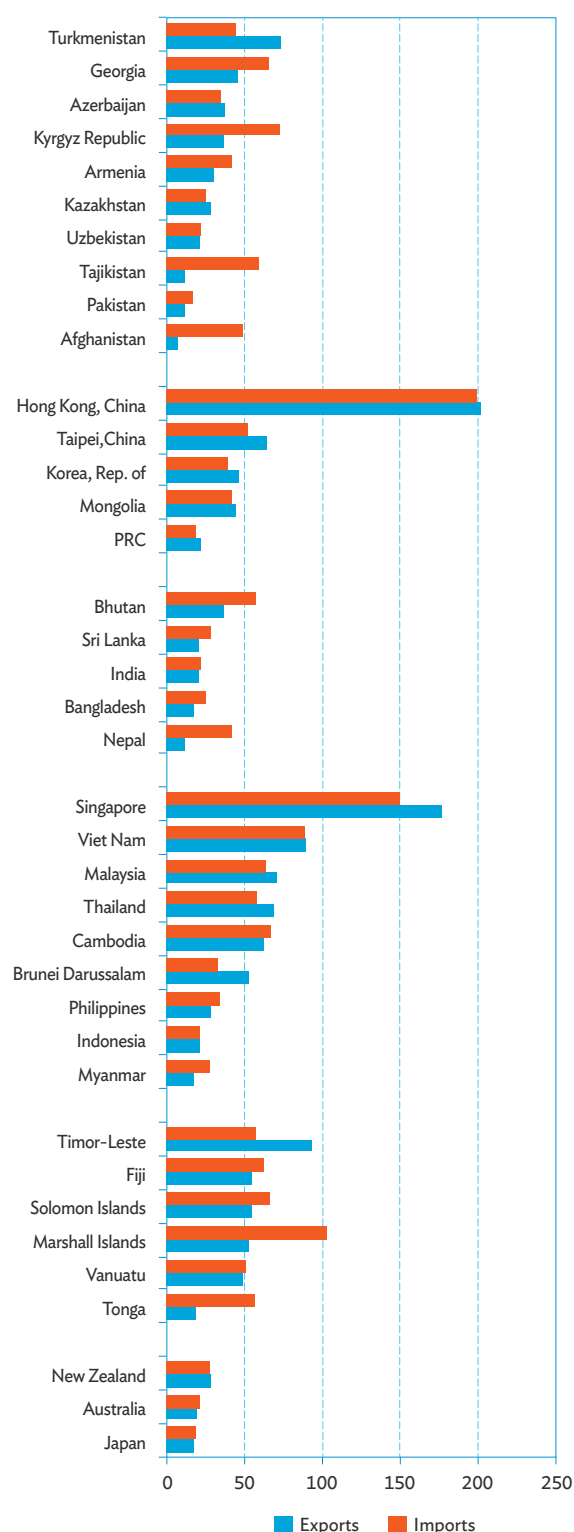
**Figure 2.4: Growth Rates of Real Gross Domestic Product (%)**



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: Table 2.9.

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Figure 2.5: Exports and Import of Goods and Services, 2015 (% of GDP)**



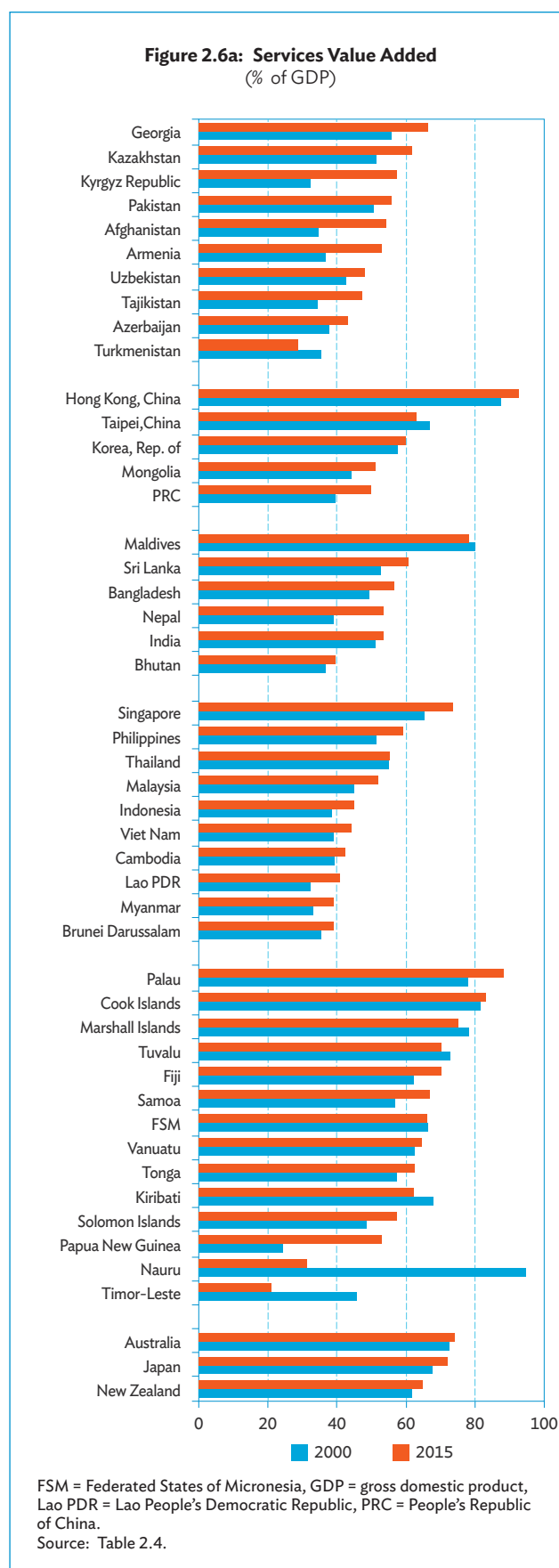
GDP = gross domestic product, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: Table 2.7.

[Click here for figure data](#)

**In nearly three-quarters of the economies of Asia and the Pacific, the services sector accounts for more than 50% of GDP.** The percentage share of services to GDP increased in 39 out of 48 economies between 2000 and 2015, or the latest year for which data are available (Figure 2.6a). Rising incomes and migration to cities have generated demand for services such as communication, transportation, retailing, and health. Structural changes in economies and declining labor intensity in agriculture and manufacturing have channeled more workers into services, which are often labor-intensive.

The share of services in the PRC's GDP is estimated at 50.0% in 2015, while India's services' share of GDP is estimated at 53.2% during the same period. Economies in which services make the smallest contribution to GDP include most of Southeast Asia (notably Brunei Darussalam and Myanmar); several economies in Central and West Asia (notably Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan); and Bhutan, Cambodia, the Lao PDR, Nauru, and Timor-Leste.

In Hong Kong, China—where the economy is dominated by trade, finance, and tourism—services comprised a 93% share of GDP in 2014. In the region's developed member economies—Australia, Japan, and New Zealand—services comprised about 70% of GDP in 2015, or the latest year for which data are available.



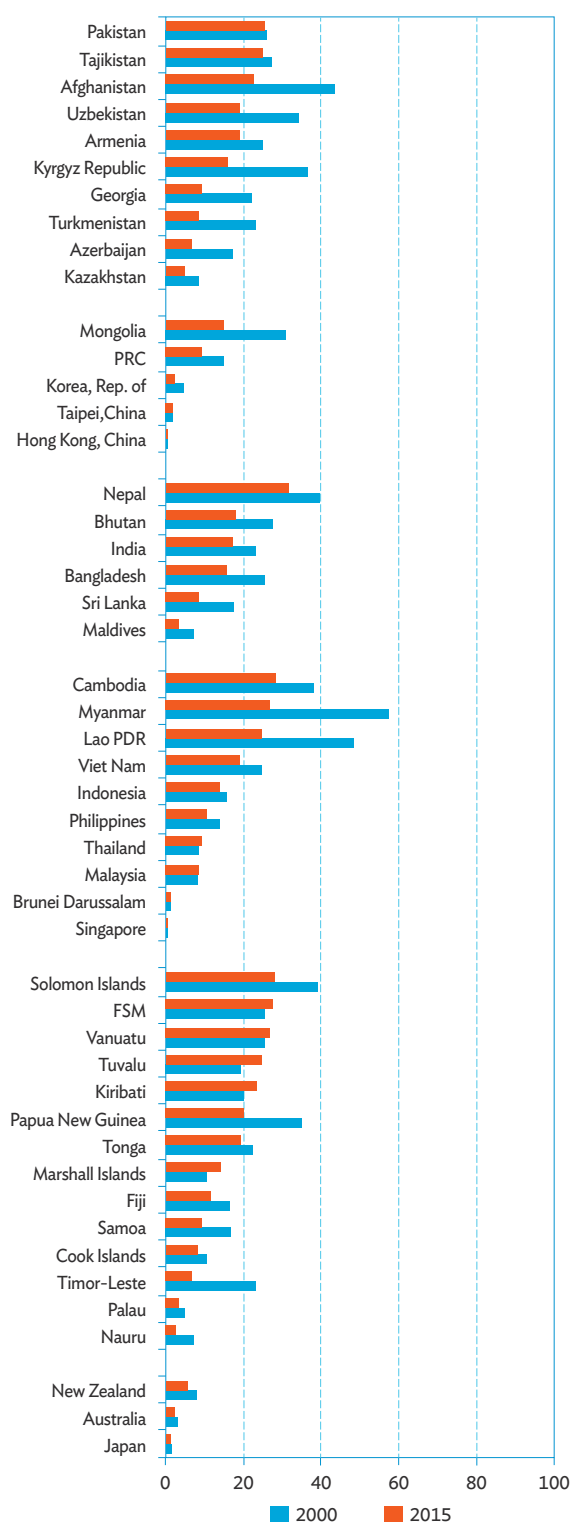
[Click here for figure data](#)



**Between 2000 and 2015, or the latest year for which data are available, the share of agriculture in GDP fell in 40 economies of the region.** As services continue to play a more significant role in most economies of Asia and the Pacific, the share of GDP generated by agriculture has generally declined. In 2000, the share of GDP generated by agriculture exceeded 25% in 17 economies of Asia and the Pacific. In 2015, only 7 economies had agriculture value added as percentage of GDP that exceeded 25%. Figure 2.6b presents the estimates for all reporting economies in the region.

**Between 2000 and 2015, the percentage share of industry to GDP increased in 21 out of 48 economies.** Timor-Leste had the highest ratio of industry value added to GDP at 72.5% in 2015, up from 31.1% in 2000 (Figure 2.6c). Other notable increases during the period under review occurred in Nauru (from -1.8% to 66.2%), Myanmar (from 9.7% to 34.5%), and Turkmenistan (from 41.8% to 63%). The steepest declines occurred in Papua New Guinea (from 40.7% to 27%), Tajikistan (from 38.4% to 28%), and Armenia (from 38.3% to 28.2%).

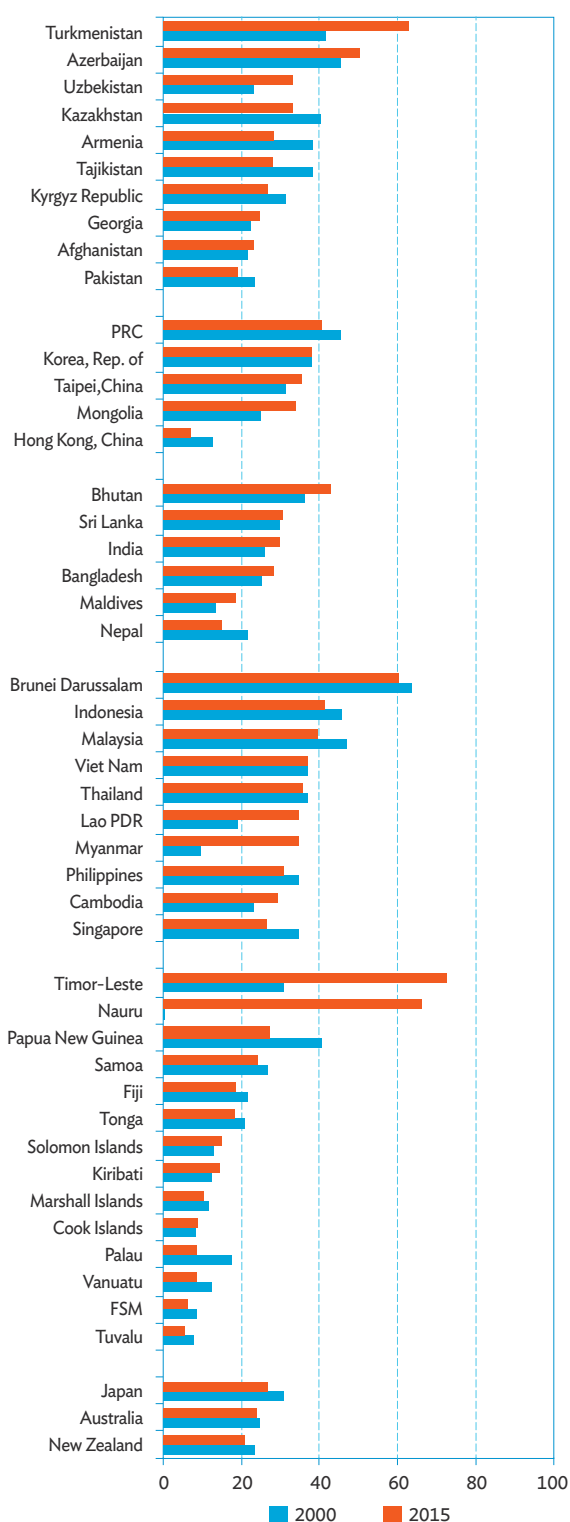
**Figure 2.6b: Agriculture Value Added**  
(% of GDP)



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: Table 2.4.



**Figure 2.6c: Industry Value Added**  
(% of GDP)



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

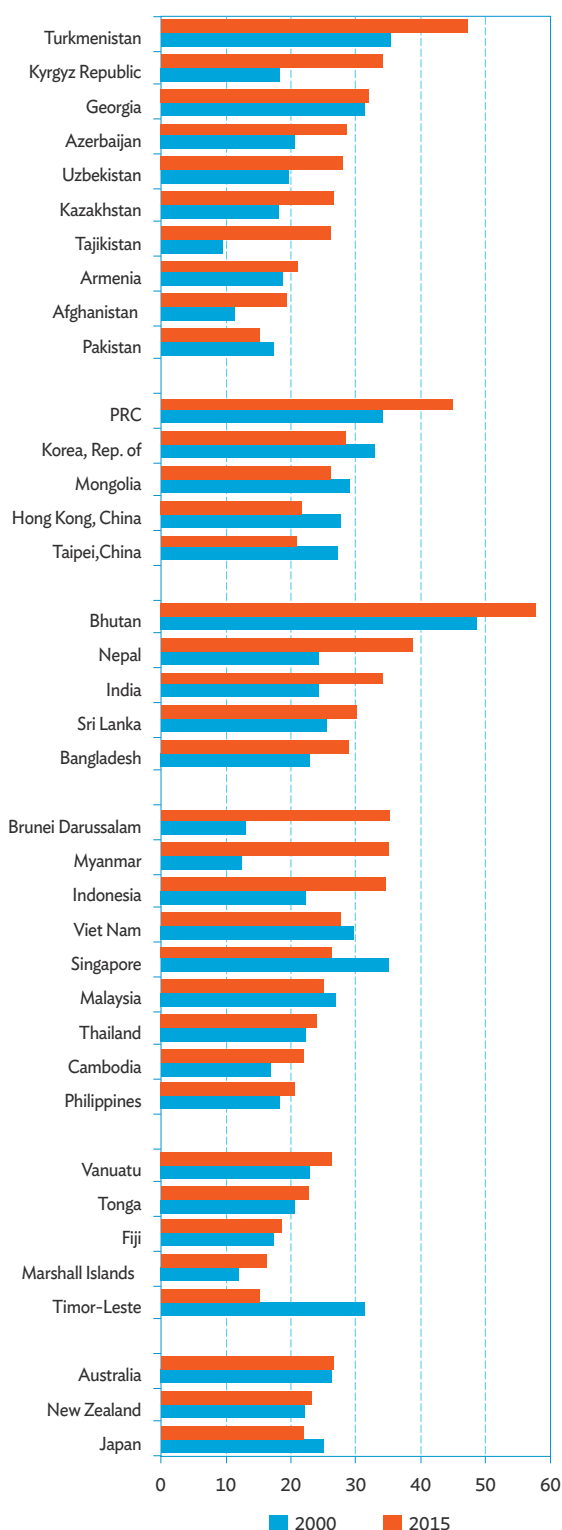
Source: Table 2.4.

**The majority of the economies of Asia and the Pacific have increased investment spending as a share of GDP since 2000.** Figure 2.7a shows that gross capital formation as a percentage of GDP rose in three-quarters (27 out of 37) of reporting economies between 2000 and 2015, or the latest year for which data are available. Capital formation consists of fixed capital investment in construction, durable equipment, breeding stocks and orchards, and intellectual property products; and changes in inventories (European Commission et al. 2008). The economies with the highest levels of capital formation relative to GDP in 2015, or the latest year for which data are available, were Bhutan (57.7%), Turkmenistan (47.2%), and the PRC (44.9%). Except for Pakistan, which had the lowest share of gross capital formation to GDP at 15.1% in 2015, all reporting economies in South Asia and Central and West Asia, posted an increase in their share of gross domestic capital formation to GDP.

Other reporting economies with the lowest shares of gross domestic capital formation to GDP in 2015, or the latest year for which data are available, are Timor-Leste (15.2%), the Marshall Islands (16.3%), and Fiji (18.4%).

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Figure 2.7a: Gross Capital Formation**  
(% of GDP)

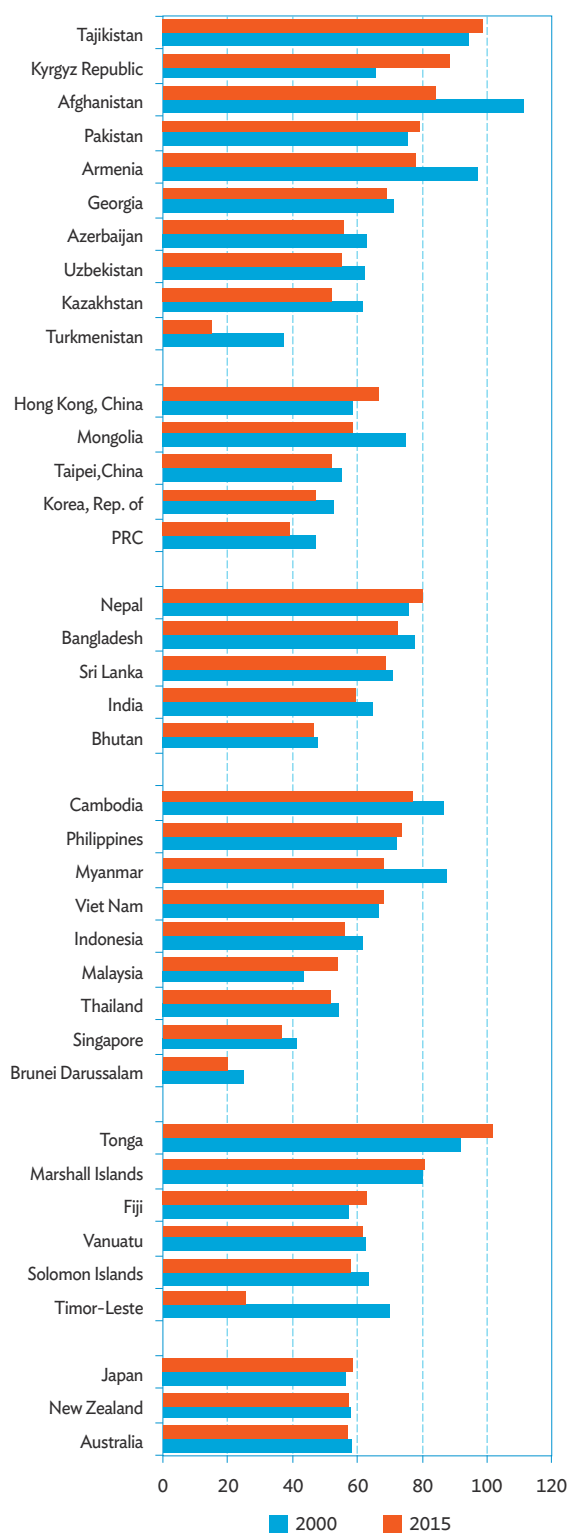


GDP = gross domestic product, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: Table 2.6.

**Household consumption spending as a percentage of GDP has declined in more than two-thirds of the region's reporting economies since 2000.** Between 2000 and 2015, household consumption spending as a percentage of GDP dropped in 26 out of 38 economies with relevant data. Among the most populous developing economies, private consumption as a share of GDP fell between 2000 and 2015, or the latest year for which data are available, in the PRC from 47.1% to 39.1%, in India from 64.6% to 59.5%, and in Indonesia from 61.7% to 55.9% (Figure 2.7b). Tonga posted the highest level of household consumption as a share of GDP (101.9%), while Turkmenistan posted the lowest (15.1%). The Kyrgyz Republic posted the largest increase in private consumption as a share of GDP between 2000 and 2015 (22.5 percentage points).

**Government consumption expenditure relative to GDP has increased in almost half of the region's reporting economies (19 out of 37) since 2000.** In 2015, or the latest year for which data are available, government consumption expenditure as a share of GDP went up in 19 out of 37 economies. In five of six reporting economies of the Pacific including the Marshall Islands (50.9%), Solomon Islands (33.2%), Timor-Leste (22.7%), Fiji (20.3), and Tonga (19.4%), the share of government consumption expenditure relative to GDP exceeded that in every developing economy except Brunei Darussalam (25.1%) (Figure 2.7c). Meanwhile, the lowest ratios of government consumption expenditure as a share of GDP were in Bangladesh (5.4%), Cambodia (5.5%), and Viet Nam (6.3%). Among developed economies in Asia and the Pacific in 2015, the government consumption expenditure as a share of GDP is estimated at 20.4% in Japan, 18.0% in Australia, and 18.7% in New Zealand.

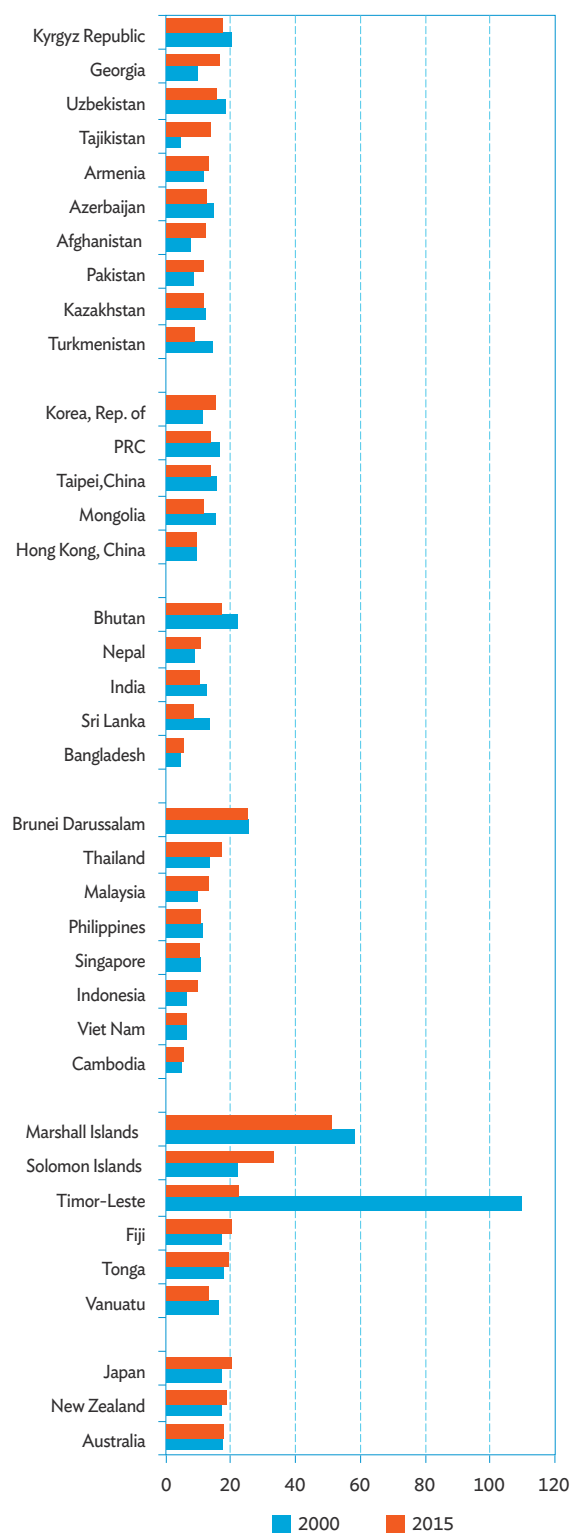
**Figure 2.7b: Household Consumption Expenditure**  
(% of GDP)



GDP = gross domestic product, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: Table 2.5.

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Figure 2.7c: Government Consumption Expenditure**  
(% of GDP)



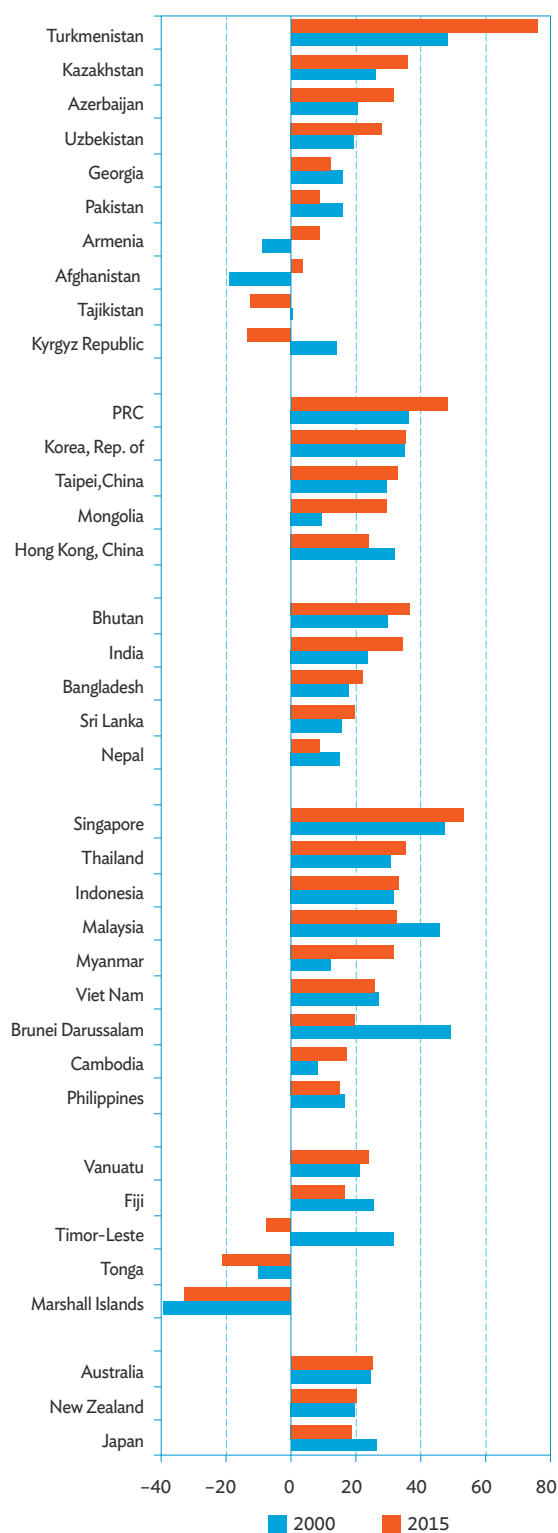
GDP = gross domestic product, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: Table 2.5.

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Gross domestic saving as a share of GDP has increased in more than half of the economies in Asia and the Pacific since 2000.** Between 2000 and 2015, gross domestic saving relative to GDP went up in 23 out of 37 regional economies with relevant data.

In 2015, or the most recent year for which data are available, Turkmenistan reported the highest ratio of domestic saving to GDP at 76.1%, while the Marshall Islands reported the lowest at -32.8% (Figure 2.7d). Turkmenistan also reported the biggest increase of 27.7 percentage points from 48.4%. On the other hand, Timor-Leste posted the biggest drop with a decline of 39.6 percentage points from 31.8% to -7.8%. Among reporting economies in East Asia, South Asia, and the developed economies, only Hong Kong, China; Japan; and Nepal, respectively, posted a decline in gross domestic saving as a percentage of GDP.

**Figure 2.7d: Gross Domestic Saving**  
(% of GDP)

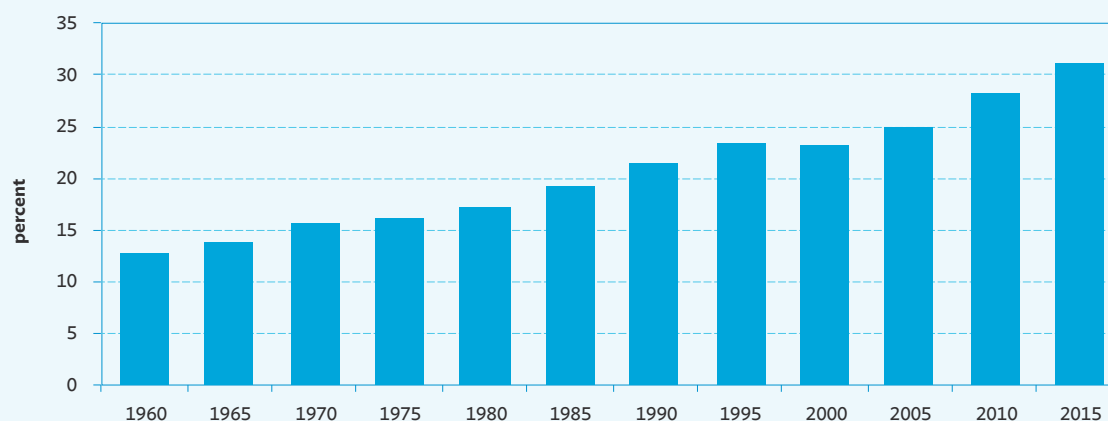


GDP = gross domestic product, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: Table 2.8.

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Box 2.1: Economic Trends in Selected Economies of Asia and the Pacific, 1960–Present****Over the past 5 decades, Asia and the Pacific has experienced an increasing share of global gross domestic product (GDP).**

The region's share of global GDP (expressed in constant 2010 United States [US] dollars) has increased from 12.7% in 1960 to 31.0% in 2015. Meanwhile, over the course of the past 5 decades, the region's share experienced a slight decline during 1995 to 2000 and a slight increase from 23.2% to 24.8% in 2005. This may be attributed to the Asian financial crisis in 1997 that resulted a slowdown in GDP growth for some Asian economies (Box Figure 2.1).

**Box Figure 2.1: Asia and the Pacific's Share of Global Domestic Product, 1960–2015**

GDP = gross domestic product, PPP = purchasing power parity.

Notes: GDP numbers are expressed in constant 2010 US dollars. It should be noted that the region's percentage share of global GDP may be different if expressed in PPP terms. For instance, the share of Asia and the Pacific in global GDP expressed in 2011 PPP is approximately 40%. The 2011 PPP-based estimates are available starting 1990 only.

Source: ADB estimates using data from World Bank, World Development Indicators.

<http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed 5 October 2016).

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Over time, Australia, the People's Republic of China (PRC), India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand have played important roles in driving the region's economic performance.** Japan reestablished itself as an economic powerhouse to lead the region's economies into a period of growth and recovery in the decades following the Second World War. Japan's postwar economic expansion achieved an average annual GDP per capita growth of 9.1% throughout the 1960s before slowing markedly to 2.9% in the 1970s (Box Tables 2.2 and 2.3). In 1969, Japan's GDP of \$1.89 trillion was more than twice as large as the combined output of Australia, the PRC, India, and the Republic of Korea.

The Republic of Korea was among the next wave of regional economies to enjoy similar economic success, expanding an average of 8.6% per year in the 1970s, by pursuing policies to boost production and the export of goods in sectors that Japanese industries had yielded in order to move to higher-value-added goods (Rodrik 2008).

The PRC's economic growth took off in the 1980s following the launch of domestic market reforms and an open trade policy in the late 1970s (Kau and Marsh 1993). The PRC's GDP per capita expanded at an average annual rate of 8.2% in the 1980s and 8.8% in the 1990s, before peaking at 9.6% in the 2000s.

India, which gradually pursued economic reforms that culminated in 1991 with the liberalization of its trade regime and the removal of most import licensing in the manufacturing sector, attained average annual GDP per capita growth of 5.1% in the 2000s and 6.0% in 2010–2015 (Sen 2008).

Australia experienced a dip in average annual GDP per capita growth between the 1960s and 1970s (from 2.8% to 1.7%). It then enjoyed relatively steady growth through out the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s prior to another slowdown in 2010–2015, which was the result of moderating growth in its largest trading partner, the PRC (ADB 2016).

New Zealand has experienced relatively steady growth of 1.3%–1.5% in every decade since the 1960s, including 1.4% in 2010–2015.

*continued.*

## Box 2.1: (continued)

**Box Table 2.2: Gross Domestic Product of Selected Economies in Asia and the Pacific, 1960–2015**  
(2010 constant \$, million)

Economy	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010–2015
Australia	303,582	424,667	590,318	814,595	1,119,653	1,301,251
China, People's Rep. of	154,662	313,672	792,927	2,050,825	5,459,247	8,797,998
India	200,368	265,398	460,913	806,012	1,549,482	2,367,206
Japan	1,889,639	2,814,916	4,312,785	4,980,754	5,251,308	5,669,563
Korea, Rep. of	55,997	151,966	344,979	652,418	1,027,729	1,266,580
New Zealand	...	69,283	84,539	111,125	144,602	167,575

... = data not available.

Notes: Last year of decade is the reference year. The gross domestic product numbers are expressed in constant 2010 US dollars.

Sources: ADB estimates using data from the World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed August 2016) and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. National Accounts Statistics. [http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/data/oecd-national-accounts-statistics\\_na-data-en](http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/data/oecd-national-accounts-statistics_na-data-en) (accessed August 2016).

**Box Table 2.3: Average Annual Growth of Per Capita Gross Domestic Product of Selected Economies in Asia and the Pacific, 1960–2015**  
(%)

Economy	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010–2015
Australia	2.83	1.7	1.86	2.07	1.84	0.98
China, People's Rep. of	1.24	5.36	8.2	8.77	9.63	7.75
India	1.78	0.6	3.34	3.74	5.09	5.96
Japan	9.11	2.92	3.74	1.18	0.44	1.44
Korea, Rep. of	5.5	8.62	7.3	5.68	4.11	3.06
New Zealand	...	1.44	1.42	1.28	1.51	1.37

... = data not available.

Sources: ADB estimates using data from the World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed August 2016) and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. National Accounts Statistics. [http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/data/oecd-national-accounts-statistics\\_na-data-en](http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/data/oecd-national-accounts-statistics_na-data-en) (accessed August 2016).

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## Data Issues and Comparability

Indicators in this theme are derived from national accounts compiled in accordance with the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA). These indicators may not be fully consistent over time within a specific economy or across economies because of differences in their data compilation frameworks and changes in methodologies as national statistical offices gradually adopt the 2008 SNA framework. Furthermore, economies also have varying reference periods and price valuation methods. Some use the calendar year to compile

national accounts while others use their fiscal year. Some economies with small statistical offices were not able to provide timely estimates.

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Table 2.1: **Gross Domestic Product at Purchasing Power Parity**  
(current international dollars, million)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	26,954	46,549	51,634	58,333	63,079	65,497	64,558
Armenia	7,116	14,219	18,896	20,193	22,045	23,144	24,274	25,252
Azerbaijan	28,446	60,162	141,499	144,514	152,500	163,055	167,775	171,214
Georgia	11,445	18,312	25,902	28,346	30,701	32,259	34,305	35,610
Kazakhstan	122,353	225,094	334,937	366,465	390,384	419,759	444,147	453,981
Kyrgyz Republic	8,054	10,895	14,893	16,106	16,388	18,473	19,532	20,413
Pakistan	356,490	510,952	715,834	750,693	791,333	839,356	893,568	952,066
Tajikistan	6,163	10,990	16,539	17,287	18,934	20,675	22,416	23,980
Turkmenistan	18,749	27,498	48,601	58,014	65,641	73,516	82,420	85,199
Uzbekistan	48,288	70,587	117,120	131,147	144,434	159,046	171,863	187,668
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	3,681,134	6,588,188	12,358,726	13,810,256	15,154,696	16,585,177	18,082,915	19,524,345
Hong Kong, China	179,707	248,257	331,082	354,188	366,846	384,162	400,801	413,447
Korea, Rep. of	850,052	1,165,894	1,505,299	1,559,447	1,611,273	1,640,377	1,685,033	1,748,777
Mongolia	8,846	13,603	20,488	24,526	28,055	31,834	34,909	36,068
Taipei, China	480,625	657,933	893,930	947,053	984,435	1,022,476	1,080,093	1,097,915
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	151,207	213,938	364,141	395,684	429,253	462,484	498,583	536,567
Bhutan	1,608	2,644	4,577	5,040	5,393	5,598	6,001	6,504
India	2,105,370	3,273,787	5,312,240	5,781,844	6,219,189	6,740,178	7,347,139	7,987,761
Maldives	...	2,282	3,781	4,195	4,379	4,659	5,043	5,556
Nepal	28,486	38,000	52,654	55,504	59,274	63,018	68,105	70,556
Sri Lanka	84,448	112,586	168,798	186,763	207,597	218,145	232,546	246,117
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	19,587	24,379	30,717	32,480	33,804	33,739	29,852	25,013
Cambodia	13,260	23,268	35,370	38,652	42,222	45,580	50,275	54,352
Indonesia	973,477	1,377,638	2,003,952	2,171,519	2,344,875	2,515,534	2,685,309	2,842,241
Lao PDR	9,413	15,005	22,953	26,229	28,775	31,425	35,825	38,595
Malaysia	299,738	424,426	581,370	624,786	671,123	714,066	769,367	815,829
Myanmar	...	...	182,941	197,077	215,424	237,382	260,564	282,371
Philippines	261,127	367,107	513,962	543,769	590,802	642,578	693,559	742,260
Singapore	164,855	235,069	358,220	388,311	409,978	436,142	457,758	471,631
Thailand	458,573	671,429	887,632	913,511	997,611	1,041,268	1,067,028	1,107,790
Viet Nam	151,084	255,657	382,113	414,339	444,114	475,825	512,581	552,297
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	4,530	5,707	6,562	6,493	6,721	7,196	7,822	8,167
Kiribati	118	144	169	176	188	211	224	...
Marshall Islands	124	156	181	184	193	201	198	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	270	313	342	354	362	355	348	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	207	263	249	267	280	278	295	325
Papua New Guinea	7,912	9,891	21,250	22,897	24,974	26,593	...	...
Samoa	532	797	1,020	1,099	1,082	1,096	1,148	1,164
Solomon Islands	371	686	952	988	1,008	1,129	1,097	1,142
Timor-Leste	1,152	4,550	9,014	11,558	12,541	10,653	8,135	...
Tonga	358	459	510	534	547	540	553	...
Tuvalu	23	26	31	34	35	36	37	...
Vanuatu	416	486	683	705	731	757	787	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	505,141	664,044	862,945	932,989	968,139	1,051,307	1,077,877	1,082,380
Japan	3,290,079	3,889,582	4,323,768	4,388,645	4,558,488	4,662,925	4,649,481	4,739,545
New Zealand	82,990	106,148	136,049	143,508	145,755	164,744	170,016	...
<b>DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>10,545,715</b>	<b>16,710,234</b>	<b>27,536,678</b>	<b>30,104,862</b>	<b>32,588,472</b>	<b>35,193,054</b>	<b>37,949,727</b>	<b>40,636,731</b>
<b>REGIONAL MEMBERS<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>14,423,924</b>	<b>21,370,007</b>	<b>32,859,441</b>	<b>35,570,004</b>	<b>38,260,856</b>	<b>41,072,030</b>	<b>43,847,101</b>	<b>46,458,656</b>

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a For reporting economies only.

Source: ADB estimates.

## National Accounts

Table 2.2: **Gross Domestic Product per Capita at Purchasing Power Parity**  
(current international dollars)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	1,142	1,790	1,948	2,160	2,294	2,331	2,257
Armenia	2,209	4,519	6,206	6,669	7,290	7,658	8,054	8,404
Azerbaijan	3,523	7,078	15,628	15,754	16,415	17,309	17,599	17,742
Georgia	2,580	4,237	5,839	6,343	6,826	7,332	9,204	9,589
Kazakhstan	8,221	14,861	20,521	22,134	23,249	24,641	25,689	25,883
Kyrgyz Republic	1,648	2,117	2,749	2,940	2,952	3,262	3,381	3,463
Pakistan	2,547	3,319	4,126	4,239	4,379	4,553	4,753	4,966
Tajikistan	996	1,604	2,171	2,216	2,370	2,534	2,685	2,805
Turkmenistan	4,165	5,792	9,639	11,361	12,689	14,029	15,530	15,851
Uzbekistan	1,959	2,698	4,100	4,470	4,851	5,259	5,588	5,996
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	2,904	5,039	9,217	10,250	11,192	12,189	13,220	14,203
Hong Kong, China	26,963	36,438	47,135	50,086	51,274	53,449	55,346	56,592
Korea, Rep. of	18,083	24,220	30,465	31,327	32,223	32,664	33,417	34,549
Mongolia	3,704	5,363	7,481	8,802	9,880	10,981	11,781	11,916
Taipei, China	21,665	28,946	38,630	40,833	42,304	43,799	46,151	46,794
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	1,169	1,544	2,450	2,643	2,831	3,009	3,200	3,398
Bhutan	2,702	4,164	6,577	7,116	7,483	7,637	8,053	8,591
India	2,066	2,960	4,479	4,739	5,036	5,388	5,799	6,226
Maldives	...	6,741	9,606	10,323	10,426	10,723	11,207	11,911
Nepal	1,354	1,502	2,006	2,095	2,207	2,316	2,469	2,524
Sri Lanka	4,362	5,731	8,164	8,949	10,164	10,600	11,196	11,739
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	60,303	68,004	79,414	82,568	84,553	83,060	72,475	59,956
Cambodia	1,064	1,746	2,504	2,702	2,914	3,106	3,382	3,610
Indonesia	4,720	6,266	8,402	8,974	9,554	10,110	10,649	11,138
Lao PDR	1,850	2,669	3,799	4,279	4,628	4,982	5,598	5,945
Malaysia	12,760	16,295	20,336	21,498	22,742	23,637	25,143	26,317
Myanmar	...	...	3,536	3,781	4,100	4,480	5,061	5,384
Philippines	3,401	4,335	5,566	5,773	6,169	6,597	7,000	7,350
Singapore	40,928	55,105	70,562	74,910	77,174	80,779	83,690	85,209
Thailand	7,368	10,482	13,465	13,796	15,004	15,598	15,925	16,476
Viet Nam	1,959	3,121	4,396	4,717	5,003	5,304	5,650	6,022
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	5,649	6,901	7,714	7,601	7,833	8,348	9,036	9,393
Kiribati	1,401	1,561	1,637	1,690	1,778	1,971	2,066	...
Marshall Islands	2,427	3,039	3,424	3,461	3,626	3,761	3,683	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	2,526	2,967	3,327	3,452	3,543	3,475	3,406	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	10,926	13,248	13,608	14,867	15,923	15,993	16,953	18,502
Papua New Guinea	1,524	1,634	3,012	3,147	3,329	3,438	...	...
Samoa	3,038	4,461	5,473	5,849	5,717	5,748	5,977	6,016
Solomon Islands	887	1,460	1,804	1,828	1,823	1,995	1,894	1,927
Timor-Leste	1,479	4,812	8,453	10,584	11,213	9,027	6,712	...
Tonga	3,614	4,534	4,958	5,178	5,293	5,213	5,330	...
Tuvalu	2,406	2,520	2,782	3,245	3,249	3,340	3,428	...
Vanuatu	2,171	2,234	2,782	2,801	2,830	2,861	2,905	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	26,546	32,911	39,168	41,763	42,596	45,477	45,944	45,505
Japan	25,938	30,441	33,761	34,335	35,736	36,618	36,572	37,332
New Zealand	21,512	25,677	31,271	32,735	33,065	37,087	37,700	...
<b>DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>3,274</b>	<b>4,859</b>	<b>7,474</b>	<b>8,048</b>	<b>8,627</b>	<b>9,221</b>	<b>9,869</b>	<b>10,466</b>
<b>REGIONAL MEMBERS<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>4,279</b>	<b>5,951</b>	<b>8,560</b>	<b>9,132</b>	<b>9,730</b>	<b>10,342</b>	<b>10,960</b>	<b>11,518</b>

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a For reporting economies only.

Source: ADB estimates.

Table 2.3: **Gross National Income per Capita, Atlas Method**  
(current \$)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	220	250	520	570	720	730	670	630
Armenia	660	1,520	3,370	3,420	3,760	3,930	4,020	3,880
Azerbaijan	610	1,270	5,370	5,530	6,290	7,350	7,600	6,560
Georgia	750	1,410	3,000	3,300	3,870	4,240	4,490	4,160
Kazakhstan	1,260	2,950	7,440	8,410	10,220	12,290	12,490	11,580
Kyrgyz Republic	280	450	850	880	1,040	1,220	1,260	1,170
Pakistan	490	740	1,080	1,150	1,260	1,360	1,400	1,440
Tajikistan	170	320	730	790	890	1,000	1,350	1,240
Turkmenistan	600	1,600	4,110	4,790	5,660	6,690	7,530	7,510
Uzbekistan	630	530	1,300	1,510	1,700	1,910	2,070	2,150
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	930	1,750	4,300	5,000	5,870	6,710	7,400	7,820
Hong Kong, China	26,930	28,890	33,620	35,690	36,320	38,520	40,320	41,000
Korea, Rep. of	10,750	17,800	21,320	22,610	24,630	25,860	26,970	27,440
Mongolia	470	900	2,000	2,600	3,670	4,370	4,260	3,830
Taipei, China	14,675	17,644	20,034	20,909	21,901	22,620	23,347	23,041
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	420	540	780	870	950	1,010	1,080	1,190
Bhutan	780	1,220	1,990	2,170	2,320	2,340	2,370	2,370
India	450	730	1,260	1,400	1,500	1,520	1,560	1,590
Maldives	3,400	3,560	5,360	5,840	5,950	6,000	6,470	6,670
Nepal	230	310	540	610	690	720	730	730
Sri Lanka	880	1,220	2,430	2,860	3,360	3,490	3,650	3,800
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	14,800	23,290	44,947	42,983	43,329	45,629	42,972	36,783
Cambodia	300	460	750	810	880	960	1,020	1,070
Indonesia	560	1,220	2,530	3,010	3,580	3,740	3,630	3,440
Lao PDR	280	460	1,000	1,120	1,300	1,490	1,640	1,730
Malaysia	3,420	5,250	8,280	9,080	10,200	10,850	11,120	10,570
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,280	..
Philippines	1,220	1,520	2,750	2,640	3,000	3,340	3,500	3,540
Singapore	23,670	28,370	44,790	48,530	51,300	54,470	55,330	52,090
Thailand	1,990	2,770	4,610	5,000	5,610	5,830	5,780	5,620
Viet Nam	400	680	1,270	1,390	1,550	1,740	1,900	1,980
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	5,545	8,475	9,790	12,997	15,060	16,207	17,167	16,735
Fiji	2,230	3,590	3,650	3,610	4,020	4,660	4,870	4,800
Kiribati	1,390	1,760	1,990	2,060	2,520	2,870	3,110	3,230
Marshall Islands	2,850	3,570	3,720	3,880	3,940	4,250	4,390	..
Micronesia, Fed. States of	2,210	2,550	2,870	3,050	3,220	3,280	3,200	..
Nauru	..	2,520	5,565	7,770	10,178	..	..	..
Palau	5,890	9,250	8,910	9,310	9,670	9,760	10,650	12,180
Papua New Guinea	620	700	1,270	1,520	1,820	2,040	2,240	..
Samoa	1,600	2,370	3,230	3,590	3,860	3,960	4,050	3,930
Solomon Islands	1,010	900	910	1,120	1,520	1,830	1,830	1,940
Timor-Leste	810	910	2,770	3,630	3,940	3,680	2,670	1,920
Tonga	2,030	2,500	3,550	3,830	4,210	4,300	4,260	..
Tuvalu	2,710	3,740	4,720	5,080	5,650	5,840	5,720	..
Vanuatu	1,430	1,780	2,690	2,860	2,950	3,200	3,160	..
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	21,110	30,310	46,530	50,130	59,810	65,500	64,620	60,070
Japan	34,980	39,140	41,980	45,190	47,830	46,340	41,900	36,680
New Zealand	14,070	25,520	29,340	31,850	36,440	39,170	41,370	40,080

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. <http://data.worldbank.org> (accessed 29 September 2016); ADB estimates using Atlas method based on economy sources for Brunei Darussalam (2010–2015); the Cook Islands (2000–2015); Nauru (2005–2012); and Taipei, China (2000–2015).

## National Accounts

Table 2.4: **Agriculture, Industry, and Services Value Added**  
(% of GDP)<sup>a</sup>

Regional Member	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>												
<b>Central and West Asia</b>												
Afghanistan	43.7 (2002)	35.2	28.8	22.9	21.7 (2002)	26.0	21.3	22.9	34.6 (2002)	38.8	49.8	54.2
Armenia	25.1	20.6	18.8	19.0	38.3	44.7	36.3	28.2	36.5	34.6	45.0	52.8
Azerbaijan	17.1	9.8	5.9	6.8	45.3	63.3	64.3	50.2	37.5	26.9	29.8	43.0
Georgia	21.9	16.7	8.4	9.2	22.4	26.8	22.2	24.5	55.7	56.5	69.4	66.3
Kazakhstan	8.6	6.6	4.7	5.0	40.1	39.2	41.9	33.2	51.3	54.2	53.4	61.8
Kyrgyz Republic	36.6	31.3	18.7	15.9	31.3	22.0	28.2	26.9	32.1	46.7	53.1	57.1
Pakistan	25.9	21.5	24.3	25.5	23.3	27.1	20.6	19.0	50.7	51.4	55.1	55.5
Tajikistan	27.3	23.8	21.8	25.0	38.4	30.7	27.9	28.0	34.3	45.6	50.3	47.1
Turkmenistan	22.9	18.8	14.5	8.5 (2014)	41.8	37.6	48.4	63.0 (2014)	35.2	43.6	37.0	28.6 (2014)
Uzbekistan	34.4	29.5	19.8	19.0 (2013)	23.1	29.1	33.4	33.2 (2013)	42.5	41.4	46.8	47.8 (2013)
<b>East Asia</b>												
China, People's Rep. of	15.0	12.1	9.9	9.3	45.6	47.0	46.4	40.7	39.5	40.9	43.7	50.0
Hong Kong, China	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1 (2014)	12.6	8.7	7.0	7.2 (2014)	87.3	91.3	93.0	92.7 (2014)
Korea, Rep. of	4.4	3.1	2.5	2.3	38.1	37.5	38.3	38.0	57.5	59.4	59.3	59.7
Mongolia	30.9	22.1	13.1	14.8	25.0	36.2	37.0	34.1	44.1	41.7	50.0	51.1
Taipei, China	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.8	31.3	32.3	33.8	35.4	66.7	66.1	64.6	62.8
<b>South Asia</b>												
Bangladesh	25.5	20.1	17.8	15.5	25.3	27.2	26.1	28.2	49.2	52.6	56.0	56.4
Bhutan	27.4	23.2	17.5	17.7 (2014)	36.0	37.3	44.6	42.9 (2014)	36.6	39.5	37.9	39.4 (2014)
India	23.0	18.8	18.2	17.0	26.0	28.1	27.2	29.7	51.0	53.1	54.6	53.2
Maldives	6.9 (2001)	7.5	4.1	3.4 (2014)	13.2 (2001)	14.8	14.9	18.5 (2014)	79.9 (2001)	77.7	81.0	78.1 (2014)
Nepal	39.6	35.2	35.4	31.8	21.5	17.1	15.1	14.9	38.9	47.7	49.5	53.3
Sri Lanka	17.6	11.8	9.5	8.7	29.9	30.2	29.7	30.7	52.5	58.0	60.9	60.6
<b>Southeast Asia</b>												
Brunei Darussalam	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	63.7	71.6	67.4	60.2	35.3	27.5	31.9	38.7
Cambodia	37.9	32.4	36.1	28.2	23.0	26.4	23.2	29.4	39.1	41.2	40.8	42.3
Indonesia	15.6	13.1	14.3	14.0	45.9	46.5	43.9	41.3	38.5	40.3	41.8	44.7
Lao PDR	48.5	36.7	30.6	24.8 (2014)	19.1	23.5	29.8	34.7 (2014)	32.4	39.8	39.6	40.5 (2014)
Malaysia	8.3	8.4	10.2	8.6	46.8	46.9	40.9	39.6	44.9	44.7	48.9	51.8
Myanmar	57.2	46.7	36.8	26.7	9.7	17.5	26.5	34.5	33.1	35.8	36.7	38.7
Philippines	14.0	12.7	12.3	10.3	34.5	33.8	32.6	30.8	51.5	53.5	55.1	58.9
Singapore	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	34.8	32.4	27.6	26.4	65.1	67.6	72.3	73.6
Thailand	8.5	9.2	10.5	9.1	36.8	38.6	40.0	35.7	54.7	52.2	49.4	55.1
Viet Nam	24.5	19.3	21.0	18.9	36.7	38.1	36.7	37.0	38.7	42.6	42.2	44.2
<b>The Pacific</b>												
Cook Islands	10.3	6.9	4.9	8.1	8.3	9.6	8.5	8.9	81.4	83.5	86.6	83.0
Fiji	16.5	14.1	11.0	11.5 (2014)	21.6	19.2	20.9	18.7 (2014)	61.9	66.8	68.1	69.9 (2014)
Kiribati	20.0	23.5	24.6	23.5 (2014)	12.2	7.5	10.3	14.6 (2014)	67.8	69.0	65.0	62.0 (2014)
Marshall Islands	10.4	9.2	15.6	14.3	11.4	9.2	11.6	10.6	78.2	81.6	72.9	75.1
Micronesia, Fed. States of	25.3	24.2	26.7	27.8	8.7	5.7	7.8	6.5	66.1	70.2	65.5	65.8
Nauru	7.2 (2004)	7.8	4.3	2.6 (2012)	-1.8 (2004)	-6.5	47.8	66.2 (2012)	94.6 (2004)	98.7	47.9	31.2 (2012)
Palau	4.8	4.3	4.5	3.4	17.4	16.6	10.8	8.7	77.8	79.1	84.7	87.9
Papua New Guinea	35.2	34.0	20.3	20.2 (2013)	40.7	44.3	33.6	27.0 (2013)	24.1	21.7	46.0	52.8 (2013)
Samoa	16.7	12.3	9.1	9.3	26.8	30.6	25.9	24.2	56.6	57.2	65.0	66.6
Solomon Islands	38.9 (2004)	32.8	30.4	28.0 (2014)	12.9 (2004)	9.6	13.3	15.0 (2014)	48.2 (2004)	57.6	56.3	57.0 (2014)
Timor-Leste <sup>b</sup>	23.3	7.4	4.5	6.7 (2014)	31.1	76.6	81.8	72.5 (2014)	45.7	16.0	13.7	20.8 (2014)
Tonga	22.2	20.0	18.2	19.4 (2014)	20.7	19.0	20.0	18.2 (2014)	57.1	61.0	61.8	62.4 (2014)
Tuvalu	19.4	21.6	27.6	24.5 (2012)	7.8	8.5	5.7	5.6 (2012)	72.8	69.9	66.7	70.0 (2012)
Vanuatu	25.4	24.1	21.9	26.8 (2014)	12.2	8.5	13.0	8.7 (2014)	62.3	67.4	65.0	64.5 (2014)
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>												
Australia	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.3	24.7	24.6	25.2	23.8	72.2	72.5	72.6	73.9
Japan	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2 (2014)	31.1	28.1	27.5	26.9 (2014)	67.3	70.6	71.3	72.0 (2014)
New Zealand	7.8	4.5	6.6	5.6	23.6	23.9	21.2	21.1	61.8	64.3	64.4	64.9

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of the unit employed, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Computed as a share of GDP at current prices.

b The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects 2008 System of National Account concepts on resident units.

Source: Economy sources.

Table 2.5: **Household and Government Consumption Expenditure**  
(% of GDP)<sup>a</sup>

Regional Member	Household Consumption				Government Consumption			
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	111.2 (2002)	115.7	97.4	84.1	7.7 (2002)	10.0	14.0	12.3
Armenia	97.1	75.5	82.0	78.1	11.8	10.6	13.1	13.1
Azerbaijan	63.0	41.6	38.9	55.8	15.1	10.5	10.9	12.5
Georgia	71.1 (2003)	64.6	72.3	69.2	9.8 (2003)	17.3	21.1	16.5
Kazakhstan	61.9	49.9	45.4	52.2	12.1	11.2	10.8	11.6
Kyrgyz Republic	65.7	84.5	84.6	88.2	20.0	17.5	18.1	17.5
Pakistan	75.4	76.9	79.7	79.2	8.6	7.8	10.3	11.8
Tajikistan	94.6	81.1	84.7	98.8 (2014)	4.8	14.6	11.3	13.9 (2014)
Turkmenistan	37.1	46.6	5.1	15.1 (2012)	14.5	13.2	9.5	8.9 (2012)
Uzbekistan	61.9	46.7	49.0	55.2	18.7	17.6	15.8	15.9
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	47.1	40.5	35.7	39.1	16.8	14.2	13.1	14.1
Hong Kong, China	58.6	57.5	61.4	66.3	9.4	9.2	8.9	9.7
Korea, Rep. of	52.5	50.7	48.6	47.1	11.3	13.3	14.5	15.2
Mongolia	75.1	55.2	55.2	58.8	15.3	12.1	12.7	11.9
Taipei, China	55.1	56.1	53.1	52.3	15.7	15.3	14.9	13.9
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	77.5	74.4	74.1	72.4	4.6	5.5	5.1	5.4
Bhutan	47.7	40.4	43.8	46.4 (2014)	21.9	21.9	20.0	16.9 (2014)
India	64.6	58.3	56.0	59.5	12.6	10.9	11.4	10.6
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	75.9	79.5	78.6	80.2	8.9	8.9	10.0	11.0
Sri Lanka	70.9	69.0	68.5	68.6	13.7	13.1	8.5	8.8
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	24.8	22.5	14.7	19.8	25.8	18.4	22.2	25.1
Cambodia	86.7	84.3	81.3	77.1 (2014)	5.2	5.8	6.3	5.5 (2014)
Indonesia	61.7	64.4	56.2	55.9	6.5	8.1	9.0	9.8
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	43.8	44.2	48.1	54.1	10.2	11.5	12.6	13.1
Myanmar <sup>b</sup>	87.7	86.9	67.3	68.2	...	...	...	...
Philippines	72.2	75.0	71.6	73.8	11.4	9.0	9.7	11.0
Singapore	41.5	39.1	35.5	36.7	10.7	10.2	10.2	10.4
Thailand	54.1	55.8	52.1	51.6	13.6	13.7	15.8	17.2
Viet Nam	66.5	65.5	66.6	68.0	6.4	5.5	6.0	6.3
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	57.2	77.0	72.3	63.1 (2014)	17.3	15.9	15.0	20.3 (2014)
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	80.4 (2004)	79.8	83.0	80.7 (2013)	58.2 (2004)	58.1	53.8	50.9 (2013)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	44.6	48.0	... (2006)	...	16.6	16.1	... (2006)	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	63.4 (2003)	63.2	60.2	58.0 (2014)	21.9 (2003)	45.7	40.8	33.2 (2014)
Timor-Leste <sup>c</sup>	69.9	22.1	14.3	25.3 (2014)	109.6	13.3	21.4	22.7 (2014)
Tonga	91.9	100.9	98.1	101.9 (2014)	18.2	15.5	18.1	19.4 (2014)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	62.4	65.8	60.6	61.6 (2014)	16.4	13.2	17.5	13.2 (2014)
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	58.1	57.9	55.4	56.9	17.7	17.4	18.0	18.0
Japan	56.5	57.8	59.2	58.6	16.9	18.4	19.7	20.4
New Zealand	58.0	58.2	58.1	57.4	17.0	17.9	19.5	18.7

... = data not available at cutoff date, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Computed as a share of GDP at current prices.

b Data for household consumption include government consumption.

c The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects the 2008 System of National Accounts concepts on resident units.

Source: Economy sources.



## National Accounts

Table 2.6: **Gross Capital Formation and Changes in Inventories**  
(% of GDP)<sup>a</sup>

Regional Member	Change in Inventories				Gross Capital Formation			
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	-12.4 (2008)	5.3	26.5	11.3 (2002)	21.8	17.5	19.4
Armenia	0.2	0.7	-0.6	0.0	18.6	30.5	32.9	21.0
Azerbaijan	-2.5	0.2	-0.1	0.1	20.7	41.5	18.1	28.7
Georgia	4.7 (2003)	5.4	2.3	3.6	31.3 (2003)	33.5	21.6	32.1
Kazakhstan	0.8	3.0	1.0	5.0	18.1	31.0	25.4	26.4
Kyrgyz Republic <sup>b</sup>	1.7	0.2	-0.7	-3.9	18.3	16.2	28.1	34.2
Pakistan	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	17.2	19.1	15.8	15.1
Tajikistan	2.0	0.5	-0.6	0.3 (2014)	9.4	11.6	23.8	26.2 (2014)
Turkmenistan <sup>c</sup>	...	...	...	...	35.4	22.9	52.9	47.2 (2012)
Uzbekistan	-4.4	4.5	-0.8	1.9	19.6	26.5	26.6	28.1
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	1.0	0.9	2.6	1.6	34.0	40.9	47.0	44.9
Hong Kong, China	1.1	-0.3	2.1	-1.0	27.6	21.1	23.9	21.7
Korea, Rep. of	1.3	1.3	1.5	-0.6	32.9	32.2	32.0	28.5
Mongolia	3.8	9.6	7.6	8.0	29.0	37.5	42.1	26.2
Taipei, China	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.1	27.2	24.5	25.0	20.8
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh <sup>c</sup>	...	...	...	...	23.0	24.5	26.2	28.9
Bhutan	-1.8	-0.0	0.5	-0.7 (2014)	48.7	52.0	61.7	57.7 (2014)
India	0.7	2.8	3.5	1.7	24.3	34.7	36.5	34.2 (2014)
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	5.0	6.5	16.1	11.0	24.3	26.5	38.3	38.8
Sri Lanka	0.6	2.8	5.9	3.5	25.4	26.1	30.4	30.1
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	13.1	11.4	23.7	35.2
Cambodia	-1.4	-0.4	1.2	1.1 (2014)	16.9	18.5	17.4	22.0 (2014)
Indonesia	2.4	1.4	1.9	1.4	22.2	25.1	32.9	34.6
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	1.6	0.1	1.0	-1.1	26.9	22.4	23.4	25.1
Myanmar	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	12.4	13.2	23.2	34.9
Philippines	-3.7	1.6	0.0	-0.9	18.4	21.6	20.5	20.6
Singapore	2.9	-1.7	1.7	0.8	34.9	21.4	27.9	26.3
Thailand	0.7	2.7	1.4	-0.8	22.3	30.4	25.4	24.1
Viet Nam	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	29.6	33.8	35.7	27.7
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	1.9	1.4	2.9	...	17.3	21.0	18.7	18.4 (2014)
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	0.1 (2004)	0.2	0.1	0.3 (2013)	12.1 (2004)	12.5	36.2	16.3 (2013)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1.5	1.0	...	...	21.9	17.5	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste <sup>d</sup>	-3.7	-	0.1	0.2 (2014)	31.3	5.0	11.3	15.2 (2014)
Tonga	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3 (2014)	20.7	22.3	30.1	22.8 (2014)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7 (2014)	22.9	24.1	34.7	26.4 (2014)
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	0.3	0.4	-0.2	0.1	26.3	27.5	27.6	26.6
Japan	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.3	25.1	22.5	19.8	22.0
New Zealand	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	22.0	25.4	20.1	23.3

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 or -0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, - = magnitude equals zero, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Computed as a share of GDP at current prices.

b Changes in inventories is not included in gross capital formation.

c Changes in inventories is included in gross capital formation.

d The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects the 2008 System of National Accounts concepts on resident units.

Source: Economy sources.

Table 2.7: **Exports and Imports of Goods and Services**  
(% of GDP)<sup>a</sup>

Regional Member	Exports of Goods and Services				Imports of Goods and Services			
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	29.7 (2002)	26.0	9.8	7.0	59.8 (2002)	73.6	43.9	49.3
Armenia	23.4	28.8	20.8	29.8	50.5	43.2	45.3	42.0
Azerbaijan	40.2	62.9	54.3	37.8	38.4	52.9	20.7	34.8
Georgia	31.8 (2003)	33.7	35.0	45.0	46.4 (2003)	51.6	52.8	64.9
Kazakhstan	56.6	53.2	44.2	28.5	49.1	44.6	29.9	24.7
Kyrgyz Republic	41.8	38.3	51.6	36.2	47.6	56.8	81.7	72.2
Pakistan	13.4	15.7	13.5	10.9	14.7	19.6	19.4	17.1
Tajikistan	92.4	54.3	26.8	11.3 (2014)	100.2	72.8	59.0	58.5 (2014)
Turkmenistan	97.2	65.0	77.8	73.3 (2012)	82.4	47.8	45.3	44.4 (2012)
Uzbekistan	26.5	37.9	33.1	21.5 (2014)	26.7	28.7	24.5	22.1 (2014)
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	20.4 (1999)	...	26.5	22.4	17.6 (1999)	...	22.9	18.8
Hong Kong, China	141.8	194.7	219.4	201.6	137.4	182.4	213.5	199.3
Korea, Rep. of	35.0	36.8	49.4	45.9	32.9	34.4	46.2	38.9
Mongolia	54.0	58.8	46.7	44.9	67.9	63.6	56.7	42.0
Taipei, China	51.9	60.6	70.9	64.6	49.9	56.4	63.9	51.6
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	14.0	16.6	16.0	17.3	19.2	23.0	21.8	24.8
Bhutan	29.4	38.2	42.5	36.3 (2014)	48.3	64.4	70.7	57.3 (2014)
India	12.8	19.3	22.0	19.9	13.7	22.0	26.3	22.5
Maldives	89.5	...	...	...	71.6	...	...	...
Nepal	23.3	14.6	9.6	11.7	32.4	29.5	36.4	41.7
Sri Lanka	38.2	32.3	19.6	20.5	48.4	41.3	26.8	28.0
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	67.4	70.2	67.4	52.2	35.8	27.3	28.0	32.7
Cambodia	49.9	64.1	54.1	62.3 (2014)	61.7	72.7	59.5	66.6 (2014)
Indonesia	41.0	34.1	24.3	21.1	30.5	29.9	22.4	20.8
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	119.8	112.9	86.9	70.9	100.6	91.0	71.0	63.3
Myanmar	0.5	0.2	19.6	17.4	0.6	0.1	15.1	27.9
Philippines	51.4	46.1	34.8	28.2	53.4	51.7	36.6	33.5
Singapore	189.2	226.1	199.3	176.5	176.9	196.3	172.8	149.6
Thailand	64.8	68.4	66.1	69.1	56.5	69.5	60.6	57.7
Viet Nam	55.0	63.7	72.0	89.8	57.5	67.0	80.2	89.0
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	65.4	51.0	57.8	54.8 (2014)	70.5	63.9	63.9	62.8 (2014)
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	30.3 (2004)	32.2	38.9	52.6 (2013)	87.3 (2004)	93.7	112.5	102.8 (2013)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	66.2	74.5	...	...	49.2	56.1	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	27.6 (2003)	33.3	47.6	54.4 (2014)	33.1 (2003)	52.7	79.0	66.2 (2014)
Timor-Leste <sup>b</sup>	28.4	81.5	93.9	92.7 (2014)	141.5	22.7	41.4	57.4 (2014)
Tonga	15.4	17.7	13.2	18.5 (2014)	46.8	57.8	57.9	56.5 (2014)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	34.7	45.4	46.6	48.7 (2014)	43.7	54.8	52.7	51.1 (2014)
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	19.4	18.1	19.4	19.8	21.5	20.8	20.4	21.2
Japan	10.9	14.3	15.2	17.9	9.4	12.9	14.0	18.9
New Zealand	35.7	28.3	30.3	28.1	32.8	29.7	28.0	27.5

... = data not available at cutoff date, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Computed as a share of GDP at current prices.

b The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects the 2008 System of National Accounts concepts on resident units.

Source: Economy sources.



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Table 2.8: **Gross Domestic Saving**  
(% of GDP)<sup>a</sup>

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan <sup>b</sup>	-18.8 (2002)	-25.8	-11.4	-3.7	3.8	7.8	7.1	3.6
Armenia	-8.9	14.0	4.9	3.4	1.9	0.9	2.4	8.8
Azerbaijan	20.4	47.5	49.8	52.6	50.0	47.8	43.7	31.7
Georgia	16.7 (2003)	15.7	3.8	7.6	9.3	11.8	12.3	12.3
Kazakhstan	26.0	38.9	43.8	49.9	45.8	42.0	40.6	36.2
Kyrgyz Republic	14.3	-2.1	-2.7	-1.6	-15.9	-15.6	-13.5	...
Pakistan	16.0	15.2	10.0	9.1	7.1	8.2	8.5	9.0
Tajikistan	0.6	4.3	4.0	-10.8	-13.5	-13.9	-12.7	...
Turkmenistan	48.4	40.2	85.4	83.1	76.1	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	19.4	32.7	35.2	34.3	32.6	31.0	30.1	28.1
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	36.4	46.4	50.6	49.4	49.2	49.1	49.0	48.4
Hong Kong, China	32.0	33.3	29.8	28.0	26.4	24.6	24.0	24.0
Korea, Rep. of	34.9	34.5	35.2	34.5	33.8	34.1	34.5	35.3
Mongolia	9.6	32.7	32.1	36.3	33.5	30.7	30.4	29.4
Taipei, China	29.4	29.1	31.7	30.4	28.8	30.7	31.5	33.2
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	17.9	20.0	20.8	20.6	21.2	22.0	22.1	22.2
Bhutan	29.7	25.9	33.4	38.4	43.6	24.1	36.7	...
India <sup>c</sup>	23.7	33.4	33.7	34.3	...	...	...	...
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	15.2	11.6	11.5	14.0	11.0	10.6	11.9	8.8
Sri Lanka	15.4	17.9	16.8	14.0	14.7	18.1	19.8	...
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	49.4	59.1	39.4	42.5	34.9	25.0	35.6	19.9
Cambodia	8.1	9.9	12.4	11.1	12.3	17.2	17.3	...
Indonesia	31.8	27.5	34.8	35.5	34.4	33.7	33.4	33.2
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	46.1	44.3	39.3	38.8	36.5	34.5	34.3	32.7
Myanmar	12.3	13.1	32.7	37.0	36.6	33.8	32.6	31.8
Philippines	16.4	15.9	18.7	16.8	14.9	15.8	17.0	15.2
Singapore	47.2	51.2	54.3	54.2	53.4	53.4	53.4	53.2
Thailand	30.7	29.4	30.9	28.5	28.9	30.1	30.7	35.4
Viet Nam	27.1	29.0	27.4	27.7	29.6	28.4	27.9	25.7
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	25.6	7.1	12.7	15.1	14.2	15.5	16.6	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	-39.9 (2004)	-39.3	-38.0	-37.3	-32.5	-32.8	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	38.8	35.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste <sup>d</sup>	31.8	18.3	52.6	56.8	40.0	39.7	-7.8	...
Tonga	-10.0	-16.3	-16.1	-9.6	-12.8	-19.8	-21.3	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	21.2	13.9	27.0	21.5	20.9	23.3	24.0	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	24.3	24.7	26.6	28.2	28.2	27.2	26.7	25.2
Japan	26.3	23.6	20.7	19.4	19.0	18.4	18.8	...
New Zealand	19.7	17.6	17.3	17.3	17.4	19.8	20.2	...

... = data not available at cutoff date, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Computed as a share of GDP at current prices.

b Data for 2000 are estimates for 2002.

c Refers to gross savings.

d The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects 2008 System of National Accounts concepts on resident units.

Source: Economy sources.

Table 2.9: **Growth Rates of Real Gross Domestic Product**  
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	8.2 (2003)	9.9	3.2	8.7	10.9	6.4	2.2	-2.4
Armenia	5.9	13.9	2.2	4.7	7.2	3.3	3.6	3.0
Azerbaijan	11.1	26.4	5.0	0.1	2.2	5.8	2.8	1.1
Georgia	2.9 (1999)	9.6	6.2	7.2	6.4	3.4	4.6	2.8
Kazakhstan	9.8	9.7	7.3	13.0	4.6	5.8	4.1	1.2
Kyrgyz Republic	5.4	-0.2	-0.5	6.0	-0.1	10.9	4.0	3.5
Pakistan	2.0 (2001)	9.0	2.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.2
Tajikistan	8.3	6.7	6.5	2.4	7.5	7.4	6.7	5.9
Turkmenistan	5.5	13.0	9.2	14.7	11.1	10.2	10.3	6.5
Uzbekistan	3.8	7.0	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.0
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	8.4	11.3	10.6	9.5	7.7	7.7	7.3	...
Hong Kong, China	7.7	7.4	6.8	4.8	1.7	3.1	2.7	2.4
Korea, Rep. of	8.9	3.9	6.5	3.7	2.3	2.9	3.3	2.6
Mongolia	1.1	7.3	-1.3 (2009)	17.3	12.3	11.6	7.9	2.3
Taipei, China	6.4	5.4	10.6	3.8	2.1	2.2	3.9	0.7
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	6.0	6.0	5.6	6.5	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.6
Bhutan	6.9	7.1	11.7	7.9	5.1	2.1	5.5	...
India	3.8	9.3	10.3	6.7	5.6	6.6	7.2	7.6
Maldives	4.0	-8.1	7.2	8.7	2.5	4.7	6.5	1.5
Nepal	6.0	3.5	4.8	3.4	4.8	4.1	6.0	2.7
Sri Lanka	6.0	6.2	3.5 (2009)	8.4	9.1	3.4	4.9	4.8
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	2.8	0.4	-1.8 (2009)	3.7	0.9	-2.1	-2.3	-0.6
Cambodia	8.4	13.3	6.0	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.9
Indonesia	4.9	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.8
Lao PDR	6.3	6.8	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.6	4.9
Malaysia	8.9	5.3	7.4	5.3	5.5	4.7	6.0	5.0
Myanmar	13.7	13.6	9.6	5.6	7.3	8.4	8.0	7.3
Philippines	4.4	4.8	7.6	3.7	6.7	7.1	6.2	5.9
Singapore	8.9	7.5	15.2	6.2	3.7	4.7	3.3	2.0
Thailand	4.5	4.2	7.5	0.8	7.2	2.7	0.8	2.8
Viet Nam	6.8	7.5	6.4	6.2	5.2	5.4	6.0	6.7
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	13.9	-1.1	-3.0	1.0	4.7	-1.4	6.3	4.8
Fiji	-1.7	-1.3	3.0	2.7	1.4	4.7	5.3	...
Kiribati	5.3	-0.2	-1.6	0.5	5.2	5.8	2.4	...
Marshall Islands	5.9	2.9	6.4	1.7	3.7	2.4	-0.9	0.6
Micronesia, Fed. States of	4.8	2.1	3.3	1.0	-1.7	-3.0	-2.4	3.7
Nauru	...	-9.8	20.1	14.2	20.2	15.4	17.5	-10.0
Palau	4.2	1.5	3.3	5.0	3.2	-2.4	4.3	9.4
Papua New Guinea	-2.5	3.9	11.2	3.4	4.0	3.6	...	...
Samoa	8.6	4.7	4.4	3.5	-2.3	0.5	1.9	2.8
Solomon Islands	-14.2	9.2	9.7	7.4	2.3	2.8	2.0	2.9
Timor-Leste <sup>a</sup>	2.3	52.7	-1.3	10.6	1.9	-12.8	-27.8	...
Tonga	-0.8	1.6	3.3	2.9	0.8	-3.1	2.0	3.4
Tuvalu	1.7	-3.9	-2.7	8.5	0.2	1.3	2.2	3.6
Vanuatu	5.9	5.3	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.0	2.3	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	3.9	3.2	2.0	2.4	3.6	2.4	2.5	2.3
Japan	2.3	1.3	4.7	-0.5	1.7	1.4	-0.0	0.5
New Zealand	2.8	3.4	1.4	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.6	2.4

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 or -0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects the 2008 System of National Accounts concepts on resident units.

Source: Economy sources.

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Table 2.10: **Growth Rates of Real Gross Domestic Product per Capita**  
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	6.3 (2003)	8.2	1.3	6.6	8.9	4.5	0.0	-4.1
Armenia	6.2	14.5	2.9	5.2	7.3	3.3	3.9	3.3
Azerbaijan	9.9	24.9	3.8	-1.2	0.9	4.5	1.4	-0.1
Georgia	3.7 (1999)	9.4	5.0	6.4	5.7	3.7	...	3.2
Kazakhstan	10.2	8.7	5.7	11.4	3.2	4.3	2.6	-0.2
Kyrgyz Republic	4.0	-1.4	-0.8	4.8	-1.4	8.7	2.0	1.4
Pakistan	0.1 (2001)	6.9	0.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.3
Tajikistan	6.1	4.5	4.2	-0.0	5.0	5.2	4.3	3.5
Turkmenistan	4.3	11.8	7.8	13.2	9.7	8.8	8.9	5.2
Uzbekistan	2.4	5.8	5.4	5.4	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.1
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	7.6	10.7	10.1	9.0	7.2	7.2	6.7	...
Hong Kong, China	6.7	6.9	6.0	4.1	0.5	2.6	1.9	1.5
Korea, Rep. of	8.0	3.7	6.0	2.9	1.8	2.5	2.9	2.2
Mongolia	-0.2	6.1	-3.0 (2009)	15.3	10.2	9.4	5.6	0.1
Taipei, China	5.6	5.0	10.3	3.6	1.7	1.9	3.7	0.4
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	4.5	4.4	4.2	5.7	5.2	4.6	4.6	5.1
Bhutan	5.6	5.7	9.7	6.0	3.3	0.4	3.7	...
India	2.0	7.7	8.8	5.3	4.3	5.3	5.9	6.3
Maldives	2.4	-11.0	4.8	5.3	-0.8	1.2	2.8	-2.1
Nepal	2.9	1.2	3.4	2.0	3.3	2.7	4.5	1.4
Sri Lanka	4.6	5.3	2.4 (2009)	7.3	11.5	2.6	3.9	3.8
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	0.3	-1.3	-3.1 (2009)	2.0	-0.7	-3.7	-3.7	-1.8
Cambodia	7.0	11.7	4.6	5.7	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.5
Indonesia	3.7	4.3	3.4	4.6	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.4
Lao PDR	4.2	4.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.0	3.4
Malaysia	6.2	3.2	5.5	3.6	3.9	2.3	4.6	3.6
Myanmar	12.4	12.7	8.9	4.8	6.4	7.5	7.0	5.3
Philippines	2.0	2.8	5.8	1.9	4.9	5.3	4.4	4.1
Singapore	7.0	5.0	13.2	4.0	1.1	3.0	1.9	0.8
Thailand	3.3	3.6	6.9	0.4	6.8	2.3	0.4	2.4
Viet Nam	5.3	6.3	5.3	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.9	5.5
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	4.4	-6.7	-7.5	24.0	3.6	3.4	6.3	3.7
Fiji	-2.3	-2.0	2.3	2.3	1.0	4.2	4.9	...
Kiribati	3.5	-2.0	-3.6	-0.8	3.9	4.5	1.1	...
Marshall Islands	5.1	1.5	5.1	1.2	3.3	2.0	-1.3	0.3
Micronesia, Fed. States of	4.6	2.3	3.8	1.4	-1.4	-2.9	-2.4	3.5
Nauru	...	-7.8	17.9	10.1	19.3	11.7	15.4	-11.7
Palau	2.7 (2001)	0.7	5.2	7.0	5.2	-1.2	4.3	8.1
Papua New Guinea	-5.5	0.8	7.8	0.3	0.9	0.5	...	...
Samoa	7.6	4.4	3.6	2.7	-3.0	-0.2	1.1	2.0
Solomon Islands	-16.2	6.8	7.2	4.9	-0.0	0.5	-0.3	0.6
Timor-Leste <sup>a</sup>	1.0 (2001)	50.0	-3.9	7.7	-0.8	-15.1	-29.7	...
Tonga	-1.2	1.1	3.1	2.6	0.6	-3.3	1.8	3.1
Tuvalu	1.3 (2001)	-6.7	-3.2	14.3	-1.4	1.1	2.1	3.4
Vanuatu	3.1	2.6	-1.0	-1.4	-0.8	-0.5	-0.1	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	2.7	2.0	0.4	1.0	1.9	0.7	1.0	0.9
Japan	2.1	1.3	4.7	-0.3	1.9	1.5	0.1	0.7
New Zealand	2.2	2.3	0.3	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	0.5

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 or -0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects 2008 System of National Accounts concepts on resident units.

Source: ADB estimates using economy sources.

Table 2.11: **Growth Rates of Agriculture Real Value Added**  
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	3.4 (2003)	12.2	-18.0	4.7	3.3	8.3	3.7	-16.9
Armenia	-1.0	11.2	-16.0	14.0	9.5	7.6	6.1	13.2
Azerbaijan	12.1	6.7	-4.7	5.8	6.6	4.9	-2.6	6.6
Georgia	-7.7 (2004)	11.7	-4.2	8.5	-3.8	11.3	1.6	2.9
Kazakhstan	-3.2	7.1	-12.9	22.5	-17.4	11.2	1.3	4.1
Kyrgyz Republic	2.6	-4.2	-2.6	1.8	1.2	2.7	-0.5	6.2
Pakistan	-2.2 (2001)	6.5	0.2	2.0	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.9
Tajikistan	8.0 (2001)	2.8	6.8	0.4	9.5	7.7	9.2	3.2
Turkmenistan	-2.6	14.1	29.8	...	8.1	9.9	1.7	...
Uzbekistan	3.2	5.9	6.6	6.8	7.1	6.8	6.9	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	2.3	5.1	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.2	...
Hong Kong, China	0.3 (2001)	-0.2	3.9	0.8	-3.3	4.9	-6.0	-2.2
Korea, Rep. of	1.1	1.4	-4.3	-2.0	-0.9	3.1	3.6	-1.5
Mongolia	-16.3	11.3	3.6 (2009)	-0.3	21.1	19.2	13.7	10.7
Taipei, China	1.8	-3.9	2.3	4.5	-3.2	1.4	0.5	-3.9
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	7.4	2.2	6.2	4.5	3.0	2.5	4.4	3.3
Bhutan	5.4	1.1	0.9	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	...
India	0.0	5.1	8.6	5.0	1.5	4.2	-0.2	1.2
Maldives	0.2	5.9	-0.9	1.1	0.0	5.1	0.2	-3.0
Nepal	4.9	3.5	2.0	4.5	4.6	1.1	4.5	0.8
Sri Lanka	2.3	1.8	3.2 (2009)	4.6	3.9	3.2	4.9	5.5
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	6.6	1.3	5.7 (2009)	-2.6	8.1	-1.2	4.8	6.4
Cambodia	-1.2	15.7	4.0	3.1	4.3	1.6	0.3	0.2
Indonesia	1.9	2.7	3.0	3.9	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.0
Lao PDR	4.2	0.7	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.6	...
Malaysia	6.1	2.6	2.4	6.8	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.2
Myanmar	11.0	12.1	4.7	-0.7	1.7	3.6	2.8	3.4
Philippines	3.4	2.2	-0.2	2.6	2.8	1.2	1.7	0.1
Singapore	-4.8	7.1	2.4	2.1	3.6	14.5	1.9	-3.6
Thailand	6.8	-0.1	-0.5	6.3	2.7	0.8	0.7	-3.8
Viet Nam	4.6	4.2	0.5	4.2	2.9	2.6	3.4	2.4
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	0.1	-3.5	1.9	-6.7	14.9	3.9	8.7	-2.8
Fiji	-1.2	0.9	-2.6	8.2	-1.9	6.7	-0.3	...
Kiribati	-7.2	-7.4	-3.9	9.3	2.9	-0.2	3.7	...
Marshall Islands	22.6	-9.1	27.7	5.8	10.5	0.7	-1.1	-0.2
Micronesia, Fed. States of	7.1	4.4	1.2	1.3	-0.2	-3.0	5.0	6.2
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	-2.1	7.0	-4.3	9.0	1.4	-9.5	-4.5	-4.7
Papua New Guinea	2.1	5.6	2.9	0.9	6.1	4.7	...	...
Samoa	8.1	2.4	-6.1	10.1	-12.6	8.9	1.1	5.6
Solomon Islands	-17.1	-1.8	14.8	2.3	-0.5	-0.8	7.1	...
Timor-Leste <sup>a</sup>	-0.1 (2001)	4.1	-2.9	-17.1	26.7	0.1	-2.6	...
Tonga	-2.5	-2.1	0.5	2.0	0.5	3.7	3.1	...
Tuvalu	-1.7 (2001)	0.9	14.4	0.4	-6.3	...	...	...
Vanuatu	4.3	2.3	4.8	6.1	2.2	4.8	4.2	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	6.5	4.2	-0.8	3.6	1.4	-0.6	0.7	1.8
Japan	2.0	1.0	-1.0	2.0	0.6	2.0	-2.3	...
New Zealand	3.6	5.2	-7.9	12.3	5.6	2.0	8.3	2.0

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects 2008 System of National Accounts concepts on resident units.

Source: Economy sources.

## National Accounts

Table 2.12: **Growth Rates of Industry Real Value Added**  
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	10.3 (2003)	13.0	6.3	9.8	7.8	4.5	2.4	4.5
Armenia	12.8	14.8	5.7	0.0	5.7	0.5	-2.3	3.7
Azerbaijan	5.7	43.6	4.5	-4.4	-1.1	4.4	0.4	-1.9
Georgia	-0.9 (1999)	9.6	8.2	9.2	9.6	2.4	4.6	3.3
Kazakhstan	15.3	10.7	9.5	2.9	1.8	3.1	1.5	-0.4
Kyrgyz Republic	8.8	-9.8	2.5	7.3	-11.4	30.2	5.7	1.4
Pakistan	4.1 (2001)	12.1	3.4	4.5	2.5	0.6	4.5	3.6
Tajikistan	15.6 (2001)	7.7	5.6	-15.1	-2.6	4.0	14.9	14.7
Turkmenistan	1.0	10.6	-1.0	...	10.7	8.0	11.6	...
Uzbekistan	1.8	5.3	4.4	4.5	6.5	8.8	6.6	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	9.4	12.1	12.7	10.7	8.2	7.9	7.2	...
Hong Kong, China	-3.2 (2001)	-3.0	8.0	9.5	4.7	1.6	7.6	1.0
Korea, Rep. of	11.0	4.7	10.4	4.5	1.9	3.3	3.1	1.7
Mongolia	1.5	4.2	-0.4 (2009)	8.8	14.8	14.6	12.7	8.8
Taipei, China	7.1	7.6	20.8	6.0	3.3	1.7	7.0	-0.9
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	6.2	8.3	7.0	9.0	9.4	9.6	8.2	9.7
Bhutan	7.3	3.8	12.5	4.1	6.8	3.9	3.1	...
India	6.0	9.7	7.6	7.8	3.6	5.0	5.9	7.4
Maldives	-3.3	10.3	4.3	12.1	0.8	-7.6	12.9	26.4
Nepal	8.6	3.0	4.0	4.3	3.0	2.7	7.1	1.5
Sri Lanka	9.0	8.0	4.2 (2009)	9.3	9.0	4.1	3.5	3.0
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	3.0	-1.8	-5.0 (2009)	3.2	-1.4	-5.6	-4.4	0.0
Cambodia	31.2	12.7	13.0	13.4	10.4	11.5	9.8	11.7
Indonesia	5.9	4.7	4.9	6.3	5.3	4.3	4.3	2.7
Lao PDR	9.3	10.6	17.5	14.6	11.4	9.7	7.3	...
Malaysia	13.6	3.6	8.4	2.5	4.9	3.6	6.0	5.1
Myanmar	21.3	19.9	18.6	10.2	8.0	11.4	12.1	8.7
Philippines	6.5	4.2	11.6	1.9	7.3	9.2	7.8	6.0
Singapore	11.3	8.0	23.9	7.0	2.3	2.5	2.8	-3.4
Thailand	4.0	4.9	10.6	-4.1	7.2	1.5	-0.2	1.2
Viet Nam	10.1	8.4	7.2	6.7	5.7	5.4	7.1	9.6
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	18.2	-6.3	-8.4	11.6	11.0	-6.3	-23.8	34.2
Fiji	-5.5	-6.7	6.5	2.0	-2.2	4.4	2.7	...
Kiribati	-6.4	6.7	2.5	-4.8	30.1	37.3	-1.4	...
Marshall Islands	-14.5	4.6	-4.8	0.8	2.8	7.9	-16.7	-1.6
Micronesia, Fed. States of	6.6	-3.0	17.9	11.8	-1.3	-19.5	-28.5	-7.5
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	27.6	9.0	3.2	5.4	-4.4	-16.2	1.8	26.1
Papua New Guinea	-0.8	4.1	13.3	-5.4	-2.6	1.1	...	...
Samoa	14.4	4.7	10.1	2.4	-1.1	0.1	-1.9	0.9
Solomon Islands	-29.7	-3.1	15.4	38.2	-1.4	-2.0	-13.2	...
Timor-Leste <sup>a</sup>	-24.0 (2001)	73.4	-3.7	13.1	0.6	-16.9	-36.2	...
Tonga	-0.4	-2.8	11.6	5.5	1.2	-14.3	1.3	...
Tuvalu	5.5 (2001)	-18.7	-41.5	42.8	-26.1	...	...	...
Vanuatu	46.4	5.3	12.6	-19.4	-22.1	9.8	3.2	...
<b>Developed Member Economies<sup>b</sup></b>								
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects 2008 System of National Accounts concepts on resident units.

b National accounts are compiled using chain volume measures.

Source: Economy sources.

Table 2.13: **Growth Rates of Services Real Value Added**  
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	10.4(2003)	5.4	18.1	10.3	16.0	6.4	2.2	1.3
Armenia	3.1	14.7	4.7	6.1	6.9	2.8	6.7	0.0
Azerbaijan	9.6	9.3	6.9	6.8	7.5	8.4	7.6	4.4
Georgia	1.4(1999)	6.5	8.2	5.8	5.9	3.6	4.5	2.9
Kazakhstan	8.4	10.4	6.0	4.8	10.4	6.9	5.7	2.4
Kyrgyz Republic	5.8	8.4	-1.3	6.7	6.3	4.8	4.6	3.7
Pakistan	3.1(2001)	8.5	3.2	3.9	4.4	5.1	4.4	5.0
Tajikistan	3.9(2001)	8.5	7.1	11.4	11.9	9.4	1.7	0.1
Turkmenistan	18.0	27.1	18.4	...	-10.9	-9.2	-13.2	...
Uzbekistan	5.4	7.6	11.2	11.7	9.7	7.9	7.6	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	9.7	12.3	9.7	9.4	8.0	8.2	7.9	...
Hong Kong, China	1.7(2001)	6.9	6.5	5.0	1.8	2.7	2.4	1.9
Korea, Rep. of	7.3	3.9	4.4	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.8
Mongolia	10.5	9.7	0.8(2009)	17.8	10.3	7.8	7.8	1.1
Taipei, China	6.5	4.1	6.3	3.1	1.3	2.3	2.9	0.5
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	5.5	6.4	5.5	6.2	6.6	5.5	5.6	5.8
Bhutan	8.7	14.8	12.1	13.3	0.7	1.6	8.2	...
India	5.1	10.9	9.7	6.6	8.1	7.8	10.3	8.9
Maldives	5.4	-13.8	8.0	5.8	1.5	6.4	5.0	-0.8
Nepal	5.9	3.3	5.8	3.4	5.0	5.7	6.2	3.6
Sri Lanka	6.1	6.4	3.3(2009)	8.9	11.7	4.5	5.2	5.3
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	2.5	4.1	2.1(2009)	4.9	5.5	4.7	1.0	-1.6
Cambodia	8.9	13.1	3.3	5.7	7.4	8.7	8.7	7.1
Indonesia	5.2	7.9	8.4	8.4	6.8	6.4	6.0	5.5
Lao PDR	6.9	9.9	7.0	8.1	9.2	9.7	9.4	...
Malaysia	6.0	7.3	7.4	7.2	6.6	6.0	6.7	5.2
Myanmar	13.4	13.1	9.5	8.5	12.0	10.3	9.1	9.1
Philippines	3.3	5.8	7.2	4.9	7.1	7.0	6.2	6.8
Singapore	7.7	7.4	11.2	6.6	4.3	6.3	3.7	3.5
Thailand	4.3	4.4	6.9	3.3	8.2	3.9	1.5	5.0
Viet Nam	5.3	8.6	-7.7	7.5	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.3
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	15.4	-0.3	-2.6	0.1	2.3	-0.6	9.6	2.0
Fiji	0.8	-17.0	2.9	2.0	3.0	4.5	6.9	...
Kiribati	1.7	4.6	-0.1	-1.6	2.0	2.6	0.4	...
Marshall Islands	6.3	3.2	3.5	1.5	1.8	1.4	2.5	2.3
Micronesia, Fed. States of	3.2	0.8	2.3	0.3	-1.7	-0.8	-1.2	2.7
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	-2.0	-1.0	3.6	4.1	3.1	-1.2	5.6	8.2
Papua New Guinea	-12.7	3.6	14.0	11.9	4.8	4.4	...	...
Samoa	6.2	5.2	4.0	2.5	-0.9	-0.2	3.3	3.1
Solomon Islands	-5.7	23.8	6.4	2.5	5.3	7.2	3.6	...
Timor-Leste <sup>a</sup>	31.3(2001)	8.5	11.0	8.7	9.7	-0.9	3.9	...
Tonga	0.0	3.6	1.0	1.8	0.5	-0.5	1.6	...
Tuvalu	-0.5(2001)	-4.8	2.3	6.4	8.3	...	...	...
Vanuatu	2.2	6.6	3.0	3.2	4.4	0.1	2.4	...
<b>Developed Member Economies<sup>b</sup></b>								
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

<sup>a</sup> The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects 2008 System of National Accounts concepts on resident units.<sup>b</sup> National accounts are compiled using chain volume measures.

Source: Economy sources.



## National Accounts

Table 2.14: **Growth Rates of Real Household Final Consumption**  
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	8.3	8.8	3.8	2.4	9.1	0.9	1.0	-7.9
Azerbaijan	10.0	13.2	10.8	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.1	8.5
Georgia	...	...	...	6.7	4.5	-0.1	3.2	...
Kazakhstan	1.2	10.7	11.5	10.9	10.9	21.3	1.8	1.1
Kyrgyz Republic	-5.0	8.3	2.7	9.3	11.2	8.0	3.0	-6.5
Pakistan	0.5 (2001)	12.9	2.2	4.6	5.0	2.1	5.4	3.6
Tajikistan	0.8 (2001)	20.6	10.5	24.2	15.0	9.3	1.8	...
Turkmenistan	-48.3	-15.2	-60.6	73.8	114.9	-31.7	26.8	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	4.5	3.5	6.1	8.4	4.1	4.6	3.3	4.7
Korea, Rep. of	9.1	4.4	4.4	2.7	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.2
Mongolia	...	...	-2.5 (2009)	15.8	13.0	15.4	6.3	7.8
Taipei, China	5.1	3.3	3.8	3.3	1.8	2.4	3.0	2.6
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	4.1	3.9	4.6	6.5	4.1	5.1	4.0	...
Bhutan	0.4	1.3	10.5	0.4	7.0	13.1	18.0	...
India	3.4	8.6	8.7	9.3	5.3	6.8	6.2	7.4
Maldives	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	4.7	6.2	0.6	15.9	2.7	4.2	2.9
Sri Lanka	4.0	1.7	...	9.9	2.3	7.8	5.7	6.5
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	-7.0	-0.6	5.0 (2009)	5.4	8.7	6.0	-3.1	4.5
Cambodia	4.9	12.3	9.7	10.4	6.4	4.0	4.5	...
Indonesia	1.6	4.0	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	13.0	9.1	6.9	6.9	8.4	7.3	7.0	6.0
Myanmar <sup>a</sup>	4.3	14.6	2.6	6.1	8.1	11.9	6.8	5.0
Philippines	5.2	4.4	3.4	5.6	6.6	5.6	5.5	6.3
Singapore	14.7	3.4	5.9	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.2	4.5
Thailand	7.0	4.2	5.0	1.8	6.7	1.0	0.6	2.1
Viet Nam	3.1	5.8	8.2	4.1	4.9	5.2	6.1	9.3
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	1.0	2.6	0.5	-1.5	2.1	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	-28.5	9.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	6.5 (2004)	9.3	8.7	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.6	...
Timor-Leste <sup>b</sup>	16.3 (2001)	-2.2	9.3	-	18.8	3.4	9.8	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.9	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	4.1	4.5	2.3	3.8	2.6	1.6	2.6	2.7
Japan	0.4	1.5	2.8	0.3	2.3	1.7	-0.9	-1.2
New Zealand	1.3	5.2	2.2	2.9	1.8	2.9	2.6	2.3

... = data not available at cutoff date, - = magnitude equals zero, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

<sup>a</sup> Includes government consumption expenditure.<sup>b</sup> The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects 2008 System of National Accounts concepts on resident units.

Source: Economy sources.



Table 2.15: **Growth Rates of Real Government Consumption Expenditure**  
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	2.8	19.0	3.9	1.9	-1.4	7.6	-1.2	4.5
Azerbaijan	2.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.7	1.0
Georgia	...	...	...	1.0	7.3	4.3	11.2	...
Kazakhstan	15.0	10.8	2.7	11.3	13.2	1.7	9.8	3.8
Kyrgyz Republic	5.9	-2.7	-1.1	2.2	2.1	-0.4	-0.5	0.2
Pakistan	7.5	1.7	-0.6	0.0	7.3	10.1	1.5	16.0
Tajikistan	10.8 (2001)	0.4	0.9	7.8	2.1	2.3	7.6	...
Turkmenistan	28.0	17.9	5.8	10.1	8.0	13.9	8.9	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	2.4	-2.6	3.4	2.5	3.6	2.7	3.0	3.4
Korea, Rep. of	0.9	4.5	3.8	2.2	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.4
Mongolia	...	8.9 (2006)	-5.5 (2009)	15.3	19.9	15.8	12.2	-7.8
Taipei, China	0.6	0.4	1.1	2.0	2.2	-0.8	3.6	-0.3
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	0.9	7.7	6.8	6.7	3.1	5.8	7.9	...
Bhutan	0.0	2.8	7.5	3.6	-0.8	-10.1	2.4	...
India	1.4	8.9	5.8	6.9	0.5	0.4	12.8	2.2
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	1.2	1.3	13.1	15.9	-6.9	10.0	7.4
Sri Lanka	5.3	12.0	16.0 (2009)	-2.1	6.0	0.1	6.1	10.3
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	7.7	-1.0	5.0 (2009)	5.3	0.4	3.6	1.9	-3.6
Cambodia	12.4	3.9	-6.2	7.8	4.7	6.3	2.4	...
Indonesia	-0.9	6.6	0.3	5.5	4.5	6.7	1.2	5.4
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	1.6	6.5	3.4	14.2	5.4	5.8	4.3	4.4
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	-1.0	2.1	4.0	2.1	15.5	5.0	3.3	7.8
Singapore	20.9	5.0	10.7	-3.1	-1.9	11.1	-0.1	6.6
Thailand	2.8	8.0	9.3	3.4	6.8	2.5	2.1	2.2
Viet Nam	5.0	8.2	12.3	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.0
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	2.7	-0.7	1.2	5.5	1.7	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	14.4 (1999)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	3.7	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	33.7 (2004)	80.6	10.0	-17.2	-9.0	14.7	8.7	...
Timor-Leste <sup>a</sup>	33.5 (2001)	-30.2	1.1	-5.0	7.3	-22.8	3.8	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	-0.1	4.3	-0.8	-1.3	2.2	-3.7	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	3.2	3.2	1.8	3.4	3.9	0.6	1.4	1.3
Japan	4.6	0.8	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.9	0.1	1.2
New Zealand	0.9	7.2	1.9	1.8	-0.1	2.2	2.3	1.8

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects 2008 System of National Accounts concepts on resident units.

Source: Economy sources.

## National Accounts

Table 2.16: **Growth Rates of Real Gross Capital Formation**  
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	5.2	26.9	0.5	-5.2	0.5	-9.1	-3.0	-0.9
Azerbaijan	2.6	5.8	2.0	1.0	4.0	4.5	-1.7	-11.1
Georgia	...	...	...	28.0	19.1	-11.7	26.9	...
Kazakhstan	10.7	35.0	2.0	5.9	12.2	6.2	8.8	5.7
Kyrgyz Republic	22.1	13.7	-5.2	6.3	42.4	5.1	15.7	-10.2
Pakistan	4.9	12.9	-6.5	-6.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	13.1
Tajikistan	39.2 (2001)	2.6	7.5	13.3	-21.9	15.1	17.6	...
Turkmenistan	-6.0	12.4	24.0	12.6	1.0	18.3	8.7	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	19.5	-0.8	11.1	2.3	3.3	3.0	1.5	-7.5
Korea, Rep. of	14.5	2.4	17.8	3.5	-2.3	-0.1	5.3	6.8
Mongolia	...	15.0 (2006)	-29.8 (2009)	62.8	17.4	1.4	-30.1	-27.7
Taipei, China	9.0	1.3	35.8	-5.7	-3.1	3.2	4.1	0.5
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	7.3	10.7	8.6	9.6	10.6	5.4	9.9	...
Bhutan	26.5	-12.2	46.1	11.8	3.5	-35.7	38.3	...
India	-5.5	16.2	14.1	3.9	12.9	1.8	9.3	...
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	9.5	34.4	0.3	-21.6	20.7	22.8	7.9
Sri Lanka	8.7	9.4	2.0 (2009)	20.2	21.7	-8.8	7.2	4.9
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	6.7 (2001)	0.5	-0.3 (2009)	37.0	28.8	11.9	-31.2	6.6
Cambodia	8.6	29.9	-18.6	9.8	6.2	25.0	8.8	...
Indonesia	12.9	12.4	8.8	7.9	11.0	2.8	5.5	3.3
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	29.2	-2.5	25.3	4.5	18.3	4.9	2.6	6.4
Myanmar	11.3	29.8	34.6	33.1	13.6	12.3	13.3	14.5
Philippines	1.1	3.0	31.6	2.8	-4.3	27.9	5.2	15.1
Singapore	25.5	-0.5	24.4	4.0	13.9	3.7	-2.0	-6.2
Thailand	8.0	21.7	32.0	2.6	11.0	3.2	-12.5	4.3
Viet Nam	10.1	11.2	10.4	-6.8	2.4	5.5	8.9	9.0
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	3.4	19.1	-51.8	-47.2	86.8	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	-23.1 (1999)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	36.8	-9.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	-13.4 (2004)	71.1	88.7	-34.6	3.6	1.9	2.9	...
Timor-Leste <sup>a</sup>	6.1 (2001)	-2.5	-5.1	64.9	-16.8	-27.1	8.7	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	7.8	-5.2	-15.2	-16.6	17.0	9.0	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	3.7	-0.3	4.5	0.1	4.5	1.4	2.4	2.9
New Zealand	-3.9	4.0	7.3	8.0	4.0	7.6	9.4	1.8

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

<sup>a</sup> The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects 2008 System of National Accounts concepts on resident units.

Source: Economy sources.

Table 2.17: **Growth Rates of Real Exports of Goods and Services**  
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	19.0	15.9	26.5	14.7	8.4	8.6	6.4	4.9
Azerbaijan	15.4	52.8	9.1	2.0	-4.9	2.1	-1.9	-0.1
Georgia	...	...	...	15.5	14.4	20.3	0.4	...
Kazakhstan	27.9	0.4	3.1	0.4	4.2	2.1	-2.5	-3.8
Kyrgyz Republic	10.5	-11.0	-11.7	15.7	-19.2	12.3	-6.2	-4.0
Pakistan	16.0	9.6	15.7	2.4	-15.0	13.6	-1.6	-2.6
Tajikistan	...	2.9	23.0	1.0	1.0	-10.0	-	...
Turkmenistan	82.7	19.2	13.9	10.1	9.0	13.2	9.1	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	16.2	10.6	16.8	3.9	1.9	6.2	0.9	-1.5
Korea, Rep. of	17.2	7.8	12.7	15.1	5.1	4.3	2.0	0.8
Mongolia	...	...	...	18.2	8.3	12.8	53.2	-4.0
Taipei, China	18.0	7.6	25.7	4.2	0.4	3.5	5.9	-0.2
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	14.4	15.6	0.9	29.3	12.5	2.5	3.2	...
Bhutan	3.3	34.3	7.5	3.2	-2.4	3.9	-6.0	...
India	18.2	26.1	19.6	15.6	6.7	7.8	1.7	-5.2
Maldives	7.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	-3.0	-10.4	-2.1	1.9	10.3	18.8	6.8
Sri Lanka	17.1	6.6	...	10.2	-0.2	6.6	4.3	4.7
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	11.9	-1.3	...	-3.0	1.2	-5.7	0.9	-10.8
Cambodia	39.4	16.4	16.0	18.9	7.9	20.9	11.3	...
Indonesia	26.5	16.6	15.3	14.8	1.6	4.2	1.0	-2.0
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	16.1	8.3	11.1	4.2	-1.7	0.3	5.0	0.6
Myanmar	79.3	3.6	10.9	-13.7	6.5	12.9	18.7	15.2
Philippines	13.7	5.0	21.0	-2.5	8.6	-1.0	11.7	9.0
Singapore	14.4	12.5	17.4	5.6	1.8	4.8	4.3	2.5
Thailand	15.8	7.8	14.1	9.2	5.0	2.7	0.2	0.2
Viet Nam	...	7.8	14.6	10.8	15.7	17.4	11.6	12.6
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	-3.1	25.5	8.5	4.2	9.1	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	7.1	6.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	10.5	34.8	35.3	8.8	-6.8	-9.6	...
Timor-Leste	...	76.4	-7.0	7.2	10.7	-13.3	-25.1	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	7.1	0.4	10.4	-1.2	3.9	-0.5	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	9.7	3.3	5.1	0.9	5.0	5.6	5.8	6.5
Japan	12.6	6.2	24.8	-0.4	-0.2	1.2	8.3	2.8
New Zealand	6.1	-0.4	2.8	2.3	3.0	0.0	4.2	5.0

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Source: Economy sources.

## National Accounts

Table 2.18: **Growth Rates of Real Imports of Goods and Services**  
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	7.2	14.3	12.8	-1.4	-2.8	-2.1	-1.0	-15.1
Azerbaijan	17.3	19.8	12.4	1.5	-3.1	1.1	-2.1	-0.5
Georgia	...	...	...	17.9	15.6	2.9	11.1	...
Kazakhstan	28.0	12.1	2.9	2.8	22.6	6.6	-3.3	-0.2
Kyrgyz Republic	0.4	6.5	-6.9	14.9	12.4	4.1	1.6	-17.0
Pakistan	-2.3	40.5	4.3	-0.1	-3.1	1.8	0.2	-1.1
Tajikistan	...	16.5	8.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	...
Turkmenistan	4.1	-9.3	9.5	10.1	13.3	10.3	9.5	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	16.4	8.0	17.4	4.6	2.9	6.6	1.0	-1.9
Korea, Rep. of	21.8	7.8	17.3	14.3	2.4	1.7	1.5	3.2
Mongolia	...	...	...	49.5	15.4	7.6	6.8	-16.6
Taipei, China	14.9	2.9	28.0	-0.5	-1.8	3.4	5.7	0.9
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	10.2	19.1	0.7	29.2	10.5	1.2	1.2	...
Bhutan	4.2	13.0	28.7	6.0	-7.1	-1.8	-3.5	...
India	4.6	32.6	15.6	21.1	6.0	-8.2	0.8	-2.8
Maldives	-5.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	6.9	28.3	-4.7	3.4	14.2	21.0	9.6
Sri Lanka	14.8	2.7	...	23.6	0.5	-1.5	9.6	10.6
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	-6.2	10.2	...	33.7	20.6	14.5	-30.9	-11.7
Cambodia	30.6	17.3	10.3	16.3	8.1	24.5	10.1	...
Indonesia	25.9	17.8	17.3	15.0	8.0	1.9	2.2	-5.8
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	24.4	8.9	15.6	6.3	2.9	1.7	4.0	1.2
Myanmar	-8.0	2.2	51.9	1.2	3.7	54.4	22.3	21.6
Philippines	11.8	3.3	22.5	-0.6	5.6	4.4	9.3	14.0
Singapore	20.1	11.5	16.2	4.0	3.0	4.5	3.9	2.1
Thailand	26.0	16.2	22.8	12.4	5.6	1.6	-5.3	-0.4
Viet Nam	...	5.9	13.7	4.1	9.1	17.3	12.8	18.1
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	0.7	7.8	-21.5	0.7	10.1	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	-4.7	4.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	26.4	51.7	-6.4	3.8	-0.5	-0.6	...
Timor-Leste	...	-14.1	-10.9	8.1	23.0	-17.3	13.0	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	2.9	-2.2	-1.9	0.8	6.5	0.2	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	12.1	12.4	6.4	10.3	11.6	0.6	-1.8	0.1
Japan	10.7	4.2	11.1	5.9	5.3	3.1	7.2	0.4
New Zealand	-1.1	4.9	11.5	6.6	1.3	8.1	7.4	1.9

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Source: Economy sources.

Table 2.19: **Growth Rates of Agriculture Production Index**  
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>						
<b>Central and West Asia</b>						
Afghanistan	-16.2	8.7	-0.6	-4.4	10.7	-2.2
Armenia	-2.3	14.3	-12.5	10.6	6.7	4.6
Azerbaijan	8.8	13.7	-1.2	6.3	4.8	3.2
Georgia	-13.6	16.5	-6.7	7.5	-5.9	19.7
Kazakhstan	-7.6	7.5	-12.5	31.5	-22.5	15.1
Kyrgyz Republic	4.8	-3.8	3.7	2.3	-0.3	1.8
Pakistan	1.3	3.1	-2.0	5.0	-0.4	-18.7
Tajikistan	12.8	-5.7	3.8	8.0	11.3	6.4
Turkmenistan	7.9	12.1	0.7	-2.0	4.7	1.6
Uzbekistan	3.3	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.8
<b>East Asia</b>						
China, People's Rep. of	5.0	3.7	2.5	3.0	3.5	1.3
Hong Kong, China	2.4	13.5	0.0	6.7	6.3	-
Korea, Rep. of	1.0	0.6	-6.4	-2.6	1.7	3.0
Mongolia	-2.9	-8.3	-22.0	9.4	5.3	10.1
Taipei, China	2.2	-5.7	2.1	3.7	-1.7	0.3
<b>South Asia</b>						
Bangladesh	6.2	12.9	6.6	2.8	0.5	1.8
Bhutan	-23.1	26.7	6.0	16.5	-8.9	-3.2
India	-1.1	5.8	8.8	6.4	2.0	3.4
Maldives	5.3	-22.0	-8.0	-1.9	-6.0	-3.6
Nepal	5.1	2.0	1.1	7.2	15.3	-7.0
Sri Lanka	2.1	8.7	10.7	-3.7	2.9	11.1
<b>Southeast Asia</b>						
Brunei Darussalam	14.8	-25.7	5.5	6.4	3.5	8.7
Cambodia	2.2	26.9	8.6	15.3	2.4	4.0
Indonesia	3.4	2.7	2.6	3.3	6.7	1.0
Lao PDR	15.1	4.1	4.8	6.3	15.6	1.0
Malaysia	3.6	4.6	0.9	8.1	-0.4	1.8
Myanmar	9.4	6.0	2.2	0.3	-3.4	1.9
Philippines	3.6	2.8	-0.2	2.6	3.7	1.2
Singapore	-59.0	-22.7	0.5	9.5	3.9	6.6
Thailand	7.8	-2.0	-1.1	7.4	7.0	0.1
Viet Nam	3.8	3.8	3.1	4.5	7.4	1.0
<b>The Pacific</b>						
Cook Islands	0.6	2.5	3.2	-6.9	0.8	-0.5
Fiji	0.1	1.5	-5.4	12.7	-8.5	1.5
Kiribati	-5.3	0.9	1.1	-1.1	3.1	0.9
Marshall Islands	-74.9	15.2	-5.0	-44.5	0.8	5.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	1.4	2.1	2.5	-4.7	5.8	2.7
Nauru	1.6	1.4	-0.7	-1.3	0.6	2.7
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	3.0	1.9	-1.7	5.7	-1.0	0.8
Samoa	4.5	3.4	-0.7	0.2	7.7	-3.1
Solomon Islands	5.0	12.2	2.8	1.2	2.7	2.7
Timor-Leste	6.7	-1.6	-3.1	-11.9	16.2	-7.7
Tonga	-1.9	0.7	-2.9	-3.7	-0.5	0.9
Tuvalu	2.5	1.9	0.6	-5.6	1.1	2.1
Vanuatu	-4.6	0.9	27.2	-3.7	2.0	6.1
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>						
Australia	-1.9	8.7	-2.3	9.2	9.8	-0.4
Japan	-0.6	0.9	-2.7	-1.4	2.6	-0.3
New Zealand	7.1	-2.2	1.4	0.4	5.0	-1.4

... = data not available at cutoff date, - = magnitude is equal to zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Sources: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. FAOSTAT. <http://faostat3.fao.org> (accessed 5 August 2016); economy sources.

## National Accounts

Table 2.20: **Growth Rates of Manufacturing Production Index**  
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	17.3	15.9	15.1	...	-6.0	0.7	-0.8	-0.9
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	...	18.2	4.7	...	1.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
Tajikistan	12.0	10.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	13.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	16.6	14.3	10.5	10.5	9.4	7.0
Hong Kong, China	-0.5	3.0	3.6	0.7	-0.8	0.1	-0.4	-1.5
Korea, Rep. of	17.2	6.3	16.7	6.0	1.4	0.7	0.3	-0.6
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	-17.4	3.2	26.5	4.7	-0.3	0.6	6.6	-1.5
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	4.9	8.5	6.3	16.9	10.8	11.6	9.2	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	5.3	10.3	9.0	3.0	1.3	-0.8	2.3	2.0
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	6.5	...	...	4.8	3.8	4.0	7.0	0.3
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	48.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	3.6	1.3	4.8	4.1	4.1	6.0	4.8	4.8
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	24.9	5.1	11.0	5.7	5.3	4.2	6.0	...
Myanmar	...	...	...	10.1	6.8	8.8	9.2	9.4
Philippines	...	2.1	23.3	1.0	7.7	14.0	7.4	2.3
Singapore	15.3	9.5	29.8	8.4	0.4	1.7	2.6	...
Thailand	6.9	5.0	14.2	-8.5	2.2	-3.2	-4.6	...
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	1.0	...
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	-5.6	...	7.6	3.9	-25.7	5.2	2.9	4.0
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa <sup>a</sup>	2.8	-	15.2	3.6	7.7	3.2	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	1.2	-0.9	0.6	-0.2	0.7	-3.3	-1.2	-1.5
Japan	5.7	1.3	15.6	-2.8	0.6	-0.8	2.1	-1.2
New Zealand	4.3	0.6	4.3	-0.7	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.5

... = data not available at cutoff date, - = magnitude equals zero, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

<sup>a</sup> Refers to volume indexes of industrial production.

Source: Economy sources.

## Money, Finance, and Prices

### Snapshots

- Consumer price inflation remained low in most economies in Asia and the Pacific in 2015 due to low international food and fuel prices.
- In 2015, the money supply expanded in all reporting economies except Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, and Mongolia.
- The ratio of nonperforming loans to total gross loans declined between 2014 and 2015 in the majority of economies in the region for which data are available.
- Three economies in the region had stock markets that were among the world's top 10 performers in 2015.
- Only two of the region's currencies appreciated against the US dollar in 2015, compared with eight in 2014.

### Key Trends

#### Consumer price inflation remained low in most economies in Asia and the Pacific in 2015.

Figure 3.1a shows the estimates of inflation rates for economies of Asia and the Pacific for recent years. The data suggest that consumer price inflation remained low in majority of the economies in the region. In 2014, 22 out of 46 reporting economies had inflation rates below 3% and this number increased to 27 out of 46 in 2015. Almost half of the reporting economies had inflation rates below 3% in both years.

Eight economies experienced negative consumer price inflation in 2015: the Federated States of Micronesia (−0.2%); Taipei, China (−0.3%); Brunei Darussalam (−0.4%); Singapore (−0.5%); Solomon Islands (−0.6%); Thailand (−0.9%); Tonga (−1.0%); and the Marshall Islands (−2.2%). On the other hand, two of the four highest rates of inflation in 2015 were observed in economies

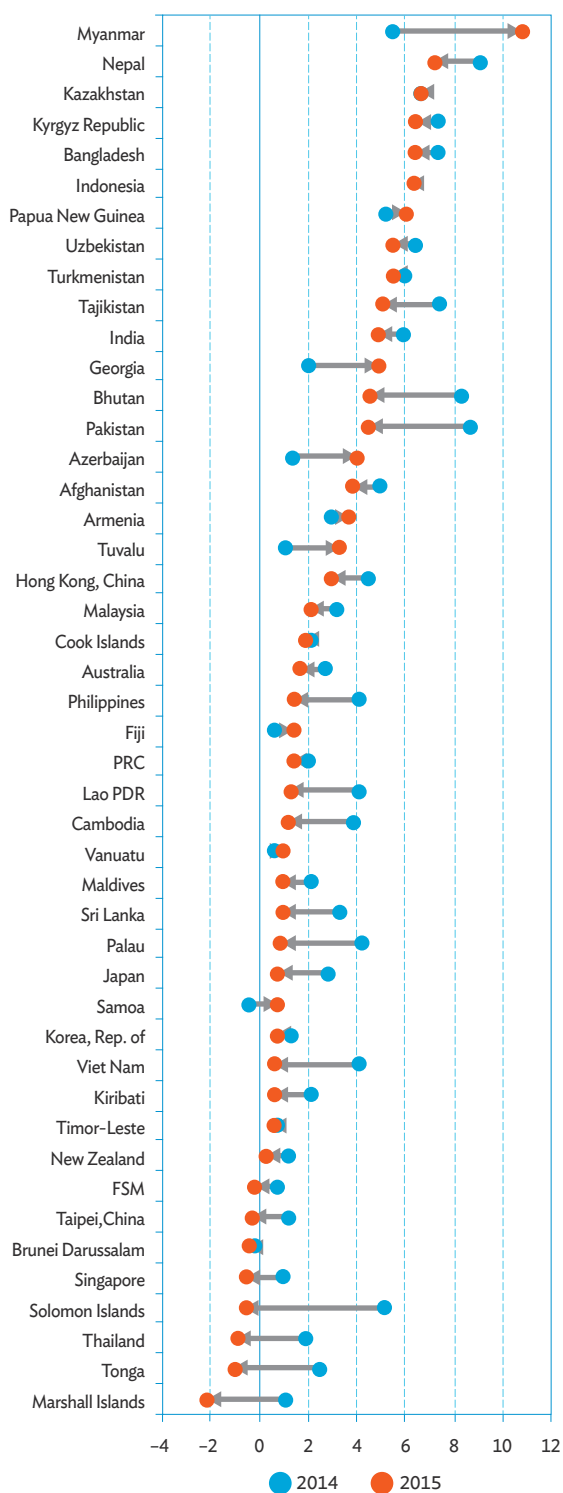
in Central and West Asia: Kazakhstan (6.6%) and the Kyrgyz Republic (6.5%).

Among the region's three largest economies, consumer price inflation rate in the People's Republic of China (PRC) is estimated at 1.4% in 2015, in India at 4.9%, and in Japan at 0.8%.

On a subregional basis, consumer price inflation accelerated in three of the 10 Central and West Asian economies for which 2015 data are available (Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia). South Asia also experienced relatively high inflation by regional standards, (unweighted) averaging 4.2% in 2015. With the exception of Mongolia, very low inflation rates have been observed in East Asia in recent years, including an (unweighted) average of only 1.2% in 2015. Economies in Southeast Asia and the Pacific posted inflation rates of 1.9% and 1.0%, respectively, in 2015.



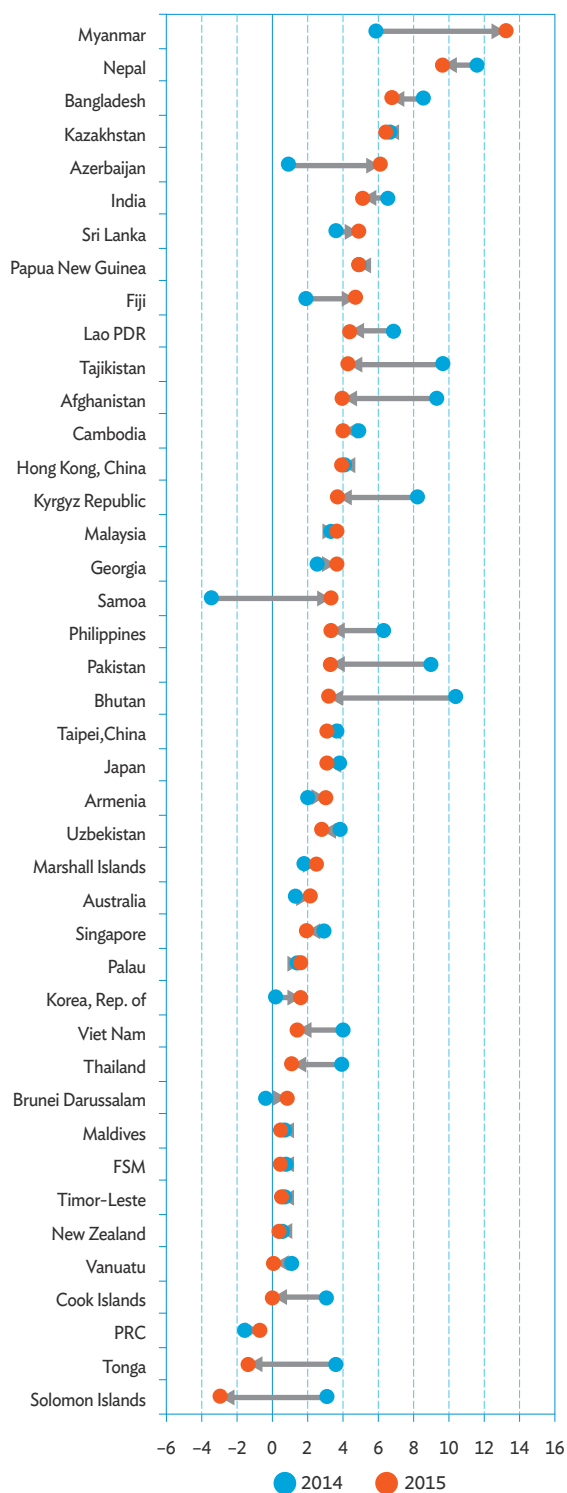
**Figure 3.1a: Inflation Rate**  
(annual % change)



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: Table 3.1.

[Click here for figure data](#)

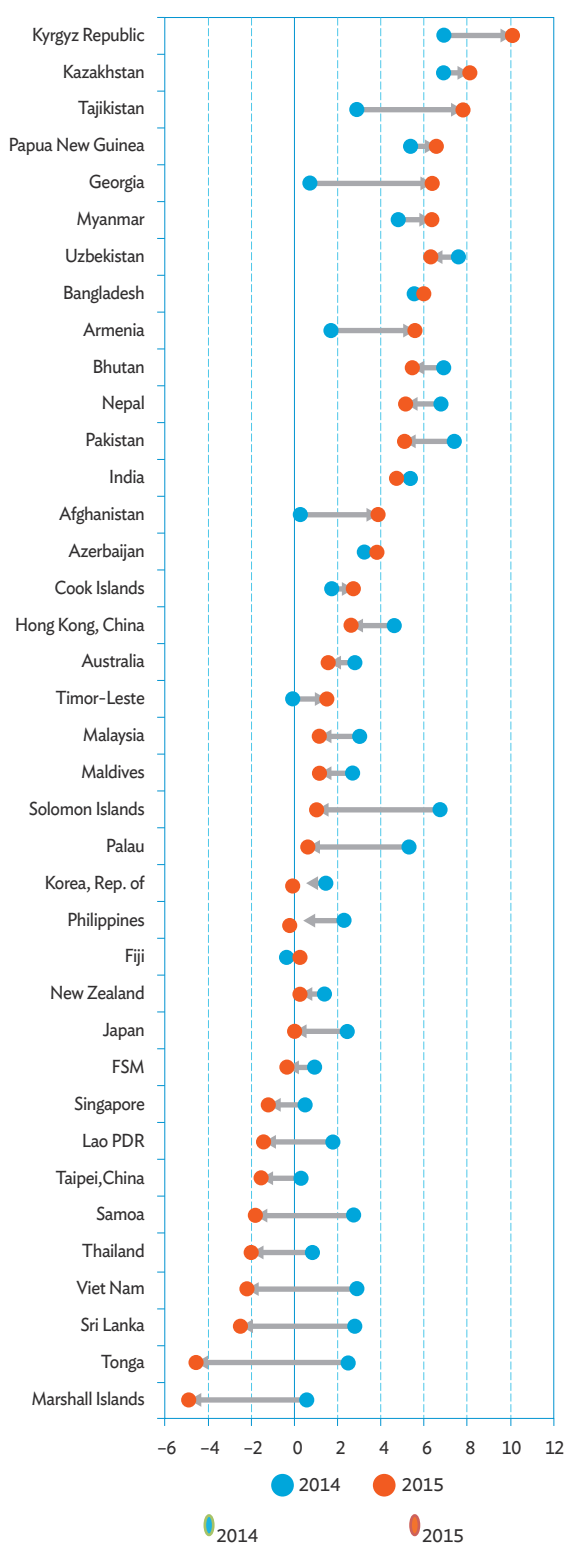
**Figure 3.1b: Food Inflation Rate**  
(annual % change)



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: Table 3.2.

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Figure 3.1c: Nonfood Inflation Rate**  
(annual % change)



Source: Table 3.3.

[Click here for figure data](#)

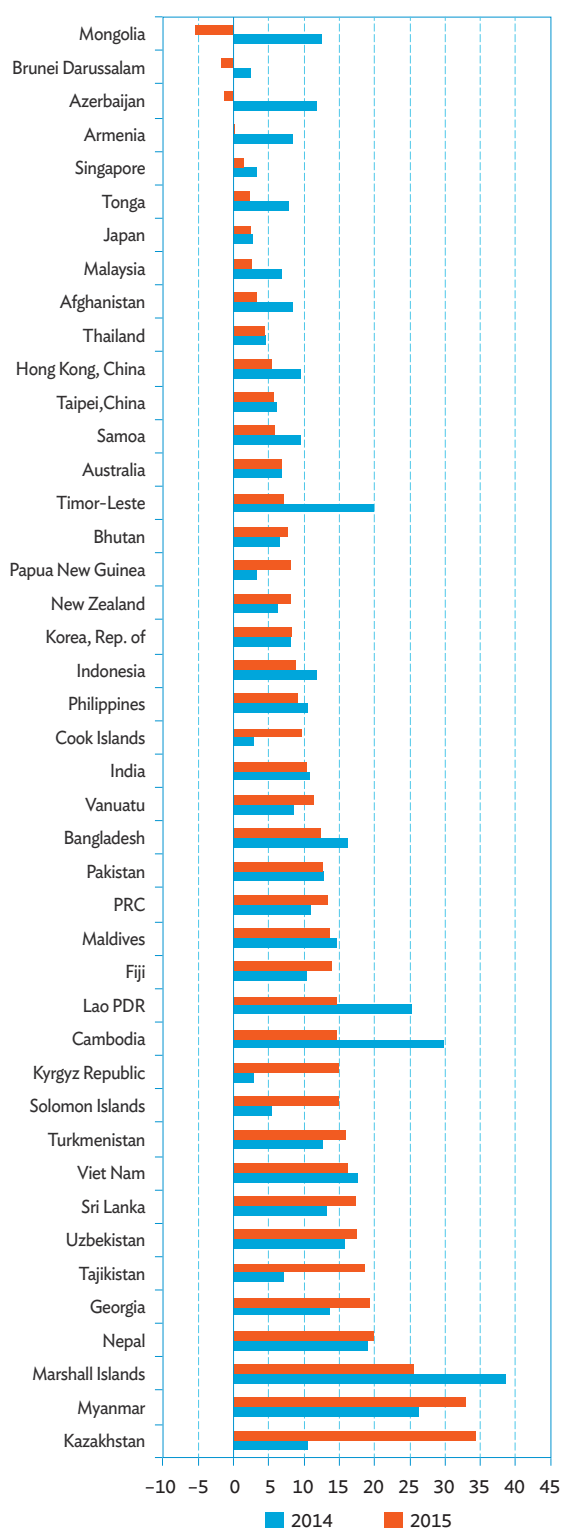
Wholesale and/or producer price deflation has been an emerging concern for some economies in Asia and the Pacific; lower investment and lower economic growth were seen as contributory factors to deflation. On a regional basis, wholesale and/or producer prices had a negative (unweighted) average growth rate of 2.6% in 2015 from a positive growth of 2.7% in 2014.

Further, 17 out of 24 economies for which data are available recorded negative wholesale and/or producer price inflation rates, with Azerbaijan (−30.6%) followed by Kazakhstan (−20.5%); Singapore (−15.3%); Taipei, China (−8.8%); and the PRC (−5.2%). Meanwhile, the Kyrgyz Republic and Georgia were the only two regional economies to experience accelerated growth rates between 2014 and 2015, from 1.4% to 8.5%, and 2.8% to 7.4%, respectively.

While consumer price inflation was generally low but positive in 2015 across the region, producer price inflation was negative in the PRC and a number of other Asian economies such as Hong Kong, China; India; the Republic of Korea; Malaysia; the Philippines; Singapore; and Thailand. Box 3.1 discusses the potential reasons why consumer price index and producer price index produce different trends.

**The money supply expanded in 2015 in all reporting economies except for Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, and Mongolia.** The (unweighted) average rate of expansion in the money supply in 2015 for all the economies for which data was available was 10.8% (Figure 3.2). Three countries in Central and West Asia experienced increases in the growth rate of their money supply—Kazakhstan (23.8 percentage points), the Kyrgyz Republic (11.9 percentage points), and Tajikistan (11.6 percentage points)—while Mongolia recorded the lowest decline.

**Figure 3.2: Growth in Money Supply (%)**



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: Table 3.6.

**Economies in Asia and the Pacific have increased their reliance on credit since 2000, the impacts of the global financial crisis notwithstanding.**

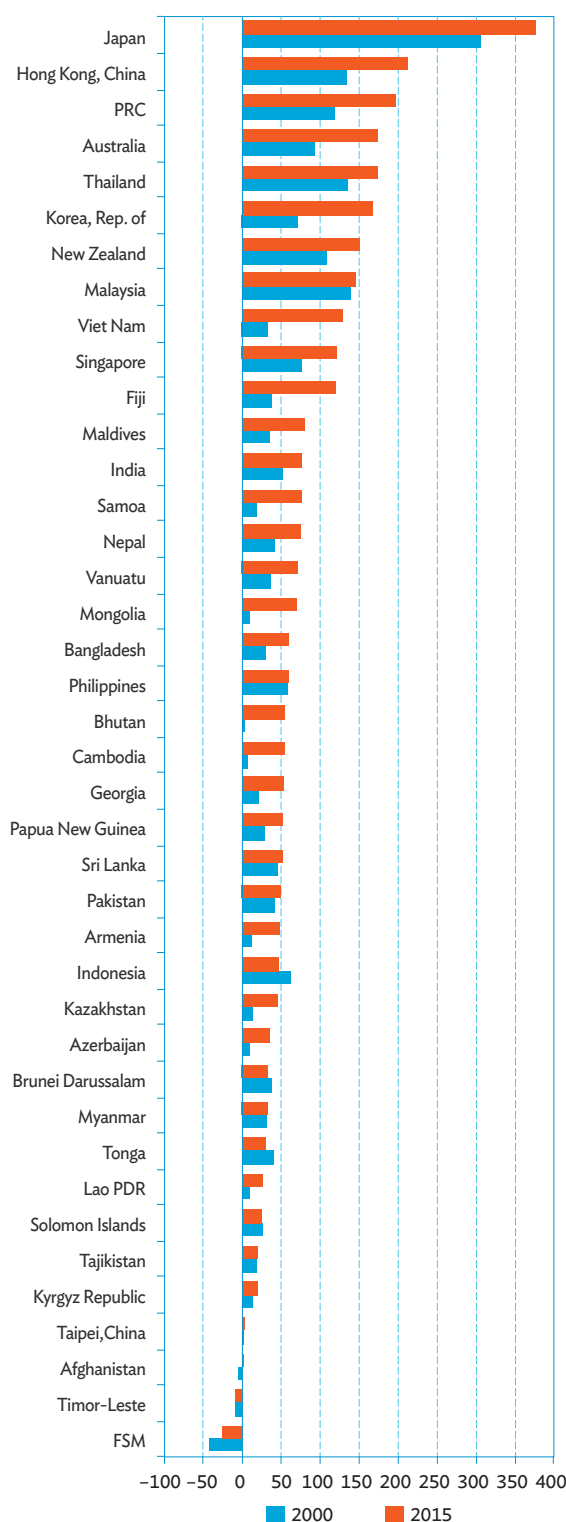
The amount of credit available in the banking sector increased in 34 of 40 regional economies between 2000 or the first year for which data are available and 2015 or the latest year for which data are available (Figure 3.3). Bhutan led all economies during the review period, with the amount of domestic credit provided by the banking sector as a percentage of GDP increasing from 2.9% in 2000 to 54.3% in 2015. This was followed by increases in domestic credit in Cambodia (from 6.4% to 53.9%) and Mongolia (from 9.0% to 69.3%) (Table 3.10).

In 2015 or the latest year for which data are available, Japan (376.6%) had the highest domestic credit-to-GDP ratio among all regional economies, followed by Hong Kong, China (211.5%) and the PRC (196.9%). The Federated States of Micronesia (-26.2%) and Timor-Leste (-9.0%) had negative domestic credit-to-GDP ratios in 2015 or the latest year for which data are available, while Afghanistan's ratio was barely positive (0.4%).

**The ratio of nonperforming loans (NPLs) to total gross loans declined between 2014 and 2015 in most economies in the region for which data are available.** The simple average of the NPL-to-total gross loans ratio of 30 regional economies for which data are available slightly declined from 5.0% in 2014 to 4.9% in 2015 (Figure 3.4). The most significant decline was observed in Kazakhstan (4.4 percentage points). Other noteworthy declines occurred in Brunei Darussalam (3.5 percentage points), the Maldives (3.4 percentage points), and Samoa (3.0 percentage points).

The economies with the highest NPL-to-gross loans ratios at the end of the review period were Tajikistan (19.1%), the Maldives (14.1%), and

**Figure 3.3: Domestic Credit Provided by the Banking Sector**  
(% of GDP)

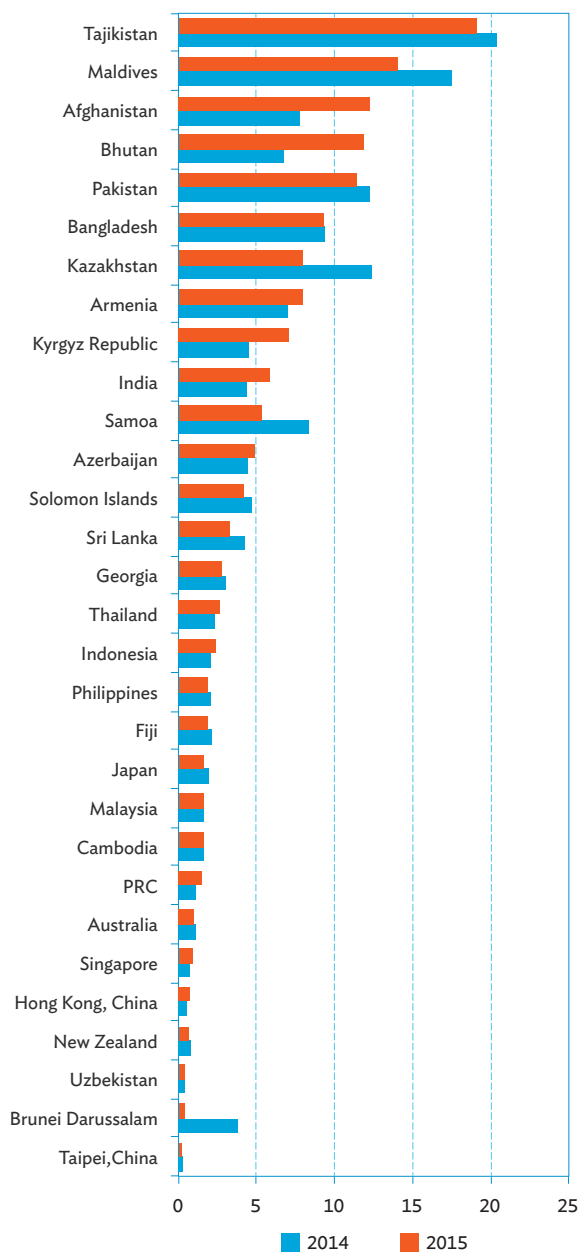


FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: Table 3.10.

[Click here for figure data](#)

Afghanistan (12.3%). Those with the lowest NPL-to-gross loans ratios at the end of the review period were Turkmenistan (0.0%); Taipei, China (0.2%); and Brunei Darussalam and Uzbekistan (0.4% each).

**Figure 3.4: Nonperforming Bank Loans**  
(% of total gross loans)

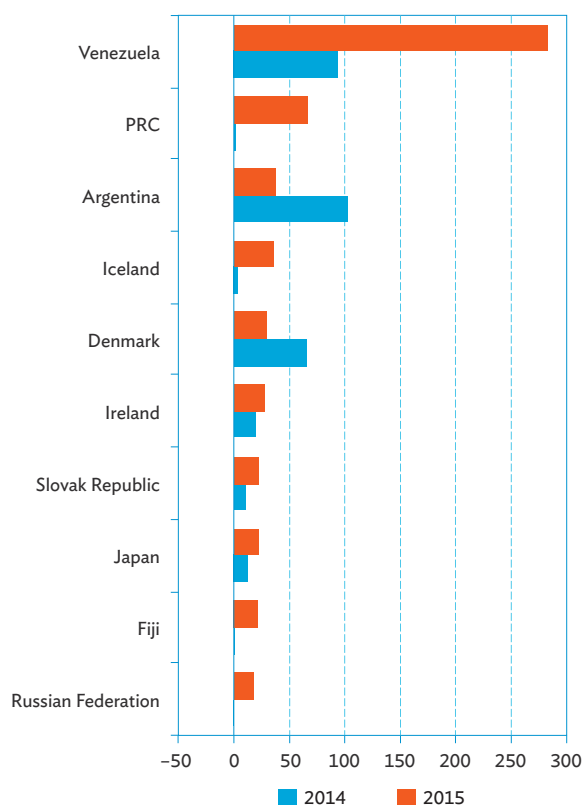


PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online.  
<http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed 12 August 2016); and for Taipei, China: economy sources.

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Three economies in the region had stock markets that were among the world's top 10 performers in 2015.** Despite midyear volatility, gains in the stock market in the PRC in 2015 of more than 60% were the second largest in the world, trailing only Venezuela (Figure 3.5a) (ADB 2016). Japan and Fiji ranked eighth and ninth in the world, respectively, in terms of increases in stock market indexes in 2015.

**Figure 3.5a: Top 10 Performers in Global Stock Market**  
(annual % change in stock index)



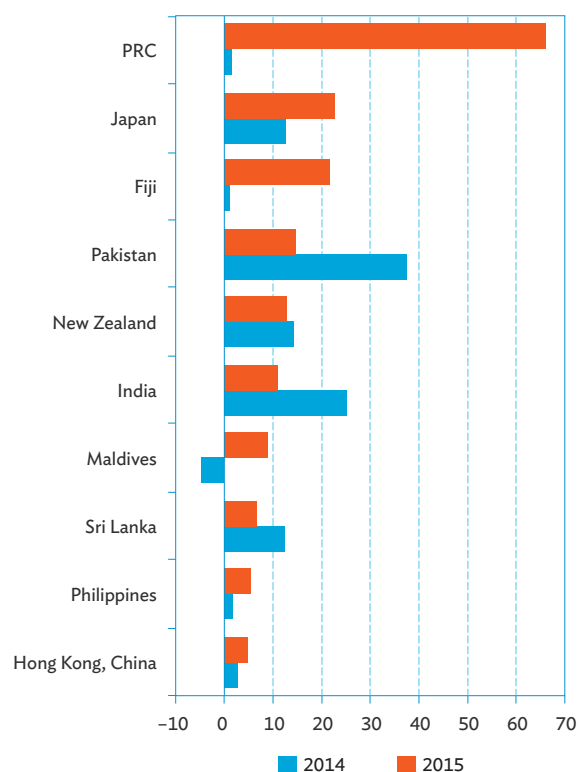
PRC = People's Republic of China.

Source: International Monetary Fund. 2016. International Financial Statistics. <http://elibrary-data.imf.org/> (accessed August 2016).

[Click here for figure data](#)

Along with the PRC, Japan, and Fiji, the top stock market performers within the region included Pakistan; New Zealand; India; the Maldives; Sri Lanka; the Philippines; and Hong Kong, China (Figure 3.5b).

**Figure 3.5b: Top 10 Performers in Asia and the Pacific Stock Market**  
(annual % change in stock index)



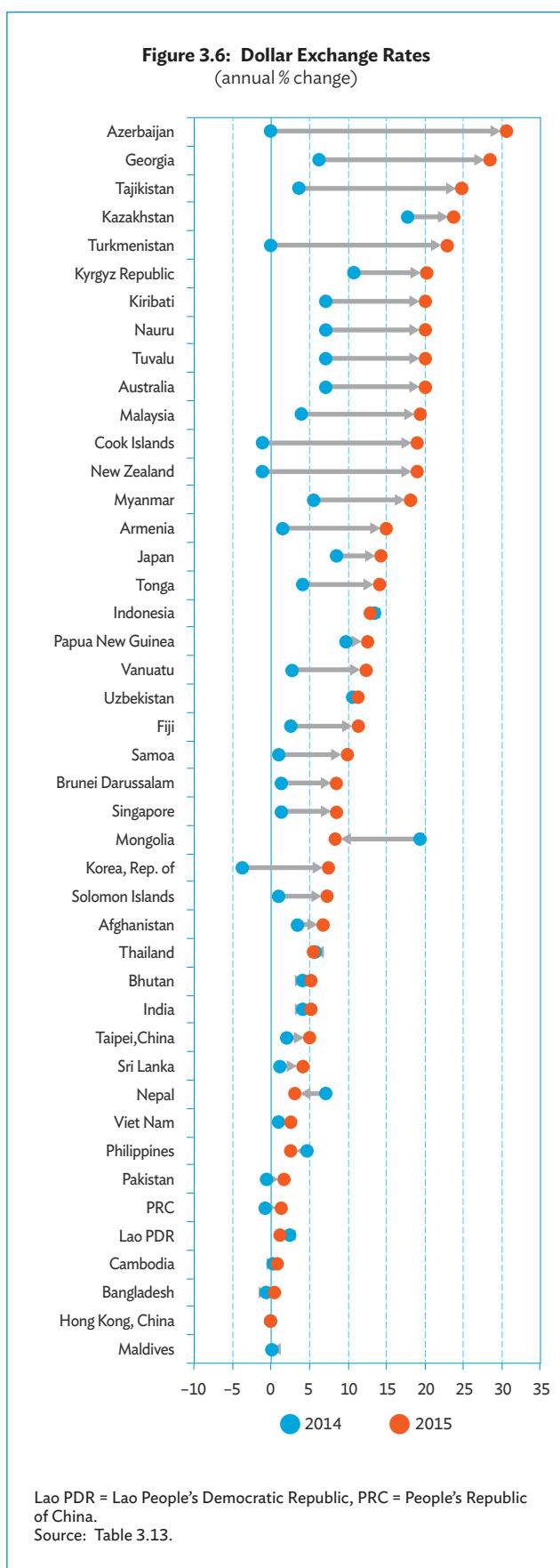
PRC = People's Republic of China.

Source: Table 3.11.

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Only two of the region's currencies appreciated against the US dollar in 2015, compared with eight in 2014.** The modest recovery in the United States, where GDP growth continues to outpace economic gains in other advanced economies, and the Federal Reserve's long-anticipated raising of the target range for the federal funds rate in December 2015 contributed to a strengthening of the US dollar against most regional currencies in 2015 (Figure 3.6). The only exceptions to this trend were the Hong Kong dollar and the rufiyaa (Maldives), which marginally appreciated by 0.03% and 0.09%, respectively. (Both currencies adhere to a dollar-pegged exchange rate regime.)

The currencies of Central and West Asia were particularly hard-hit in 2015 as a result of plunging petroleum prices, recession in the Russian Federation, and weakness in other trading partner economies (ADB 2016). In 2015, the manat (Azerbaijan) depreciated by 30.6% against the US dollar, the lari (Georgia) by 28.5%, and the somoni (Tajikistan) by 24.8%.

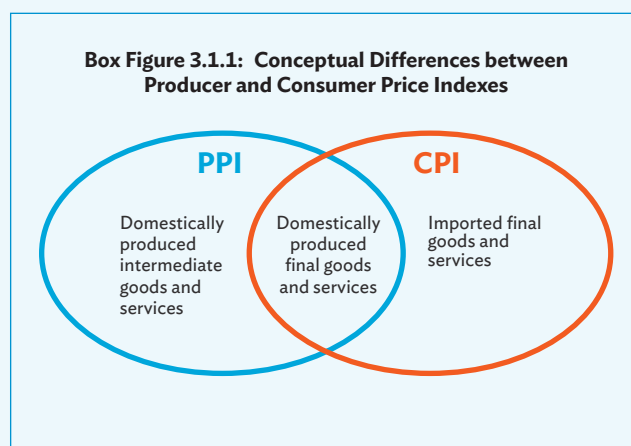


[Click here for figure data](#)

### Box 3.1: Difference between Consumer Price Index and Producer Price Index

The producer price index (PPI) and the consumer price index (CPI) are two distinct measures of inflation that serve a different purpose. Simply put, the PPI measures the average cost for a typical producer and is commonly used to deflate revenue streams to allow measurement of output growth in real terms. On the other hand, CPI measures the average cost of goods and services bought by a typical consumer and is useful to adjust income and expenditure streams to account for temporal changes in cost of living.

Each price index is calculated based on varying baskets of goods and services (Box Figure 3.1.1). In particular, the PPI is calculated based on all marketable outputs sold by domestic producers while the CPI basket includes items that are commonly consumed by an average individual, including imported goods and services. The PPI includes intermediate goods and services that are domestically produced but excludes imported goods and services.



The types of prices used in index calculation also differ between the PPI and CPI. The PPI is calculated based on the revenue received by the producers; and since sales and excise taxes do not represent revenue to the producer, they are not included in the calculation of the PPI. On the other hand, sales and excise taxes are included in the calculation of CPI because they directly impact the consumers by having to pay higher prices for the goods and services. Thus, significant changes in consumer taxation may cause the two price indexes to move into different directions. In addition to taxes, CPI also implicitly includes costs of transporting goods from producers to consumers. Additionally, price markups used to cover the costs of doing business between wholesalers and retailers are also incorporated in the calculation of CPI (McCormack 2013).

Another source of difference between the PPI and CPI is the set of weights used in calculations. In particular, the weights used for the computation of the PPI are typically based on gross output figures as reported in either a census or survey of establishments or industries. On the other hand, commodity items included in the CPI basket are weighted based on their corresponding expenditure shares as reported in household consumption surveys. Differences in the timing of these censuses and surveys may also lead to different updating periods for the PPI and CPI. For instance, in some countries, censuses or surveys of establishments are conducted more frequently than household consumption surveys; hence, the PPIs have more frequent updates. In other countries, the situation is the opposite and CPIs are updated more frequently.

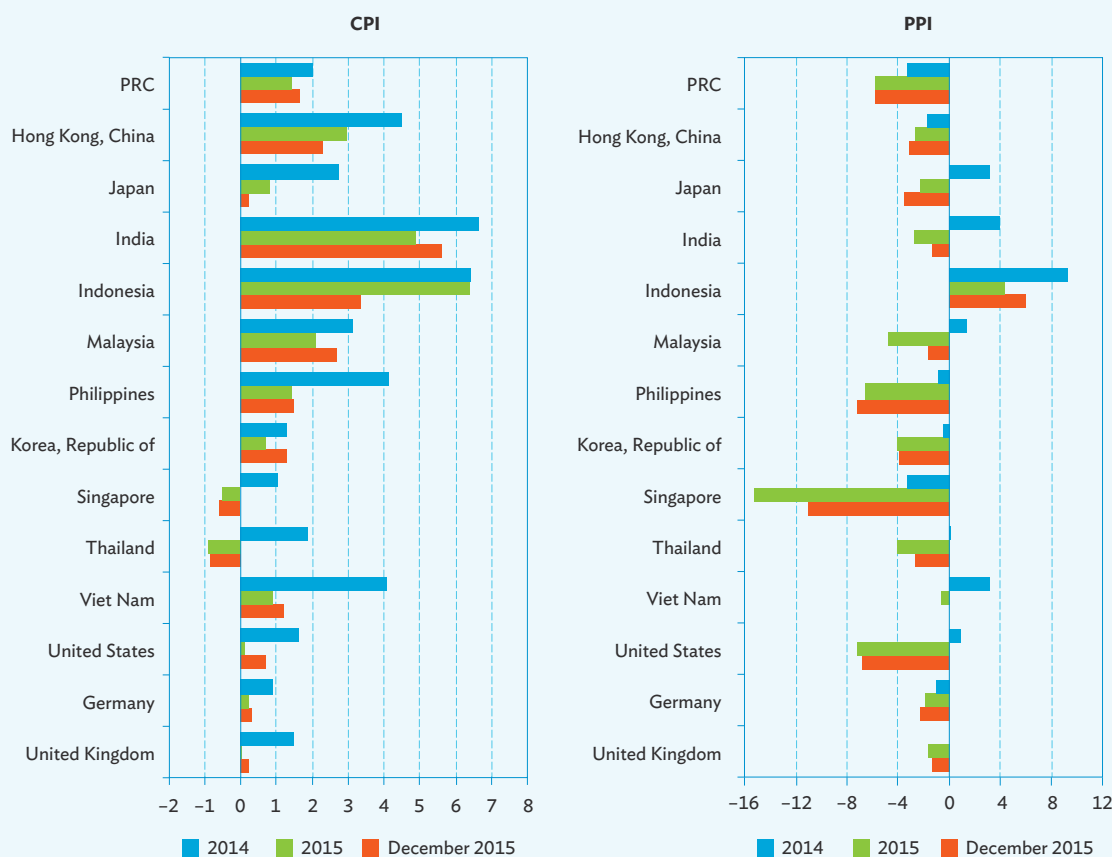
Although a priori we should not expect the PPI and CPI to exhibit the same trends due to standard technical differences in basket composition, weighting, and timing of price collection, empirical evidence suggests that the two generally moved in lockstep until the late 1990s only diverging by the 2000s (Han, Wei, and Xie, forthcoming). In the case of Asia, an ongoing study of Han et al. shows that inflation estimates in the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, India, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, and Malaysia show CPI numbers moving upward while PPI estimates are going down (Box Figure 3.1.2). The concept of global value chains provides an instructive analytical lens to understand the growing divergence between CPI and PPI movements. When globalization was less intense and economies were relatively less open until the 1990s, the firms conducted their entire production process in the same location. Since the value chains were domestically concentrated, producer and consumer prices moved in tandem. Over time, trade liberalization, cheaper shipping costs, and other technological advances have reshaped how firms make products and distribute them across the globe. The global value chains have created opportunities for firms to become more efficient by conducting various stages

*continued.*



**Box 3.1:** (continued)

of their production process in locations where they can exploit relative costs and factor endowments. Nowadays, it is uncommon to see goods and services being produced entirely in a single location. Since multiple stages of production are happening at different locations and, hence, there is an increasing share of consumer goods and services that are imported, the basket for calculating CPI overlaps less with the basket for the PPI. In principle, this partially explains the weaker correlation between PPI and CPI movements. Nevertheless, the issue of diverging inflation trends based on the two indexes remains an important policy concern for some countries. Addressing this issue has been the topic of ongoing research.

**Box Figure 3.1.2: Inflation Trends in Recent Years, Consumer Price Index versus Producer Price Index**

CPI = consumer price index, PPI = producer price index, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: Han, X., Wei, S. and Xie, Y. Forthcoming.

**Sources:**

Han, X., Wei, S. and Xie, Y. Forthcoming. Divergence between CPI and PPI as Inflation Gauges: The Role of Global Value Chains.  
McCormack, K. 2013. How Does the Producer Price Index Differ from the Consumer Price Index? Ireland Central Statistics Office, Information Notice. [http://www.cso.ie/en/media/csoie/surveysandmethodologies/surveys/prices/documents/PPI\\_differ\\_CPI1.pdf](http://www.cso.ie/en/media/csoie/surveysandmethodologies/surveys/prices/documents/PPI_differ_CPI1.pdf)

## Data Issues and Comparability

Some economies need to meet international reporting standards and classifications on the compilation of monetary and financial statistics, as detailed by the International Monetary Fund on its Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board.

The CPI coverage differs from economy to economy. Sometimes the basket of goods and services in the index is outdated or represents only urban areas or the capital city. Other price measurements, such as the wholesale price index and the PPI, are not available in the Pacific economies and it is recommended that they make an effort to compile these indexes.

Broad money supply in most economies relates to M2. However, 12 of the 43 economies that have data report M3, which is broader than M2 as it also includes less liquid financial assets, thereby posing limits to comparability.

The methodology in compiling or measuring banks' average deposit and lending rates also varies for each economy. Some economies use the central bank policy rate while others use commercial bank rates.

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Table 3.1: **Growth Rates of Consumer Price Index<sup>a</sup>**  
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	11.9	-4.5	13.7	8.4	6.4	4.9	3.8
Armenia	-0.8	0.6	8.2	7.7	2.6	5.8	3.0	3.7
Azerbaijan	1.5 (2001)	8.3 (2006)	5.7	7.8	1.1	2.4	1.4	4.0
Georgia	4.6	6.2	11.2	2.0	-1.4	2.4	2.0	4.9
Kazakhstan	13.2	7.6	7.1	8.3	5.1	5.8	6.7	6.6
Kyrgyz Republic	18.7	4.3	8.0	16.6	2.8	6.6	7.5	6.5
Pakistan	3.6	9.2	10.1	13.7	11.0	7.4	8.6	4.5
Tajikistan	60.6	7.1	9.8	9.3	6.4	3.7	7.4	5.1
Turkmenistan	8.3	10.7	4.4	5.3	5.3	6.8	6.0	5.5
Uzbekistan	24.9	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.4	5.5
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	0.4	1.8	3.3	5.4	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.4
Hong Kong, China	-3.7	0.8	2.3	5.3	4.1	4.4	4.5	3.0
Korea, Rep. of <sup>b</sup>	2.3	2.8	2.9	4.0	2.2	1.3	1.3	0.7
Mongolia	6.2 (2001)	4.8 (2006)	7.6 (2009)	8.9	14.0	12.5	10.5	...
Taipei, China	1.3	2.3	1.0	1.4	1.9	0.8	1.2	-0.3
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	2.8	6.5	7.3	10.9	8.7	6.8	7.3	6.4
Bhutan	4.0	5.3	7.0	8.8	10.9	8.8	8.3	4.5
India	3.7	4.2	10.4	...	9.9	9.4	5.9	4.9
Maldives	-1.2	1.3	6.2	11.3	12.5	2.3	2.1	1.0
Nepal	3.3	4.5	9.6	9.6	8.3	9.9	9.1	7.2
Sri Lanka <sup>c</sup>	6.2	11.0	6.2	6.7	7.5	6.9	3.2	0.9
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.4
Cambodia <sup>c</sup>	-0.8	5.8	4.0	5.4	2.9	2.9	3.9	1.2
Indonesia <sup>d</sup>	9.3	10.5	5.1	5.4	4.3	7.0	6.4	6.4
Lao PDR	7.7 (2001)	7.2	6.0	7.6	4.3	6.4	4.1	1.3
Malaysia	1.5	2.9	1.7	3.2	1.6	2.1	3.2	2.1
Myanmar	-0.2	9.4	7.7	5.0	1.5	5.5	5.5	10.8
Philippines	6.7	6.5	3.8	4.6	3.2	3.0	4.1	1.4
Singapore	1.3	0.5	2.8	5.2	4.6	2.4	1.0	-0.5
Thailand	1.6	4.5	3.3	3.8	3.0	2.2	1.9	-0.9
Viet Nam	-1.6	8.3	10.0	18.6	9.2	6.6	4.1	0.6
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	3.2	2.5	-0.3	2.2	3.0	1.9	2.1	1.9
Fiji	1.1	2.3	3.7	7.3	3.4	2.9	0.6	1.4
Kiribati <sup>c</sup>	0.4	-0.3	-3.9	1.5	-3.0	-1.5	2.1	0.6
Marshall Islands <sup>c</sup>	0.9	3.5	1.8	5.4	4.3	1.9	1.1	-2.2
Micronesia, Fed. States of	1.8	4.1	3.7	4.1	6.3	2.2	0.7	-0.2
Nauru	2.3	9.8	-4.6	-0.8	-0.8	-2.1	...	...
Palau	-1.7 (2001)	3.9	1.4	4.7	3.6	3.4	4.2	0.9
Papua New Guinea	15.6	1.8	6.0	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.2	6.0
Samoa	0.9	1.9	0.8	5.2	2.1	0.6	-0.5	0.7
Solomon Islands <sup>c</sup>	7.1	7.2	1.0	7.4	5.9	5.4	5.2	-0.6
Timor-Leste	1.5	1.5	9.2	15.4	4.4	...	0.7	0.6
Tonga	6.3	8.7	3.6	6.3	1.1	0.8	2.5	-1.0
Tuvalu	1.5	3.2	-1.9	0.5	1.4	2.0	1.1	3.3
Vanuatu	2.5	0.8	2.9	1.0	1.4	1.4	0.6	1.0
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.7	1.7
Japan	-0.7	-0.3	-0.7	-0.3	0.0	0.3	2.8	0.8
New Zealand	2.6	3.0	2.3	4.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.3

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

<sup>a</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, data refer to the whole country.<sup>b</sup> Data refer to all cities.<sup>c</sup> Data refer to capital city.<sup>d</sup> For 2000–2002, data refer to consumer price index for 43 cities; for 2003–2007, 45 cities; for 2008–2013, 66 cities; and for 2014–2015, 82 cities.

Source: Economy sources.

## Prices

Table 3.2: **Growth Rates of Food Consumer Price Index<sup>a</sup>**  
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	9.1	-9.1	13.9	7.0	5.3	9.2	4.0
Armenia	-2.2	0.7	8.6	11.2	2.3	5.8	2.2	3.0
Azerbaijan	2.7 (2001)	11.9 (2006)	7.2	10.4	0.9	2.2	1.0	6.1
Georgia	7.5	8.3	23.1	0.6	-4.1	6.3	2.7	3.6
Kazakhstan	16.0	8.1	6.2	11.9	4.5	4.3	6.6	6.4
Kyrgyz Republic	...	7.0	6.5	25.0	-4.1	5.3	8.2	3.7
Pakistan	2.2	12.5	12.9	18.0	11.0	7.1	9.0	3.3
Tajikistan	66.3	8.3	13.4	10.3	5.6	3.2	9.7	4.3
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	18.9	6.7	4.8	3.5	5.1	4.9	3.9	2.8
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	1.7	-6.4	6.5	4.3	-6.2	-0.2	-1.5	-0.7
Hong Kong, China	-2.2	1.7	2.3	7.1	5.8	4.4	4.2	3.9
Korea, Rep. of <sup>b</sup>	1.1	3.1	6.6	8.1	4.0	0.9	0.3	1.7
Mongolia	...	12.8 (2007)	1.7 (2009)	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	0.4	7.3	0.6	2.3	4.2	1.3	3.7	3.1
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	2.6	7.9	8.5	14.1	7.7	5.2	8.6	6.7
Bhutan	...	5.7	8.8	10.2	13.9	8.7	10.4	3.2
India	1.6	4.2	10.0	...	11.2	11.9	6.5	5.1
Maldives	-4.7	8.0	7.5	19.9	20.9	4.3	0.7	0.5
Nepal	0.5	4.0	15.1	14.7	7.7	9.6	11.6	9.6
Sri Lanka <sup>c</sup>	4.5	11.4	6.9	8.8	4.7	7.9	3.7	4.9
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	-	0.5	1.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.8
Cambodia <sup>c</sup>	-3.4	8.4	4.4	6.6	3.2	3.0	4.9	4.0
Indonesia <sup>d</sup>	2.7	10.0	9.4	6.9	5.7	9.3	...	7.6
Lao PDR	6.7 (2001)	7.7	7.7	10.2	5.5	12.0	6.9	4.4
Malaysia	2.1	3.7	2.5	4.8	2.7	3.6	3.4	3.6
Myanmar	-2.6	9.3	7.2	3.9	-1.5	6.0	5.9	13.2
Philippines	3.0	6.4	4.1	5.7	2.4	2.8	6.3	3.3
Singapore	0.5	1.3	1.4	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.9	1.9
Thailand	-1.1	5.0	5.3	8.0	4.9	3.4	3.9	1.1
Viet Nam	-3.9	11.3	10.7	26.5	8.1	2.7	4.0	1.5
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	3.4	1.1	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.6	3.1	0.0
Fiji	-3.2	1.7	4.1	10.6	4.3	3.5	1.9	4.7
Kiribati <sup>c</sup>	0.7	-4.8	-11.1	-0.8	-2.4	-0.6	...	...
Marshall Islands <sup>c</sup>	-0.8	0.3	-1.5	4.7	4.9	2.6	2.0	2.5
Micronesia, Fed. States of	1.1	3.4	2.2	2.6	4.5	2.6	0.8	0.5
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	-2.4 (2001)	-1.5	1.8	4.8	4.4	3.2	1.5	1.7
Papua New Guinea	13.6	3.5	5.4	-1.0	-1.4	-0.9	4.9	4.8
Samoa	-0.1	0.3	-6.6	5.3	1.9	0.7	-3.4	3.4
Solomon Islands <sup>c</sup>	6.6	5.6	-2.6	4.8	4.4	2.6	3.1	-2.9
Timor-Leste	...	0.4	12.0	18.7	4.7	...	0.7	0.5
Tonga	0.4	6.0	3.0	6.6	1.5	1.8	3.6	-1.3
Tuvalu	5.3 (2001)	5.5	-5.9	0.8	0.2	...	...	...
Vanuatu	2.0	0.5	5.2	1.0	2.7	1.4	1.0	0.1
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	2.1	1.6	1.6	3.7	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.1
Japan	-1.9	-0.9	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	-0.1	3.8	3.1
New Zealand	1.4	1.5	1.3	4.9	-0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4

... = data not available at cutoff date, - = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Coverage of food varies by economy. Unless otherwise indicated, data refer to the whole economy.

b Refers to all cities.

c Refers to capital city.

d For 2000–2002, data refer to consumer price index for 43 cities; for 2003–2007, 45 cities; for 2008–2013, 66 cities; and for 2014–2015, 82 cities.

Sources: Economy sources; for the People's Republic of China: CEIC database (accessed September 2016).

Table 3.3: **Growth Rates of Nonfood Consumer Price Index<sup>a</sup>**  
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	16.3	3.8	13.3	10.4	7.8	0.3	3.9
Armenia	3.0	0.5	9.6	3.4	4.6	4.6	1.7	5.6
Azerbaijan	0.2 (2001)	5.3 (2006)	2.3	2.6	1.0	0.8	3.2	3.8
Georgia	-0.8	3.6	5.0	1.0	-1.7	-1.6	0.7	6.4
Kazakhstan	11.5	6.3	6.4	5.4	4.3	3.1	6.9	8.1
Kyrgyz Republic	...	3.7	11.4	10.7	10.1	7.4	6.9	10.1
Pakistan	4.3	7.5	8.5	11.0	11.0	7.6	7.4	5.0
Tajikistan	44.2	2.7	5.5	7.2	6.7	6.1	2.9	7.8
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	36.6	6.9	5.3	8.3	4.9	5.5	7.6	6.3
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	-4.1	0.5	2.2	4.6	3.4	4.3	4.6	2.6
Korea, Rep. of <sup>b</sup>	2.4	2.8	2.4	3.4	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.5
Mongolia	...	7.4 (2007)	12.5 (2009)	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.3	-1.5
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	3.0	4.3	5.4	4.2	10.2	9.2	5.5	6.0
Bhutan	...	5.1	6.1	8.1	9.3	8.7	6.9	5.4
India	7.2	4.6	11.2	...	8.8	7.3	5.4	4.7
Maldives	-0.2	-0.8	3.8	8.5	10.0	1.4	2.7	1.1
Nepal	6.9	5.1	4.9	5.4	9.0	10.0	6.8	5.2
Sri Lanka <sup>c</sup>	10.1	10.7	8.0	5.0	10.0	6.1	2.8	-2.5
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	0.1	0.3	0.3	-	...
Cambodia <sup>c</sup>	1.2	3.9	3.8	4.5	2.7	2.0	2.7	...
Indonesia <sup>d</sup>	7.3	9.8	4.0	4.7	3.9	4.3	...	5.3
Lao PDR	8.8 (2001)	6.7	4.2	6.1	2.8	2.3	1.8	-1.4
Malaysia	1.3	2.7	1.4	2.5	1.3	1.6	3.0	1.2
Myanmar	...	9.4	8.8	7.3	7.4	4.6	4.8	6.3
Philippines	9.3	6.8	3.7	4.1	3.7	2.1	2.3	0.4
Singapore	1.7	0.2	3.2	5.9	5.2	2.4	0.5	-1.2
Thailand	3.2	4.3	2.1	1.3	1.9	1.5	0.8	-2.0
Viet Nam	-0.3 (2002)	5.6	9.1	13.3	8.4	4.6	2.9	-2.2
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	3.1	3.0	-1.6	2.1	2.9	1.5	1.7	2.7
Fiji	3.7	2.7	3.5	6.0	3.0	2.7	-0.3	0.3
Kiribati <sup>c</sup>	1.6	-1.9	2.8	4.8	-3.6	-2.3	...	...
Marshall Islands <sup>c</sup>	3.1	5.4	3.7	5.7	4.0	1.4	0.6	-4.9
Micronesia, Fed. States of	2.5	4.7	3.0	5.1	8.0	2.5	0.9	-0.3
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	-1.6 (2001)	5.9	1.2	4.7	3.3	3.5	5.3	0.6
Papua New Guinea	17.0	0.6	6.5	7.8	8.0	8.0	5.4	6.6
Samoa	1.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.1	0.6	2.7	-1.8
Solomon Islands <sup>c</sup>	8.1	8.4	4.1	9.6	6.2	6.3	6.8	1.0
Timor-Leste	...	3.4	3.5	8.2	3.6	...	-0.1	1.5
Tonga	11.5	10.9	4.0	6.0	0.9	-0.1	2.5	-4.5
Tuvalu	2.5 (1998)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	0.6	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	1.6
Japan	-0.3	-0.1	-0.8	-0.3	-0.0	0.4	2.5	-0.0
New Zealand	2.9	3.4	2.5	3.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.3

... = data not available at cutoff date, - = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Coverage of food varies by economy. Unless otherwise indicated, data refer to the whole country.

b Refers to all cities.

c Refers to capital city.

d For 2000–2002, data refer to consumer price index for 43 cities; for 2003–2007, 45 cities; for 2008–2013, 66 cities; and for 2014–2015, 82 cities.

Sources: Economy sources; ADB estimates based on consumer price index weights from official sources.

## Prices

Table 3.4: **Growth Rates of Wholesale and/or Producer Price Index (%)**

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.8	7.7	22.6	9.1	7.0	4.7	8.5	-0.8
Azerbaijan	3.3 (2001)	17.3	30.5	33.5	4.5	-3.9	-5.1	-30.6
Georgia	5.8	7.4	11.4	12.8	1.6	-1.9	2.8	7.4
Kazakhstan	38.0	23.7	25.2	27.2	3.5	-0.3	9.5	-20.5
Kyrgyz Republic	8.0 (1998)	...	22.8	22.0	5.3	-2.1	1.4	8.7
Pakistan	1.8	6.7	13.8	21.2	10.4	7.3	8.2	-0.3
Tajikistan	39.2	10.4	27.2	15.5	6.1	2.1	4.7	3.0
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	60.9	25.6	15.6	19.6	14.5	11.7	13.6	13.5
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	2.8	4.9	5.5	6.0	-1.7	-1.9	-1.9	-5.2
Hong Kong, China	0.2	0.8	6.0	8.3	0.1	-3.1	-1.7	-2.7
Korea, Rep. of	2.1	2.1	3.8	6.7	0.7	-1.6	-0.5	-4.0
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	1.8	0.6	5.5	4.3	-1.2	-2.4	-0.6	-8.8
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh <sup>a</sup>	-0.4	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	7.2	4.5	9.6	8.9	7.4	6.0	2.0	-2.5
Maldives	-2.4 (2002)	4.6	3.9	...	...	0.3	2.1	-2.4
Nepal	1.4 (2001)	7.3	12.6	9.9	6.4	9.0	8.3	6.1
Sri Lanka	1.7	11.5	-4.2	19.9	3.5	9.2	3.2	1.0
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia <sup>b</sup>	12.5	15.3	4.9	7.5	3.8	5.0	5.4	4.2
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	3.1	5.8	5.6	9.6	0.1	-1.7	1.4	-4.8
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	5.8	11.4	5.9	8.7	1.1	1.6	2.7	-3.9
Singapore	10.1	9.6	4.7	8.4	0.5	-2.7	-3.3	-15.3
Thailand	3.8	9.2	9.4	5.5	1.0	0.3	0.1	-4.1
Viet Nam	-0.2	4.4	12.6	18.4	3.4	5.2	3.3	-0.6
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	2.6	3.6	-0.1	2.8	2.0	1.2	2.1	1.0
Japan	0.0	1.6	-0.1	1.5	-0.9	1.3	1.1	-3.0
New Zealand	5.2	3.4	2.7	4.7	1.0	0.9	1.1	-1.3

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a For agricultural and industrial products only.

b Change of the wholesale price index for 2013 was estimated by rebasing January–October 2013 and 2012 data to 2005.

Source: Economy sources.

Table 3.5: **Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product Deflator**  
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	9.8 (2003)	11.6	14.3	10.4	9.3	3.5	-1.1	5.0
Armenia	-1.4	3.2	7.8	4.3	5.4	3.4	2.3	1.2
Azerbaijan	12.5	16.1	13.6	22.5	2.9	-0.4	-1.3	-8.9
Georgia	8.4 (2004)	7.9	8.5	9.5	1.1	-0.8	3.8	5.8
Kazakhstan	17.4	17.9	19.6	19.1	4.7	8.9	5.6	-0.9
Kyrgyz Republic	27.2	7.1	10.0	22.5	8.7	3.2	8.4	2.2
Pakistan	2.7	7.0	10.9	19.6	6.0	7.0	6.9	3.6
Tajikistan	22.7	9.5	12.4	18.8	11.8	4.3	5.5	0.2
Turkmenistan	21.3	7.0	0.3	12.8	8.3	1.2	0.6	-4.9
Uzbekistan	47.1	21.4	16.5	16.6	15.0	14.3	12.0	8.6
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	2.0	3.8	6.7	8.1	2.4	2.2	0.8	...
Hong Kong, China	-3.4	-0.1	0.3	3.8	3.6	1.8	2.9	3.6
Korea, Rep. of	1.1	1.0	3.2	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	2.2
Mongolia	12.0	20.1	...	15.1	12.8	2.9	7.4	1.9
Taipei, China	-0.9	-1.5	-1.5	-2.3	0.5	1.5	1.7	3.0
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	1.9	5.1	7.1	7.9	8.2	7.2	5.7	5.9
Bhutan	3.7	5.9	6.0	8.6	9.2	5.9	7.6	...
India	3.6	4.2	9.0	8.5	7.9	6.2	3.3	1.1
Maldives	2.1	1.4	0.9	10.6	5.5	6.0	3.0	8.5
Nepal	4.7	5.8	14.4	11.0	6.6	6.1	9.0	5.2
Sri Lanka	6.7	10.4	...	3.8	10.8	6.2	3.9	2.1
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	29.0	18.8	5.3	20.2	1.2	-2.8	-1.9	-17.6
Cambodia	-3.1	6.1	3.1	3.4	1.3	1.0	3.1	1.2
Indonesia	9.6	14.3	8.2	7.5	3.8	5.0	5.4	4.2
Lao PDR	21.8	7.8	3.1	7.6	4.1	7.7	4.0	1.2
Malaysia	4.9	4.6	4.1	5.4	1.0	0.2	2.5	-0.4
Myanmar	2.5	19.2	7.0	10.3	3.1	4.4	4.2	3.9
Philippines	5.7	5.8	4.2	4.0	2.0	2.1	3.2	-0.6
Singapore	3.6	2.1	-0.0	1.1	0.7	-0.7	0.0	1.6
Thailand	1.3	4.8	4.7	3.7	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.3
Viet Nam	3.4	9.0	12.1	21.3	10.9	4.8	3.7	-0.2
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	2.2	-2.6	6.2	1.4	-1.7	0.0	-2.0	4.2
Fiji	-2.4	7.1	2.5	3.8	3.3	2.3	5.1	...
Kiribati	3.2	0.6	1.5	2.3	0.5	0.9	4.0	...
Marshall Islands	-3.0	2.0	1.4	3.1	3.3	0.8	-3.2	-2.6
Micronesia, Fed. States of	1.1	2.1	2.5	3.7	6.7	-0.1	3.1	-4.5
Nauru	...	1.6	-18.4	7.0	16.4	...	...	...
Palau	2.6 (2001)	8.7	-4.8	4.4	4.1	7.8	4.0	6.6
Papua New Guinea	13.1	7.9	9.2	6.5	0.1	3.3	...	...
Samoa	1.1	5.1	2.0	4.4	2.9	0.8	1.5	0.4
Solomon Islands	6.9	8.8	1.8	4.8	4.2	6.8	1.9	4.0
Timor-Leste	-40.1	9.6	27.5	26.4	11.8	-5.0	2.5	...
Tonga	7.4	6.7	3.7	5.8	2.2	0.6	1.1	-0.1
Tuvalu	5.9 (2001)	1.5	2.6	1.3	0.9	1.8	2.7	0.7
Vanuatu	2.4	0.4	2.6	3.1	0.4	2.7	2.0	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	2.6	3.8	1.0	6.1	2.1	-0.2	1.4	-0.6
Japan	-1.2	-1.3	-2.2	-1.9	-0.9	-0.6	1.7	2.0
New Zealand	3.0	2.1	3.7	2.1	-0.5	4.4	0.5	0.7

... = data not available at cutoff date, -0.0 or 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Source: Economy sources.



## Money and Finance

Table 3.6: **Growth Rates of Money Supply (M2)**  
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	31.5 (2003)	44.6	23.1	14.3	6.4	9.4	8.3	3.3
Armenia	36.5	27.7	11.8	23.7	19.5	14.8	8.3	0.1
Azerbaijan <sup>a</sup>	86.7	22.3	24.3	32.1	20.7	15.0	11.8	-1.3
Georgia <sup>a</sup>	39.6	27.9	30.1	14.5	11.4	24.5	13.8	19.3
Kazakhstan <sup>a</sup>	45.0	25.2	13.3	15.0	7.9	10.2	10.5	34.3
Kyrgyz Republic	12.1	9.9	21.1	14.9	23.8	22.8	3.0	14.9
Pakistan	9.4	19.8	13.0	16.8	13.4	16.6	12.8	12.7
Tajikistan	57.3	36.3	18.6	33.1	19.6	19.7	7.1	18.7
Turkmenistan <sup>a</sup>	94.6	5.6	74.2	52.1	32.8	21.3	12.7	16.0
Uzbekistan	37.1	54.2	52.4	32.3	29.2	22.5	15.8	17.5
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	12.3	16.5	19.7	17.3	14.4	13.6	11.0	13.3
Hong Kong, China	7.8	5.1	8.1	12.9	11.1	12.4	9.5	5.5
Korea, Rep. of	5.2	7.0	6.0	5.5	4.8	4.6	8.1	8.2
Mongolia	17.6	34.6	62.5	37.0	18.7	24.2	12.5	-5.5
Taipei, China	6.5	6.6	5.5	4.8	3.5	5.8	6.1	5.8
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	18.6	16.7	22.4	21.3	17.4	16.7	16.1	12.4
Bhutan	16.1	10.7	30.1	20.2	-0.2	18.6	6.6	7.8
India <sup>a</sup>	16.8	17.0	16.1	13.5	13.6	13.4	10.9	10.5
Maldives	4.2	10.6	14.6	20.0	4.9	18.4	14.7	13.7
Nepal	21.8	8.3	14.1	28.0	22.7	16.4	19.1	19.9
Sri Lanka	12.9	19.1	18.0	20.9	18.3	18.0	13.1	17.2
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	25.9	-4.5	4.8	10.0	0.9	2.2	2.5	-1.8
Cambodia	26.9	16.1	20.0	21.4	20.9	14.6	29.9	14.7
Indonesia	14.3	16.3	15.4	16.4	15.0	12.8	11.9	8.9
Lao PDR	45.9	8.2	39.5	28.7	31.0	17.0	25.2	14.7
Malaysia <sup>a</sup>	5.1	8.3	6.8	14.3	9.0	7.3	7.0	2.6
Myanmar	42.2	27.3	42.6	42.5	16.2	24.8	26.2	32.9
Philippines	4.8	16.4	10.4	7.0	9.4	33.5	10.5	9.1
Singapore	-2.0	6.2	8.6	10.0	7.2	4.3	3.3	1.5
Thailand	3.7	6.1	10.9	15.1	10.4	7.3	4.7	4.4
Viet Nam	56.2	29.7	33.3	12.1	18.5	18.8	17.7	16.2
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	4.8	-5.2	-2.8	-13.4	19.2	-25.6	3.0	9.6
Fiji <sup>a</sup>	-2.1	15.2	3.5	11.0	6.3	19.0	10.4	14.0
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	18.4	1.4	9.5	-1.2	-9.9	-10.1	38.7	25.6
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea <sup>a</sup>	5.4	29.5	11.4	16.1	11.0	6.7	3.4	8.0
Samoa	16.4	19.1	6.4	-6.1	-1.6	6.4	9.6	6.0
Solomon Islands <sup>a</sup>	0.4	46.1	13.3	25.8	17.4	12.4	5.5	15.0
Timor-Leste	155.5 (2001)	17.6	18.2	9.3	26.2	22.9	19.9	7.1
Tonga	8.3	12.1	5.1	2.7	-1.6	7.0	8.0	2.4
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	5.5	11.6	-6.0	1.3	-0.6	-5.6	8.5	11.4
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia <sup>a</sup>	7.3	8.9	4.5	9.1	9.1	6.5	7.0	6.9
Japan <sup>b</sup>	1.9	0.4	1.9	2.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	2.5
New Zealand <sup>a</sup>	6.5	7.8	3.2	6.5	6.0	5.0	6.3	8.1

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

<sup>a</sup> Refers to M3.<sup>b</sup> For 2000, data refers to M2, otherwise M3.

Source: Economy sources.

Table 3.7: **Money Supply (M2)**  
(% of GDP)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	11.0 (2002)	17.9	37.3	35.5	31.2	31.0	33.2	33.5
Armenia	14.7	16.3	26.3	29.8	31.6	33.9	34.7	36.9
Azerbaijan <sup>a</sup>	16.6	14.7	24.8	26.7	30.6	33.2	36.6	39.2
Georgia <sup>a</sup>	10.1	16.9	29.9	29.2	30.2	36.7	38.3	42.1
Kazakhstan <sup>a</sup>	15.3	27.2	38.9	33.2	32.7	31.3	31.4	42.1
Kyrgyz Republic	11.3	21.1	31.4	27.8	31.7	34.0	31.1	33.8
Pakistan	36.6	45.6	37.7	35.8	37.0	38.7	39.0	40.2
Tajikistan	8.2	15.5	18.1	19.7	19.6	21.0	19.9	22.3
Turkmenistan <sup>a</sup>	19.4	10.5	17.6	20.3	22.4	24.4	24.7	28.3
Uzbekistan	12.2	14.4	22.4	23.5	24.4	24.2	23.2	23.2
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	134.9	159.3	177.5	175.9	182.4	188.2	193.2	205.7
Hong Kong, China	272.9	310.1	401.7	416.5	439.4	470.4	487.6	484.7
Korea, Rep. of	111.4	111.1	131.2	131.4	133.3	134.4	139.8	144.2
Mongolia	21.1	37.5	48.0	48.7	45.6	49.3	47.9	43.4
Taipei, China	182.6	201.9	219.2	226.7	228.6	233.2	234.2	239.0
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	31.5	40.9	45.5	48.1	49.0	50.3	52.1	52.0
Bhutan	50.8	50.9	57.6	59.1	51.4	56.4	53.0	52.2
India <sup>a</sup>	60.3	73.6	83.6	84.5	84.3	84.4	84.5	85.8
Maldives	41.1	47.0	53.4	53.3	51.7	55.1	57.6	59.5
Nepal	49.0	51.0	60.3	67.4	74.0	77.6	79.7	88.6
Sri Lanka	37.6	41.7	28.3	30.4	29.7	31.9	33.1	36.3
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	93.6	57.8	67.3	59.4	58.7	63.0	67.4	80.8
Cambodia	13.0	19.5	41.4	45.4	50.5	53.3	62.7	66.5
Indonesia	53.2	43.4	36.0	36.7	38.4	39.1	39.5	39.4
Lao PDR	17.4	18.7	38.0	42.1	49.1	49.4	55.3	59.8
Malaysia <sup>a</sup>	128.6	123.8	132.2	136.2	139.3	142.5	140.4	137.7
Myanmar	32.7	21.6	23.6	28.9	30.3	33.4	37.5	44.7
Philippines	39.7	41.2	47.6	47.2	47.5	58.0	58.5	60.6
Singapore	103.4	103.6	125.0	128.1	131.5	132.0	132.0	129.3
Thailand	99.3	104.1	109.0	120.0	121.2	124.5	128.0	129.7
Viet Nam	50.5	75.6	129.3	112.4	114.1	122.8	131.5	143.6
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	42.0	44.0	62.6	53.0	61.4	46.3	45.8	46.0
Fiji <sup>a</sup>	42.4	58.9	67.6	66.9	67.6	74.1	73.9	78.9
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	64.8	69.3	81.1	76.4	64.3	55.9	80.9	103.7
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea <sup>a</sup>	31.2	33.6	34.1	35.9	38.3	38.1	...	...
Samoa	38.2	42.4	52.1	46.0	44.6	46.8	42.6	43.8
Solomon Islands <sup>a</sup>	31.7	40.5	44.0	47.2	50.1	51.0	50.5	50.7
Timor-Leste	4.5	4.1	6.9	5.4	6.0	8.9	14.4	...
Tonga	29.2	39.0	40.9	38.6	36.8	40.4	38.1	41.9
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	89.7	98.6	83.3	80.8	78.6	70.9	73.7	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia <sup>a</sup>	65.4	73.6	94.8	95.1	98.2	102.3	105.2	110.6
Japan <sup>b</sup>	127.5	206.7	226.9	238.2	241.6	247.9	250.8	250.8
New Zealand <sup>a</sup>	87.8	98.7	110.5	112.2	116.3	115.3	118.2	123.1

... = data not available at cutoff date, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

<sup>a</sup> Refers to M3.<sup>b</sup> For 2000, data refers to M2, otherwise M3.

Source: Economy sources.

## Money and Finance

Table 3.8: **Interest Rate on Savings and Time Deposits**  
(% per annum, period averages)

Regional Member	Savings Deposits				Time Deposits <sup>a</sup>			
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	20.72	6.66	10.70	15.37
Azerbaijan <sup>b</sup>	...	...	...	...	10.40	9.38	10.70	8.22
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	7.53	10.29	9.84	7.50
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	28.07	9.78	11.47	10.65
Pakistan	5.75	1.24	5.02	4.69	7.37	4.21	7.21	5.88
Tajikistan <sup>c</sup>	5.28 (2002)	3.63	3.83	0.94	14.84 (2002)	20.16	17.78	15.57
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	0.99	0.72	0.36	0.35	2.25	2.25	2.33	2.06
Hong Kong, China	4.50	0.97	0.01	0.01	5.40	1.73	0.16	0.14
Korea, Rep. of	7.08	3.57	3.18	1.72	7.94	3.72	3.86	1.81
Mongolia	7.20	7.80	3.20	2.90	13.80	12.60	10.70	13.30
Taipei, China	3.50	0.55	0.24	0.31	4.98	1.77	1.03	1.32
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	5.81	4.19	4.88	4.50	8.97	8.31	9.00	9.00
Bhutan <sup>d</sup>	6.00	4.50	4.75	5.30	9.50	6.50	6.75	6.75
India	4.00	3.50	3.50	4.00	7.10	5.32	7.50	7.80
Maldives	5.50	2.25	2.25	2.20	6.50	4.50	3.75	3.94
Nepal	5.25	3.38	7.00	2.91	6.88	3.63	8.13	6.52
Sri Lanka	8.40	5.00	5.00	5.00	15.00	9.00	8.50	7.25
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	1.13 (2003)	1.01	0.47	0.34	1.69 (2003)	1.63	0.82	0.74
Cambodia	6.13	2.08	1.18	1.45	7.20	6.83	6.58	6.73
Indonesia	8.86	4.32	3.92	1.73	12.17	10.95	7.88	8.47
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	2.72	1.41	0.94	1.06	4.24	3.70	2.81	3.31
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines <sup>e</sup>	7.40	3.80	1.60	0.71	10.50	6.00	2.07	3.13
Singapore	1.28	0.26	0.13	0.14	2.42	0.86	0.45	0.34
Thailand	2.50	1.88	0.50	0.47	3.50	3.00	1.55	1.40
Viet Nam	0.20	3.00	3.00	...	6.24	8.40	11.50	...
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	3.88	1.80	1.00	0.32 (2013)	9.38	1.30	4.80	2.02 (2013)
Samoa	3.00	2.75	0.88	1.00	7.35	6.38	2.25	2.90
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste <sup>c</sup>	0.20 (2002)	0.75	0.75	0.75	... (2002)	1.28	1.33	1.01
Tonga <sup>b, f</sup>	3.15	3.36	1.51	2.46	4.22	5.60	3.60	2.95
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	5.10 (2004)	5.40	4.50	1.95	5.90	4.55	6.00	2.45
Japan <sup>c, g</sup>	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.24	0.03	0.10	0.06
New Zealand <sup>b</sup>	...	...	...	...	6.49	6.90	4.72	3.31

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Refers to interest rate on time deposits of over 12 months unless otherwise indicated.

b Figures are derived simple averages of monthly rates for time deposits of 6 months.

c For time deposits of 12 months.

d For fixed deposits of 1 year to less than 3 years.

e Refers to rates charged on interest-bearing deposits with maturities of over 1 year.

f Figures refer to weighted averages.

g Refers to time deposits from 12 months to less than 2 years. It is computed as the arithmetic average of the monthly figures.

Sources: Economy sources; for the People's Republic of China: CEIC database (accessed 10 October 2016).

Table 3.9: **Yield on Short-Term Treasury Bills and Lending Interest Rate**  
(% per annum, period averages)

Regional Member	Yield on Short-Term Treasury Bills <sup>a</sup>				Lending Interest Rate			
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	18.0 (2006)	15.7	15.0
Armenia	24.4	4.1	10.6	12.9	31.6	18.0	19.2	17.6
Azerbaijan	16.7	7.5	1.8	1.9 (2014)	19.7	17.0	20.7	17.5
Georgia	...	11.6	9.6	8.8	24.7	17.6	15.8	12.5
Kazakhstan	6.6	3.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	70.7	6.8	11.1	13.5	51.9	26.6	23.1	24.2
Pakistan <sup>b</sup>	8.4	7.2	12.5	7.1	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan <sup>c</sup>	...	...	6.7	0.4 (2014)	25.6	23.3	23.4	25.8
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of <sup>d</sup>	2.6	1.9	2.6	4.8 (2014)	5.9	5.6	5.8	4.4
Hong Kong, China	5.7	3.7	0.3	0.0	9.5	7.8	5.0	5.0
Korea, Rep. of <sup>e</sup>	7.1	3.6	2.7	1.8	8.5	5.6	5.5	3.5
Mongolia	...	13.7	...	...	37.0	30.6	20.1	19.6
Taipei, China <sup>f</sup>	...	1.3	0.3	0.4	7.7	3.8	2.7	2.8
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	6.3	6.7	2.2	5.4	12.8	10.6	12.2	11.7
Bhutan <sup>c</sup>	7.3	3.5	2.0	0.1	16.0	14.0	14.0	13.8
India <sup>g</sup>	9.0	5.7	6.2	7.4	12.3	10.8	8.3	10.0
Maldives <sup>h</sup>	...	...	4.9	6.8	13.0	13.0	10.4	11.1
Nepal	5.3	2.2	6.8	0.5	9.5	8.1	8.0	...
Sri Lanka	14.0	9.0	8.6	6.7	16.2	10.8	10.2	7.0
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	18.5	14.1	13.3	12.7
Lao PDR <sup>i</sup>	29.9	18.6	8.0	...	32.0	26.8	22.6	...
Malaysia	2.9	2.5	2.6	3.1	7.7	6.0	5.0	4.6
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	15.3	15.0	17.0	13.0
Philippines	9.9	6.1	3.5	1.7	10.9	10.2	7.7	5.6
Singapore	2.2	2.1	0.3	0.3 (2012)	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.4
Thailand <sup>j</sup>	...	2.7	1.4	1.6	7.8	5.8	5.9	6.6
Viet Nam <sup>k</sup>	5.4	6.1	11.1	4.2	10.6	11.0	13.1	7.1
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	3.5	1.9	3.4	1.2	8.4	6.8	7.5	5.8
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	15.3	16.4	15.1	15.9
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea <sup>l</sup>	17.0	3.8	4.6	5.3	17.5	11.5	10.4	8.7
Samoa	...	...	...	...	11.4 (2002)	11.4	10.7	9.4
Solomon Islands	7.0	4.5	3.7	0.5	14.6	14.1	14.4	10.5
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	16.7 (2003)	16.7	11.0	13.5
Tonga	...	...	...	...	11.3	11.4	11.5	8.3
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	9.9	7.5	5.5	3.6
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia <sup>m</sup>	6.0	...	4.4	3.5 (2012)	9.3	9.1	7.3	5.6
Japan	0.7	0.0	0.1	-0.0	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.2 (2014)
New Zealand <sup>n</sup>	6.4	6.5	2.8	3.0	7.8	7.8	6.3	5.8

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Refers to 3-month Treasury bills, unless otherwise indicated.

b Refers to weighted average yield on 6-month Treasury securities.

c Refers to 91-day Treasury bills.

d Refers to 3-month Treasury bonds trading rate.

e Refers to 91-day certificates of deposit.

f Refers to base lending rates, but figures before 2003 are prime lending rates.

g Figures are for fiscal year ending March.

h Refers to rate on 28-day Treasury bills.

i Refers to weighted average auction rate for 6-month Treasury bills.

j Refers to government securities bills.

k Refers to average monthly yield on 360-day Treasury bills sold at auction.

l Refers to rate on 182-day Treasury bills.

m Refers to 90-day bank-accepted bills.

n Refers to financing bill rate.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. International Financial Statistics Online. <http://data.imf.org/regular.aspx?key=60998122> (accessed August 2016); World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FR.INR.LEND> (accessed August 2016); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Main Economic Indicators. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00043-en> (accessed August 2016); economy sources.

## Money and Finance

Table 3.10: Domestic Credit Provided by Banking Sector and Bank Nonperforming Loans

Regional Member	Domestic Credit Provided by Banking Sector <sup>a</sup> (% of GDP)				Bank Nonperforming Loans (% of total gross loans)			
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	-4.8 (2006)	4.2	0.4	...	...	49.9	12.3
Armenia <sup>b</sup>	11.5	8.8	27.8	48.2	17.5	1.9	3.0	7.9
Azerbaijan	9.6	11.2	23.0	35.4	28.0 (2001)	7.2	4.7	4.9
Georgia <sup>c</sup>	21.5	21.5	33.2	52.6	11.6 (2001)	1.2	5.9	2.7
Kazakhstan <sup>d</sup>	12.3	39.0	45.4	44.9	11.9 (2002)	3.3	20.7	8.0
Kyrgyz Republic <sup>e</sup>	12.2	13.8	12.5	19.0	30.9	6.2 (2006)	15.8	7.1
Pakistan	41.6	46.5	46.2	48.8	19.5	9.0	14.7	11.4
Tajikistan <sup>f</sup>	17.9	13.0	7.6	20.2	...	11.3 (2006)	7.4	19.1
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.0 (2014)
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	3.0 (2006)	1.0	0.4
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of <sup>g</sup>	119.0	133.6	143.6	196.9	22.4	8.6	1.1	1.5
Hong Kong, China <sup>h</sup>	134.0	139.8	195.4	211.5	7.3	1.4	0.8	0.7
Korea, Rep. of <sup>i</sup>	70.9	125.5	151.0	166.5	8.9	1.2	0.6	0.6 (2014)
Mongolia	9.0	26.6	25.9	69.3	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	1.8	1.9	0.9	2.0 (2011)	5.3	2.2	0.6	0.2
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh <sup>j</sup>	30.2	47.7	57.4	59.7	34.9	13.2	5.8 (2011)	9.3
Bhutan	2.9	21.8	45.6	54.3	...	...	5.2	11.9
India	51.2	58.4	71.9	76.8	12.8	5.2	2.4	5.9
Maldives	34.8	48.8	85.6	80.1	...	...	20.9 (2012)	14.1
Nepal	40.8	42.2	67.4	75.1	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	43.7	43.6	35.4	50.5	15.0	9.6	3.8 (2011)	3.2
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	38.6	10.4	25.1	33.4	...	...	6.9	0.4
Cambodia	6.4	7.2	22.7	53.9	...	...	3.1	1.6
Indonesia	60.7	46.2	34.2	46.7	34.4	7.3	2.5	2.4
Lao PDR	9.0	8.1	26.5	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia <sup>k</sup>	138.4	117.7	123.3	144.8	15.4	9.4	3.4	1.6
Myanmar	31.2	24.6 (2004)	24.1 (2012)	32.1	...	...	...	...
Philippines <sup>l</sup>	58.3	47.2	49.2	59.2	24.0	10.0	3.4	1.9
Singapore <sup>m</sup>	76.7	61.2	80.8	121.1	3.4	3.8	1.4	0.9
Thailand	134.3	111.0	133.5	173.4	17.7	9.1	3.9	2.7
Viet Nam	32.6	65.4	124.7	128.3	...	2.2 (2008)	2.1	2.9 (2014)
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	37.9	111.6	132.3	119.9	...	...	4.4	1.8
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-42.3	-24.6	-14.9	-26.2 (2014)	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	28.2	22.2	34.8	51.0 (2014)	...	...	...	...
Samoa	18.3	31.8	63.9	76.1	...	8.8 (2008)	10.9	5.3
Solomon Islands	26.5	29.4	27.2	24.3	...	...	9.3	4.1
Timor-Leste	-8.7 (2002)	-9.2	-23.7	-9.0	...	...	...	...
Tonga	38.8	48.9	40.3	29.5 (2014)	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	35.6	44.5	63.7	72.1 (2014)	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia <sup>n</sup>	93.4	113.4	154.3	173.9	0.5	0.6	2.1	1.0
Japan <sup>o</sup>	304.7	320.3	332.0	376.6	5.3	1.8	2.5	1.6
New Zealand	108.0	126.4	150.7	...	...	0.3 (2007)	2.1	0.6

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Domestic credit provided by the banking sector as a share of GDP is a measure of banking sector depth and finance sector development in terms of size. Since the claims on the central government are a net item (claims on the central government minus central government deposits), this net figure may be negative, resulting in a negative figure of domestic credit provided by the banking sector.

b Includes loans that are overdue less than 90 days. Loans classified as loss, which are fully provisioned against, are held off-balance sheet.

c Loans with overdue principal or interest for 90 days or more.

d Beginning 2009, institutional coverage includes all banks except BTA Bank.

e Beginning 2007, loans are classified as substandard, doubtful, and loss.

f Nonperforming loans include overdue loans for 1+ days.

g Data from 2010 onward may not be strictly comparable with prior periods. For 2010, data were compiled using the cross-border, cross-sector consolidation basis for all domestically incorporated entities (CBCSDI) and from 2011 onward, the domestic consolidation (DC) basis. Basel III was introduced in 2013.

h Loans classified as substandard, doubtful, and loss; not necessarily linked to a 90-day criterion. Basel III was introduced in 2013.

i Loans classified as substandard, doubtful, and loss; not necessarily linked to a 90-day criterion.

j Basel II was implemented in 2009.

k Loans with principal and/or interest past over 180 days; credit card debt and bankers' acceptances past over 90 days; loans secured by cash and cash substitutes past 365 days. Basel III was introduced in 2013.

l Thirty days for loans payable in lump sum or payable in quarterly, semiannual, or annual installments; 90 days for loans payable in monthly installments; as soon as they are past due for loans payable in daily, weekly, or semimonthly installments. Series revised due to a new loan classification system introduced in 2009. Basel III was introduced in 2014.

m Other characteristics may be considered beyond the 90-day past due criterion to classify a loan as nonperforming. Basel III was introduced in 2013.

n Includes both impaired and past due items. Basel III was introduced in 2013.

o For nine major banks only. All data refer to the annual data ending March of the indicated calendar year.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed 12 August 2016); and for Taipei, China: economy sources.

Table 3.11: **Growth Rates of Stock Market Price Index**  
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	42.1	47.3	32.3	15.2	23.2	45.8	37.4	14.6
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	37.3	-22.1	3.4	-5.7	-16.8	-1.1	1.5	66.0
Hong Kong, China	26.5	11.1	19.3	-0.3	-4.4	10.4	2.7	4.8
Korea, Rep. of	-8.7	28.5	23.6	12.6	-2.6	1.5	1.1	1.4
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	5.7	1.0	23.1	2.6	-8.3	8.2	11.1	-0.4
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	12.2	23.4	114.4	-10.4	-23.6	-9.8	15.0	-1.6
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	11.2	32.6	29.8	-2.6	-2.5	11.4	25.2	10.9
Maldives	...	51.8	-20.4	-22.9	-6.9	-5.3	-4.8	8.9
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	-10.3	46.8	113.1	34.0	-22.2	10.3	12.5	6.7
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	-9.1	35.0	53.9	21.0	10.0	11.8	7.2	-1.3
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	21.4	6.4	27.1	9.7	6.5	8.7	5.5	-6.1
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	-6.3	17.5	43.1	32.8	14.7	16.0	1.8	5.5
Singapore	5.0	16.2	27.4	0.8	0.6	7.6	1.2	-2.6
Thailand	-18.7	4.2	45.6	21.3	17.3	21.3	-0.2	0.2
Viet Nam	...	8.3	12.2	-11.1	-4.2	18.7	18.9	-0.6
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	13.5	-11.7	-10.5	0.4	2.0	0.9	21.7
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	52.5	26.2	3.2	-28.0	-15.3	-12.3	-6.3
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	1.7	17.6	-2.6	-14.5	14.6	15.1	1.1	-2.1
Japan	11.6	13.5	2.0	-7.2	-6.5	46.0	12.6	22.7
New Zealand	2.3	19.4	9.7	6.2	6.9	25.5	14.1	12.7

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. 2016. International Financial Statistics. <http://elibrary-data.imf.org/> (accessed August 2016); for Taipei, China: economy sources.



## Money and Finance

Table 3.12: Stock Market Capitalization<sup>a</sup>

Regional Member	Stock Market Capitalization (\$ million)				Stock Market Capitalization (% of GDP)			
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	2(2001)	43	145	132 (2012)	0.1 (2001)	0.9	1.6	1.2 (2012)
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	24	355	1,060	943 (2012)	0.8	5.5	9.1	6.0 (2012)
Kazakhstan	1,289(2002)	10,529	26,673	34,892	5.2 (2002)	18.4	18.0	18.9
Kyrgyz Republic	4	42	79	165 (2012)	0.3	1.7	1.6	2.5 (2012)
Pakistan	6,625	45,317	38,007	32,568 (2011)	9.0	41.4	21.4	15.2 (2011)
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	32	37	715 (2006)	...	0.2	0.3	4.2 (2006)	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	512,979(2003)	401,852	4,027,840	8,188,019	31.1 (2003)	17.7	66.7	75.4
Hong Kong, China	623,398	1,054,999	2,711,316	3,184,874	363.1	581.0	1,185.9	1,027.6
Korea, Rep. of	171,262	718,011	1,091,911	1,231,200	30.5	79.9	99.8	89.4
Mongolia	37	46	1,093	1,293 (2012)	3.2	1.8	15.2	10.5 (2012)
Taipei, China	262,295	485,825	752,335	767,898	79.1	129.3	168.6	146.8
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	2,192	3,300	41,617	47,700 (2011)	4.1	4.8	36.1	37.1 (2011)
Bhutan	54	100	215	387	12.0	12.4	13.8	18.3
India	...	553,074	1,631,830	1,516,217	...	66.3	95.5	73.1
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	1,074	5,720	19,924	20,804	6.6	23.4	35.1	25.3
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	26,813	81,428	360,388	353,271	16.2	28.5	47.7	41.0
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	113,156	180,518	408,689	382,977	120.6	125.8	160.3	129.3
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	25,981	39,799	157,321	238,820	32.1	38.6	78.8	81.8
Singapore	152,826	257,340	647,226	639,956	159.5	202.0	273.8	218.6
Thailand	29,217	123,885	277,732	348,798	23.1	65.4	81.5	88.2
Viet Nam	...	9,481 (2008)	30,115	51,877	...	9.6 (2008)	26.0	26.8
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	244	587	419	452 (2012)	14.5	19.5	13.3	11.4 (2012)
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	2,963(2003)	6,138	11,027	12,592 (2011)	83.8 (2003)	126.1	113.5	97.8 (2011)
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	372,794	804,015	1,454,491	1,187,083	89.8	116.0	127.3	88.6
Japan	3,157,222	4,572,901	3,827,774	4,894,919	66.7	100.0	69.6	118.7
New Zealand	18,613	40,592	52,870 (2012)	74,351	35.4	35.4	29.9 (2012)	42.8

... = data not available at cutoff date, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Stock market data were previously sourced from Standard & Poor's (S&P) until they discontinued their Global Stock Markets Factbook and database in April 2013. Time series were replaced in December 2015 with data from the World Federation of Exchanges and may differ from the previous S&P definitions and methodology.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. <http://databank.worldbank.org/data> (accessed 13 August 2016); ADB estimates using data from economy sources for Bhutan and Taipei, China.



Table 3.13: **Official Exchange Rate**  
(local currency units per \$, period averages)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	47.36	49.49	46.45	46.75	50.92	55.38	57.25	61.14
Armenia	539.53	457.69	373.66	372.50	401.76	409.63	415.92	477.92
Azerbaijan	0.89	0.95	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.78	0.78	1.02
Georgia	1.98	1.81	1.78	1.69	1.65	1.66	1.77	2.27
Kazakhstan	142.13	132.88	147.36	146.62	149.11	152.13	179.19	221.73
Kyrgyz Republic	47.70	41.01	45.96	46.14	47.00	48.44	53.65	64.46
Pakistan	53.65	59.51	85.19	86.34	93.40	101.63	101.10	102.77
Tajikistan	2.08	3.12	4.38	4.61	4.74	4.76	4.94	6.16
Turkmenistan	1.04	1.26	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	3.50
Uzbekistan	236.61	1,106.10	1,578.42	1,706.61	1,897.56	2,097.20	2,319.55	2,583.54
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	8.28	8.19	6.77	6.46	6.31	6.20	6.14	6.23
Hong Kong, China	7.79	7.78	7.77	7.78	7.76	7.76	7.75	7.75
Korea, Rep. of	1,130.96	1,024.12	1,156.06	1,108.29	1,126.47	1,094.85	1,052.96	1,131.16
Mongolia	1,076.67	1,205.25	1,357.06	1,265.52	1,357.58	1,523.93	1,817.94	1,970.31
Taipei, China	31.23	32.17	31.64	29.46	29.61	29.77	30.37	31.90
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	52.14	64.33	69.65	74.15	81.86	78.10	77.64	77.95
Bhutan	44.94	44.10	45.73	46.67	53.44	58.60	61.03	64.15
India	44.94	44.10	45.73	46.67	53.44	58.60	61.03	64.15
Maldives	11.77	12.80	12.80	14.60	15.36	15.37	15.38	15.37
Nepal	71.09	71.37	73.26	74.02	85.20	92.99	99.53	102.64
Sri Lanka	77.01	100.50	113.06	110.57	127.60	129.07	130.56	135.86
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	1.72	1.66	1.36	1.26	1.25	1.25	1.27	1.37
Cambodia	3,840.75	4,092.50	4,184.92	4,058.50	4,033.00	4,027.25	4,037.50	4,067.75
Indonesia	8,421.78	9,704.74	9,090.43	8,770.43	9,386.63	10,461.24	11,865.21	13,389.41
Lao PDR <sup>a</sup>	7,887.64	10,655.17	8,258.77	8,030.06	8,007.76	7,860.14	8,048.96	8,147.91
Malaysia	3.80	3.79	3.22	3.06	3.09	3.15	3.27	3.91
Myanmar <sup>b</sup>	6.52	5.82	5.63	5.44	640.65	933.57	984.35	1,162.62
Philippines	44.19	55.09	45.11	43.31	42.23	42.45	44.40	45.50
Singapore	1.72	1.66	1.36	1.26	1.25	1.25	1.27	1.37
Thailand	40.11	40.22	31.69	30.49	31.08	30.73	32.48	34.25
Viet Nam	14,167.75	15,858.92	18,612.92	20,509.75	20,828.00	20,933.42	21,148.00	21,698.80
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	2.20	1.42	1.39	1.27	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.43
Fiji	2.13	1.69	1.92	1.79	1.79	1.84	1.89	2.10
Kiribati	1.72	1.31	1.09	0.97	0.97	1.04	1.11	1.33
Marshall Islands <sup>c</sup>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Micronesia, Fed. States of <sup>c</sup>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nauru	1.72	1.31	1.09	0.97	0.97	1.04	1.11	1.33
Palau <sup>c</sup>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Papua New Guinea	2.78	3.10	2.72	2.37	2.08	2.24	2.46	2.77
Samoa	3.29	2.71	2.48	2.32	2.29	2.31	2.33	2.56
Solomon Islands	5.09	7.53	8.06	7.64	7.36	7.30	7.38	7.91
Timor-Leste <sup>c</sup>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tonga	1.76	1.94	1.91	1.73	1.72	1.77	1.85	2.11
Tuvalu	1.72	1.31	1.09	0.97	0.97	1.04	1.11	1.33
Vanuatu	137.64	109.25	96.91	89.47	92.64	94.54	97.07	108.99
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	1.72	1.31	1.09	0.97	0.97	1.04	1.11	1.33
Japan	107.77	110.22	87.78	79.81	79.79	97.60	105.94	121.04
New Zealand	2.20	1.42	1.39	1.27	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.43

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Simple averages of midpoint rates reported daily.

b Beginning 1 April 2012, the Central Bank of Myanmar adopted the managed float exchange rate regime for kyat vis-à-vis the US dollar.

c Unit of currency is the US dollar.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. May 2016. *International Financial Statistics* (CD-ROM). Washington, DC.; for Turkmenistan: United Nations National Accounts Main Aggregates Database and Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States; for Uzbekistan: economy source, United Nations National Accounts Main Aggregates Database, and Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States; for Taipei, China: economy source.

## Exchange Rates

Table 3.14: **Purchasing Power Parity Conversion Factor<sup>a</sup>**  
(local currency units per \$, period averages)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	9.89 (2002)	12.16	16.04	17.36	18.62	18.97	18.46	19.20
Armenia	144.93	157.74	183.12	187.10	193.53	196.84	198.92	199.28
Azerbaijan	0.17	0.21	0.30	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.32
Georgia	0.53	0.63	0.80	0.86	0.85	0.83	0.85	0.89
Kazakhstan	21.25	33.72	65.13	80.17	82.47	88.35	91.76	90.04
Kyrgyz Republic	8.11	9.26	14.80	17.76	18.94	19.23	20.51	20.75
Pakistan	10.73	12.72	20.77	24.35	25.33	26.66	28.05	28.76
Tajikistan	0.29	0.66	1.49	1.74	1.91	1.96	2.03	2.02
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	67.42	225.59	532.69	600.58	678.02	759.92	848.62	913.15
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	2.71	2.82	3.31	3.51	3.52	3.55	3.52	3.47
Hong Kong, China	7.44	5.69	5.37	5.46	5.55	5.57	5.63	5.80
Korea, Rep. of	747.23	788.92	840.57	854.59	854.89	871.41	881.93	891.25
Mongolia	138.38	223.58	476.22	537.13	594.84	602.32	636.72	642.31
Taipei, China	21.54	18.38	15.79	15.11	14.92	14.90	14.90	15.20
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	15.68	17.33	21.90	23.15	24.58	25.92	26.95	28.25
Bhutan	12.27	13.66	15.84	16.86	18.07	18.82	19.92	20.11
India	10.34	11.28	14.65	15.11	16.00	16.72	17.00	17.00
Maldives	6.83 (2001)	6.28	7.87	8.53	8.84	9.22	9.34	9.34
Nepal	13.32	15.51	22.65	24.63	25.77	26.90	28.85	30.05
Sri Lanka	15.24	21.79	38.00	38.65	42.06	43.97	44.93	45.44
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	0.53	0.65	0.61	0.72	0.70	0.67	0.73	0.71
Cambodia	1,062.55	1,106.83	1,330.18	1,347.11	1,340.92	1,349.07	1,349.60	1,353.09
Indonesia	1,427.63	2,013.80	3,425.30	3,606.57	3,674.27	3,794.87	3,934.67	4,060.46
Lao PDR	1,372.34	1,929.15	2,426.42	2,467.75	2,527.46	2,691.26	2,639.72	2,601.83
Malaysia	1.19	1.28	1.41	1.46	1.45	1.43	1.44	1.42
Myanmar <sup>b</sup>	...	...	217.43	234.97	237.95	244.38	250.46	257.75
Philippines	13.71	15.47	17.52	17.85	17.88	17.96	18.23	17.93
Singapore	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.88	0.86	0.85	0.85
Thailand	11.06	11.34	12.17	12.37	12.38	12.39	12.31	12.22
Viet Nam	2,923.18	3,575.10	5,647.10	6,709.19	7,307.63	7,532.73	7,682.41	7,591.67
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	0.79	0.88	0.92	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.12
Kiribati	0.98	0.96	0.99	0.96	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.93
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.86	0.80	0.87	0.88	0.90	0.89	0.91	...
Nauru	...	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	...
Palau	0.72	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.82	0.85	0.88
Papua New Guinea	1.23	1.53	1.82	1.86	1.77	1.78	1.95	...
Samoa	1.43	1.48	1.66	1.66	1.70	1.70	1.67	1.70
Solomon Islands	3.91	4.66	5.87	6.37	6.66	6.53	6.98	7.18
Timor-Leste	0.39	0.41	0.47	0.52	0.54	0.53	0.51	0.50
Tonga	0.93	1.12	1.40	1.45	1.46	1.44	1.45	...
Tuvalu	1.04	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.10	1.10	1.12	...
Vanuatu	90.42	88.70	99.50	100.51	99.10	100.10	100.47	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	1.31	1.39	1.50	1.51	1.54	1.45	1.47	1.49
Japan	154.97	129.55	111.63	107.45	104.27	102.74	104.72	105.33
New Zealand	1.44	1.54	1.50	1.49	1.50	1.41	1.42	1.47

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Purchasing power parity (PPP) figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP.

b Gross domestic product (GDP) deflators were smoothened by applying the implied inflation for each reference or base year using the 2005 level as the base. The smoothened series of the GDP deflator was used to extrapolate PPP for the other years.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx> (accessed 25 July 2016); ADB estimates using data from economy sources for Afghanistan; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Taipei, China; and Tajikistan; CEIC data; and US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 3.15: **Price Level Indexes**  
(PPPs to official exchange rates, period averages, United States = 100)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	20.35 (2002)	24.57	34.54	37.13	36.57	34.26	32.25	31.40
Armenia	26.86	34.46	49.01	50.23	48.17	48.05	47.83	41.70
Azerbaijan	18.54	22.02	37.39	45.64	45.69	45.48	44.85	30.98
Georgia	26.72	35.01	44.93	50.92	51.62	50.03	48.13	39.22
Kazakhstan	14.95	25.38	44.20	54.68	55.31	58.08	51.21	40.61
Kyrgyz Republic	17.01	22.58	32.19	38.48	40.30	39.71	38.23	32.20
Pakistan	20.01	21.37	24.38	28.20	27.12	26.23	27.75	27.99
Tajikistan	13.96	21.04	34.12	37.73	40.31	41.14	41.21	32.75
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	28.49	20.39	33.75	35.19	35.73	36.23	36.59	35.34
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	32.74	34.43	48.87	54.25	55.83	57.22	57.24	55.66
Hong Kong, China	95.53	73.14	69.06	70.16	71.59	71.76	72.66	74.79
Korea, Rep. of	66.07	77.03	72.71	77.11	75.89	79.59	83.76	78.79
Mongolia	12.85	18.55	35.09	42.44	43.82	39.52	35.02	32.60
Taipei, China	68.97	57.14	49.92	51.29	50.38	50.04	49.08	47.65
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	30.07	26.94	31.45	31.21	30.03	33.19	34.71	36.24
Bhutan	27.30	30.97	34.64	36.12	33.82	32.12	32.64	31.35
India	23.01	25.58	32.05	32.37	29.94	28.54	27.85	26.49
Maldives	55.73 (2001)	49.06	61.45	58.39	57.51	59.99	60.76	60.78
Nepal	18.74	21.73	30.92	33.27	30.24	28.92	28.98	29.28
Sri Lanka	19.80	21.68	33.61	34.96	32.97	34.07	34.41	33.45
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	30.64	39.10	44.62	57.04	56.35	53.63	57.36	51.69
Cambodia	27.67	27.05	31.79	33.19	33.25	33.50	33.43	33.26
Indonesia	16.95	20.75	37.68	41.12	39.14	36.28	33.16	30.33
Lao PDR	17.40	18.11	29.38	30.73	31.56	34.24	32.80	31.93
Malaysia	31.29	33.82	43.86	47.69	46.85	45.27	43.94	36.32
Myanmar <sup>a</sup>	...	...	36.07	40.34	37.14	26.18	25.44	22.17
Philippines	31.03	28.08	38.83	41.22	42.33	42.30	41.07	39.40
Singapore	58.13	54.20	66.00	70.88	70.56	68.85	66.93	62.07
Thailand	27.56	28.20	38.41	40.57	39.82	40.32	37.89	35.67
Viet Nam	20.63	22.54	30.34	32.71	35.09	35.98	36.33	34.99
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	37.04	52.23	47.86	58.13	59.18	58.31	57.93	53.20
Kiribati	57.02	73.54	90.84	99.19	96.23	88.78	83.14	69.51
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	86.48	80.03	86.81	87.93	90.16	89.13	91.46	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	72.08	73.67	73.86	74.92	76.39	82.25	85.16	88.31
Papua New Guinea	44.23	49.20	66.85	78.41	85.16	79.51	79.16	...
Samoa	43.43	54.47	66.67	71.65	73.95	73.42	71.80	66.50
Solomon Islands	76.93	61.84	72.85	83.43	90.51	89.37	94.67	90.67
Timor-Leste	38.79	40.66	47.41	51.68	54.29	52.95	51.33	50.22
Tonga	52.75	57.50	73.33	84.02	85.03	81.39	78.66	...
Tuvalu	60.07	84.47	102.59	114.49	113.83	106.25	101.27	...
Vanuatu	65.69	81.19	102.68	112.34	106.98	105.88	103.50	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	75.83	106.02	137.85	155.87	159.47	139.98	132.52	111.75
Japan	143.80	117.54	127.17	134.64	130.68	105.27	98.84	87.02
New Zealand	65.60	108.08	107.74	117.39	121.17	115.72	117.68	102.23

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PPP = purchasing power parity.

a The Central Bank of Myanmar devalued the local currency effective 1 April in 2012. To achieve a consistent price series, the exchange rate used for estimating the price level index in prior years was extrapolated using the pre-devaluation exchange rate series.

Sources: ADB estimates using economy sources, CEIC, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, and World Bank data.

## Globalization

### Snapshots

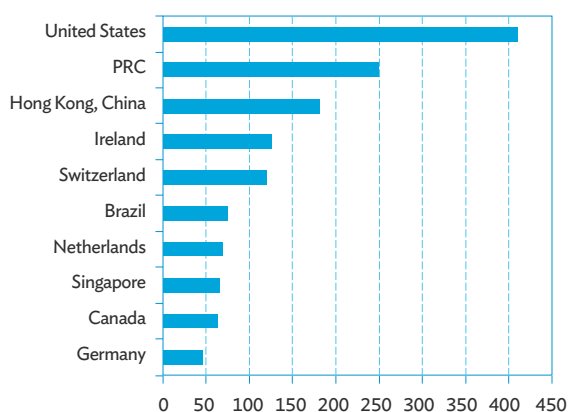
- Asia and the Pacific remains the largest foreign direct investment recipient region in the world.
- Asia and the Pacific trails only Europe among all regions as the world's export leader, accounting for nearly a third of global exports.
- Growth in remittances to developing member economies in US dollar terms fell from 4.6% in 2014 to 0.8% in 2015.
- Total external debt of developing member economies in Asia and the Pacific increased from approximately \$1.1 trillion dollars in 2000 to \$4.5 trillion dollars based on latest data.
- Total international tourist arrivals increased by more than 150% in member economies in Asia and the Pacific between 2000 and 2015.

### Key Trends

**Asia and the Pacific remains the largest foreign direct investment (FDI) recipient region in the world.** Global FDI flows increased to \$1.76 trillion in 2015, representing a 38% annual increase according to the latest World Investment Report published by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). This is the highest level of FDI since the 2008–2009 global financial crisis, and the pick-up in cross-border mergers and acquisitions has been identified as the principal factor driving these trends.

Among the regions in the world, Asia and the Pacific has the highest share of total FDI flows. For instance, in developing Asia alone, FDI inflows surpassed \$0.5 trillion in 2015 (UNCTAD 2016). The People's Republic of China (PRC); Hong Kong, China; and Singapore, which were the three largest recipients of FDI inflows in the region, were among the list of the 10 economies with the largest FDI inflows around the world, occupying the second, third, and eighth spots, respectively (Figure 4.1). The surging levels of FDI in Hong Kong, China were due to increased equity investment, which resulted in part from the major corporate restructuring of two of its

**Figure 4.1: Top 10 Economies in Terms of Net Inflows of Foreign Direct Investments, 2015**  
(\$ billion)



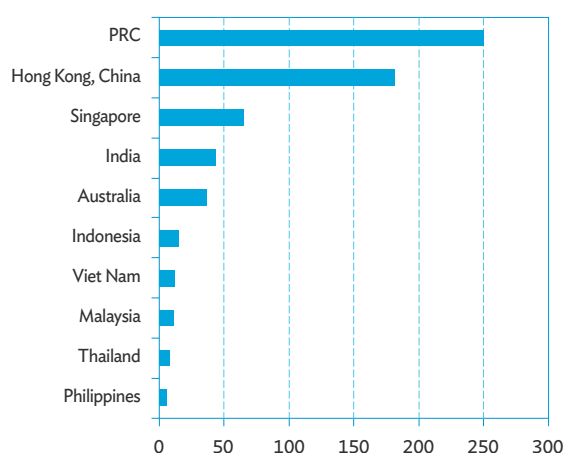
PRC = People's Republic of China.

Source: Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. 2016.  
<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.KLT.DINV.CD.WD>  
(accessed October 2016).

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largest conglomerates (UNCTAD 2016). They were closely followed by India, Australia, and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member states (Figure 4.2). Sustained gross domestic product (GDP) growth in ASEAN is reflected in and fueled by relatively high levels of FDI, much of it coming from

**Figure 4.2: Top 10 Economies in Asia and the Pacific in Terms of Net Inflows of Foreign Direct Investments, 2015**  
(\$ billion)



PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: Table 4.6.

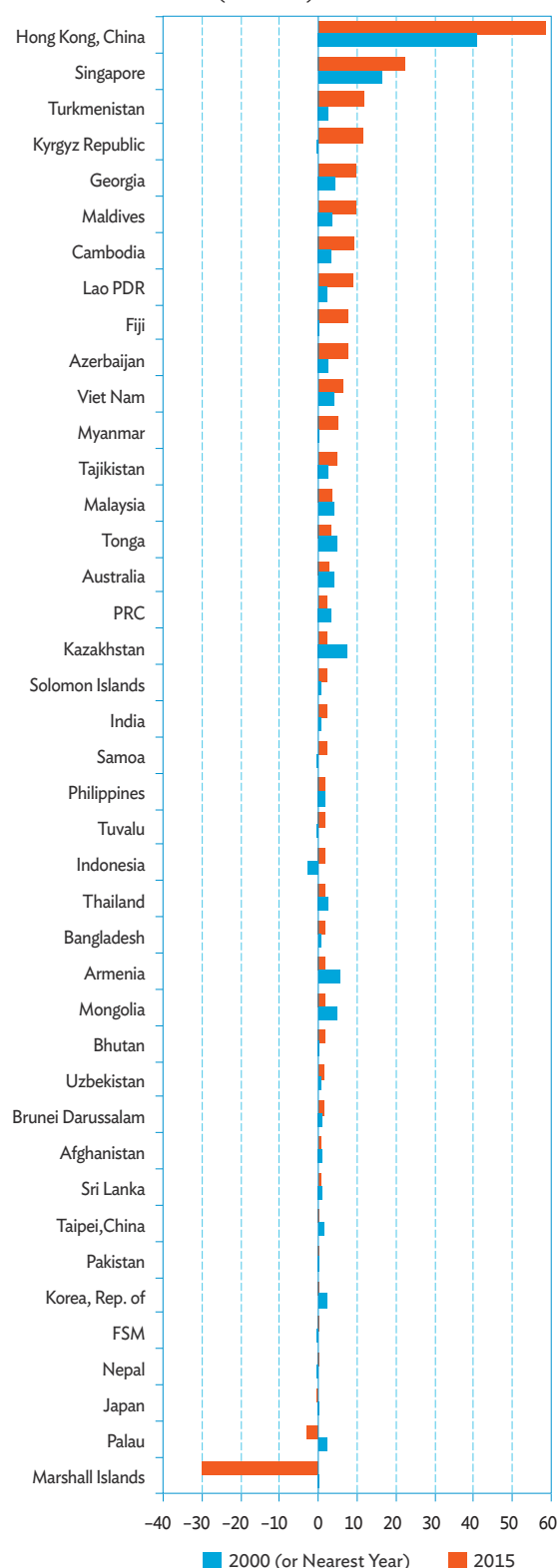
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the PRC and Japan (Vanham 2015). Interestingly, low-income economies in ASEAN have performed particularly well in terms of FDI in recent years. For example, FDI in Viet Nam continues to grow rapidly as multinational firms expand their electronics production facilities (ADB 2016).

In proportion to their respective gross domestic product (GDP), the six regional economies in 2015 with the highest levels of FDI were Hong Kong, China; Singapore; Turkmenistan; the Kyrgyz Republic; Georgia; and the Maldives (Figure 4.3). The placement of Singapore and Hong Kong, China atop this list is not surprising given their high levels of FDI in absolute terms.

Despite Asia's high levels of FDI in 2015 and taking into account the global and regional economic slowdown, UNCTAD predicts that FDI inflows to the region will decline by about 15% in 2016 (ADB 2016).

**Figure 4.3: Net Inflows of Foreign Direct Investment**  
(% of GDP)



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GDP = gross domestic product,  
Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: Table 4.7.

[Click here for figure data](#)

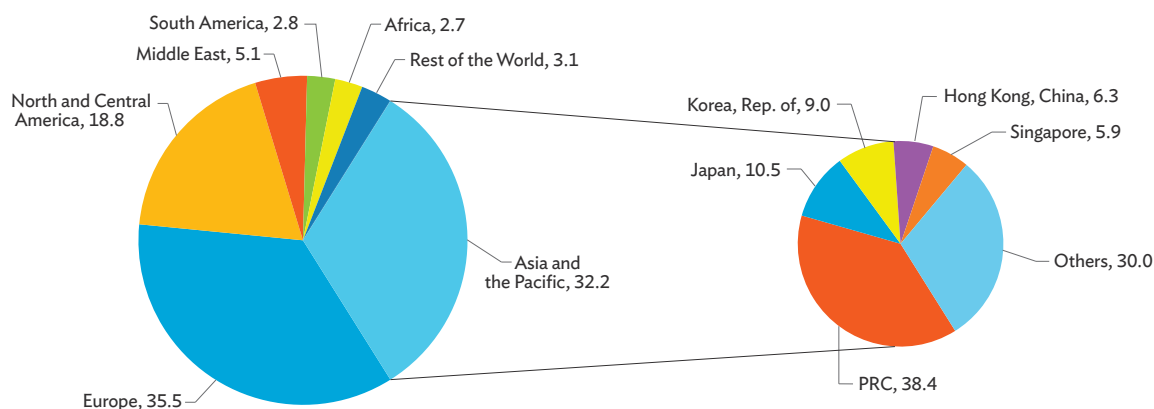
**Asia and the Pacific trails only Europe among all regions as the world's export leader.** Global trade declined sharply in the first half of 2015 before gradually picking up. For instance, preliminary estimates suggest that growth of global merchandise imports slowed from 3.0% in 2014 to 1.7% in 2015 (Constantinescu, Mattoo, and Ruta 2016).

Despite the sluggish trade growth in most regions in 2015, Asia and the Pacific still accounts for a significant share of global trade. For instance, the region had the second-highest regional share of the world's exports in 2015, accounting for 32.2%; Europe tops the list with 35.5% share (Figure 4.4). Within the region, the PRC is considered the largest exporter, accounting for 38.4% of the region's total exports, followed by Japan (10.5%) and the Republic of Korea (9.0%).

Overall, global trade growth has decelerated since the early 2000s, particularly since the 2008–2009 global financial crisis (Constantinescu, Mattoo, and Ruta 2016). Between 2000 and 2015, amid this secular trend of slowing global trade growth, Asia and the Pacific's share of global merchandise exports jumped from 23.0% to 32.2% (Table 4.13).

**Growth in remittances to developing member economies in US dollar terms fell from 4.6% in 2014 to 0.8% in 2015.** The slower growth rate in remittances in 2015 was mainly due to weakness in the global economy, low oil prices (which can dampen labor demand in the Middle East), the closure of money transfer operator accounts in accordance with anti-money-laundering laws, and depreciating currencies in remittance-source countries such as the Russian Federation (Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development 2016).

**Figure 4.4: Shares in Total World Exports, Regions of the World; and Major Exporters in the Asia and Pacific Region, 2015 (%)**



PRC = People's Republic of China.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. May 2016. *Direction of Trade Statistics* (CD-ROM). Washington, DC.; Table 4.13.

[Click here for figure data](#)



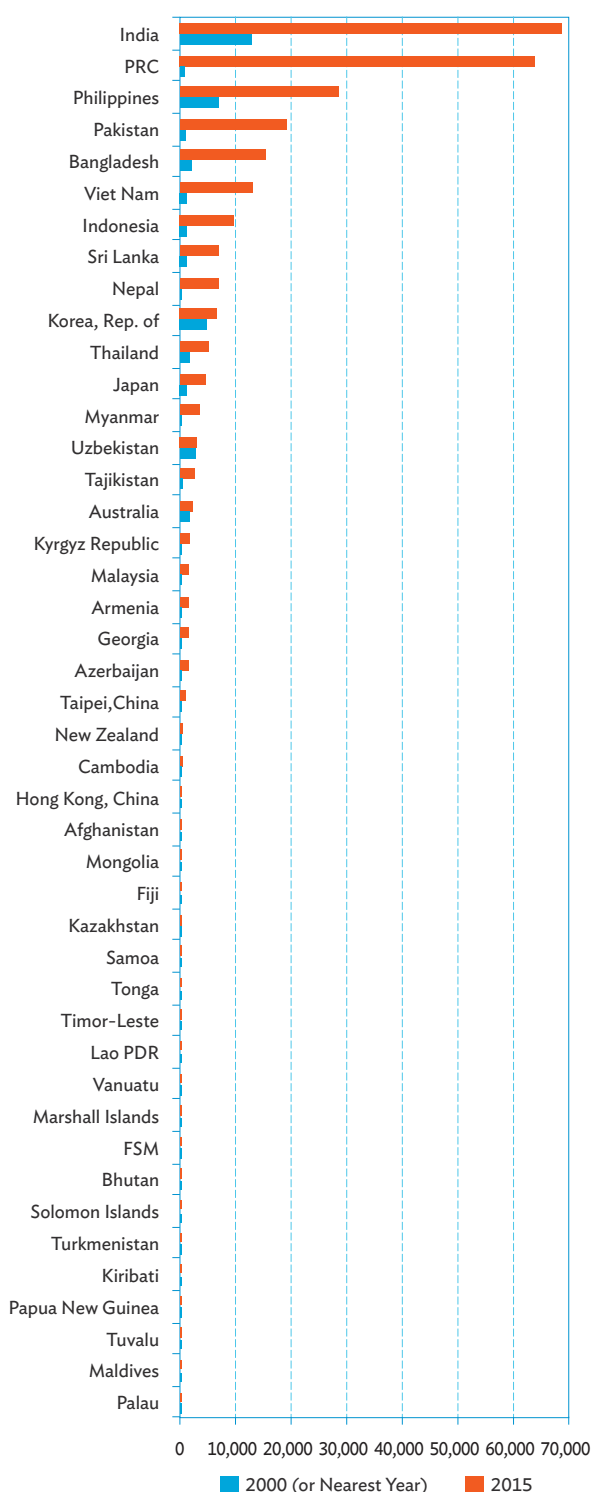
The aggregate level of remittances in Asia and the Pacific has increased significantly from about \$39 billion in 2000 to more than \$272 billion in 2015 (Table 4.4). India and the PRC were the two economies receiving the most remittances in the region in 2015 (Figure 4.5). The Philippines, with a much smaller population and GDP than either India or the PRC, received the third-largest amount of remittances in the region in 2015, followed by Pakistan and Bangladesh. In 2000, India was the largest recipient while the Philippines was the second-largest. The PRC barely registered among the top recipients of remittances in 2000.

In 2015, a number of the smaller economies in Central Asia—including Armenia, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan—as well as Nepal, Samoa, and Tonga had the highest levels of remittances as a share of GDP (Table 4.5).

**Total external debt of developing member economies in Asia and the Pacific increased from approximately \$1.1 trillion in 2000 to \$4.5 trillion based on latest data.** Table 4.19 presents the estimates of external debt for developing member economies in Asia and the Pacific since 2000. Out of 40 reporting economies, external debt (in nominal terms) doubled in 28 economies since 2000. The largest percentage increase was noted in Mongolia, Kazakhstan, and Papua New Guinea, while modest increase was noted in Solomon Islands, Myanmar, and Palau. The Marshall Islands and Turkmenistan experienced declining external debt since 2000.

Figure 4.6 identifies six economies of Asia and the Pacific with the highest external debt as share of gross national income. Based on latest data, external debt in Hong Kong, China reached 414.8%, followed by Mongolia (186.2%), Papua New Guinea (147.6%), Bhutan (105.1%), the Kyrgyz Republic (101.1%), and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (95.9%). Table 4.20 presents the estimates for other developing member economies in the region.

**Figure 4.5: Worker's Remittances and Compensation of Employees Receipts (\$ million)**

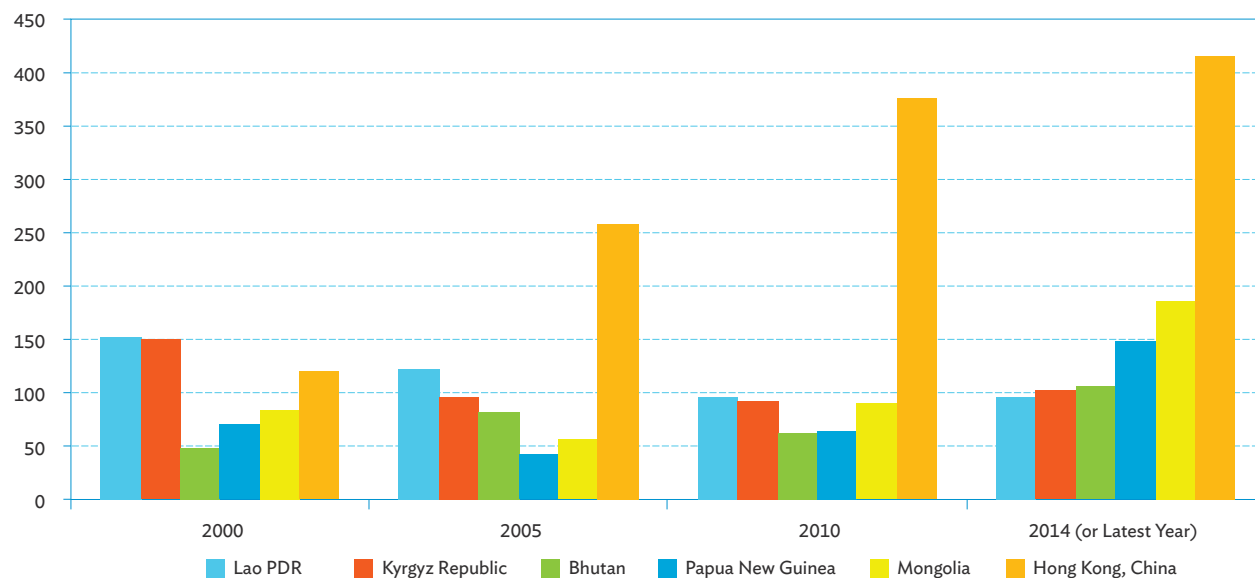


FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: Table 4.4.

[Click here for figure data](#)



**Figure 4.6: External Debt as Share of Gross National Income in Selected Economies**  
(%)



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Note: Latest year is 2015 for Hong Kong, China and 2013 for Papua New Guinea.

Source: Table 4.20.

[Click here for figure data](#)

Lending in the PRC drives much of Hong Kong, China's external debt. According to the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, state-owned enterprises account for more than 40% of lending made by Hong Kong, China banks in the PRC. A number of defaults on bond payments by state-owned enterprises in 2016 suggest that credit risks have risen for these banks exposed to lending in the PRC (DBS Group Research).

**Total international tourist arrivals increased by more than 150% in Asia and the Pacific between 2000 and 2015.** As international tourist arrivals surged across the region between 2000 and 2015, the PRC remained the region's top tourist destination in 2015 by a wide margin with

56.9 million such arrivals, up from 31.2 million in 2000 (Figure 4.7). Thailand was the second-most popular destination in 2015 with 29.8 million arrivals, up from 9.6 million (and the third spot) in 2000.

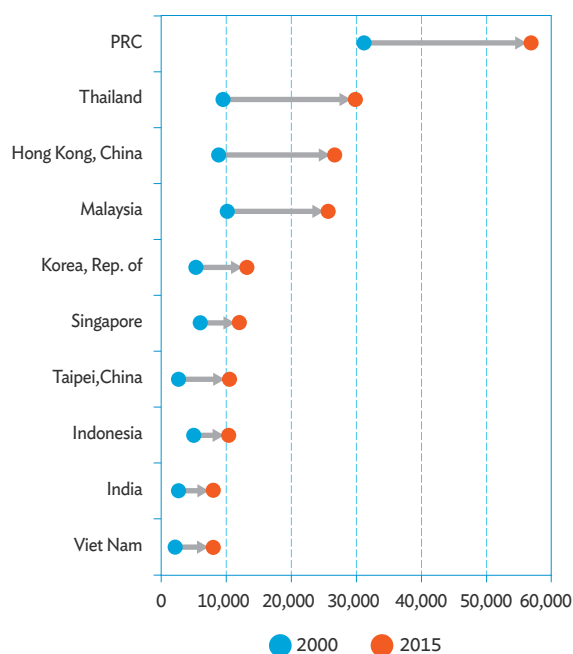
The three largest percentage increases in tourist arrivals between 2000 and 2015, or the latest year for which data are available, occurred in Central Asia (Armenia, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan). All three countries experienced significant percentage gains in international tourist arrivals during the review period from a very low base. The next largest increase in international tourist arrivals in percentage terms between 2000 and 2015 was in Myanmar where

a series of political, economic, and administrative reforms launched by the government in 2011 have resulted in expanded tourism (ADB 2016).

**India enjoyed the highest average receipts per international tourist arrival in 2015 at \$2,618.**

India was followed by Solomon Islands (\$2,136) and the Maldives (\$2,080) in terms of the highest average receipts per international tourist arrival in 2015, a figure that is tied to average length of stay, among other factors (Figure 4.8). Of the 22 economies for which data are available, 15 saw an increase between 2000 and 2015 in average tourism receipts per international arrival. In dollar terms, the PRC enjoyed the largest gain in average international tourism receipts per tourist arrival during the review period at \$1,486, while Bhutan experienced the largest decline at \$792 per international tourist arrival.

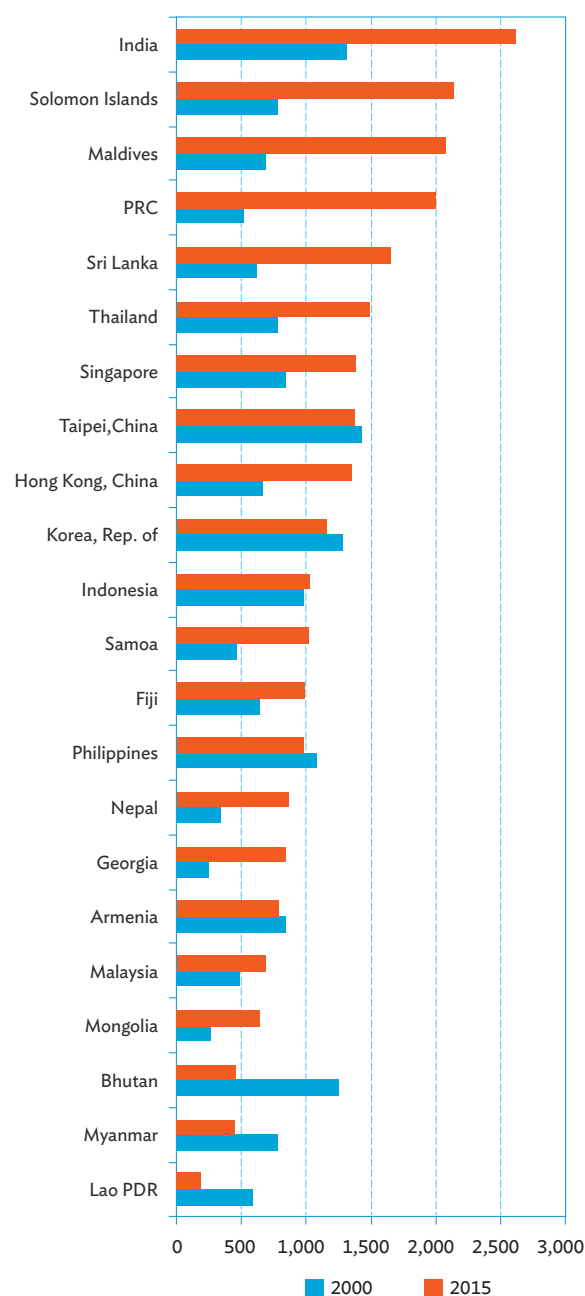
**Figure 4.7: International Tourist Arrivals**  
(thousand)



PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: Table 4.23.

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Figure 4.8: International Tourism Receipts per International Tourist Arrival**  
(\$)



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Sources: Table 4.23 and 4.24.

[Click here for figure data](#)

## Data Issues and Comparability

Most of the international transactions in this section are taken from balance-of-payments statistics. Countries follow the International Monetary Fund's guidelines when compiling these statistics and meet regularly to discuss methodology, but many countries have difficulty accurately recording nonofficial transactions such as migrant workers' remittances and private capital flows, which is one of the reasons that the Balance of Payments Manual, Fifth Edition (BPM5) was updated to the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6). Analysis for this section was based on the balance-of-payments data as reported by the economies. A majority of countries use the sixth edition and a few continue to use the fifth or fourth edition. This affects the comparability of data across economies.

International trade statistics are closely monitored by the World Trade Organization and other international agencies. Common definitions are used by all countries, and the larger Asian economies use standard forms and procedures for data processing.

International tourist arrivals and receipts data come from the World Tourism Organization, which serves as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a practical source of information on this topic.

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Table 4.1: **Trade in Goods Balance**  
(% of GDP)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	-28.4 (2002)	-65.5	-26.3	-28.2	-26.3	-35.6	-27.9	-33.3
Armenia	-24.4	-13.0	-22.3	-20.8	-19.9	-18.8	-17.7	-11.0
Azerbaijan	6.1	24.9	37.3	36.9	32.3	28.0	32.1	11.0
Georgia	-17.5	-19.0	-22.6	-24.2	-26.7	-21.7	-26.0	-30.9
Kazakhstan	11.9	18.1	19.3	22.4	17.7	14.3	16.1	6.9
Kyrgyz Republic	0.3	-17.0	-25.2	-26.2	-39.8	-38.6	-38.1	-30.4
Pakistan	-2.0	-4.1	-6.6	-4.9	-7.3	-7.0	-6.7	-6.5
Tajikistan	-9.5	-14.0	-50.7	-45.6	-46.6	-44.7	-32.5	-28.8
Turkmenistan	15.5	14.1	10.2	21.5	18.6	10.3	9.5	4.1
Uzbekistan	3.6	10.0	7.6	7.3	3.0	4.1	4.4	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	2.5	5.7	4.1	3.1	3.7	3.8	4.2	5.2
Hong Kong, China	11.9	17.1	1.4	-3.0	-7.2	-10.1	-11.1	-7.4
Korea, Rep. of	2.8	3.6	4.4	2.4	4.0	6.3	6.3	8.7
Mongolia	-6.4	-3.9	-2.5	-9.5	-12.6	-10.5	8.1	10.0
Taipei, China	5.8	6.5	8.3	8.2	10.0	10.7	11.4	13.9
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	-4.0	-5.5	-4.5	-7.7	-7.0	-4.7	-3.9	-3.0
Bhutan	-15.6	-30.7	-17.3	-24.5	-20.4	-19.7	-20.2	-19.9
India	-2.7	-6.2	-7.4	-10.4	-10.7	-7.9	-7.1	-6.3
Maldives	-37.4	-44.1	-45.6	-55.8	-50.3	-49.3	-54.3	-49.2
Nepal	-14.4	-14.6	-25.5	-23.4	-24.4	-27.2	-30.4	-31.3
Sri Lanka	-10.8	-10.3	-8.5	-14.9	-13.8	-10.2	-10.4	-10.2
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	45.4 (2001)	50.7	45.3	46.6	46.0	38.2	43.4	22.4
Cambodia	-14.7	-16.1	-16.5	-16.7	-17.9	-21.1	-19.1	-19.2
Indonesia	15.2	6.0	4.1	3.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.5
Lao PDR	-12.5	-12.1	-4.7	-2.7	-8.6	-7.6	-13.7	-20.0
Malaysia	22.2	23.7	15.1	15.4	11.7	9.5	10.2	9.5
Myanmar	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	-3.3	-6.1
Philippines	-7.4	-11.8	-8.4	-9.1	-7.6	-6.5	-6.1	-7.4
Singapore	16.9	37.5	26.6	26.9	24.3	25.2	26.0	28.2
Thailand	4.3	1.8	8.7	4.6	1.7	1.6	6.1	8.7
Viet Nam	1.2	-4.2	-4.4	-0.3	5.6	5.1	6.5	3.8
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	-45.5	-41.6	-33.5	-37.2	-35.2	-35.0	-32.5	-32.8
Fiji	-14.0	-26.0	-23.5	-22.6	-19.4	-27.8	-22.7	...
Kiribati	-52.2	-66.3	-41.7	-43.6	-49.9	-50.4	-56.3	...
Marshall Islands	-54.7	-40.4	-55.5	-30.9	-26.9	-36.2	-37.5	-34.4
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-38.1	-42.7	-43.2	-43.1	-38.4	-40.7	-36.9	-40.6
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	-78.4	-50.2	-49.4	-56.0	-57.8	-57.7	-63.1	-49.5
Papua New Guinea	31.4	36.8	15.6	15.0	7.4	2.5	...	...
Samoa	-120.7	-31.5	-31.2	-29.3	-26.6	-29.0	-25.6	-25.1
Solomon Islands	-8.1	-5.6	-19.7	-0.6	7.2	-1.7	-0.5	-1.6
Timor-Leste	...	-3.7 (2006)	-6.6	-6.2	-9.4	-11.0	-14.4	...
Tonga	-27.4	-34.1	-27.6	-28.2	-29.9	-32.6	-31.1	-38.0
Tuvalu	-65.1	-40.4 (2006)	-53.6	-51.2	-46.7	-41.6	...	...
Vanuatu	-18.2	-23.3	-27.1	-23.1	-25.4	-27.9	-24.0	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	-1.9	-2.6	-0.7	1.6	0.6	-0.3	0.4	-0.9
Japan	2.5	2.3	2.0	-0.1	-0.9	-1.8	-2.1	-0.1
New Zealand	0.7	-2.1	1.1	0.7	0.2	1.0	-0.2	...

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Source: Economy sources.

## Balance of Payments

Table 4.2: Trade in Services Balance  
(% of GDP)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	...	4.6	3.9	-3.9	-4.8	-2.8	...
Armenia	-3.4	-3.0	-2.8	-0.6	-1.0	-1.1	-0.8	-0.6
Azerbaijan	-4.3	-14.5	-2.7	-4.2	-3.8	-5.6	-8.1	-8.0
Georgia	2.4	1.6	4.7	5.2	7.0	8.8	8.0	10.5
Kazakhstan	-5.3	-9.5	-4.9	-3.3	-3.7	-2.9	-2.8	...
Kyrgyz Republic	-6.3	-1.3	-4.2	-1.7	-5.4	-0.9	-4.7	-1.9
Pakistan	-1.1	-3.6	-0.3	-1.4	-0.9	-1.4	-1.1	-0.9
Tajikistan	-2.9 (2002)	-4.5	-1.8	-1.6	-0.9	-3.1	-3.3	-3.1
Turkmenistan <sup>a</sup>	-7.2	-7.9	-21.0	-19.5	-18.5	-17.9	-16.7	-16.4
Uzbekistan <sup>a</sup>	-0.5	-1.1	-1.4	-1.6	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	3.5	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.9	-1.3	-1.7	-1.7
Hong Kong, China	-7.5	-4.9	4.4	6.9	8.3	10.7	11.2	9.8
Korea, Rep. of	-0.2	-1.0	-1.3	-1.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	-1.1
Mongolia	-7.5	-2.4	-4.2	-11.2	-9.0	-10.6	-13.0	...
Taipei, China	-3.8	-3.8	-2.5	-2.3	-3.5	-2.7	-1.9	-2.0
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	-1.8	-1.5	-1.7	-2.3	-2.2	-2.3	-2.7	-2.4
Bhutan	...	-1.4 (2006)	-4.5	-5.2	-5.2	-3.0	-3.3	-2.9
India	-0.5	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.9	...
Maldives	38.2	9.8	58.5	62.2	63.9	67.8	72.5	61.3
Nepal	5.3	-0.7	-1.2	0.4	0.2	1.1	1.0	...
Sri Lanka	-4.1	-2.2	-1.1	-1.4	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.8
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	...	-5.2	-5.9	-7.1	-11.3	-13.1	-9.5	...
Cambodia	2.8	7.6	9.4	11.0	11.8	11.3	11.5	...
Indonesia	-6.3	-3.2	-1.3	-1.1	-1.2	-1.3	-1.1	...
Lao PDR	8.1	6.1	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	...	...
Malaysia	-2.9	-1.5	0.8	0.2	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-1.8
Myanmar	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.9	2.4	...
Philippines	0.5	2.1	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.5
Singapore	-4.6	-7.6	-0.2	0.3	-0.7	-2.1	-1.5	-1.3
Thailand	-1.3	-3.6	-3.1	-2.9	-0.8	0.9	0.5	2.6
Viet Nam	-1.8	-0.5	-2.1	-2.2	-1.6	-1.8	-1.9	...
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	6.0	13.2	17.3	16.7	16.3	15.7	...	...
Kiribati	...	-0.0 (2006)	-25.3	-27.5	-30.1	-30.0	-22.4	...
Marshall Islands	...	-28.9	-27.2	-27.6	-27.5	-29.2	-25.9	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	-15.1	-14.9	-14.4	-14.6	-12.2	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	21.1	22.3	31.5	33.4	35.8	37.9	...
Papua New Guinea	-15.1	-20.0	-17.2	-14.2	-15.3	-16.4	...	...
Samoa	14.2 (1999)	14.0	13.2	13.0	13.8	14.6	14.7	...
Solomon Islands	-7.1	-3.9	-13.8	-8.4	-9.2	-12.1	-10.8	-7.3
Timor-Leste	...	-7.0 (2006)	-22.6	-23.3	-13.5	-7.8	-9.0	...
Tonga	-4.8 (2001)	-2.4	-0.2	-3.3	-1.4	-4.7	...	...
Tuvalu	-62.2 (2001)	-33.0	-93.6	-100.9	-57.8	-36.2	...	...
Vanuatu	21.8	16.5	21.7	17.5	19.9	25.4	23.2	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-0.8	-1.0	-0.7	...
Japan	-1.0	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8	-0.7	-0.6	-0.3
New Zealand	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	...

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of the unit employed, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

<sup>a</sup> Includes other goods and income. Applicable starting 2005 for Uzbekistan.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. May 2016. *International Financial Statistics* (CD-ROM). Washington, DC.; for Taipei, China; Turkmenistan; and Uzbekistan: economy sources.

## Balance of Payments

Table 4.3: **Current Account Balance**  
(% of GDP)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	-3.5 (2002)	-2.7	-10.1	-14.9	-20.6	-26.7	-19.0	-25.1
Armenia	-15.8	-2.5	-13.6	-10.4	-10.0	-7.6	-7.3	-2.7
Azerbaijan	-3.2	1.3	28.4	26.0	21.7	16.7	32.1	-0.4
Georgia	-5.8	-10.8	-10.3	-12.8	-11.7	-5.8	-10.6	-12.0
Kazakhstan	2.1	-1.8	0.9	5.1	0.5	0.5	2.8	-3.2
Kyrgyz Republic	-5.5	-1.4	-6.6	-8.1	-15.8	-14.1	-17.3	-11.3
Pakistan	-0.3	-1.4	-2.3	0.1	-2.2	-1.1	-1.3	-1.0
Tajikistan	-7.2	-0.8	-15.9	-2.6	-3.2	-0.7	-2.8	-6.0
Turkmenistan	8.3	6.2	-10.8	2.0	0.0	-7.6	-7.1	-12.3
Uzbekistan	1.6	13.5	6.1	5.7	2.7	3.4	4.1	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	1.7	5.8	3.9	1.8	2.5	1.6	2.7	3.0
Hong Kong, China	4.4	11.9	7.0	5.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	3.1
Korea, Rep. of	1.9	1.4	2.6	1.6	4.2	6.2	6.0	7.7
Mongolia	-6.1	3.5	-12.3	-26.5	-27.4	-25.4	-11.5	-4.0
Taipei, China	2.5	4.0	8.3	7.8	8.9	10.0	11.7	14.5
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	-0.9	-1.0	3.7	-1.3	-0.3	1.6	0.8	0.8
Bhutan	-9.4	-29.0	-20.5	-27.6	-20.1	-24.5	-24.8	-27.6
India	-0.6	-1.2	-2.8	-4.2	-4.8	-1.7	-1.3	-1.1
Maldives	-8.2	-24.4	-15.3	-15.6	-7.4	-4.6	-3.9	-8.8
Nepal	-2.2	2.0	-2.3	-0.9	4.8	3.3	4.5	5.0
Sri Lanka	-6.4	-2.7	-1.9	-7.1	-5.8	-3.4	-2.5	-2.4
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	51.5 (2001)	47.3	36.5	34.8	29.8	20.9	30.6	15.9
Cambodia	-2.7	-3.6	-6.0	-6.0	-8.2	-13.0	-9.8	-9.7
Indonesia	4.8	0.1	0.7	0.2	-2.7	-3.2	-3.1	-2.0
Lao PDR	-0.3	-7.1	0.4	2.0	-4.5	-4.1	-10.0	-18.4
Malaysia	9.0	14.4	10.1	10.9	5.2	3.5	4.4	3.0
Myanmar	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.5	-0.8	-2.1	-6.2
Philippines	-2.7	1.9	3.6	2.5	2.8	4.2	3.8	2.9
Singapore	10.8	22.1	23.8	22.8	18.1	17.9	17.5	19.8
Thailand	7.4	-4.0	2.9	2.4	-0.4	-1.2	3.8	8.1
Viet Nam	4.2	-1.0	-3.7	0.2	5.9	4.5	4.9	0.5
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	-1.6	-11.3	-4.7	-5.1	-1.3	-9.8	-7.5	...
Kiribati	-3.2	-34.1	-2.2	-13.4	-4.5	9.3	24.4	...
Marshall Islands	-15.1	5.8	-21.3	1.2	-3.2	-12.0	-3.4	14.8
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-13.4	-9.0	-15.4	-18.8	-13.4	-10.1	1.2	8.6
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	-44.1	-18.9	-6.7	-9.2	-8.5	-9.3	-11.8	-0.5
Papua New Guinea	10.1	13.3	-4.5	-1.0	-10.8	-16.4	...	...
Samoa	-3.3	-8.5	-5.4	-5.5	0.1	-4.3	-3.9	-2.5
Solomon Islands	-12.9	-1.9	-20.8	-2.4	2.9	-3.8	-4.8	-3.5
Timor-Leste	...	19.3 (2006)	39.3	39.4	40.2	43.6	26.2	...
Tonga	-5.2	-9.4	-7.4	-9.3	-6.9	-8.7	-5.0	-9.0
Tuvalu	54.7	-1.6 (2006)	-3.7	-26.5	-7.8	-2.8	...	...
Vanuatu	-5.0	-3.5	-5.8	-7.4	-8.8	-0.5	2.2	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	-4.9	-6.5	-5.0	-3.1	-3.3	-3.9	-3.3	-3.7
Japan	2.8	3.7	4.0	2.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	3.3
New Zealand	-1.0	-5.4	-2.0	-2.5	-3.0	-2.1	-2.7	...

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of the unit employed, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Source: Economy sources.

## Balance of Payments

Table 4.4: **Workers' Remittances and Compensation of Employees, Receipts**  
(\$ million)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	106 (2008)	342	185	252	314	268	350
Armenia	87	915	1,669	1,799	1,915	2,192	2,079	1,622
Azerbaijan	57	623	1,410	1,893	1,990	1,733	1,846	1,483
Georgia	210	446	1,184	1,547	1,770	1,945	1,986	1,555
Kazakhstan	122	62	226	180	178	207	229	176
Kyrgyz Republic	9	313	1,266	1,709	2,031	2,278	2,243	1,689
Pakistan	1,080	4,280	9,690	12,263	14,007	14,629	17,066	19,255
Tajikistan	79 (2002)	467	2,306	3,060	3,626	4,219	3,384	2,575
Turkmenistan	...	14 (2006)	35	35	37	40	30	16
Uzbekistan	...	898 (2006)	2,858	4,276	5,693	6,689	5,828	3,104
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	758	23,626	52,460	61,576	57,987	59,491	62,332	63,938
Hong Kong, China	136	297	340	352	367	360	372	368
Korea, Rep. of	4,862	5,178	5,836	6,582	6,571	6,455	6,551	6,541
Mongolia	12	180	266	279	320	256	255	265
Taipei, China	274	323	500	613	688	792	860	915
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	1,969	4,642	10,850	12,071	14,120	13,867	14,983	15,359
Bhutan	...	2 (2006)	8	10	18	12	14	20
India	12,845	22,125	53,480	62,499	68,821	69,970	70,389	68,910
Maldives	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Nepal	112	1,212	3,464	4,217	4,793	5,589	5,770	6,976
Sri Lanka	1,163	1,976	4,123	5,153	6,000	6,422	7,036	6,999
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	121	164	153	160	172	176	377	397
Indonesia	1,190	5,420	6,916	6,924	7,212	7,614	8,551	9,631
Lao PDR	1	1	42	110	59	60	60	60
Malaysia	342	1,117	1,103	1,211	1,294	1,423	1,573	1,623
Myanmar	102	129	115	127	275	1,644	3,103	3,468
Philippines	6,957	13,733	20,563	21,922	23,352	25,369	27,273	28,483
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	1,700	1,187	3,580	4,554	4,713	5,690	5,655	5,217
Viet Nam	1,340	3,150	8,260	8,600	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,200
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	44	204	174	160	191	204	206	222
Kiribati	...	12 (2006)	15	16	17	17	16	16
Marshall Islands	...	24	22	22	23	25	26	27
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	18	19	21	22	23	24
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Papua New Guinea	7	7	3	17	14	14	10	10
Samoa	45 (1999)	82	139	160	178	165	141	154
Solomon Islands	4	7	14	17	21	21	16	18
Timor-Leste	...	4 (2006)	137	137	120	34	44	64
Tonga	...	69	77	79	118	121	118	118
Tuvalu	...	5	4	5	4	4	4	4
Vanuatu	35	5	12	22	22	24	28	28
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	1,904	940	1,864	2,449	2,441	2,460	2,330	2,266
Japan	1,374	905	1,684	2,132	2,540	2,364	3,733	4,480
New Zealand	236	352	371	455	462	459	462	421
<b>DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>35,541</b>	<b>91,971</b>	<b>193,665</b>	<b>224,567</b>	<b>238,993</b>	<b>251,091</b>	<b>262,751</b>	<b>264,885</b>
<b>REGIONAL MEMBERS<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>39,055</b>	<b>94,169</b>	<b>197,584</b>	<b>229,603</b>	<b>244,435</b>	<b>256,375</b>	<b>269,277</b>	<b>272,053</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>126,750</b>	<b>282,536</b>	<b>460,527</b>	<b>522,934</b>	<b>543,943</b>	<b>571,759</b>	<b>591,968</b>	<b>581,640</b>

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a For reporting economies only.

Sources: World Bank. Migration. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data> (accessed June 2016); for Taipei, China: economy source.



Table 4.5: **Workers' Remittances and Compensation of Employees, Receipts**  
(% of GDP)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	1.0 (2008)	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.7
Armenia	4.6	18.7	18.0	17.7	18.0	19.7	17.9	15.4
Azerbaijan	1.1	4.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.8
Georgia	6.9	7.0	10.2	10.7	11.2	12.1	12.0	11.1
Kazakhstan	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kyrgyz Republic	0.6	12.7	26.4	27.6	30.8	31.1	30.0	25.7
Pakistan	1.5	3.9	5.6	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.2
Tajikistan	3.8 (2002)	20.2	40.9	46.9	47.5	49.6	36.6	32.8
Turkmenistan	...	0.1 (2006)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Uzbekistan	...	5.2 (2006)	7.2	9.3	11.0	11.6	9.3	4.7
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Hong Kong, China	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Korea, Rep. of	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Mongolia	1.1	7.1	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.2
Taipei, China	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	4.3	8.1	9.5	9.8	11.0	9.0	8.7	7.9
Bhutan	...	0.2 (2006)	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.0
India	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3
Maldives	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nepal	2.0	14.7	21.3	22.8	26.7	30.7	29.2	33.8
Sri Lanka	7.0	8.1	7.3	7.9	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.5
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	3.3	2.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.2
Indonesia	0.7	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1
Lao PDR	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Malaysia	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Myanmar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.6	4.7	5.5
Philippines	8.6	13.3	10.3	9.8	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.7
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3
Viet Nam	4.3	5.5	7.1	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.8
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	2.6	6.8	5.5	4.2	4.8	4.9	4.5	5.1
Kiribati	...	11.6 (2006)	9.7	9.2	9.0	9.2	8.6	...
Marshall Islands	...	17.2	13.5	12.8	12.6	12.9	14.2	15.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	6.1	6.2	6.4	7.0	7.3	7.6
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
Papua New Guinea	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...
Samoa	19.5 (1999)	18.8	20.4	20.3	22.2	20.5	17.0	19.9
Solomon Islands	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.7
Timor-Leste	...	0.1 (2006)	3.2	2.3	1.8	0.6	1.0	...
Tonga	...	26.0	20.7	17.6	25.3	27.5	27.0	29.8
Tuvalu	...	22.5	12.3	11.7	9.6	10.6	10.8	12.4
Vanuatu	12.7	1.3	1.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.5	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Japan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
New Zealand	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	...
<b>DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>REGIONAL MEMBERS<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a For reporting economies only.

Sources: World Bank. Migration. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data> (accessed June 2016); for Taipei, China: economy source.

## Balance of Payments

Table 4.6: **Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows**  
(\$ million)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	50 (2002)	271	54	58	62	40	49	169
Armenia	104	292	529	653	497	346	404	178
Azerbaijan	130	4,476	3,353	4,485	5,293	2,619	4,430	4,048
Georgia	131	453	869	1,084	831	956	1,750	1,342
Kazakhstan	1,371	2,546	7,456	13,760	13,648	9,947	7,598	4,021
Kyrgyz Republic	-2	43	420	697	309	633	353	760
Pakistan	308	2,201	2,022	1,326	859	1,333	1,867	979
Tajikistan	24	54	-16	67	198	-54	309	391
Turkmenistan	131	418	3,632	3,391	3,130	3,732	4,170	4,259
Uzbekistan	75	192	1,636	1,635	563	629	626	1,068
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	42,095	104,109	243,703	280,072	241,214	290,928	268,097	249,859
Hong Kong, China	70,496	40,963	82,709	96,135	74,887	76,857	129,847	180,844
Korea, Rep. of	11,509	13,643	9,497	9,773	9,496	12,767	9,274	5,042
Mongolia	54	185	1,692	4,713	4,452	2,151	384	196
Taipei, China	4,928	1,625	2,492	-1,957	3,207	3,598	2,839	2,413
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	280	761	1,232	1,265	1,584	2,603	2,539	3,380
Bhutan	2 (2002)	6	75	31	24	50	8	34
India	3,584	7,269	27,397	36,499	23,996	28,153	33,871	44,208
Maldives	22	53	216	424	228	361	333	324
Nepal	-0	2	88	94	92	74	30	19
Sri Lanka	173	272	478	956	941	933	894	681
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	61 (2001)	175	481	691	865	776	568	173
Cambodia	118	377	735	795	1,441	1,345	1,730	1,701
Indonesia	-4,550	8,336	15,292	20,565	21,201	23,282	26,277	15,508
Lao PDR	34	28	279	301	294	427	913	1,079
Malaysia	3,788	3,925	10,886	15,119	8,896	11,296	10,619	10,963
Myanmar	255	235	901	2,520	1,334	2,255	1,398	3,137
Philippines	1,487	1,664	1,070	2,007	3,215	3,737	5,740	5,724
Singapore	15,515	18,090	55,076	48,329	57,150	66,067	68,496	65,263
Thailand	3,366	8,223	14,715	2,468	12,895	15,822	3,719	7,062
Viet Nam	1,298	1,954	8,000	7,430	8,368	8,900	9,200	11,800
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	1	160	357	417	267	158	343	332
Kiribati	1	3	-7	1	-3	1	8	2
Marshall Islands	0	3	-9	-4	21	33	9	-54
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-0 (2001)	0	1	1	1	1	20	1
Nauru	1	1	1 (2009)	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	3	4	3	8	22	18	40	-9
Papua New Guinea	96	32	29	-310	-64	18	-30	-28
Samoa	-1	4	-1	9	14	24	23	16
Solomon Islands	2	1	166	120	24	53	21	22
Timor-Leste	1 (2002)	1	30	49	40	56	34	43
Tonga	9	7	9	4	2	7	56	13
Tuvalu	-0 (2001)	-0	0	-0	1	0	1	1
Vanuatu	20	13	63	61	60	59	13	29
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	14,893	-25,093	35,211	65,555	57,617	54,554	45,913	36,852
Japan	10,688	5,460	7,441	-851	547	10,648	18,409	-42
New Zealand	-1,508	1,907	286	1,370	3,737	-99	3,245	-547
<b>DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>156,969</b>	<b>223,070</b>	<b>497,614</b>	<b>555,743</b>	<b>501,555</b>	<b>572,991</b>	<b>598,872</b>	<b>626,996</b>
<b>REGIONAL MEMBERS<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>181,043</b>	<b>205,343</b>	<b>540,552</b>	<b>621,817</b>	<b>563,456</b>	<b>638,094</b>	<b>666,440</b>	<b>663,259</b>

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a For reporting economies only.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.KLT.DINV.CD.WD> (accessed October 2016); for Taipei, China: economy source.

Table 4.7: **Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows**  
(% of GDP)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	1.2 (2002)	4.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8
Armenia	5.5	6.0	5.7	6.4	4.7	3.1	3.5	1.7
Azerbaijan	2.5	33.8	6.3	6.8	7.6	3.5	5.9	7.6
Georgia	4.3	7.1	7.5	7.5	5.2	5.9	10.6	9.6
Kazakhstan	7.5	4.5	5.0	6.9	6.3	4.1	3.3	2.2
Kyrgyz Republic	-0.2	1.7	8.8	11.3	4.7	8.6	4.7	11.6
Pakistan	0.4	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4
Tajikistan	2.7	2.4	-0.3	1.0	2.6	-0.6	3.3	5.0
Turkmenistan	2.7	2.9	16.4	11.6	8.9	9.5	9.6	11.9
Uzbekistan	0.5	1.3	4.1	3.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.6
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	3.5	4.6	4.0	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.3
Hong Kong, China	41.1	22.6	36.2	38.7	28.5	27.9	44.6	58.5
Korea, Rep. of	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.4
Mongolia	4.7	7.3	23.5	45.3	36.2	17.1	3.1	1.7
Taipei, China	1.5	0.4	0.6	-0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.7
Bhutan	0.5 (2002)	0.8	4.7	1.7	1.3	2.8	0.4	1.6
India	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.1
Maldives	3.6	4.7	9.3	17.3	9.1	12.9	10.9	9.6
Nepal	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1
Sri Lanka	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.8
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	1.1 (2001)	1.8	3.5	3.7	4.5	4.3	3.3	1.3
Cambodia	3.2	6.0	6.5	6.2	10.3	8.8	10.3	9.4
Indonesia	-2.8	2.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.6	3.0	1.8
Lao PDR	2.1	1.0	4.1	3.7	3.2	4.0	7.8	8.8
Malaysia	4.0	2.7	4.3	5.1	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.7
Myanmar	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.6	2.1	5.0
Philippines	1.8	1.6	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.0
Singapore	16.2	14.2	23.3	17.6	19.8	22.0	22.4	22.3
Thailand	2.7	4.3	4.3	0.7	3.2	3.8	0.9	1.8
Viet Nam	4.2	3.4	6.9	5.5	5.4	5.2	4.9	6.1
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	0.0	5.4	11.4	11.0	6.7	3.8	7.6	7.7
Kiribati	1.1	2.5	-4.3	0.4	-1.8	0.6	4.4	...
Marshall Islands	0.1	2.4	-5.7	-2.5	11.5	17.0	4.9	-29.9
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-0.1 (2001)	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	6.4	0.3
Nauru	...	3.8	2.5 (2009)	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	2.1	2.1	1.5	4.2	10.1	7.9	15.9	-3.1
Papua New Guinea	2.8	0.7	0.2	-1.7	-0.3	0.1	...	...
Samoa	-0.5	0.9	-0.2	1.1	1.7	3.0	2.8	2.0
Solomon Islands	0.7	0.1	23.9	14.6	2.6	5.3	2.0	2.1
Timor-Leste	0.2 (2002)	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	...
Tonga	4.9	2.7	2.4	0.8	0.4	1.5	12.9	3.2
Tuvalu	-0.1 (2001)	-0.1	1.4	-0.3	3.3	0.9	1.7	1.8
Vanuatu	7.4	3.4	9.0	7.7	7.7	7.4	1.6	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	3.9	-3.6	3.0	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.0
Japan	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
New Zealand	-2.8	1.7	0.2	0.8	2.1	-0.1	1.6	...
<b>DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>REGIONAL MEMBERS<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of the unit employed, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a For reporting economies only.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.KLT.DINV.CD.WD> (accessed October 2016); for Taipei, China: economy source.

## External Trade

Table 4.8: **Merchandise Exports**  
(\$ million)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	137	384	388	376	415	515	571	571
Armenia	300	974	1,041	1,334	1,380	1,479	1,547	1,485
Azerbaijan	1,745	7,649	26,374	34,393	32,374	31,703	28,260	15,586
Georgia	323	866	1,677	2,187	2,376	2,910	2,861	2,204
Kazakhstan	8,812	27,849	60,271	84,336	86,449	84,700	78,238	45,726*
Kyrgyz Republic	505	674	1,756	2,242	1,928	2,007	1,884	1,676
Pakistan	8,335	14,453	19,261	24,917	22,797	23,383	25,554	23,329
Tajikistan	784	909	1,195	1,257	1,358	1,162	977	891
Turkmenistan	2,508	4,944	9,679	16,751	19,987	18,854	19,782	20,998*
Uzbekistan	3,265	5,409	13,023	15,021	13,600	14,323	13,546	12,469
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	249,203	761,953	1,577,754	1,898,381	2,048,714	2,209,004	2,342,293	2,274,950
Hong Kong, China	201,855	289,325	390,134	428,732	442,775	458,959	473,654	465,092
Korea, Rep. of	172,268	284,419	466,384	555,214	547,870	559,632	572,665	526,757
Mongolia	536	1,064	2,909	4,817	4,385	4,269	5,774	4,669
Taipei, China	151,458	199,807	277,413	312,049	306,267	310,235	318,869	283,469
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	4,780	8,259	16,099	22,061	23,508	27,619	30,217	31,106
Bhutan	103	214	535	646	580	511	539	560
India	45,297	103,496	249,951	314,109	305,839	325,099	310,742	267,244
Maldives	109	162	62	115	162	166	145	144
Nepal	701	823	830	869	872	827	924	831
Sri Lanka	5,456	6,351	8,618	10,560	9,761	10,413	11,130	10,495
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	3,906	6,247	8,887	12,464	12,980	11,436	10,601	6,338
Cambodia	1,397	2,908	3,906	5,035	5,633	6,530	7,408	8,453
Indonesia	62,124	85,660	157,779	203,497	190,032	182,552	175,981	150,366
Lao PDR	330	553	1,746	2,190	2,271	2,264	2,662	2,769
Malaysia	98,229	141,595	198,325	228,059	227,480	228,503	233,868	199,705
Myanmar	1,961	3,558	8,861	9,136	8,977	11,204	12,524	11,137
Philippines	38,078	41,255	51,498	48,305	52,100	56,698	62,102	58,648
Singapore <sup>a</sup>	137,953	229,832	351,182	408,766	407,258	406,930	405,073	346,432
Thailand	69,152	110,360	192,937	219,994	227,726	224,883	225,157	211,048
Viet Nam	14,483	32,447	72,237	96,906	114,529	132,033	150,217	162,017
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	9	5	5	3	5	11	18	14
Fiji	543	705	837	1,073	1,224	1,137	1,220	895
Kiribati	4	4	4	9	7	7	10	...
Marshall Islands	25	34	34 (2009)	65	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	17	13	23	43	52	35	...	...
Nauru	68	44	189	242	301	248	168	158
Palau	12	14	16	19	21	21	19	18
Papua New Guinea	2,089	3,311	5,737	6,907	6,326	5,942	8,786	8,353
Samoa	14	12	23	25	31	24	27	34
Solomon Islands	65	105	227	408	488	487	458	401
Timor-Leste	...	43	42	53	77	53	39	...
Tonga	9	10	8	16	16	17	19	...
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Vanuatu	26	46	48	67	55	39	63	39
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	556,592	723,605	1,011,217	1,128,938	1,092,780	1,007,259	971,166	846,359
Japan	63,980	106,211	212,027	269,941	256,522	252,894	239,708	187,525
New Zealand	479,320	595,696	767,825	821,312	798,937	714,931	689,916	624,681
	13,292	21,698	31,365	37,685	37,321	39,434	41,541	34,152
<b>DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>1,285,066</b>	<b>2,372,498</b>	<b>4,171,019</b>	<b>4,961,184</b>	<b>5,118,003</b>	<b>5,347,387</b>	<b>5,525,988</b>	<b>5,150,741</b>
<b>REGIONAL MEMBERS<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>1,845,565</b>	<b>3,102,350</b>	<b>5,191,124</b>	<b>6,102,585</b>	<b>6,223,763</b>	<b>6,366,082</b>	<b>6,507,754</b>	<b>6,003,438</b>

... = data not available at cutoff date; 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; \* = provisional, preliminary, estimate, and budget figure; Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.

b For reporting economies only.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. May 2016. *International Financial Statistics* (CD-ROM). Washington, DC.

Table 4.9: **Growth Rates of Merchandise Exports<sup>a</sup>**  
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	-17.4	25.9	-3.7	-3.1	10.4	24.1	10.9	-
Armenia	29.7	34.7	46.6	28.2	3.4	7.1	4.6	-4.0
Azerbaijan	87.7	111.6	25.3	30.4	-5.9	-2.1	-10.9	-44.8
Georgia	35.5	33.8	48.0	30.4	8.7	22.4	-1.7	-22.9
Kazakhstan	50.1	38.6	39.5	39.9	2.5	-2.0	-7.6	-41.6*
Kyrgyz Republic	11.2	-6.5	5.0	27.7	-14.0	4.1	-6.1	-11.0
Pakistan	4.8	14.9	12.0	29.4	-8.5	2.6	9.3	-8.7
Tajikistan	13.9	-0.7	18.3	5.2	8.0	-14.4	-15.9	-8.9
Turkmenistan	115.5	28.3	3.8	73.1	19.3	-5.7	4.9	6.1*
Uzbekistan	0.9	11.5	10.6	15.3	-9.5	5.3	-5.4	-8.0
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	27.8	28.4	31.3	20.3	7.9	7.8	6.0	-2.9
Hong Kong, China	16.1	11.6	22.5	9.9	3.3	3.7	3.2	-1.8
Korea, Rep. of	19.9	12.0	28.3	19.0	-1.3	2.1	2.3	-8.0
Mongolia	18.0	22.4	54.3	65.6	-9.0	-2.6	35.3	-19.1
Taipei, China	22.6	8.6	35.1	12.5	-1.9	1.3	2.8	-11.1
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	12.5	11.3	3.7	37.0	6.6	17.5	9.4	2.9
Bhutan	-11.3	35.8	6.5	20.7	-10.2	-11.9	5.5	3.9
India	22.2	25.0	43.1	25.7	-2.6	6.3	-4.4	-14.0
Maldives	18.8	-10.5	-63.6	86.5	40.6	2.8	-12.9	-0.6
Nepal	34.0	12.4	-4.9	4.7	0.3	-5.1	11.7	-10.1
Sri Lanka	18.5	10.1	21.7	22.5	-7.6	6.7	6.9	-5.7
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	53.1	23.3	23.9	40.2	4.1	-11.9	-7.3	-40.2
Cambodia	23.6	12.3	24.5	28.9	11.9	15.9	13.4	14.1
Indonesia	27.7	19.7	35.4	29.0	-6.6	-3.9	-3.6	-14.6
Lao PDR	9.6	52.2	65.9	25.4	3.7	-0.3	17.6	4.0
Malaysia	16.1	11.8	26.5	15.0	-0.3	0.4	2.3	-14.6
Myanmar	72.3	21.5	16.8	3.1	-1.7	24.8	11.8	-11.1
Philippines	8.7	4.0	34.0	-6.2	7.9	8.8	9.5	-5.6
Singapore <sup>b</sup>	20.3	15.7	30.6	16.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.5	-14.5
Thailand	18.0	14.6	27.3	14.0	3.5	-1.2	0.1	-6.3
Viet Nam	25.5	22.5	26.5	34.2	18.2	15.3	13.8	7.9
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	154.4	-26.9	88.0	-39.4	69.9	100.6	65.8	-20.3
Fiji	-12.1	1.4	33.0	28.3	14.1	-7.1	7.3	-26.6
Kiribati	-59.1	58.2	-38.0	120.7	-18.3	-4.9	51.9	...
Marshall Islands	48.7	14.0	5.6 (2009)	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	-7.3	24.1	88.3	21.8	-33.5	...	...
Nauru	-7.9	-15.3	58.0	27.8	24.3	-17.5	-32.4	-5.8
Palau	65.9	116.9	15.9	16.4	12.2	-0.5	-8.7	-5.3
Papua New Guinea	7.3	26.8	30.9	20.4	-8.4	-6.1	47.9	-4.9
Samoa	-24.9	0.6	114.4	6.3	26.8	-23.2	14.7	23.8
Solomon Islands	-48.1	22.3	37.4	80.0	19.7	-0.3	-5.9	-12.4
Timor-Leste	...	-58.9	20.7	27.8	44.4	-30.7	-26.7	...
Tonga	-27.1	-35.2	7.1	92.0	-1.2	10.2	10.5	...
Tuvalu	-91.5	-54.0	-	0.0	-0.0	-	...	...
Vanuatu	2.8	-6.5	-14.8	38.7	-18.5	-29.4	62.6	-38.0
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	14.5	7.6	33.6	11.6	-3.2	-7.8	-3.6	-12.9
Japan	14.1	22.6	38.3	27.3	-5.0	-1.4	-5.2	-21.8
New Zealand	14.8	5.4	32.6	7.0	-2.7	-10.5	-3.5	-9.5
	6.5	6.6	26.6	20.1	-1.0	5.7	5.3	-17.8
<b>DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-6.8</b>
<b>REGIONAL MEMBERS<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-7.7</b>

... = data not available at cutoff date; - = magnitude equals zero; 0.0 or -0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; \* = provisional, preliminary, estimate, and budget figure; Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Rates are based on US dollar values of exports.

b Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.

c For reporting economies only.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. May 2016. *International Financial Statistics* (CD-ROM). Washington, DC.



## External Trade

Table 4.10: **Merchandise Imports**  
(\$ million)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	1,176	2,470	5,154	6,390	9,832	8,724	7,729	7,723
Armenia	885	1,802	3,749	4,145	4,261	4,386	4,424	3,239
Azerbaijan	1,172	4,350	6,662	10,056	10,192	10,321	9,332	9,774
Georgia	709	2,490	5,257	7,038	8,037	8,012	8,593	7,729
Kazakhstan	5,040	17,353	31,127	36,906	46,358	48,806	41,296	30,186*
Kyrgyz Republic	554	1,189	3,223	4,261	5,576	5,987	5,735	4,070
Pakistan	9,967	20,630	34,169	40,042	42,960	42,802	45,801	45,190
Tajikistan	675	1,330	2,657	3,206	1,779	4,121	4,297	3,436
Turkmenistan	1,742	2,947	8,204	11,361	14,138	16,090	16,638	18,044*
Uzbekistan	2,947	4,091	9,176	11,345	12,817	...	...	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	225,094	659,953	1,396,244	1,743,484	1,818,405	1,949,989	1,959,235	1,681,950
Hong Kong, China	212,800	299,520	433,102	483,633	504,377	523,558	544,107	522,001
Korea, Rep. of	160,481	261,238	425,212	524,413	519,584	515,586	525,515	436,499
Mongolia	615	1,177	3,200	6,598	6,738	6,358	5,237	3,797
Taipei, China	140,630	185,245	255,679	287,156	277,268	276,884	280,725	235,580
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	8,080	12,575	23,581	34,715	35,219	38,738	41,031	40,564
Bhutan <sup>a</sup>	193	466	810	1,093	952	864	935	965
India	51,372	149,753	368,166	502,558	499,495	463,402	448,486	387,506
Maldives	389	683	909	1,329	1,554	1,728	1,990	1,893
Nepal	1,526	2,094	5,110	5,352	5,419	5,987	7,177	7,547
Sri Lanka	7,198	8,869	13,441	20,273	19,136	17,999	19,417	18,935
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	1,107	1,448	2,535	3,600	3,565	3,613	3,596	3,235
Cambodia <sup>a</sup>	1,936	3,918	5,756	7,180	8,139	9,744	10,616	11,920
Indonesia	33,515	57,701	135,663	177,436	191,691	186,629	178,179	142,695
Lao PDR	535	882	2,060	2,404	3,055	3,081	4,271	5,233
Malaysia	81,963	114,302	164,177	187,460	196,412	205,875	208,667	175,494
Myanmar	2,319	1,984	6,413	9,035	9,069	13,760	16,633	16,578
Philippines	33,807	49,487	58,468	64,097	65,839	65,739	65,398	66,686
Singapore <sup>b</sup>	134,675	200,187	310,391	364,496	379,667	373,016	366,030	296,595
Thailand	62,180	118,200	184,834	229,004	250,494	249,214	227,954	201,652
Viet Nam	15,637	36,761	84,839	106,750	113,780	132,033	147,849	165,570
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	51	81	91	110	112	116	121	110
Fiji	856	1,610	1,806	2,182	2,254	2,823	2,656	2,080
Kiribati	39	76	73	92	109	107	107	...
Marshall Islands	116	132	...	176	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	107	128	168	188	194	188	...	...
Nauru	78	51	42	62	75	280	190	127
Palau	127	108	103	125	136	145	149	156
Papua New Guinea	999	1,519	3,522	4,232	4,757	5,410	4,000	2,260
Samoa	91	187	280	319	308	326	341	298
Solomon Islands	92	185	405	473	497	537	499	467
Timor-Leste	...	109	298	340	670	529	554	...
Tonga	70	121	158	192	199	198	219	...
Tuvalu	5	13	16	25	25	16	...	...
Vanuatu	84	165	284	305	296	314	314	367
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	67,806	118,924	193,081	234,046	250,375	232,450	227,498	200,440
Japan	379,884	516,697	692,242	853,449	885,928	832,440	810,886	647,744
New Zealand	13,963	26,248	30,523	37,048	38,256	39,646	42,523	36,618
<b>DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>1,203,634</b>	<b>2,229,583</b>	<b>3,997,211</b>	<b>4,905,635</b>	<b>5,075,441</b>	<b>5,204,032</b>	<b>5,216,041</b>	<b>4,558,148</b>
<b>REGIONAL MEMBERS<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>1,665,288</b>	<b>2,891,451</b>	<b>4,913,057</b>	<b>6,030,177</b>	<b>6,250,000</b>	<b>6,308,568</b>	<b>6,296,947</b>	<b>5,442,951</b>

... = data not available at cutoff date; \* = provisional, preliminary, estimate, and budget figure; Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Compilation methodology shifted from cost, insurance, and freight (cif) to free on board (fob) for Bhutan and Cambodia beginning in 2005.

b Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.

c For reporting economies only.

Sources: Economy sources; International Monetary Fund. May 2016. *International Financial Statistics* (CD-ROM). Washington, DC.

Table 4.11: **Growth Rates of Merchandise Imports<sup>a</sup>**  
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	16.2	13.5	54.5	24.0	53.9	-11.3	-11.4	-0.1
Armenia	9.1	33.4	12.9	10.6	2.8	2.9	0.9	-26.8
Azerbaijan	13.1	23.7	6.9	50.9	1.4	1.3	-9.6	4.7
Georgia	21.1	34.9	16.8	33.9	14.2	-0.3	7.3	-10.1
Kazakhstan	37.9	35.8	9.6	18.6	25.6	5.3	-15.4	-26.9*
Kyrgyz Republic	-7.6	25.5	6.0	32.2	30.9	7.4	-4.2	-29.0
Pakistan	5.7	33.7	2.5	17.2	7.3	-0.4	7.0	-1.3
Tajikistan	1.8	11.7	3.4	20.7	-44.5	131.6	4.3	-20.1
Turkmenistan	26.8	-6.4	-8.8	38.5	24.4	13.8	3.4	8.5*
Uzbekistan	-5.2	7.2	-2.8	23.6	13.0	...	...	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	35.8	17.6	38.8	24.9	4.3	7.2	0.5	-14.2
Hong Kong, China	18.5	10.5	24.7	11.7	4.3	3.8	3.9	-4.1
Korea, Rep. of	34.0	16.4	31.6	23.3	-0.9	-0.8	1.9	-16.9
Mongolia	19.8	15.5	49.7	106.2	2.1	-5.6	-17.6	-27.5
Taipei, China	26.3	7.8	44.3	12.3	-3.4	-0.1	1.4	-16.1
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	3.1	16.5	4.4	47.2	1.5	10.0	5.9	-1.1
Bhutan <sup>b</sup>	2.9	77.2	40.7	34.9	-12.9	-9.2	8.2	3.3
India	2.8	35.4	30.7	36.5	-0.6	-7.2	-3.2	-13.6
Maldives	-3.4	21.3	-5.6	46.2	16.9	11.2	15.1	-4.9
Nepal	19.0	13.2	39.3	4.8	1.2	10.5	19.9	5.2
Sri Lanka	20.5	10.7	31.8	50.8	-5.6	-5.9	7.9	-2.5
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	-16.7	1.5	5.6	42.0	-1.0	1.4	-0.5	-10.0
Cambodia <sup>b</sup>	21.6	..	18.0	24.7	13.4	19.7	8.9	12.3
Indonesia	39.6	24.0	40.1	30.8	8.0	-2.6	-4.5	-19.9
Lao PDR	-3.4	23.8	41.0	16.7	27.1	0.8	38.6	22.5
Malaysia	25.3	8.7	33.1	14.2	4.8	4.8	1.4	-15.9
Myanmar	-11.0	0.6	53.4	40.9	0.4	51.7	20.9	-0.3
Philippines	3.8	7.3	27.4	9.6	2.7	-0.2	-0.5	2.0
Singapore <sup>c</sup>	21.3	15.3	26.7	17.4	4.2	-1.8	-1.9	-19.0
Thailand	23.3	25.1	37.7	23.9	9.4	-0.5	-8.5	-11.5
Viet Nam	33.2	15.0	21.3	25.8	6.6	16.0	12.0	12.0
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	21.9	7.0	11.2	21.0	1.9	3.9	4.1	-9.3
Fiji	-8.3	11.5	25.8	20.8	3.3	25.3	-5.9	-21.7
Kiribati	-4.2	28.7	5.4	25.5	18.4	-1.2	0.0	..
Marshall Islands	16.7	15.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. States of	..	-3.2	-1.8	12.0	3.0	-3.1	..	..
Nauru	104.9	52.3	-79.4	48.8	21.2	273.9	-32.2	-33.1
Palau	-5.7	0.7	9.3	21.7	8.4	6.7	3.1	4.4
Papua New Guinea	-7.0	4.5	23.0	20.2	12.4	13.7	-26.1	-43.5
Samoa	-21.7	20.7	36.6	14.1	-3.3	5.6	4.8	-12.7
Solomon Islands	-16.1	52.4	51.2	16.7	5.1	8.1	-7.0	-6.4
Timor-Leste	..	-25.3	1.0	13.9	97.3	-21.1	4.7	..
Tonga	..	15.3	10.3	21.4	3.7	-0.5	10.4	..
Tuvalu	-36.0	13.3	14.3	56.3	0.0	-36.0	..	..
Vanuatu	-12.6	22.4	-2.5	7.3	-2.7	5.8	0.0	17.0
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	3.5	14.5	23.4	21.2	7.0	-7.2	-2.1	-11.9
Japan	22.7	13.6	25.8	23.3	3.8	-6.0	-2.6	-20.1
New Zealand	-2.7	13.4	21.5	21.4	3.3	3.6	7.3	-13.9
<b>DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-12.6</b>
<b>REGIONAL MEMBERS<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-13.6</b>

... = data not available at cutoff date; 0.0 or -0.0= magnitude is less than half of unit employed; \* = provisional, preliminary, estimate, and budget figure; Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Rates are based on US dollar values of imports.

b Compilation methodology shifted from cost, insurance, and freight (cif) to free on board (fob) for Bhutan and Cambodia beginning in 2005.

c Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.

d For reporting economies only.

Sources: Economy sources; International Monetary Fund. May 2016. *International Financial Statistics* (CD-ROM). Washington, DC.



## External Trade

Table 4.12: **Trade in Goods<sup>a</sup>**  
(% of GDP)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	43.1	34.5	35.3	48.3	42.8	39.3	40.9
Armenia	62.0	56.6	51.7	54.0	53.1	52.7	51.4	44.9
Azerbaijan	55.3	90.6	62.4	67.4	61.1	56.7	50.0	47.8
Georgia	33.8	52.3	59.6	63.9	65.7	67.7	69.4	71.1
Kazakhstan	75.7	79.1	61.7	60.5	61.5	54.8	52.6	41.2*
Kyrgyz Republic	77.3	75.7	103.8	104.9	113.6	109.0	102.0	87.4
Pakistan	25.7	32.1	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.1	28.8	25.7
Tajikistan	169.6	96.8	68.3	68.4	41.1	62.1	57.1	55.1
Turkmenistan	86.2	55.6	80.7	96.2	97.0	89.1	83.8	108.8*
Uzbekistan	45.1	66.0	56.2	57.1	51.2	...	...	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	39.4	62.7	49.2	48.6	45.7	43.8	41.6	36.4
Hong Kong, China	241.5	324.3	360.1	367.1	360.6	356.4	349.5	319.2
Korea, Rep. of	59.2	60.8	81.5	89.8	87.3	82.4	77.8	69.9
Mongolia	101.2	88.8	85.0	109.7	90.5	84.5	90.1	72.0
Taipei, China	88.1	102.4	119.5	123.4	117.7	114.8	113.1	99.2
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	28.3	36.2	34.7	46.0	45.6	43.2	41.2	36.9
Bhutan <sup>b</sup>	67.3	83.1	84.9	95.5	84.0	76.5	75.2	74.8
India	20.0	30.2	36.3	43.6	43.2	41.0	37.1	30.9
Maldives	79.7	75.4	41.8	59.0	68.1	67.8	69.7	60.3
Nepal	38.8	35.3	36.5	33.7	35.1	37.4	41.0	40.6
Sri Lanka	75.7	62.4	38.9	47.2	42.2	38.2	38.2	35.8
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	83.5	80.7	83.3	86.7	86.9	83.2	82.9	74.0
Cambodia <sup>b</sup>	90.9	108.5	85.9	95.2	98.1	106.6	107.2	112.7
Indonesia	58.0	50.1	38.9	42.7	41.6	40.5	39.8	34.0
Lao PDR	52.9	52.8	56.5	57.0	58.6	49.7	59.0	64.9
Malaysia	192.1	178.3	142.1	139.5	134.8	134.4	130.9	126.6
Myanmar	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	22.6	40.2	44.0	44.3
Philippines	88.7	88.0	55.1	50.1	47.2	45.0	44.8	42.9
Singapore <sup>c</sup>	284.5	337.5	279.8	281.0	272.0	259.7	251.7	219.7
Thailand	103.9	120.7	110.8	121.2	120.4	112.9	112.1	104.4
Viet Nam	96.6	120.1	135.5	150.3	146.5	154.2	160.1	169.5
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	65.3	47.3	37.5	39.4	38.7	42.0	43.6	42.4
Fiji	83.3	77.7	84.2	86.3	87.4	94.4	85.5	68.5
Kiribati	63.6	76.0	50.2	56.6	61.5	60.9	63.1	...
Marshall Islands	127.0	120.1	...	139.6	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	52.9	56.4	64.2	74.2	75.3	70.3	...	...
Nauru	...	360.0	366.6	351.1	309.1	345.3	...	...
Palau	93.3	63.1	64.6	71.9	73.1	72.4	67.0	60.5
Papua New Guinea	88.3	99.3	65.2	62.0	52.1	53.7	...	...
Samoa	45.1	45.9	44.5	43.6	42.4	43.5	44.7	42.9
Solomon Islands	55.1	68.3	91.1	106.9	108.0	101.4	92.2	83.9
Timor-Leste	...	8.2	7.9	6.6	11.0	10.3	14.2	...
Tonga	41.9	49.6	44.6	46.4	46.2	49.0	54.6	...
Tuvalu	37.4	59.2	51.2	64.4	63.4	42.5	...	...
Vanuatu	40.5	53.5	47.4	46.9	44.9	43.9	46.2	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	34.4	32.0	34.1	34.7	32.8	33.0	32.7	32.1
Japan	18.2	24.3	26.6	28.3	28.3	31.5	32.7	30.9
New Zealand	50.1	41.7	42.6	44.4	42.8	41.5	42.0	...
<b>DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>52.1</b>
<b>REGIONAL MEMBERS<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>47.8</b>

... = data not available at cutoff date; \* = provisional, preliminary, estimate, and budget figure; Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

<sup>a</sup> The sum of merchandise exports and imports.<sup>b</sup> Starting 2005, compilation methodology for imports shifted from cost, insurance, and freight (cif) to free on board (fob).<sup>c</sup> Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.<sup>d</sup> For reporting economies only.Sources: Economy sources; International Monetary Fund. May 2016. *International Financial Statistics* (CD-ROM). Washington, DC.

Table 4.1.3: **Direction of Trade: Merchandise Exports**  
(% of total merchandise exports)

From Regional Member	To Regional Member	Asia		Europe		North and Central America		Middle East		South America		Africa		Oceania		Rest of the World	
		2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015
Developing Member Economies																	
Central and West Asia																	
Afghanistan		50.1	84.0	40.3	6.3	4.8	3.5	2.3	5.7	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Armenia		8.5	21.8	55.6	48.5	12.9	11.7	12.5	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.8
Azerbaijan		13.4	17.9	75.5	67.9	0.5	4.9	8.6	5.6	0.4	0.0	0.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Georgia		38.9	42.6	52.7	41.9	2.7	8.3	4.0	4.7	0.1	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4
Kazakhstan		12.8	31.4	48.3	60.4	14.8	3.2	2.5	4.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	21.4	0.2
Kyrgyz Republic		39.4	58.0	58.3	34.5	0.6	0.9	1.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pakistan		24.1	29.9	28.6	25.7	28.1	15.0	12.4	17.6	1.2	1.2	3.4	5.8	1.6	1.0	0.5	3.8
Tajikistan		24.5	59.8	73.6	26.0	0.1	3.0	1.7	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Turkmenistan		14.1	83.4	71.0	5.8	1.3	2.6	11.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.1
Uzbekistan		30.0	58.1	63.2	39.4	2.1	0.1	2.2	2.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
East Asia																	
China, People's Rep. of		48.8	43.4	17.9	17.7	23.6	21.7	2.9	5.5	1.4	3.3	1.7	4.1	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.2
Hong Kong, China		50.0	69.6	16.5	10.9	26.1	10.8	1.4	3.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.1	2.7	2.5
Korea, Rep. of		43.1	55.6	15.5	11.0	26.4	17.3	4.3	5.5	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.4	5.2	4.0
Mongolia		55.5	87.0	17.5	12.1	24.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Taipei, China <sup>a</sup>		70.2	70.2	9.1	9.1	14.2	14.2	2.5	2.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.8
South Asia																	
Bangladesh		6.9	11.7	41.0	48.3	33.8	17.0	2.4	2.0	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	2.0	14.6	17.8
Bhutan <sup>b</sup>		82.6	82.6	9.6	16.1	3.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
India		25.1	29.8	27.7	18.1	23.7	17.5	12.2	20.1	1.3	2.5	4.5	8.7	1.2	1.4	4.3	1.9
Maldives		35.8	34.3	18.6	50.3	44.4	10.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.1
Nepal		45.9	69.7	23.9	13.3	28.1	10.7	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.7	4.0
Sri Lanka		13.6	21.9	28.1	31.8	42.2	30.1	7.5	10.1	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.4	1.1	1.9	6.3	1.4
Southeast Asia																	
Brunei Darussalam		78.6	80.4	3.7	0.7	12.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.2	10.5	0.3	7.9
Cambodia		27.4	29.5	17.2	36.8	54.4	29.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.7
Indonesia		57.8	61.8	14.8	11.4	15.1	12.0	3.4	4.4	0.9	1.3	1.4	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.9	3.7
Lao PDR		47.4	81.2	27.8	5.6	2.6	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	21.7	11.5
Malaysia		53.5	63.2	14.3	10.3	22.3	13.4	2.0	3.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	2.2	2.9	4.0	3.8	3.0
Myanmar		45.9	87.2	16.9	5.9	24.4	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	11.8	4.3
Philippines		40.4	62.6	18.3	11.9	31.7	16.9	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.9	0.9	7.9	4.6
Singapore		53.8	68.3	14.5	8.8	19.2	9.4	1.7	2.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.6	2.9	4.2	6.4	4.9
Thailand		47.3	57.7	17.3	11.8	23.3	13.7	3.1	4.9	0.6	1.8	1.6	2.6	2.7	5.4	4.0	2.2
Viet Nam		51.8	45.7	22.9	20.6	6.3	23.2	2.9	3.7	0.3	2.1	0.8	0.9	8.9	2.3	5.9	1.5
The Pacific																	
Cook Islands		28.1	70.6	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.0	11.9	5.1	17.0
Fiji		10.3	6.3	16.6	6.4	21.3	14.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	31.5	14.8	41.1
Kiribati <sup>b</sup>		84.5	85.8	2.8	0.1	6.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	5.4	7.2	0.0	3.0	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.5
Marshall Islands		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of <sup>c</sup>		43.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	23.2	40.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	4.8	30.5	50.8
Nauru <sup>b</sup>		38.3	12.6	2.0	0.9	7.6	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.8	69.9	45.4	15.0	0.1	0.0
Palau <sup>b</sup>		98.4	99.2	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea		24.8	37.3	10.2	5.2	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.0	16.0	32.7	40.9
Samoa		17.8	2.6	3.0	1.6	10.8	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.3	0.1	0.1	59.6	24.6	8.7	64.7
Solomon Islands		72.9	76.9	10.6	11.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.6	3.5	10.2	7.3
Timor-Leste <sup>b</sup>		95.7	95.4	3.6	2.1	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
Tonga		51.7	29.4	6.6	2.6	31.0	15.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	8.2	42.9	2.5	9.1
Tuvalu <sup>b</sup>		0.6	37.3	75.0	44.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.1	6.4	5.1	13.7	10.6	0.0	0.1
Vanuatu		78.4	73.9	5.8	9.0	9.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	3.6	9.4	2.1	4.5
Developed Member Economies																	
Australia		52.6	72.0	11.3	5.7	11.6	6.3	5.1	4.0	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.2	7.7	4.4	9.1	5.7
Japan		34.0	47.9	17.7	12.0	34.3	24.3	2.3	4.4	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.1	2.1	2.5	7.6	6.3
New Zealand		33.8	41.1	15.4	10.8	18.0	14.7	2.8	5.3	1.5	1.5	0.9	2.9	22.1	19.0	5.4	4.7
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES <sup>d</sup>		51.9	51.2	15.9	15.4	21.5	17.5	2.9	5.4	1.1	2.3	1.2	3.1	2.0	2.4	3.5	2.8
REGIONAL MEMBERS <sup>d</sup>		47.4	51.5	16.2	14.7	24.2	17.8	2.8	5.3	1.1	2.1	1.1	2.8	2.3	2.5	4.7	3.3
WORLD		21.7	30.7	41.6	35.5	25.5	18.8	2.8	5.1	2.2	2.8	1.7	2.7	1.3	1.4	3.3	3.1

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Economies are classified following Taipei, China's trade groupings. Data under the heading "Middle East" refer to "Middle and Near East" economies.

b Based on reporting partner-country data. For Palau, data for 2000 refer to 2001; for Timor-Leste, to 2004.

c Data for 2015 refer to 2007.

d For reporting economies only.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. May 2016. *International Financial Statistics* (CD-ROM). Washington, DC.; for the Cook Islands; the Federated States of Micronesia; and Taipei, China: economy sources.

## External Trade

Table 4.14: **Direction of Trade: Merchandise Imports**  
(% of total merchandise imports)

	From		Asia		Europe		North and Central America		Middle East		South America		Africa		Oceania		Rest of the World	
	To	Regional Member	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015
Developing Member Economies																		
Central and West Asia																		
Afghanistan		78.6	79.9	13.1	8.8	2.0	8.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	5.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Armenia		8.9	23.1	55.8	59.7	14.6	4.0	15.4	8.2	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	5.3	1.0	1.0
Azerbaijan		24.7	29.1	54.1	61.5	10.5	4.4	7.3	3.4	0.5	0.8	2.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
Georgia		32.3	42.6	51.2	46.6	10.2	3.7	4.2	4.9	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1
Kazakhstan		14.1	37.6	75.7	58.4	7.0	2.4	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
Kyrgyz Republic		44.3	75.7	40.9	23.1	11.8	0.6	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Pakistan		28.8	46.9	19.0	9.5	7.0	4.1	38.3	34.3	1.0	1.0	2.7	1.9	3.0	0.9	0.2	1.3	1.3
Tajikistan		57.7	67.5	40.5	24.6	0.1	0.7	1.6	6.7	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkmenistan		31.8	49.4	44.8	32.9	3.5	1.2	13.5	14.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	1.8	1.8
Uzbekistan		38.8	58.2	51.5	40.0	8.9	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
East Asia																		
China, People's Rep. of		44.3	34.6	17.5	16.3	11.9	11.0	4.5	6.4	2.1	5.7	2.4	3.2	2.6	4.7	14.7	18.2	18.2
Hong Kong, China		72.1	76.2	10.2	9.1	7.6	5.7	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.4	7.5	6.3	6.3
Korea, Rep. of		40.9	43.2	12.5	17.1	19.9	12.1	15.9	15.5	1.6	2.6	1.9	1.5	4.3	4.2	3.1	3.9	3.9
Mongolia		46.6	57.8	47.7	38.8	4.8	1.9	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Taipei, China <sup>a</sup>		56.1	58.6	13.6	12.0	19.4	12.7	4.8	10.3	1.0	1.7	2.3	1.4	2.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Asia																		
Bangladesh		53.5	63.3	12.0	8.7	3.6	4.2	5.1	6.0	1.4	3.4	0.6	2.1	2.1	1.8	21.8	10.5	10.5
Bhutan <sup>b</sup>		49.3	86.2	45.9	13.1	3.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
India		20.3	34.3	28.8	18.2	7.2	6.9	9.4	21.8	1.4	4.9	6.1	8.1	2.3	2.6	24.5	3.3	3.3
Maldives		72.9	59.2	10.5	10.1	3.7	3.4	8.7	22.7	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.7	2.9	2.6	0.8	0.5	0.5
Nepal		69.1	85.1	12.6	7.9	2.0	1.1	5.8	3.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.7	7.7	1.0	1.0
Sri Lanka		53.8	69.5	13.8	12.0	4.5	3.1	9.1	10.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	3.4	2.0	14.4	2.2	2.2
Southeast Asia																		
Brunei Darussalam		69.3	78.5	16.0	17.2	10.8	2.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.6
Cambodia		75.9	88.9	8.2	3.1	2.8	2.4	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	12.4	4.3	4.3
Indonesia		50.9	67.7	13.9	9.4	12.3	6.5	8.4	5.0	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.3	6.0	3.9	4.6	2.4	2.4
Lao PDR		89.5	96.1	6.8	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	2.0	0.9	0.9
Malaysia		57.3	63.1	12.5	10.6	17.3	9.0	2.0	5.3	0.6	2.1	0.4	1.3	2.3	2.7	7.5	5.9	5.9
Myanmar		86.5	93.1	4.6	3.6	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	7.4	1.1	1.1
Philippines		48.9	64.2	10.1	9.9	19.4	10.7	10.5	5.5	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	3.0	1.9	7.3	6.7	6.7
Singapore		54.5	51.3	14.1	16.2	15.8	12.3	8.2	8.4	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.4	1.9	1.5	4.9	8.5	8.5
Thailand		53.2	60.6	12.6	12.4	12.6	7.7	10.2	9.0	1.1	1.6	1.3	0.9	2.3	2.5	6.8	5.2	5.2
Viet Nam		68.7	77.9	11.8	6.3	2.6	3.9	1.2	2.1	0.4	2.5	0.3	0.2	2.3	1.5	12.8	5.4	5.4
The Pacific																		
Cook Islands <sup>c</sup>		1.9	2.8	0.2	0.1	8.6	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.0	69.1	4.3	21.9	21.9
Fiji		26.9	53.2	3.7	9.4	3.7	3.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	64.1	31.1	1.2	2.2	2.2
Kiribati <sup>b</sup>		26.1	50.5	3.8	1.8	9.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	59.2	41.9	1.0	1.7	1.7
Marshall Islands <sup>d</sup>		4.9	8.6	0.0	0.0	32.6	24.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	6.5	60.3	60.3	60.3
Micronesia, Fed. States of <sup>c</sup>		31.2	23.6	0.0	0.0	59.9	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.4	2.2	11.0	11.0
Nauru <sup>b</sup>		6.3	9.1	8.2	5.2	10.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.2	0.1	26.3	69.7	0.4	13.6	13.6
Palau <sup>b</sup>		98.5	91.6	0.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea		37.6	57.0	3.1	3.8	2.3	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	53.7	28.6	2.1	5.5	5.5
Samoa		15.9	41.0	1.1	0.8	25.9	5.9	0.1	0.3	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	52.1	48.5	2.7	3.0	3.0
Solomon Islands		38.6	44.4	2.6	1.8	5.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.8	39.0	38.7	14.1	11.6	11.6
Timor-Leste <sup>b</sup>		90.9	89.2	8.0	5.5	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tonga		31.3	23.2	4.7	2.2	10.3	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	52.6	65.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Tuvalu <sup>b</sup>		3.0	50.1	11.9	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	85.0	46.0	0.0	0.9	0.9
Vanuatu		42.5	48.1	6.7	3.8	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.5	42.1	41.1	6.9	3.8	3.8
Developed Member Economies																		
Australia		41.1	55.5	22.7	18.7	22.1	13.1	2.8	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	5.5	4.1	4.1	4.8	4.8
Japan		37.1	45.6	15.0	15.0	22.2	12.9	13.0	12.2	2.0	2.8	1.3	1.8	4.6	6.2	4.8	3.6	3.6
New Zealand		28.5	46.9	18.6	19.6	19.6	13.7	5.6	3.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.6	22.5	12.0	2.8	1.9	1.9
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES <sup>e</sup>		52.3	50.3	14.5	14.5	13.6	9.0	6.7	8.3	1.1	3.3	1.5	2.3	2.6	3.1	7.7	9.2	9.2
REGIONAL MEMBERS <sup>e</sup>		48.1	49.9	15.0	14.8	16.0	9.7	7.9	8.5	1.3	3.1	1.4	2.2	3.4	3.5	6.9	8.4	8.4
WORLD		25.8	33.5	40.0	36.4	20.3	14.1	4.1	5.1	2.6	3.1	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.5	3.7	4.1	4.1

0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Economies are classified following Taipei, China's trade groupings. Data under the heading "Middle East" refer to "Middle and Near East" economies.

b Based on reporting partner-country data. For Timor-Leste, data for 2000 refer to 2004.

c Data for 2015 refer to 2013.

d Data for 2015 refer to 2006.

e For reporting economies only.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, May 2016. *International Financial Statistics* (CD-ROM). Washington, DC.; for the Cook Islands; the Federated States of Micronesia; and Taipei, China: economy sources.

## International Reserves

Table 4.15: International Reserves and Ratio of International Reserves to Imports

Regional Member	International Reserves <sup>a</sup> (end of year; \$ million)				Ratio of International Reserves to Imports <sup>b</sup> (months)			
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	7 (2002)	0	5,147	6,990	0.0 (2002)	0.0	13.2	11.9
Armenia	314	669	1,866	1,775	4.8	4.8	6.9	7.7
Azerbaijan	680	1,178	6,409	7,910	5.3	3.2	11.5	9.7
Georgia	116	479	2,264	2,521	1.4	2.2	5.4	4.1
Kazakhstan	2,096	7,070	28,275	28,073	3.5	4.7	10.3	10.0
Kyrgyz Republic	262	612	1,720	1,778	6.2	6.6	6.9	5.6
Pakistan	2,056	10,948	17,210	20,045	2.6	6.9	6.6	5.8
Tajikistan	94	189	403	494	1.2	1.6	1.5	2.1
Turkmenistan	1,808	4,457	...	...	12.5	18.1	...	...
Uzbekistan	1,273	2,147 (2004)	...	...	6.3	8.4 (2004)	...	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	168,855	825,588	2,875,894	3,405,385	10.8	17.5	27.8	25.9
Hong Kong, China	107,560	124,278	268,743	358,773	7.9	6.1	8.4	8.1
Korea, Rep. of	96,198	210,391	291,571	367,944	7.5	10.0	8.4	10.3
Mongolia	202	333	2,288	1,323	4.0	3.4	8.9	4.6
Taipei, China	111,370	257,952	387,207	430,711	9.7	17.0	18.4	19.6
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	1,516	2,825	11,178	27,493	2.4	2.9	6.3	9.0
Bhutan	318	467	1,002	1,103	20.6	12.2	15.1	13.3
India	40,155	136,026	297,746	351,551	8.3	10.4	9.3	10.6
Maldives	123	189	364	576	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.6
Nepal	952	1,504	2,939	31	7.3	8.9	7.2	0.0
Sri Lanka	1,147	2,735	7,196	7,304	1.9	3.7	6.4	4.6
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	382 (2001)	492	1,563	3,367	4.2 (2001)	4.2	7.3	12.6
Cambodia	611	1,159	3,802	7,376	3.8	3.5	7.9	7.4
Indonesia	29,268	34,731	96,211	105,929	8.7	6.5	9.7	9.4
Lao PDR	140	239	713	1,058	3.1	3.3	4.2	2.4
Malaysia	28,624	70,152	106,525	95,287	4.4	7.8	8.6	7.7
Myanmar	234	782	5,729	2	1.3	5.3	16.0	0.0
Philippines	15,063	18,494	62,373	80,667	4.2	5.9	14.0	14.9
Singapore	80,170	116,172	225,715	247,746	6.9	7.2	8.8	10.1
Thailand	32,661	52,065	172,129	156,514	6.3	5.9	12.8	10.6
Viet Nam	3,510	9,216	12,926	28,616	3.0	3.2	2.0	2.2
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	412	321	721	916 (2014)	6.4	2.6	5.6	4.9 (2014)
Kiribati	0	0	8	7	0.0	0.0	1.4	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	113	50	56	135	12.4	4.8	4.2	9.7
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	0	0	5	4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Papua New Guinea	296	749	3,092	1,738	3.5	5.9	10.5	9.2
Samoa	64	82	209	139	2.4	5.2	9.0	7.6
Solomon Islands	32	95	266	534	4.2	9.4	8.9	14.6
Timor-Leste	...	84 (2006)	406	438	...	8.9 (2006)	15.9	8.0
Tonga	25	47	105	156	4.7	5.0	11.5	11.9
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	39	67	161	269	6.1	6.2	8.1	11.2
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	18,817	43,257	42,268	49,267	3.5	4.5	2.6	2.9
Japan	361,639	846,896	1,096,185	1,233,153	12.9	21.9	21.0	23.6
New Zealand	3,952	8,893	16,723	15,861 (2014)	3.7	4.2	6.5	4.7 (2014)
<b>DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>c</sup></b>	728,742	1,895,035	4,902,138	5,752,679	7.2	10.7	15.3	15.3
<b>REGIONAL MEMBERS<sup>c</sup></b>	1,113,150	2,794,081	6,057,313	7,050,960	8.2	12.3	15.5	15.7

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0 or 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of the unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Data refer to international reserves with gold at national valuation unless otherwise specified. For Afghanistan (up to 2007), Kiribati, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Turkmenistan, and Vanuatu, data refer to international reserves without gold.

b Merchandise imports from the balance of payments were used in the computation.

c For reporting economies only.

Sources: For international reserves: International Monetary Fund. May 2016. *International Financial Statistics* (CD-ROM). Washington, DC.; for Taipei, China: economy source; for the reserves-to-imports ratio: ADB estimates using data from International Monetary Fund. May 2016. *International Financial Statistics* (CD-ROM). Washington, DC.; economy sources.

## Capital Flows

Table 4.16: **Official Flows<sup>a</sup> from All Sources to Developing Member Economies**  
(\$ million)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>							
<b>Central and West Asia</b>							
Afghanistan	136	2,838	6,472	6,866	6,667	5,263	4,823
Armenia	216	170	342	397	271	279	265
Azerbaijan	139	217	160	287	285	-73	215
Georgia	169	292	628	588	661	647	563
Kazakhstan	189	229	226	201	129	88	88
Kyrgyz Republic	215	268	382	525	472	536	624
Pakistan	703	1,615	3,020	3,498	2,017	2,192	3,612
Tajikistan	124	252	433	348	393	390	356
Turkmenistan	35	30	46	40	38	36	34
Uzbekistan	186	170	232	204	255	293	324
<b>East Asia</b>							
China, People's Rep. of	1,712	1,814	645	-608	-191	-670	-960
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	217	220	301	350	445	428	315
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>South Asia</b>							
Bangladesh	1,173	1,319	1,404	1,492	2,149	2,631	2,418
Bhutan	53	90	130	143	161	134	130
India	1,373	1,876	2,812	3,245	1,668	2,436	2,984
Maldives	19	76	111	53	57	21	25
Nepal	386	424	818	887	768	871	880
Sri Lanka	275	1,161	583	610	489	402	488
<b>Southeast Asia</b>							
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	396	536	733	795	808	806	799
Indonesia	1,653	2,534	1,390	405	66	66	-388
Lao PDR	281	302	414	398	409	421	472
Malaysia	46	26	2	38	16	-120	12
Myanmar	106	145	355	380	505	3,936	1,380
Philippines	572	567	530	-184	-1	193	676
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	697	-168	-12	-138	-134	27	351
Viet Nam	1,681	1,913	2,939	3,618	4,115	4,084	4,218
<b>The Pacific</b>							
Cook Islands	4	8	13	28	21	16	27
Fiji	29	66	76	79	108	92	92
Kiribati	18	28	23	64	65	65	79
Marshall Islands	57	57	32	83	84	94	56
Micronesia, Fed. States of	102	107	63	134	143	143	116
Nauru	4	9	28	38	36	29	22
Palau	39	24	28	28	16	35	23
Papua New Guinea	275	267	511	611	669	657	577
Samoa	27	44	148	102	121	118	93
Solomon Islands	68	198	340	339	305	289	199
Timor-Leste	231	185	291	279	283	258	247
Tonga	19	32	70	94	78	81	80
Tuvalu <sup>b</sup>	4	9	13	39	25	27	34
Vanuatu	46	39	108	91	102	91	98
<b>DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>13,673</b>	<b>19,987</b>	<b>26,843</b>	<b>26,446</b>	<b>24,569</b>	<b>27,314</b>	<b>26,449</b>
<b>DEVELOPING ECONOMIES<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>49,777</b>	<b>108,652</b>	<b>131,340</b>	<b>141,560</b>	<b>132,976</b>	<b>151,099</b>	<b>161,109</b>

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Refers to net official development assistance only, i.e., concessional flows to developing economies and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executing agencies, administered with the objective of promoting the economic development and welfare of developing economies, and containing a grant element of at least 25%.

b For reporting economies only.

c Includes data for all developing economies as reported in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients.

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD.Stat Online. <http://stats.oecd.org> (accessed August 2016).



Table 4.17: **Net Private Flows<sup>a</sup> from All Sources to Developing Member Economies**  
(\$ million)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>							
<b>Central and West Asia</b>							
Afghanistan	21	-12	-22	7	-11	26	32
Armenia	-21	54	40	19	-90	207	-1
Azerbaijan	467	1,193	724	885	136	927	-143
Georgia	24	-33	27	146	190	48	-75
Kazakhstan	473	2,341	-1,349	1,786	223	3,629	1,958
Kyrgyz Republic	11	2	23	15	15	19	18
Pakistan	-596	883	134	472	533	-550	35
Tajikistan	-8	-1	14	5	14	60	-9
Turkmenistan	93	-69	680	3	-458	156	1,162
Uzbekistan	123	-151	29	-58	119	264	-391
<b>East Asia</b>							
China, People's Rep. of	-308	21,264	46,798	48,961	18,773	53,944	57,192
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	-6	-17	20	65	425	582	480
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>South Asia</b>							
Bangladesh	63	232	-82	373	805	-17	454
Bhutan	-9	1	26	-5	107	-165	6
India	1,122	5,815	20,931	14,685	15,721	7,659	11,658
Maldives	-5	8	29	-80	-32	25	90
Nepal	-4	-2	-11	-7	78	123	5
Sri Lanka	99	19	213	179	421	654	506
<b>Southeast Asia</b>							
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	9	2	253	124	271	312	401
Indonesia	43	7,115	3,509	10,242	7,123	6,995	9,740
Lao PDR	6	0	78	26	345	58	45
Malaysia	-189	1,263	6,569	7,001	10,582	10,085	7,366
Myanmar	-70	14	293	499	323	597	-148
Philippines	1,048	3,299	2,296	2,368	4,889	2,067	4,866
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	-137	11,062	6,109	10,550	5,888	7,074	9,489
Viet Nam	-182	349	3,209	3,751	4,604	8,846	3,614
<b>The Pacific</b>							
Cook Islands	-31	-29	0	8	-1	3	-2
Fiji	1	42	-3	51	163	65	115
Kiribati	0	1	0	3	0	0	3
Marshall Islands	108	2,737	973	2,968	2,122	-1,069	-256
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	0	3	599	5	92	320
Nauru	-2	2	...	0	...	...	...
Palau	18	1	3	6	22	2	-5
Papua New Guinea	-24	232	4,108	-172	3,062	1,016	-3,311
Samoa	1	29	22	7	7	-32	35
Solomon Islands	-15	-17	3	8	-463	4	23
Timor-Leste	...	0	-4	-1	3	25	2
Tonga	-7	2	-10	-3	0	1	1
Tuvalu	-4	-1	...	1	0	-2	-1
Vanuatu	25	11	31	-23	86	43	15
<b>DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>57,640</b>	<b>95,668</b>	<b>105,466</b>	<b>76,001</b>	<b>103,774</b>	<b>105,289</b>
<b>DEVELOPING ECONOMIES<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>81,273</b>	<b>178,572</b>	<b>351,214</b>	<b>337,663</b>	<b>309,244</b>	<b>267,476</b>	<b>402,643</b>

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Refers to the sum of direct investment, portfolio investment, and private net export credits of Development Assistance Committee economies only.

b For reporting economies only.

c Includes data for all developing economies as reported in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients.

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD.Stat Online. <http://stats.oecd.org> (accessed August 2016).

## Capital Flows

Table 4.18: **Aggregate Net Resource Flows<sup>a</sup> from All Sources to Developing Member Economies**  
(\$ million)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>							
<b>Central and West Asia</b>							
Afghanistan	157	2,826	6,450	6,873	6,656	5,289	4,855
Armenia	194	224	382	416	181	486	264
Azerbaijan	606	1,409	884	1,172	420	854	73
Georgia	194	260	655	734	851	695	488
Kazakhstan	662	2,570	-1,122	1,988	352	3,718	2,047
Kyrgyz Republic	226	270	405	540	487	555	642
Pakistan	106	2,498	3,155	3,969	2,550	1,643	3,647
Tajikistan	116	250	448	353	407	450	348
Turkmenistan	128	-39	725	44	-420	192	1,196
Uzbekistan	309	18	262	146	374	557	-67
<b>East Asia</b>							
China, People's Rep. of	1,403	23,078	47,443	48,352	18,582	53,273	56,232
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	211	203	321	415	870	1,010	795
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>South Asia</b>							
Bangladesh	1,236	1,551	1,322	1,865	2,954	2,614	2,872
Bhutan	44	91	156	138	268	-31	136
India	2,495	7,691	23,742	17,930	17,389	10,096	14,641
Maldives	14	84	139	-27	25	46	115
Nepal	382	422	807	880	846	994	885
Sri Lanka	374	1,180	796	788	911	1,056	994
<b>Southeast Asia</b>							
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	405	537	986	920	1,079	1,118	1,201
Indonesia	1,696	9,649	4,899	10,647	7,189	7,062	9,352
Lao PDR	286	302	492	424	754	479	517
Malaysia	-144	1,289	6,572	7,039	10,597	9,965	7,378
Myanmar	35	158	648	879	828	4,533	1,232
Philippines	1,620	3,866	2,826	2,184	4,888	2,259	5,542
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	560	10,895	6,096	10,413	5,754	7,100	9,840
Viet Nam	1,499	2,262	6,148	7,369	8,719	12,930	7,832
<b>The Pacific</b>							
Cook Islands	-27	-22	13	36	21	18	24
Fiji	30	108	74	130	271	157	207
Kiribati	18	29	23	67	65	65	82
Marshall Islands	165	2,794	1,006	3,050	2,206	-975	-200
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	107	67	733	149	235	436
Nauru	2	12	...	38	...	...	...
Palau	57	25	31	34	37	38	18
Papua New Guinea	251	499	4,620	439	3,731	1,673	-2,734
Samoa	28	73	169	109	128	86	128
Solomon Islands	54	182	344	348	-158	292	222
Timor-Leste	...	185	287	278	285	283	249
Tonga	12	34	61	91	78	82	81
Tuvalu	0	9	...	40	25	25	34
Vanuatu	71	51	139	68	188	134	114
<b>DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>15,477</b>	<b>77,628</b>	<b>122,470</b>	<b>131,911</b>	<b>100,535</b>	<b>131,058</b>	<b>131,715</b>
<b>DEVELOPING ECONOMIES<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>131,049</b>	<b>287,224</b>	<b>482,554</b>	<b>479,223</b>	<b>442,220</b>	<b>418,575</b>	<b>563,752</b>

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Refers to the sum of official and net private flows.

b For reporting economies only.

c Includes data for all developing economies as reported in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients.

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD.Stat Online. <http://stats.oecd.org> (accessed August 2016).



Table 4.19: **Total External Debt of Developing Member Economies<sup>a</sup>**  
(\$ million)

Regional Member	Total External Debt				External Debt, Public and Publicly Guaranteed			
	2000	2005	2010	2014	2000	2005	2010	2014
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	969 (2006)	2,423	2,555	...	911 (2006)	1,966	1,999
Armenia	1,010	1,968	6,304	8,551	675	923	2,557	3,376
Azerbaijan	1,524	2,118	7,029	11,693	734	1,362	3,711	8,094
Georgia	1,825	2,151	9,656	13,912	1,274	1,531	4,141	5,338
Kazakhstan	12,890	43,857	119,145	157,595	3,623	2,177	3,845	15,080
Kyrgyz Republic	1,938	2,257	4,114	7,257	1,220	1,665	2,442	3,222
Pakistan	32,954	34,018	64,003	62,184	27,124	30,089	43,403	45,879
Tajikistan	1,141	1,121	3,082	4,047	755	826	1,806	2,049
Turkmenistan	2,509	1,158	529	441	2,171	878	359	263
Uzbekistan	4,980	4,656	7,796	13,389	3,762	3,626	3,423	5,653
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	145,648	281,113	559,772	959,510	94,470	82,015	90,637	83,306
Hong Kong, China <sup>b</sup>	208,260	470,288	879,034	1,303,784 (2015)	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	135,208	161,956	355,911	395,400 (2015)	52,128	39,665	120,636	158,701 (2015)
Mongolia	960	1,396	5,928	20,826	833	1,267	1,782	3,498
Taipei, China	34,757	86,732	101,581	158,954 (2015)	23	222	8,035	1,116 (2015)
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	15,596	18,449	25,752	34,925	14,985	17,385	21,400	26,433
Bhutan	212	657	935	1,840	202	636	919	1,820
India	101,130	121,195	291,651	463,230	81,195	54,726	101,786	164,122
Maldives	206	362	994	1,026	185	300	628	712
Nepal	2,878	3,191	3,789	4,010	2,826	3,112	3,509	3,512
Sri Lanka	9,241	11,297	21,762	43,609	7,936	9,655	16,507	29,502
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	2,648	3,525	3,745	6,811	2,328	3,141	3,335	5,566
Indonesia	143,655	141,820	198,268	293,397	69,649	77,405	103,388	143,068
Lao PDR	2,535	3,277	6,487	10,724	2,474	2,354	3,771	5,631
Malaysia	41,946	64,911	133,800	210,820	19,125	34,387	61,858	66,237
Myanmar	5,875	6,674	8,217	6,351	5,328	5,815	6,646	5,175
Philippines	58,456	58,693	65,304	77,659	33,744	35,364	45,040	38,014
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	79,830	58,464	106,323	135,799	29,462	17,449	21,172	33,420
Viet Nam	12,859	19,039	44,923	71,890	11,558	16,193	32,764	44,818
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	55	71	76	72 (2015)	...	...	...	...
Fiji	182	196	553	864	172	185	388	701
Kiribati	8	11	14	21 (2015)	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	105	92	105	95 (2015)	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	63	62	86	81 (2015)	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	58	60	67	60 (2015)	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	2,305	1,896	5,965	20,920	1,454	1,264	1,042	1,656
Samoa	139	169	325	450	138	167	299	417
Solomon Islands	156	167	231	187	121	144	125	90
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	74	89	154	196	65	80	144	186
Tuvalu <sup>b</sup>	4	10 (2006)	16	14 (2013)	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	96	105	173	181	73	72	99	77
<b>DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>1,065,919</b>	<b>1,610,241</b>	<b>3,046,021</b>	<b>4,505,331</b>	<b>471,814</b>	<b>446,990</b>	<b>713,562</b>	<b>908,731</b>
<b>DEVELOPING ECONOMIES<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>2,121,479</b>	<b>2,809,078</b>	<b>5,002,431</b>	<b>7,251,871</b>	<b>1,105,394</b>	<b>1,154,662</b>	<b>1,522,780</b>	<b>2,102,721</b>

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Refers to the sum of public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt, private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of International Monetary Fund credit, and estimated short-term debt.

b Data in 2000 and 2005 onward are not comparable due to a change in coverage or compilation methodology.

c For reporting economies only.

d Includes data for all developing economies as reported in the World Bank's Global Development Finance Online. For developing member economies not covered by the World Bank, data are from economy sources.

Sources: World Development Indicators and International Debt Statistics. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed August 2016); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. *Statistical Compendium 2004/1* (CD-ROM). Paris; economy sources.

## External Indebtedness

Table 4.20: **Total External Debt of Developing Member Economies**  
(% of GNI)

Regional Member	Total External Debt				External Debt, Public and Publicly Guaranteed			
	2000	2005	2010	2014	2000	2005	2010	2014
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	13.6 (2006)	15.1	12.2	...	12.8 (2006)	12.3	9.6
Armenia	51.4	38.5	64.9	74.8	34.4	18.1	26.3	27.7
Azerbaijan	30.6	18.3	14.2	16.1	14.7	11.7	7.5	11.1
Georgia	57.5	33.2	84.5	85.0	40.1	23.7	36.7	32.6
Kazakhstan	75.7	84.7	92.6	83.3	21.3	4.2	3.0	7.4
Kyrgyz Republic	150.5	95.1	91.7	101.1	94.8	70.2	54.4	44.5
Pakistan	45.1	30.4	34.8	23.9	37.1	26.9	23.6	17.8
Tajikistan	138.4	50.2	55.4	44.3	91.6	37.0	32.5	17.9
Turkmenistan	92.0	15.4	2.6	1.0	79.6	11.6	1.7	0.7
Uzbekistan	36.8	32.6	19.3	20.4	27.8	25.4	8.5	8.6
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	12.2	12.5	9.3	9.3	7.9	3.6	1.5	0.8
Hong Kong, China <sup>a</sup>	120.3	257.7	376.5	414.8 (2015)	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	24.2	18.2	32.5	28.6 (2015)	9.3	4.5	11.0	11.5 (2015)
Mongolia	84.8	56.5	89.9	186.2	73.6	51.2	27.0	31.1
Taipei, China	10.3	22.5	22.1	29.4 (2015)	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.2 (2015)
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	28.3	25.4	20.7	18.8	27.2	24.0	17.2	14.3
Bhutan	48.2	81.3	62.4	105.1	46.1	78.7	61.4	99.8
India	21.4	14.6	17.3	22.7	17.2	6.6	6.0	8.1
Maldives	34.7	33.3	49.2	39.1	31.1	27.5	31.2	26.4
Nepal	52.2	39.1	23.5	20.0	51.2	38.2	21.8	17.6
Sri Lanka	57.7	46.9	44.5	59.7	49.6	40.0	29.4	37.7
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	74.9	58.7	35.0	42.9	65.9	52.3	31.1	35.2
Indonesia	95.6	52.1	27.0	34.1	46.3	28.5	14.1	16.6
Lao PDR	152.7	122.7	96.6	95.9	149.0	88.2	56.2	50.6
Malaysia	48.7	47.3	55.9	66.8	22.2	25.1	25.1	20.3
Myanmar	...	...	...	10.2	...	...	...	8.3
Philippines	61.6	45.2	24.6	22.7	35.5	27.2	16.9	11.0
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	66.1	34.8	34.8	38.2	23.8	9.7	6.5	8.7
Viet Nam	38.7	33.7	40.3	40.6	34.8	28.6	29.4	25.3
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands <sup>b</sup>	60.1	38.7	29.7	24.6 (2015)	...	...	...	...
Fiji	10.6	6.4	18.2	21.6	10.0	6.1	12.8	16.2
Kiribati	...	7.4	6.4	4.3	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	71.2	51.5	53.0	38.6 (2015)	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	26.4	23.9	27.8	21.9 (2015)	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau <sup>b</sup>	39.2	30.8	36.2	20.8 (2015)	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	69.8	41.9	64.4	147.6 (2013)	44.0	27.9	11.4	10.0
Samoa	51.7	38.3	51.1	58.1	51.2	37.9	46.9	53.9
Solomon Islands	35.9	40.3	46.5	17.0	27.7	34.7	25.2	8.1
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	38.6	34.4	41.1	44.2	34.0	30.7	37.6	42.4
Tuvalu <sup>b</sup>	29.0	45.7 (2006)	49.1	35.6 (2013)	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	36.9	28.5	25.5	...	28.2	19.5	14.7	9.4

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, GNI = gross national income, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Data in 2000 and 2005 onward are not comparable due to a change in coverage or compilation methodology.

b For total external debt as a percentage of GNI, gross domestic product is used in lieu of GNI.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators and International Debt Statistics. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed August 2016); ADB estimates; economy sources.

Table 4.21: **Total External Debt of Developing Member Economies**  
(% of exports of goods, services, and primary income)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>							
<b>Central and West Asia</b>							
Afghanistan	...	...	61.8	61.1	63.9	61.0	...
Armenia	183.4	101.3	193.4	194.5	189.4	196.5	188.7
Azerbaijan	70.1	25.4	24.3	21.2	25.2	27.9	34.2
Georgia	181.3	89.1	210.3	189.3	174.5	169.5	173.5
Kazakhstan	123.0	139.8	174.7	135.5	144.4	164.5	177.6
Kyrgyz Republic	328.5	234.4	170.8	173.7	204.2	217.3	256.5
Pakistan	321.9	172.2	222.7	203.6	194.4	196.6	200.1
Tajikistan	...	88.7	342.8	277.3	221.6	312.2	369.4
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>East Asia</b>							
China, People's Rep. of	49.9	34.7	31.3	33.3	31.9	34.2	34.8
Hong Kong, China <sup>a, b</sup>	76.8	121.2	149.2	148.1	145.6	152.0	168.4 (2015)
Korea, Rep. of <sup>a</sup>	64.6	46.5	62.5	56.7	55.5	56.3	58.6 (2015)
Mongolia	153.2	93.5	173.2	175.6	284.8	375.6	325.1
Taipei, China <sup>a</sup>	19.3	35.9	29.9	32.1	29.2	38.4	39.1 (2015)
<b>South Asia</b>							
Bangladesh	213.9	162.9	108.4	100.1	101.9	105.6	105.2
Bhutan	...	...	154.0	140.6	197.6	223.0	268.2
India	161.9	75.6	81.5	73.8	87.1	89.7	93.1
Maldives	44.1	73.1	49.4	39.6	33.7	28.0	31.2
Nepal	212.5	224.2	212.7	178.0	178.6	162.5	145.9
Sri Lanka	141.6	141.9	190.5	183.5	261.0	264.7	258.2
<b>Southeast Asia</b>							
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	139.9	86.1	62.2	55.5	64.3	64.2	60.5
Indonesia	196.6	146.2	117.6	101.9	118.2	128.2	146.0
Lao PDR	493.9	429.8	281.1	307.8	280.0	302.3	...
Malaysia	36.7	38.9	55.0	51.4	69.4	77.5	95.2
Myanmar	273.9	173.9	104.7	94.6	80.5	62.9	...
Philippines	132.7	152.4	106.6	102.5	93.1	87.7	95.1
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	92.8	44.4	46.0	41.1	47.4	47.3	47.3
Viet Nam	73.6	51.5	56.0	50.0	47.5	45.8	44.5
<b>The Pacific</b>							
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	17.8	11.6	29.1	36.9	29.1	34.2	...
Kiribati <sup>a</sup>	16.3	17.6	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands <sup>a</sup>	141.1	98.0	99.0	76.9	70.6	65.9	62.3 (2015)
Micronesia, Fed. States of <sup>a</sup>	100.3	98.2	91.9	88.9	69.3	65.6	52.7 (2015)
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau <sup>a</sup>	84.2	68.5	64.8	51.1	48.3	43.6	31.0 (2015)
Papua New Guinea	97.3	52.0	97.8	170.5	218.0	...	...
Samoa	...	114.8	154.5	169.3	168.7	183.1	186.6
Solomon Islands	121.3	108.0	69.2	45.7	35.2	34.0	30.6
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	151.0	220.6	192.2	173.3	...	...
Tuvalu <sup>a</sup>	85.9	54.9 (2006)	65.0	67.6	48.1	47.3	47.3 (2013)
Vanuatu	54.4	51.5	47.4	51.0	89.2	32.4	...

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a External debt as a percentage of exports of goods, services, and primary income was derived using data from the balance-of-payments data.

b Data in 2000 and 2005 onward are not comparable due to a change in coverage or compilation methodology.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators and International Debt Statistics. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed August 2016); ADB estimates; economy sources.

## External Indebtedness

Table 4.22: Total Debt Service Paid

Regional Member	Debt Service Payment (\$ million)				Debt Service Payment (% of exports of goods, services, and primary income)			
	2000	2005	2010	2014	2000	2005	2010	2014
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	11 (2006)	10	38	...	...	0.3	...
Armenia	51	142	969	1,436	9.2	7.3	29.7	31.7
Azerbaijan	138	222	416	1,791	6.4	2.7	1.4	5.2
Georgia	126	195	803	1,871	12.5	8.1	17.5	23.3
Kazakhstan	3,392	13,158	39,474	31,171	32.4	41.9	57.9	35.1
Kyrgyz Republic	178	143	557	402	30.2	14.8	23.1	14.2
Pakistan	2,871	2,466	4,273	5,948	28.1	12.5	14.9	19.1
Tajikistan	68	73	686	419	...	5.8	76.3	38.2
Turkmenistan	472	310	155	56	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	901	795	618	888	...	...	...	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	26,607	27,404	60,389	51,737	9.1	3.4	3.4	1.9
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of <sup>a, b</sup>	22,905	7,224	2,843	...	10.9	2.1	0.5	...
Mongolia	41	45	239	1,361	6.6	3.0	7.0	21.2
Taipei, China <sup>a, b</sup>	45	11,006	3,630	6,150 (2015)	0.0	4.6	1.1	1.5 (2015)
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	773	812	1,020	1,741	10.6	7.2	4.3	5.2
Bhutan	7	7	87	83	...	...	14.4	12.1
India	10,667	23,922	24,413	92,519	17.1	14.9	6.8	18.6
Maldives	20	31	81	77	4.2	6.3	4.0	2.3
Nepal	103	120	188	227	7.6	8.5	10.6	8.2
Sri Lanka	791	440	1,396	2,490	12.1	5.5	12.2	14.7
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	32	33	63	165	1.7	0.8	1.0	1.5
Indonesia	16,638	20,258	29,343	46,356	22.8	20.9	17.4	23.1
Lao PDR	41	134	301	357	8.0	17.6	13.0	...
Malaysia	6,441	9,381	5,575	12,948	5.6	5.6	2.3	5.8
Myanmar	9	5	4	62	0.4	0.1	0.0	...
Philippines	7,066	9,528	11,461	6,096	16.0	24.7	18.7	7.5
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	13,996	18,044	10,964	14,975	16.3	13.7	4.7	5.2
Viet Nam	1,310	969	1,873	6,716	7.5	2.6	2.3	4.2
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands <sup>a</sup>	1	3	2	5 (2015)	...	...	...	...
Fiji	25	14	24	52	2.4	0.8	1.2	...
Kiribati <sup>b</sup>	1	1	1	1 (2015)	1.7	1.9	...	...
Marshall Islands <sup>b</sup>	22	4	9	7 (2015)	29.8	4.8	8.1	4.6 (2015)
Micronesia, Fed. States of <sup>b</sup>	23	2	5	8 (2015)	36.1	3.9	5.3	5.4 (2015)
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	305	308	812	1,165	12.9	8.4	13.3	...
Samoa	6	6	11	19	...	3.9	5.0	7.9
Solomon Islands	9	14	21	17	7.1	9.1	6.2	2.8
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	5	5	5	7	...	8.8	7.2	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	3	3	6	8	1.6	1.6	1.6	...

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Refers to principal repayments on long-term debts plus interests on short-term and long-term debts.

b Debt service payment as percent of exports of goods, services, and primary income was derived from the balance-of-payments data.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators and International Debt Statistics. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed August 2016); ADB estimates; economy sources.

Table 4.23: **International Tourist Arrivals<sup>a</sup>**  
(thousand)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>3,404</b>	<b>6,086</b>	<b>8,922</b>	<b>11,171</b>	<b>12,918</b>	<b>16,021</b>	<b>14,180</b>	<b>5,807</b>
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	45	319	687	758	963	1,082	1,204	1,192
Azerbaijan	576 (2002)	693	1,280	1,562	1,986	2,130	2,160	1,922
Georgia	387	560	1,067	1,319	1,790	2,065	2,229	2,279
Kazakhstan	1,471	3,143	2,991	4,093	4,807	4,926	4,560	...
Kyrgyz Republic	59	319	855	2,278	2,406	3,076	2,849	...
Pakistan	557	798	907	1,161	966	565	965	...
Tajikistan	4	...	160	...	...	208	213	414
Turkmenistan	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	302	242	975	...	...	1,969	...	...
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>48,126</b>	<b>71,321</b>	<b>90,571</b>	<b>96,239</b>	<b>100,422</b>	<b>101,957</b>	<b>107,897</b>	<b>107,630</b>
China, People's Rep. of	31,229	46,809	55,665	57,581	57,725	55,686	55,622	56,886
Hong Kong, China	8,814	14,773	20,085	22,316	23,770	25,661	27,770	26,686
Korea, Rep. of	5,322	6,023	8,798	9,795	11,140	12,176	14,202	13,232
Mongolia	137	338	456	460	476	418	393	386
Taipei, China	2,624	3,378	5,567	6,087	7,311	8,016	9,910	10,440
<b>South Asia<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>4,187</b>	<b>5,460</b>	<b>8,169</b>	<b>8,898</b>	<b>9,575</b>	<b>10,430</b>	<b>11,459</b>	<b>11,769</b>
Bangladesh	199	208	303	...	125	148	125	...
Bhutan	8	14	41	66	105	116	133	155
India	2,649	3,919	5,776	6,309	6,578	6,968	7,679	8,027
Maldives	467	395	792	931	958	1,125	1,205	1,234
Nepal	464	375	603	736	803	798	790	555
Sri Lanka	400	549	654	856	1,006	1,275	1,527	1,798
<b>Southeast Asia<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>35,458</b>	<b>48,542</b>	<b>70,431</b>	<b>77,453</b>	<b>84,642</b>	<b>94,394</b>	<b>97,202</b>	<b>104,584</b>
Brunei Darussalam	...	126	214	242	209	225	201	218
Cambodia	...	1,333	2,508	2,882	3,584	4,210	4,503	4,775
Indonesia	5,064	5,002	7,003	7,650	8,044	8,802	9,435	10,408
Lao PDR	191	672	1,670	1,786	2,140	2,700	3,164	3,543
Malaysia	10,222	16,431	24,577	24,714	25,033	25,715	27,437	25,721
Myanmar	208	232	792	391	1,059	2,044	3,081	4,681
Philippines	1,992	2,623	3,520	3,917	4,273	4,681	4,833	5,361
Singapore	6,062	7,079	9,161	10,390	11,098	11,898	11,864	12,052
Thailand	9,579	11,567	15,936	19,230	22,354	26,547	24,810	29,881
Viet Nam	2,140	3,477	5,050	6,251	6,848	7,572	7,874	7,944
<b>The Pacific<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>701</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>1,342</b>
Cook Islands	73	88	104	113	122	121	121	125
Fiji	294	545	632	675	661	658	693	755
Kiribati	5	4	5	5	5	6	...	...
Marshall Islands	5	9	5	5	5	5	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	21	19	45	...	38	42	35	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	58	81	86	109	119	105	141	162
Papua New Guinea	58	69	140	163	168	174	182	...
Samoa	88	102	122	121	126	116	120	134
Solomon Islands	5	9	21	23	24	24	20	22
Timor-Leste	...	14 (2006)	40	50	58	79	60	...
Tonga	35	42	47	46	49	48	50	54
Tuvalu	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	...
Vanuatu	58	62	97	94	108	110	109	90
<b>Developed Member Economies<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>11,475</b>	<b>14,592</b>	<b>16,836</b>	<b>14,501</b>	<b>16,863</b>	<b>19,375</b>	<b>23,069</b>	<b>27,181</b>
Australia	4,931	5,499	5,790	5,771	6,032	6,382	6,884	7,444
Japan	4,757	6,728	8,611	6,219	8,358	10,364	13,413	19,737
New Zealand	1,787	2,365	2,435	2,511	2,473	2,629	2,772	...
<b>DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>91,876</b>	<b>132,454</b>	<b>179,439</b>	<b>195,166</b>	<b>209,041</b>	<b>224,291</b>	<b>232,270</b>	<b>231,132</b>
<b>REGIONAL MEMBERS<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>103,351</b>	<b>147,046</b>	<b>196,275</b>	<b>209,667</b>	<b>225,904</b>	<b>243,666</b>	<b>255,339</b>	<b>258,313</b>

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a For Australia; Japan; the Republic of Korea; the Kyrgyz Republic; Taipei, China; Tajikistan; and Viet Nam, data refer to international visitor arrivals at frontiers (including tourists and same-day visitors). For the rest of the economies, data refer to international tourist arrivals at frontiers (overnight visitors, i.e., excluding same-day visitors).

b For reporting economies only.

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). *UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2016 Edition*. <http://mkt.unwto.org/publication/unwto-tourism-highlights-2016-edition> (accessed July 2016).



## Tourism

Table 4.24: **International Tourism Receipts**  
(\$ million)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>679</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>3,643</b>	<b>4,986</b>	<b>6,477</b>	<b>7,459</b>	<b>7,443</b>	<b>7,548</b>
Afghanistan	...	...	86	71	56	151	84	...
Armenia	38	220	646	448	454	880	966	936
Azerbaijan	63	78	657	1,287	2,433	2,365	2,432	2,309
Georgia	97	241	659	955	1,411	1,720	1,787	1,936
Kazakhstan	356	701	1,005	1,209	1,347	1,522	1,467	1,625
Kyrgyz Republic	15	73	160	640	434	530	423	426
Pakistan	81	182	305	373	339	288	283	315
Tajikistan	2 (2002)	2	4	3	3	3	1	1
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	27	28	121	...	...	...	...	...
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>32,707</b>	<b>50,435</b>	<b>87,307</b>	<b>100,678</b>	<b>108,743</b>	<b>117,739</b>	<b>176,379</b>	<b>180,200</b>
China, People's Rep. of	16,231	29,296	45,814	48,464	50,028	51,664	105,380	114,109
Hong Kong, China	5,868	10,179	22,200	28,455	33,074	38,934	38,376	36,150
Korea, Rep. of	6,834	5,806	10,328	12,476	13,429	14,629	17,836	15,285
Mongolia	36	177	244	218	442	189	173	250
Taipei, China	3,738	4,977	8,721	11,065	11,770	12,323	14,614	14,406
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>4,247</b>	<b>8,429</b>	<b>17,244</b>	<b>20,926</b>	<b>21,479</b>	<b>23,077</b>	<b>25,540</b>	<b>27,261</b>
Bangladesh	50	70	87	87	105	129	153	148
Bhutan	10	19	35	48	61	63	73	71
India	3,460	7,493	14,490	17,707	17,971	18,397	19,700	21,013
Maldives	321	287	1,713	1,868	1,951	2,335	2,696	2,567
Nepal	158	131	343	386	352	438	487	481
Sri Lanka	248	429	576	830	1,039	1,715	2,431	2,981
<b>Southeast Asia<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>26,902</b>	<b>34,953</b>	<b>68,422</b>	<b>84,594</b>	<b>95,823</b>	<b>107,854</b>	<b>108,059</b>	<b>108,132</b>
Brunei Darussalam	155 (2001)	191	...	...	92	96	79	...
Cambodia	304	840	1,519	2,084	2,462	2,659	2,953	3,130
Indonesia	4,975	4,522	6,958	7,997	8,324	9,119	10,261	10,761
Lao PDR	114	139	382	406	451	596	642	679
Malaysia	5,011	8,846	18,115	19,656	20,250	21,496	22,595	17,597
Myanmar	162	68	72	281	539	959	1,612	2,092
Philippines	2,156	2,265	2,645	3,190	4,061	4,690	5,030	5,276
Singapore	5,142	6,205	14,177	18,086	18,939	19,209	19,134	16,743
Thailand	7,483	9,577	20,104	27,184	33,855	41,780	38,423	44,553
Viet Nam	...	2,300	4,450	5,710	6,850	7,250	7,330	7,301
<b>The Pacific<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>416</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>979</b>
Cook Islands	36	91	111	...	...	168	175	...
Fiji	189	485	634	724	729	716	744	744
Kiribati	3	3	4	...	3	3	3	...
Marshall Islands	3	6	4	4	4	4	5	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	17	17	24	...	...	24	25	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	53	97	73	115	133	113	127	...
Papua New Guinea	7	4	2	5	2	4	3	...
Samoa	41	79	123	134	148	136	146	137
Solomon Islands	4	2	44	71	54	61	55	47
Timor-Leste	...	20 (2006)	31	21	21	29	35	51
Tonga	7	15	27	28	41	45	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	2	...	3	2	...	...
Vanuatu	56	85	217	226	261	287	257	...
<b>Developed Member Economies<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>14,934</b>	<b>34,489</b>	<b>48,319</b>	<b>49,642</b>	<b>53,602</b>	<b>53,788</b>	<b>59,212</b>	<b>63,306</b>
Australia	9,289	16,848	28,598	31,335	31,898	31,261	31,935	29,413
Japan	3,373	12,430	13,199	10,966	14,576	15,131	18,853	24,983
New Zealand	2,272	5,211	6,522	7,341	7,128	7,396	8,424	8,910
<b>DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>64,950</b>	<b>96,245</b>	<b>177,912</b>	<b>212,512</b>	<b>233,921</b>	<b>257,721</b>	<b>318,996</b>	<b>324,120</b>
<b>REGIONAL MEMBERS<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>79,884</b>	<b>130,734</b>	<b>226,231</b>	<b>262,154</b>	<b>287,523</b>	<b>311,509</b>	<b>378,208</b>	<b>387,426</b>

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

<sup>a</sup> For reporting economies only.Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). *UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2016 Edition*. <http://mkt.unwto.org/publication/unwto-tourism-highlights-2016-edition> (accessed July 2016).



## Transport and Communications

### Snapshots

- The average railway density for all reporting member economies in Asia and the Pacific was estimated at 7 kilometers (km) per 1,000 square kilometers (km<sup>2</sup>) in 2011, which exceeded Latin America and the Caribbean's average of approximately 5 km per 1,000 km<sup>2</sup>, but was far less than Europe's average of 50 km per 1,000 km<sup>2</sup>.
- Economies in Asia and the Pacific, led by the People's Republic of China, significantly upgraded the quality of their roads between 2004 and 2015.
- Air carrier departures increased between 2000 and 2015 in 30 out of 37 Asia and Pacific economies for which data are available, while the number of passengers carried increased in 35 out of 37 economies over the same period.
- Mobile phone subscription rates increased in every regional economy between 2000 and 2015 for which data are available, and by at least 10 times in more than two-thirds of these economies.
- The number of internet users per 100 people increased by at least tenfold in more than half of the reporting economies of Asia and the Pacific. However, 58.1% of the region's population remains unconnected to the internet, which slightly exceeds the global average.

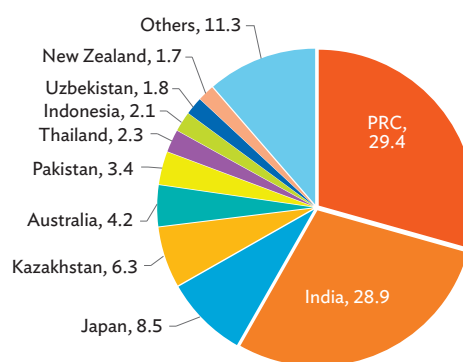
### Key Trends

**The average railway density for all reporting member economies in Asia and the Pacific was estimated at 7 kilometers (km) per 1,000 square kilometers (km<sup>2</sup>) in 2011, which exceeded Latin America and the Caribbean's average of approximately 5 km per 1,000 km<sup>2</sup>, but was far less than Europe's average of 50 km per 1,000 km<sup>2</sup>. The world average stood at 9.5 km per 1,000 km<sup>2</sup> in 2011. A region's average railway density is, of course, largely a function of the total surface area of the region and Asia and the Pacific is significantly larger than Europe.**

The People's Republic of China (PRC) (29.4%) and India (28.9%) together accounted for 58.3% of Asia and the Pacific's rail network in 2014 (Figure 5.1). Japan had the third-longest rail network, which comprised 8.5% of the regional total.

Malaysia led all regional economies with an average annual increase of 2.4% in rail network

**Figure 5.1: Breakdown of Rail Networks in Asia and the Pacific, Latest Year**  
(%)

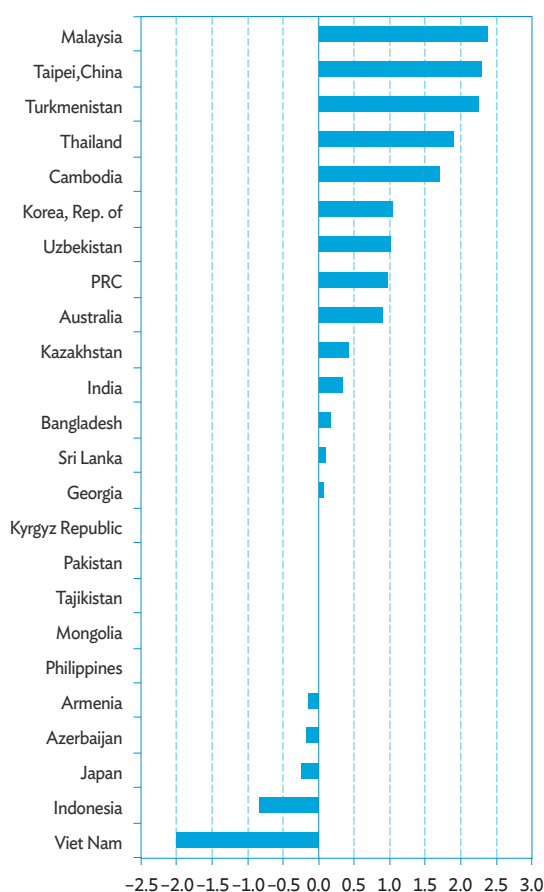


PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: Table 5.4.

[Click here for figure data](#)

density between 2000 and 2014 or the latest year for which data are available (Figure 5.2). The next largest gains were in Taipei, China and Turkmenistan, both with average annual increases of 2.3%. Economies with rail networks that contracted during the review period include Armenia, Azerbaijan, Japan, Indonesia, and Viet Nam.

**Figure 5.2: Average Annual Increase in Rail Network Density, 2000–2014 (%)**



PRC = People's Republic of China.

Note: Data for the Kyrgyz Republic, 2005–2014; for Sri Lanka, 1999–2008; for the Philippines, 2000–2008; and for Turkmenistan, 2005–2011.

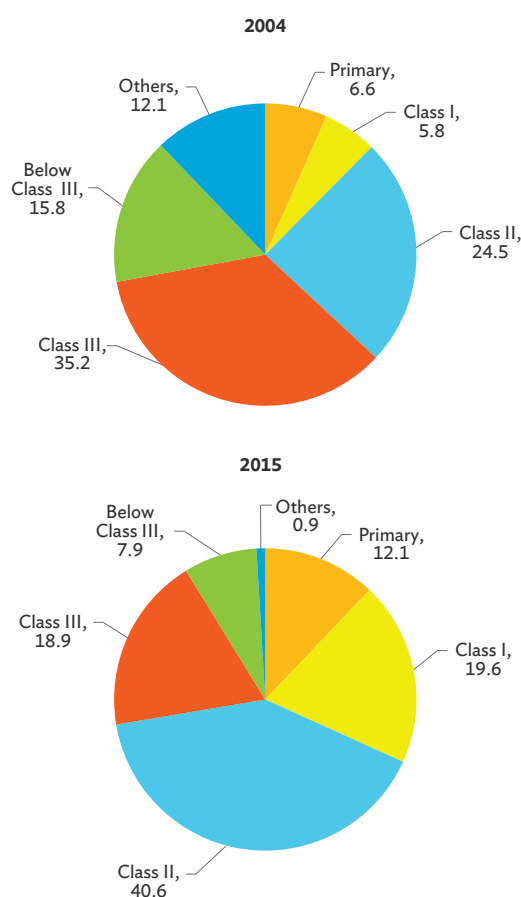
Source: Table 5.4.

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Economies in Asia and the Pacific, led by the PRC, significantly upgraded the quality of their roads between 2004 and 2015.** Poor transport infrastructure raises production costs, prevents uniform growth across regions, and distorts the relative shares of labor and capital inputs among firms (ADB 2016). In Asia and the Pacific, higher-quality Primary and Class I roads accounted for 31.7% of the region's highway network in 2015, up from only 12.4%

in 2004 (Figure 5.3).<sup>7</sup> The share of Class II roads as a percentage of the total also jumped from 24.5% to 40.6% between 2004 and 2015. As a result, lower-quality Class III, Below Class III, and Other roads constituted a far smaller share of the region's highway network in 2015 (27.7%) than in 2004 (63.1%).

**Figure 5.3: Breakdown of Asian Highways by Class (%)**



Source: Table 5.1.

[Click here for figure data](#)

<sup>7</sup> Primary class highways are access-controlled motorways used exclusively by automobiles. Class I refers to asphalt, cement, or concrete roads with four or more lanes. Class II refers to double bituminous treated roads with two lanes. Class III is regarded as the minimum desirable standard, usually described as a two-lane (narrow) road. Below Class III refers to road sections below the minimum desirable standard (ESCAP Online Statistical Database).

**Road traffic deaths are increasing, as the number of motor vehicles in Asia and the Pacific rises.** More than 90.0% of the world's 1.2 million road fatalities each year occur in low-income and middle-income economies, which have only 48.0% of the world's registered vehicles (WHO 2009). The effective enforcement of legislation to curtail excessive speeding and drinking and driving as well as to mandate the use of seat belts, helmets, and child restraints have been shown to reduce road deaths. However, fewer than half of all economies in the world have laws that address all five of these risk factors.

Thailand had the highest prevalence of road deaths within the region with 36 road deaths per 100,000 people in 2013 (Table 5.3). More than 70.0% of these road fatalities involved users of two- or three-wheeled vehicles (Figure 5.4). Viet Nam had the next highest rate of road deaths with 25 per 100,000 people, followed by the Cook Islands, Kazakhstan, and Malaysia with 24 each. By type of vehicle, four-wheeled vehicles comprised the plurality of road traffic deaths in 15 of the 32 economies for which 2013 data are available. Two- or three-wheeled vehicles comprised a plurality of road deaths in 11 economies, pedestrians in 8, and other vehicles in 1.

**Figure 5.4: Distribution of Road Deaths by Type of Vehicle, 2013**



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: Table 5.3.

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Air carrier departures increased between 2000 and 2015 in 30 out of 37 economies of Asia and the Pacific for which data are available, while the number of passengers carried increased in 35 out of 37 economies over the same period.** Between 2000 and 2015 (or 2010 in cases when this was the most recent year available), air carrier departures increased in 30 out of 37 regional economies for which data are available (Table 5.6). The largest percentage increases were seen in Kazakhstan (801.5%), Viet Nam (607.7%), and Afghanistan (590.3%). Between 2000 and 2015 (or 2010), the number of passengers carried increased in 35 out of 37 regional economies. The largest percentage increases in number of passengers carried during the review period occurred in Afghanistan (1,189.1%), Kazakhstan (1,001.6%), and Viet Nam (940.5%). The only declines in air passengers carried during the review period were in Nepal (–20.7%) and Taipei,China (–18.4%). The observed decline in Nepal may in fact be caused by other contextual factors such as the reduction in air traffic following the April 2015 earthquake. If 2010 is used as the last year for which data are available, then the number of Nepal's passengers carried would have increased 42.7% during the review period.

**Mobile phone subscription rates increased in every regional economy between 2000 and 2015 for which data are available, and by at least 10 times in more than two-thirds of these economies.** By the end of 2015, about 95.0% of the global population lived in an area with mobile-cellular network coverage (ITU 2016). In Asia and the Pacific, 28 of 45 reporting economies had a mobile phone subscription rates exceeding 95 subscriptions per 100 people while 26 economies had mobile phone subscription rates that are

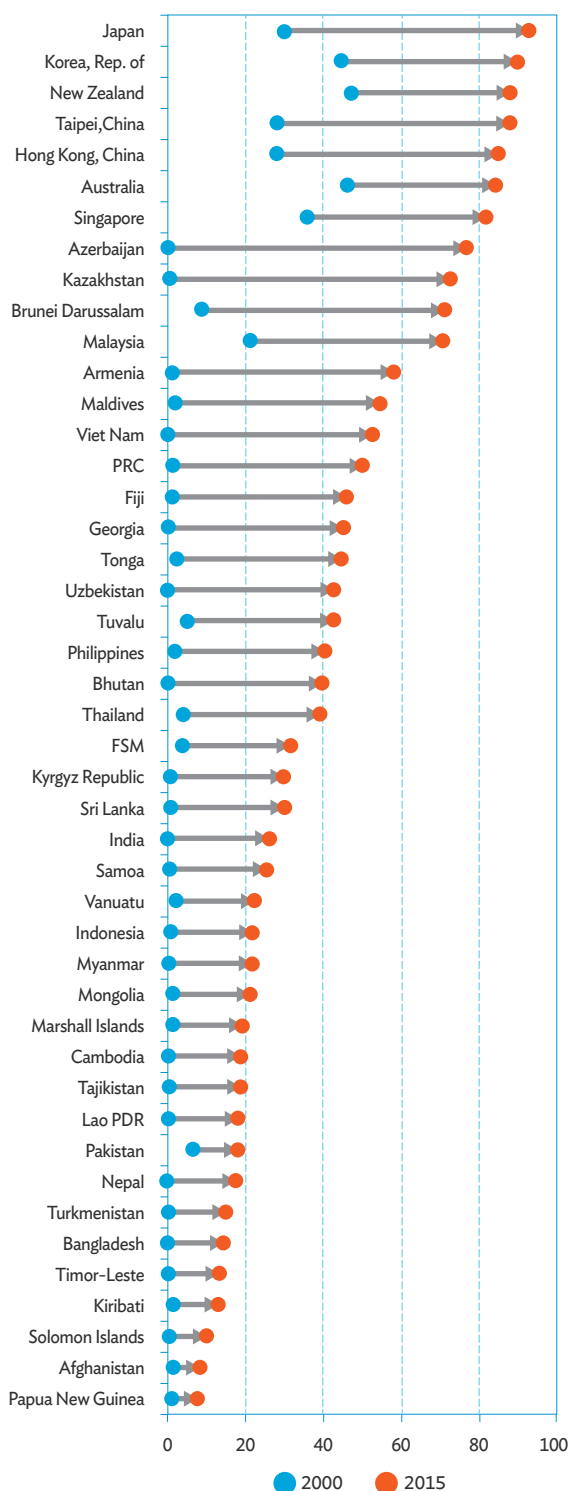
higher than 100 subscriptions per 100 people in 2015 or the latest year for which data are available (Table 5.9). The highest mobile phone subscription rates per 100 people in 2015 were observed in Hong Kong, China (228.8); the Maldives (206.7); and Kazakhstan (187.2). The lowest rates were found in the Federated States of Micronesia (26.7), the Marshall Islands (29.2), and Kiribati (38.8). Growth rates in mobile phone subscriptions were extremely robust throughout the region between 2000 and 2015, with 31 economies experiencing increases in mobile phone subscription rate per 100 people of more than ten times during the review period.

**The number of internet users per 100 people increased by at least tenfold in more than half of the reporting economies of Asia and the Pacific.** The number of internet users per 100 people increased in all reporting economies of Asia and the Pacific. Significant gains were observed in developing economies like Azerbaijan; Kazakhstan; Japan; Brunei Darussalam; and Taipei,China. In 30 economies, the number of internet users per 100 people increased tenfold between 2000 and 2015.

Although internet penetration rates surged across the region between 2000 and 2015, a majority of the population in Asia and the Pacific (58.1%) was still not connected to the internet in 2016. This compares negatively with the global average of about 53.0% but positively with the regional average for Africa of about 75.0%. Furthermore, there is a digital divide in the internet penetration rates of men and women in Asia and the Pacific: only 39.5% of women in the region are connected to the internet compared with 47.5% of men. This is roughly comparable with the developing world averages of 37.4% for men and 45.0% for women (ITU 2016).<sup>8</sup>

8 The numbers provided in this paragraph are based on ICT Facts in Figures: The World in 2016 published by ITU. The list of economies of Asia and the Pacific covered by ITU is not exactly the same as that of ADB. Details of ITU's coverage are provided here: <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Pages/Contact/Bangkok.aspx>.

**Figure 5.5: Number of Internet Users**  
(per 100 people)



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Note: Data for Afghanistan, Pakistan, Myanmar, and Nauru, 2001–2015; for Palau 2002–2015; for Timor-Leste, 2005–2015.  
Source: Table 5.8.

## Data Issues and Comparability

Recent and complete data for all types of road indicators are scarce. Consequently, writers can describe but not draw analytical results that may be needed to convince policy makers to adopt corrective measures. The most recent data are usually 2–3 years lagged. Some subregions, especially the Pacific, have incomplete or no data. The problems with the data organization, collection, compilation, and dissemination pose a continuing challenge and affect the availability, quality, and timeliness of road statistics.

Most data on telephone and internet subscriptions come from questionnaires that the International Telecommunication Union sent to participating economies. Other information and reports are sourced from the ministries in charge of telecommunications and staff estimates.

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## Transport

Table 5.1: **Road Indicators—Network<sup>a</sup>**  
(kilometers)

Regional Member	Primary		Class I		Class II		Class III		Below III		Other		Total <sup>b</sup>	
	2004	2015	2004	2015	2004	2015	2004	2015	2004	2015	2004	2015	2004	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>														
<b>Central and West Asia</b>														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	10	621	2,549	77	...	3,549	1,461	...	...	4,247	4,020
Armenia	...	...	142	147	377	721	479	58	...	40	...	...	998	966
Azerbaijan	...	...	82	290	1,012	1,174	348	...	...	...	228	...	1,670	1,464
Georgia	...	...	8	74	788	897	358	182	...	...	...	...	1,154	1,153
Kazakhstan	...	...	72	557	767	5,407	10,004	6,389	2,346	475	...	...	13,189	12,828
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	464	303	511	1,324	720	136	...	...	1,695	1,763
Pakistan	358	357	1,116	1,116	160	275	2,569	2,442	1,174	1,138	...	...	5,377	5,328
Tajikistan	...	...	...	20	289	978	603	...	1,033	914	...	...	1,925	1,912
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	60	...	...	2,180	2,120	24	24	...	...	2,204	2,204
Uzbekistan	...	...	255	1,195	765	1,101	1,618	670	328	...	...	...	2,966	2,966
<b>East Asia</b>														
China, People's Rep. of	4,140	16,554 (2012)	189	2,659 (2012)	2,749	6,689 (2012)	2,008	1,482 (2012)	1,443	4 (2012)	15,400	...	25,929	27,389 (2012)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	466	457	197	423	244	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	907	920
Mongolia	...	...	...	8	440	1,702	345	158	3,501	2,450	...	...	4,286	4,318
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>South Asia</b>														
Bangladesh	...	...	20	311	441	1,400	476	44	868	5	...	...	1,805	1,760
Bhutan	...	...	...	7	6	116	...	...	161	47	...	...	167	170
India	...	90	484	4,738	...	5,984	10,869	782	105	96	...	...	11,458	11,690
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	311	218	1,003	1,082	12	13	...	...	1,326	1,313
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	60	269	519	190	71	191	...	...	...	650	650
<b>Southeast Asia</b>														
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	398	610	743	1,346	199	...	...	...	1,340	1,958
Indonesia	335	409	18	603	1,600	3,045	1,965	...	...	...	34	34	3,952	4,091
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	244	2,375	2,307	...	306	3	...	2,378	2,857
Malaysia	795	795	67	61	733	817	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,595	1,673
Myanmar	...	...	147	320	144	575	983	1,702	1,729	1,928	...	...	3,003	4,525
Philippines	...	...	17	380	27	2,310	2,872	691	451	...	150	...	3,517	3,381
Singapore	11	13	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19
Thailand	182	617	2,572	4,123	1,226	598	1,128	202	...	...	4	...	5,112	5,540
Viet Nam	-	-	408	343	1,915	1,829	104	337	251	76	...	...	2,678	2,585
<b>The Pacific</b>														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>														
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	1,111	1,138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,138
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available at cutoff date, - = magnitude equals zero, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a The road network refers to the Asian Highway that consists of highway routes of international importance within Asia, including highway routes substantially crossing more than one subregion; highway routes within subregions that connected neighboring subregions; and highway routes located within member states that provide access to (a) capital cities; (b) main industrial and agricultural centers; (c) major air, sea, and river ports; (d) major container terminals and depots; and (e) major tourist attractions. "Primary" class in the classification is access-controlled motorways. Access-controlled motorways are used exclusively by automobiles. Motorcycles, bicycles, and pedestrians are not allowed to enter the motorway to ensure traffic safety and the high running speed of automobiles.

Class I refers to asphalt, cement, or concrete roads with four or more lanes.

Class II refers to double bituminous treated roads with two lanes.

Class III is also regarded as the minimum desirable standard usually described as a two-lane (narrow) road.

Roads classified below class III are road sections below the minimum desirable standard.

b Sum of reported available data.

Source: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. ESCAP Online Statistical Database. <http://www.unescap.org/stat/data/statdb/DataExplorer.aspx> (accessed 7 June 2016).



Table 5.2: Road Indicators—Vehicles

Regional Member	Number of Registered Vehicles in 2013						
	Total		By Type <sup>a</sup>				
	(thousand)	(per 1,000 people) <sup>b</sup>	Cars and Four- Wheeled	Two- or Three- Wheeled	Heavy Trucks	Buses	Others
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>							
<b>Central and West Asia</b>							
Afghanistan	655.4	23.8	407,608	68,090	81,416	20,589	77,654
Armenia	300.1 (2010)	92.3	247,723	28	40,924	11,396	20
Azerbaijan	1,135.9 (2012)	122.3	958,594	2,067	130,019	29,647	15,609
Georgia	951.6	212.2	774,453	4,830	151,057	21,309	-
Kazakhstan	3,926.5	230.5	3,190,057	74,762	398,753	94,417	168,498
Kyrgyz Republic	958.2	169.2	777,847	21,696	114,853	34,561	9,230
Pakistan	9,080.4 (2011)	51.3	3,095,900	5,560,218	223,152	201,167	-
Tajikistan	411.5	50.4	353,919	4,925	36,942	15,762	-
Turkmenistan	847.9 (2014)	159.7	676,622	37,275	114,004	19,973	-
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>East Asia</b>							
China, People's Rep. of <sup>c</sup>	250,138.2	183.8	137,406,846	95,326,138	5,069,292	...	12,335,936
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	23,150.6	461.0	15,078,354	2,117,035	970,805	4,984,425	-
Mongolia	675.1	232.9	491,771	25,771	151,530	5,992	-
Taipei, China <sup>d</sup>	21,290.3 (2014)	909.7	6,405,778	13,735,994	1,054,149	32,928	61,464
<b>South Asia</b>							
Bangladesh	2,088.6 (2014)	13.4	547,423	1,336,339	141,850	59,500	3,454
Bhutan	68.2 (2014)	91.5	46,575	9,758	9,397	475	1,968
India	159,490.6 (2012)	129.1	38,338,015	115,419,175	4,056,885	1,676,503	-
Maldives	61.4	141.3	10,256	50,775	145	140	96
Nepal	1,178.9 (2011)	44.3	133,992	891,018	47,930	35,100	70,871
Sri Lanka	5,203.7	252.9	832,840	3,566,184	329,648	93,428	381,578
<b>Southeast Asia</b>							
Brunei Darussalam	349.3 (2010)	903.0	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	2,457.6	164.9	67,645	2,068,937	45,625	4,473	270,889
Indonesia	104,211.1	418.8	10,838,592	86,253,257	5,156,362	1,962,921	-
Lao PDR	1,439.5	215.5	276,493	1,120,673	38,454	3,861	-
Malaysia	23,819.3	796.1	10,689,450	11,087,878	1,116,167	62,784	862,977
Myanmar	4,310.1 (2014)	83.7	386,049	3,712,220	127,947	22,253	61,643
Philippines	7,690.0	79.0	3,009,116	4,250,667	358,445	31,665	40,145
Singapore	974.2	180.4	763,008	144,934	48,719	17,065	444
Thailand	32,477.0 (2012)	488.4	11,829,221	19,169,418	901,014	137,609	439,715
Viet Nam	40,790.8	454.7	798,592	38,643,091	696,316	111,030	541,812
<b>The Pacific</b>							
Cook Islands	12.5	669.5	5,085	6,846	491	31	-
Fiji	86.5	100.4	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	3.5	31.4	1,926	701	536	289	-
Marshall Islands	2.1	39.5	1,917	52	26	63	58
Micronesia, Fed. States of	8.3 (2010)	81.1	7,356	96	747	138	-
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	7.1	405.1	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	94.3 (2014)	12.4	61,255	1,155	21,075	10,812	-
Samoa	17.4	91.5	16,243	97	873	236	-
Solomon Islands	45.0	79.5	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste <sup>e</sup>	63.6	53.9	14,621	48,143	651	138	-
Tonga	8.2	78.8	6,039	184	1,882	49	-
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	14.0	52.9	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>							
Australia	17,180.6	742.9	15,871,827	744,732	416,902	93,034	54,101
Japan	91,377.3	717.6	76,137,715	11,948,432	...	...	3,291,072
New Zealand	3,250.1 (2012)	737.3	2,643,624	114,930	112,856	8,286	370,370

... = data not available at cutoff date, - = magnitude equals zero, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Figures refer to the same year indicated in the column for "Total" unless otherwise specified.

b Computed by dividing the total number of registered vehicles by the midyear population in thousands.

c Per 1,000 people computation used end-year population data instead of midyear data.

d Combination of trucks and wagons in the category "Heavy Trucks."

e There is no renewal process for vehicles in Timor-Leste; hence, 2013 data refer to the total number of vehicles from 2006–2013.

Sources: All economies except Armenia and Brunei Darussalam: World Health Organization. 2015. *Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015*. Geneva; for Armenia and Brunei Darussalam: World Health Organization. 2013. *Global Status Report on Road Safety 2013*. Geneva.; ADB estimates; for Taipei, China: National Development Council.

## Transport

Table 5.3: Road Indicators—Safety

Regional Members	Estimated Road Traffic Deaths in 2013		Road Users Deaths in 2013 (%)				
	Total	Death Rate (per 100,000 population)	Four-Wheeled Vehicle	Two- or Three- Wheeled Vehicle	Cyclists	Pedestrian	Others
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>							
<b>Central and West Asia</b>							
Afghanistan	4,734	16	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	546	18	54.7	–	0.3	35.8	9.2
Azerbaijan	943	10	62.1	0.5	0.3	30.5	6.7
Georgia	514	12	44.7	3.1	0.6	24.3	27.2
Kazakhstan	3,983	24	60.5	2.3	1.1	22.5	13.5
Kyrgyz Republic	1,220	22	67.3	–	1.1	31.6	0.1
Pakistan	25,781	14	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	1,543	19	62.5	–	4.2	33.3	–
Turkmenistan	914	17	74.7	–	1.9	23.4	–
Uzbekistan	3,240	11	...	...	...	...	...
<b>East Asia</b>							
China, People's Rep. of	261,367	19	19.2	26.8	8.1	26.1	19.8
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	5,931	12	33.2	16.3	5.5	38.9	6.1
Mongolia	597	21	47.0	19.3	0.2	30.6	2.9
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>South Asia</b>							
Bangladesh	21,316	14	41.5	10.8	1.8	32.2	13.7
Bhutan	114	15	94.9	1.7	–	3.4	–
India	207,551	17	17.2	33.9	3.5	9.1	36.2
Maldives	12	4	16.7	16.7	16.7	33.3	16.7
Nepal	4,713	17	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	3,691	17	5.7	40.8	11.0	29.8	12.7
<b>Southeast Asia</b>							
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	2,635	17	8.5	70.4	2.3	12.7	6.1
Indonesia	38,279	15	6.0	36.0	2.0	21.0	35.0
Lao PDR	971	14	18.7	66.9	2.7	9.6	2.1
Malaysia	7,129	24	23.7	62.1	2.2	6.6	5.5
Myanmar	10,809	20	26.0	23.0	9.0	26.0	16.0
Philippines	10,379	11	25.3	52.5	2.0	19.0	1.1
Singapore	197	4	17.5	45.6	9.4	26.9	0.6
Thailand	24,237	36	13.0	72.8	2.3	8.1	3.8
Viet Nam	22,419	25	...	...	...	...	...
<b>The Pacific</b>							
Cook Islands	5	24	40.0	60.0	–	–	–
Fiji	51	6	39.0	–	2.4	58.5	–
Kiribati	3	3	–	–	33.3	66.7	–
Marshall Islands	3	6	33.3	66.7	–	–	–
Micronesia, Fed. States of	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	1	5	–	–	–	100.0	–
Papua New Guinea	1,232	17	48.4	–	–	29.0	22.6
Samoa	30	16	–	–	–	76.5	23.5
Solomon Islands	108	19	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	188	17	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	8	8	62.5	–	–	37.5	–
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	42	17	44.4	–	–	55.6	–
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>							
Australia	1,252	5	64.2	17.9	4.2	13.2	0.6
Japan	5,971	5	32.4	17.4	13.7	36.2	0.3
New Zealand	272	6	65.7	15.4	3.1	11.8	3.9

... = data not available at cutoff date, – = magnitude equals zero, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Source: World Health Organization. 2015. *Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015*. Geneva.

Table 5.4: Rail Indicators

Regional Member	Rail Lines (total route, kilometers)				Rail Network, Length per Land Area (kilometers per thousand square kilometers)			
	2000	2005	2010	2014	2000	2005	2010	2014
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	842	732	826	826	29.6	25.7	29.0	29.0
Azerbaijan	2,116	2,122	2,079	2,068	25.6	25.7	25.2	25.0
Georgia	1,562	1,336	1,566	1,578	22.5	19.2	22.5	22.7
Kazakhstan	13,545	14,204	14,202	14,329	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3
Kyrgyz Republic	...	417 (2006)	417	417	...	2.2 (2006)	2.2	2.2
Pakistan	7,791	7,791	7,791	7,791	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
Tajikistan	...	616	621	621	...	4.4	4.4	4.4
Turkmenistan	...	2,529	3,115	3,115	...	5.4	6.6	6.6
Uzbekistan	3,645	4,014	4,227	4,192	8.6	9.4	9.9	9.9
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	58,656	62,200	66,239	66,989	6.2	6.6	7.1	7.1
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	3,123	3,392	3,379	3,648	32.4	35.0	34.8	37.4
Mongolia	1,810	1,810	1,814	1,818	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Taipei, China	1,190	1,336	1,743	1,766	79.5	87.0	108.9	109
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	2,768	2,855	2,835	2,835	21.3	21.9	21.8	21.8
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	62,759	63,465	63,974	65,808	21.1	21.3	21.5	22.1
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	1,447 (1999)	1,449 (2004)	1,463 (2008)	...	23.1 (1999)	23.1 (2004)	23.3 (2008)	...
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	601	650	...	...	3.4	3.7	...	...
Indonesia	5,324 (1998)	3,370 (2008)	4,684 (2011)	4,684	2.9 (1998)	1.9 (2008)	2.6 (2011)	2.6
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	1,622	1,657	1,665	2,250	4.9	5.0	5.1	6.8
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	491	491 (2004)	479 (2008)	...	1.6	1.6 (2004)	1.6 (2008)	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	4,103	4,044 (2004)	4,429	5,327	8.0	7.9 (2004)	8.7	10.4
Viet Nam	3,142	2,671	2,347	2,347	10.1	8.6	7.6	7.6
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	9,499	9,528	9,674 (2009)	...	1.2	1.2	1.3 (2009)	...
Japan	20,165	20,096	20,035	19,470	55.3	55.1	55.0	53.4
New Zealand	3,913 (1999)	...	...	...	14.9 (1999)	...	...	...

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator> (accessed 14 September 2016); ADB estimates; for Taipei, China: National Development Council. 2015.

## Transport

Table 5.5: Railways, Passengers Carried, and Goods Transported

Regional Member	Passenger Carried (million passenger-km)				Goods Transported (million ton-km)			
	2000	2005	2010	2014	2000	2005	2010	2014
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	47	30	50	50	354	654	346	345
Azerbaijan	493	789	917	591	5,770	11,059 (2006)	8,250	8,212
Georgia	453	720	655	625	3,912	6,127	6,228	5,976
Kazakhstan	10,215	12,129	15,448	18,498	124,983	171,855	213,174	235,845
Kyrgyz Republic	...	45 (2006)	99	75	...	715 (2006)	738	922
Pakistan	18,495	23,045	24,731	20,619	3,754	4,796	6,187	1,757
Tajikistan	...	50	33	24	1,326	1,220 (2006)	808	554
Turkmenistan	...	1,286	1,811	1,811	...	8,670	11,992	11,992
Uzbekistan	2,163	2,012	2,905	3,437	15,441	18,007	22,282	22,686
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	441,468	583,320	791,158	807,065	1,333,606	1,934,612	2,451,185	2,308,669
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	28,097	31,004	33,027	22,626	10,803	10,108	9,452	10,459
Mongolia	1,070	1,228	1,220	1,399	4,293	9,219 (2006)	10,287	11,418
Taipei, China	12,624	12,255	20,931	26,340	1,179	982	873	683
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	3,941	4,340	7,305	7,305	777	896	710	710
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	430,666	575,702	903,465	1,158,742	305,201	407,398	600,548	665,810
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	4,627 (2003)	4,682	...	...	88	138	...	...
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	45	45	...	...	92	92	...	...
Indonesia	...	25,535	20,283 (2011)	20,283	...	4,698	7,166 (2011)	7,166
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	1,312	1,181	1,527	3,293	907	1,178	1,384	3,071
Myanmar	...	4,163 (2006)	...	...	...	885 (2006)	...	...
Philippines	171	83 (2006)	...	...	1 (2003)	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	9,935	9,195	8,037	7,504	3,384	4,037	3,161	2,455
Viet Nam	3,200	4,558	4,378	4,558	1,902	2,928	3,901	3,959
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	1,265	1,290	1,500	...	34,050	46,164	64,172	59,649
Japan	240,793	239,246	244,235	260,014	22,313	21,900	20,432	20,255
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	4,078	...	...	...

... = data not available at cutoff date, km = kilometer, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator> (accessed 17 August 2016); for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. 2015. *Statistical Yearbook 2014*. Nantou City.

Table 5.6: Air Transport

Regional Member	Carrier Departure Worldwide (number of takeoffs)				Freight (million ton-km)				Passenger Carried (thousand)			
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>												
<b>Central and West Asia</b>												
Afghanistan	3,409	...	21,677	23,533	7.8	...	108.0	33.1	150	...	1,999	1,930
Armenia	4,406	5,939	8,761	852 (2013)	8.8	7.0	6.0	1.0 (2013)	298	556	705	45 (2013)
Azerbaijan	8,012	12,470	9,885	18,199	47.2	11.9	7.8	42.0	546	1,134	797	1,803
Georgia	1,906	4,673	2,803	3,959	2.0	2.8	0.9	0.2	118	249	164	232
Kazakhstan	8,041	17,302	33,483	72,485	11.8	15.8	42.4	37.7	461	1,160	3,098	5,082
Kyrgyz Republic	6,051	5,228	7,371	16,826	3.7	2.0	1.3	0.1	241	226	376	625
Pakistan	63,956	48,905	64,932	65,750	340.3	407.9	333.0	183.2	5,294	5,364	6,588	8,468
Tajikistan	3,953	6,987	5,710	6,288	2.0	3.7	1.0	0.1	168	479	617	802
Turkmenistan	21,858	14,094	3,221	12,219	11.9	10.1	6.2	2.8 (2012)	1,284	1,654	301	2,138
Uzbekistan	30,075	22,183	22,924	22,579	79.6	71.6	153.7	114.3	1,745	1,639	2,114	2,487
<b>East Asia</b>												
China, People's Rep. of	572,921	1,349,269	2,377,789	3,616,026	3,900.1	7,579.4	17,193.9	19,805.6	61,892	136,722	266,293	436,184
Hong Kong, China	79,182	122,705	158,255	228,582	5,111.5	7,763.9	10,373.4	11,294.3	14,378	20,230	28,348	41,867
Korea, Rep. of	226,910	221,424	280,427	392,926	7,651.3	7,432.6	12,942.7	11,297.0	34,331	33,888	36,988	65,482
Mongolia	6,200	5,332	6,528	5,285	8.4	6.1	3.9	7.1	254	295	391	541
Taipei, China	586,560	479,499	360,409	454,911 (2014)	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2 (2014)	46,430	41,779	40,839	54,954 (2014)
<b>South Asia</b>												
Bangladesh	6,313	7,399	19,300	37,219	193.9	183.5	164.4	182.7	1,331	1,634	1,819	2,907
Bhutan	1,138	2,467	3,053	4,640	-	0.3	0.4	0.5	34	49	182	163
India	198,426	330,484	623,197	787,998	547.7	774.0	1,631.0	1,833.8	17,299	27,879	64,374	98,928
Maldives	5,970	4,520	...	...	13.2	0.0	...	...	315	82	...	...
Nepal	12,130	6,255	45,990	19,395	17.0	6.9	6.5	4.5	643	480	918	510
Sri Lanka	5,206	19,712	20,921	30,927	255.7	310.4	339.0	381.4	1,756	2,818	3,008	4,912
<b>Southeast Asia</b>												
Brunei Darussalam	12,739	11,808	12,333	11,624	140.2	134.1	148.5	115.1	864	978	1,263	1,150
Cambodia	4,648	3,207	5,105	12,983	4.1	1.2	0.0	2.3	125	169	278	1,104
Indonesia	159,027	320,724	520,932	639,389	408.5	439.8	665.7	747.5	9,916	26,836	59,384	88,686
Lao PDR	6,411	9,002	11,374	9,772	1.7	2.5	0.1	1.4	211	293	444	1,181
Malaysia	169,263	176,152	302,185	475,933	1,863.8	2,577.6	2,564.7	2,006.0	16,561	20,369	34,239	50,347
Myanmar	10,329	26,460	20,485	49,506	0.8	2.7	2.1	3.4	438	1,504	924	2,029
Philippines	44,547	58,944	205,318	278,835	289.9	322.7	460.2	484.2	5,756	8,057	22,575	32,231
Singapore	71,042	77,119	131,722	176,912	6,004.9	7,571.3	7,121.4	6,154.4	16,704	17,744	24,860	33,291
Thailand	101,591	124,347	201,306	381,918	1,712.9	2,002.4	2,938.7	2,134.1	17,392	18,903	28,781	54,260
Viet Nam	28,999	54,415	109,176	205,217	117.3	230.2	426.9	384.5	2,878	5,454	14,378	29,945
<b>The Pacific</b>												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	57,776	41,886	26,127	19,487	90.8	92.1	77.1	83.7	586	871	1,259	1,337
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	2,324	3,083	...	...	0.2	0.3	...	...	16	26	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	27,512	19,606	32,741	33,261	22.3	21.1	28.5	34.8	1,100	819	1,405	2,063
Samoa	10,877	11,439	...	...	2.2	1.8	...	...	164	267	...	...
Solomon Islands	11,481	12,318	7,388	13,107	1.0	0.8	2.5	3.7	75	91	143	374
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	3,814	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	52	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	1,402	1,580	17,212	9,347	1.8	1.8	0.2	1.5	102	112	248	288
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>												
Australia	382,514	342,509	572,906	658,699	1,730.7	2,444.6	2,938.3	1,887.3	32,578	44,657	60,641	69,294
Japan	645,087	651,858	934,487	953,258	8,672.0	8,549.2	7,698.8	8,868.7	109,123	102,279	109,617	113,762
New Zealand	240,046	209,469	207,872	210,449	817.1	781.5	468.6	999.4	10,781	11,952	13,295	15,304

... = data not available at cutoff date, - = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/views/reports/tableview.aspx#> (accessed 15 August 2016); for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. 2015. *Statistical Yearbook 2014*. Nantou City.

## Transport

Table 5.7: **Container Port Traffic**  
(thousand teu)

Regional Member	Container Port Traffic										
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>											
<b>Central and West Asia</b>											
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	185	254	182	226	239	257	277	291
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	...	1,686	1,777	1,936	1,938	2,058	2,149	2,193	2,375	2,485	2,597
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>East Asia</b>											
China, People's Rep. of	41,000	67,245	84,811	103,823	115,942	108,800	130,290	144,642	161,319	170,859	181,635
Hong Kong, China	...	22,602	23,539	23,998	24,494	21,040	23,699	24,384	23,117	22,352	22,300
Korea, Rep. of	9,030	15,113	15,514	17,086	17,418	15,700	18,543	20,834	21,610	22,588	23,797
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	...	12,791	13,102	13,720	12,971	11,352	12,737	14,076	14,976	15,353	16,431
<b>South Asia</b>											
Bangladesh	456	809	902	978	1,091	1,182	1,356	1,432	1,436	1,500	1,655
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	2,451	4,982	6,141	7,398	7,672	8,014	9,753	10,285	10,279	10,883	11,656
Maldives	...	...	...	48	54	56	65	69	74	80	84
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	1,733	2,455	3,079	3,687	3,687	3,464	4,000	4,263	4,321	4,306	4,908
<b>Southeast Asia</b>											
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	90	86	99	105	113	122	128
Cambodia	...	...	...	253	259	208	224	237	255	275	289
Indonesia	3,798	5,503	4,316	6,583	7,405	7,255	8,483	8,966	9,639	11,273	11,901
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	4,642	12,198	13,419	14,829	16,094	15,923	18,267	20,139	20,873	21,169	22,719
Myanmar	...	...	...	170	180	164	190	201	216	233	245
Philippines	3,032	3,634	3,676	4,351	4,471	4,307	4,947	5,289	5,686	5,860	5,869
Singapore	17,100	23,192	24,792	28,768	30,891	26,593	29,179	30,728	32,499	33,516	34,832
Thailand	3,179	5,115	5,574	6,339	6,726	5,898	6,649	7,171	7,469	7,702	8,284
Viet Nam	1,190	2,537	3,000	4,009	4,394	4,937	5,984	6,930	7,548	9,137	9,531
<b>The Pacific</b>											
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	282	255	262	295	314	337	364	382
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>											
Australia	3,543	5,191	5,742	6,290	6,102	6,200	6,668	7,012	7,155	7,313	7,524
Japan	13,100	17,055	18,470	19,165	18,944	16,286	18,098	19,422	20,115	20,486	20,744
New Zealand	1,067	1,603	1,807	2,312	2,318	2,325	2,463	2,517	2,867	3,093	3,251

... = data not available at cutoff date, teu = twenty-foot equivalent unit, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator> (accessed 8 June 2016); for Taipei, China from 2005–2007: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). 2008 and 2010. *Review of Maritime Transport*. New York, NY: United Nations Publications; from 2008–2013: UNCTAD. UNCTADstat. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/> (accessed 15 August 2016).



Table 5.8: **Telephone and Internet Subscriptions**  
(thousand)

Regional Member	Telephone Subscribers		Mobile Phone Subscribers		Fixed Broadband Subscribers		Internet Users	
	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	29.0	110.0	25.0 (2002)	19,709.0	0.2 (2004)	1.5	1.0 (2001)	2,643.8
Armenia	533.4	551.4	17.5	3,442.2	0.0 (2001)	286.3	40.0	1,741.3
Azerbaijan	801.2	1,796.0	420.4	10,697.1	1.0 (2002)	1,899.5	12.0	7,401.7
Georgia	508.8	950.2	194.7	5,550.7	0.4 (2001)	630.0	23.0	1,943.9
Kazakhstan	1,834.2	4,143.1	197.3	31,389.9	1.0 (2003)	2,188.4	97.5	12,220.0
Kyrgyz Republic	376.1	408.0	9.0	7,579.4	0.0 (2002)	211.5	51.6	1,726.4
Pakistan	3,053.5	2,991.0	306.5	125,899.6	14.6 (2005)	1,793.2	1,936.4 (2001)	33,865.9
Tajikistan	218.5	457.0	1.2	8,489.0	0.0 (2003)	6.0	3.0	1,634.3
Turkmenistan	364.4	648.0	7.5	7,842.0	0.1 (2008)	3.0	6.0	805.8
Uzbekistan	1,655.0	2,507.7	53.1	21,783.3	2.8 (2003)	1,059.4	120.3	12,715.9
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	144,829.0	230,996.0	85,260.0	1,305,738.0	22.7	260,145.0	22,739.3	704,998.1
Hong Kong, China	3,925.8	4,327.3	5,447.3	16,735.7	444.5	2,335.7	1,902.1	6,212.7
Korea, Rep. of	25,863.0	28,882.8	26,816.4	58,935.1	3,870.0	20,024.4	20,551.8	44,723.6
Mongolia	117.5	255.6	154.6	3,068.2	0.0 (2001)	208.0	30.1	626.6
Taipei, China	12,642.2	13,916.3	17,873.8	29,681.5	229.0	5,656.3	6,164.3	20,513.3
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	491.3	830.8	279.0	133,720.4	43.7 (2007)	3,866.5	94.0	23,099.2
Bhutan	14.1	21.8	-	676.4	2.1 (2008)	27.6	2.3	309.0
India	32,436.1	25,518.0	3,577.1	1,011,054.0	50.0 (2001)	17,120.0	5,498.3	333,421.5
Maldives	24.4	21.9	7.6	739.8	0.2 (2002)	23.2	6.0	195.0
Nepal	266.9	846.9	10.2	27,516.1	1.0 (2006)	302.7	47.4	5,000.3
Sri Lanka	767.4	2,601.2	430.2	24,384.5	0.3 (2001)	670.0	122.0	6,481.1
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	80.5	38.4	95.0	463.4	1.9 (2001)	34.3	29.8	305.1
Cambodia	30.9	256.4	130.5	20,850.5	0.1 (2002)	83.5	5.7	2,978.6
Indonesia	6,662.6	22,386.0	3,669.3	338,426.0	4.0	2,785.0	1,933.9	56,194.7
Lao PDR	40.9	962.5	12.7	3,727.2	0.0 (2003)	36.4	6.0	1,277.6
Malaysia	4,628.0	4,394.6	5,121.7	44,111.0	4.0 (2001)	2,743.3	5,008.5	21,782.0
Myanmar	271.4	523.7	13.4	41,529.3	0.2 (2005)	189.5	0.1 (2001)	11,807.8
Philippines	3,061.4	3,039.0	6,454.4	120,255.0	10.0 (2001)	3,460.0	1,539.3	41,433.7
Singapore	1,946.0	2,021.5	2,747.4	8,211.4	69.0	1,486.2	1,410.5	4,613.3
Thailand	5,591.1	5,309.0	3,056.0	84,797.0	1.6 (2001)	6,229.0	2,299.9	26,499.4
Viet Nam	2,542.7	5,900.0	788.6	122,000.0	1.1 (2002)	7,600.0	205.7	49,233.4
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	86.4	72.6	55.1	966.0	7.0 (2005)	12.7	12.1	413.6
Kiribati	3.4	1.5	0.3	41.0	0.3 (2005)	0.1	1.5	13.7
Marshall Islands	4.0	2.4 (2014)	0.4	15.5	1.3 (2013)	1.0	0.8	10.2
Micronesia, Fed. States of	9.6	6.8	-	31.4 (2013)	0.0 (2003)	3.3	4.0	32.9
Nauru	1.8	1.9 (2009)	1.2	6.8 (2012)	...	1.0 (2010)	0.3 (2001)	5.4 (2011)
Palau	6.9 (2002)	7.2	2.5 (2002)	23.7	0.1 (2004)	1.2	4.0 (2002)	5.3 (2004)
Papua New Guinea	64.8	150.0	8.6	3,560.0	3.0 (2008)	15.0	44.9	602.9
Samoa	8.5	10.9	2.5	113.1	0.0 (2004)	2.1	1.0	49.1
Solomon Islands	7.7	7.4	1.2	424.7	0.2 (2004)	1.4	2.0	58.5
Timor-Leste	2.0 (2003)	2.7	20.1 (2003)	1,376.7	0.0 (2003)	1.0	1.0 (2005)	157.1
Tonga	9.7	13.2	0.2	69.8	0.0 (2002)	2.0	2.4	47.9
Tuvalu	0.7	2.0	0.5 (2004)	4.0	0.1 (2004)	1.0	0.5	4.2
Vanuatu	6.6	4.8	0.4	174.8	0.0 (2003)	4.3	3.9	59.0
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	10,050.0	9,080.0	8,562.0	31,770.0	122.8 (2001)	6,663.0	9,004.9	20,229.5
Japan	61,957.1	63,633.1	66,784.4	158,590.7	854.7	38,662.5	37,702.8	118,358.5
New Zealand	1,831.0	1,850.0	1,542.0	5,600.0	4.7	1,450.0	1,827.9	4,055.1

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, - = magnitude equals zero, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Sources: International Telecommunication Union. World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database. <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx> (accessed 6 June 2016); ADB estimates.

## Communications

Table 5.9: **Telephone and Internet Subscriptions**  
(per 100 people)

Regional Member	Telephone Subscribers				Mobile Phone Subscribers				Fixed Broadband Subscribers				Internet Users			
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>																
<b>Central and West Asia</b>																
Afghanistan	0.1	...	0.1	0.3	-	4.8	36.0	61.6	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	1.2	4.0	8.3
Armenia	17.3	19.7	20.0	18.4	0.6	10.5	130.4	115.1	...	0.1	3.2	9.6	1.3	5.3	25.0	58.2
Azerbaijan	9.9	12.8	16.6	18.7	5.2	26.2	100.1	111.3	...	0.0	5.2	19.8	0.1	8.0	46.0	77.0
Georgia	10.7	12.7	25.3	22.1	4.1	26.2	90.6	129.0	...	0.1	4.2	14.6	0.5	6.1	26.9	45.2
Kazakhstan	12.6	18.0	25.5	24.7	1.4	35.8	121.9	187.2	...	0.0	5.5	13.0	0.7	3.0	31.6	72.9
Kyrgyz Republic	7.6	8.7	9.2	7.1	0.2	10.7	98.9	132.8	...	0.0	0.4	3.7	1.0	10.5	16.3	30.2
Pakistan	2.1	3.3	3.5	1.6	0.2	8.1	57.3	66.9	...	0.0	0.5	1.0	...	6.3	8.0	18.0
Tajikistan	3.5	4.1	4.8	5.3	0.0	3.9	77.9	98.6	...	...	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	11.6	19.0
Turkmenistan	8.1	8.4	10.3	12.1	0.2	2.2	63.4	145.9	...	...	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	3.0	15.0
Uzbekistan	6.7	6.9	6.8	8.4	0.2	2.8	75.5	73.3	...	0.0	0.4	3.6	0.5	3.3	15.9	42.8
<b>East Asia</b>																
China, People's Rep. of	11.3	26.6	21.6	16.5	6.7	29.8	63.2	93.2	0.0	2.8	9.3	18.6	1.8	8.5	34.3	50.3
Hong Kong, China	57.4	55.0	61.9	59.2	79.7	123.9	195.7	228.8	6.5	24.1	30.7	31.9	27.8	56.9	72.0	84.9
Korea, Rep. of	56.3	50.8	58.9	58.1	58.3	81.5	104.8	118.5	8.4	25.9	35.5	40.2	44.7	73.5	83.7	89.9
Mongolia	4.9	6.2	7.1	8.7	6.4	22.1	92.5	105.0	...	0.1	2.8	7.1	1.3	...	10.2	21.4
Taipei, China	57.6	63.7	70.8	59.7	81.5	97.5	119.9	127.3	1.0	19.1	22.9	24.3	28.1	58.0	71.5	88.0
<b>South Asia</b>																
Bangladesh	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.2	6.3	44.9	83.4	...	...	0.3	2.4	0.1	0.2	3.7	14.4
Bhutan	2.5	5.1	3.7	2.8	-	5.5	55.0	87.1	...	...	1.2	3.6	0.4	3.8	13.6	39.8
India	3.1	4.5	2.9	2.0	0.3	8.0	62.4	78.8	...	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.5	2.4	7.5	26.0
Maldives	9.0	10.9	8.7	6.1	2.8	68.4	151.8	206.7	...	1.1	4.8	6.5	2.2	6.9	26.5	54.5
Nepal	1.2	1.9	3.1	3.0	0.0	0.9	34.3	96.7	...	...	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.8	7.9	17.6
Sri Lanka	4.1	6.2	17.2	12.0	2.3	16.8	83.6	112.8	...	0.1	1.1	3.1	0.6	1.8	12.0	30.0
<b>Southeast Asia</b>																
Brunei Darussalam	24.3	22.8	19.9	9.0	28.6	63.3	108.6	108.1	...	2.2	5.4	8.0	9.0	36.5	53.0	71.2
Cambodia	0.3	0.2	2.5	1.6	1.1	8.0	56.7	133.0	...	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.3	19.0
Indonesia	3.2	6.0	17.0	8.8	1.8	20.9	87.8	132.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	3.6	10.9	22.0
Lao PDR	0.8	1.6	1.6	13.7	0.2	11.4	62.6	53.1	...	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.9	7.0	18.2
Malaysia	19.8	16.9	16.3	14.3	21.9	75.6	119.7	143.9	...	1.9	7.4	9.0	21.4	48.6	56.3	71.1
Myanmar	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	76.7	...	0.0	0.0	0.3	...	0.1	0.3	21.8
Philippines	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.0	8.3	40.5	89.0	118.1	...	0.1	...	3.4	2.0	5.4	25.0	40.7
Singapore	49.7	41.0	39.3	36.0	70.1	97.5	145.4	146.1	1.8	14.6	26.4	26.5	36.0	61.0	71.0	82.1
Thailand	9.0	10.7	10.3	7.9	4.9	46.5	108.0	125.8	...	0.8	4.9	9.2	3.7	15.0	22.4	39.3
Viet Nam	3.1	...	16.1	6.3	1.0	11.3	...	...	...	0.2	4.1	8.1	0.3	12.7	30.7	52.7
<b>The Pacific</b>																
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	10.6	13.7	15.1	8.1	6.8	24.9	81.1	108.2	...	0.9	2.7	1.4	1.5	8.5	20.0	46.3
Kiribati	4.1	4.6	8.6	1.4	0.4	0.7	10.8	38.8	...	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.8	4.0	9.1	13.0
Marshall Islands	7.7	...	...	...	0.9	1.3	...	29.2	...	...	...	1.9	1.5	3.9	7.0	19.3
Micronesia, Fed. States of	9.0	11.7	8.2	6.5	-	13.3	26.6	...	...	0.0	1.0	3.1	3.7	11.9	20.0	31.5
Nauru	17.9	17.8	-	...	11.9	...	61.8	...	...	...	9.5	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	40.1	34.1	33.8	...	30.4	70.9	111.5	...	0.5	1.2	5.7	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1.2	1.0	1.8	2.0	0.2	1.2	27.8	46.6	...	...	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.7	1.3	7.9
Samoa	4.9	10.8	4.3	5.6	1.4	13.3	48.4	58.5	...	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	3.4	7.0	25.4
Solomon Islands	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.3	1.3	21.9	72.7	...	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.8	5.0	10.0
Timor-Leste	...	0.2	0.3	0.2	...	3.3	43.8	117.4	...	0.0	0.0	0.1	...	0.1	0.2	13.4
Tonga	9.9	13.6	29.8	12.4	0.2	29.6	52.2	65.6	...	0.6	1.1	1.9	2.4	4.9	16.0	45.0
Tuvalu	7.0	9.2	12.2	20.2	-	13.4	16.3	40.3	...	1.5	2.4	10.1	5.2	...	25.0	42.7
Vanuatu	3.6	3.3	3.0	1.8	0.2	6.1	71.9	66.2	...	0.0	0.2	1.6	2.1	5.1	8.0	22.4
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>																
Australia	52.2	49.3	47.4	38.0	44.5	89.8	100.4	132.8	...	9.8	24.6	27.9	46.8	63.0	76.0	84.6
Japan	49.3	45.7	51.5	50.2	53.1	76.0	96.8	125.1	0.7	18.4	26.8	30.5	30.0	66.9	78.2	93.3
New Zealand	47.5	41.8	43.0	40.2	40.0	85.4	107.8	121.8	0.1	7.8	25.0	31.5	47.4	62.7	80.5	88.2

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, - = magnitude equals zero, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Source: International Telecommunication Union. World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database. <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx> (accessed 12 August 2016).

## Energy and Electricity

### Snapshots

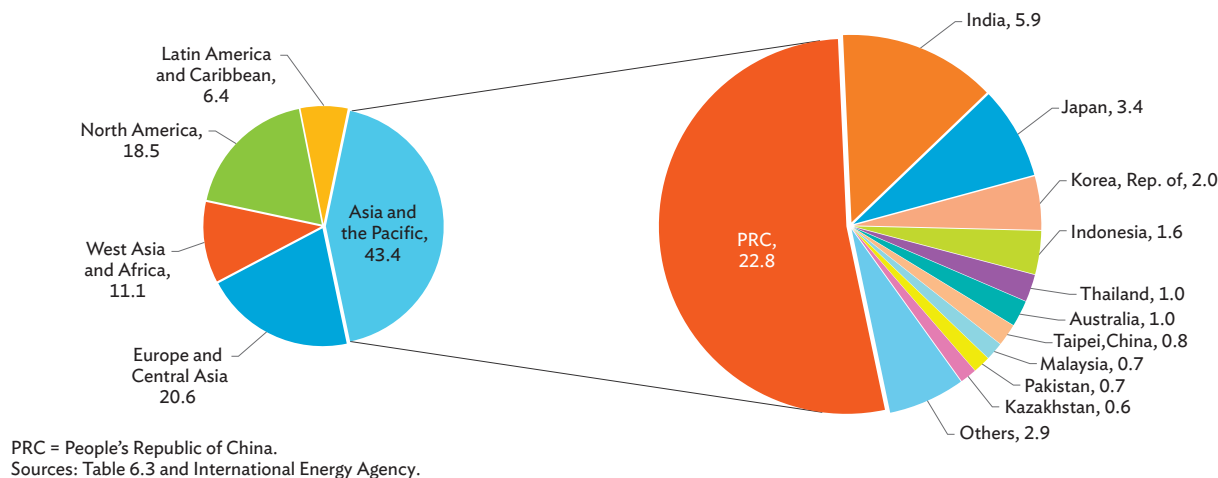
- Asia and the Pacific accounts for 43.4% of the global energy use according to latest available data and leads all regions in terms of global energy use.
- Since 2000, per capita electricity consumption has increased by at least 50% in 20 out of the 41 developing member economies.
- Asia and the Pacific's energy production and use are rapidly expanding along with economic growth, but sustaining the growth momentum may require further expansion of the region's energy endowment.
- While Asia and the Pacific in general remains a net energy importer, 12 developing member economies were net exporters of energy in 2013 and seven of these exported more energy than they consumed.
- More than three-quarters of economies in Asia and the Pacific for which data are available increased their energy efficiency levels between 2000 and 2013.
- Across Asia and the Pacific, coal, oil, and natural gas are the predominant sources of electricity production; renewables and nuclear energy comprise a smaller share.

### Key Trends

**Asia and the Pacific accounts for more than 43% of the global energy use according to latest data available and leads all regions in terms of global energy use.** In 2013, the People's Republic of China (PRC) comprised more than half of all energy demand

in Asia and the Pacific and 22.8% of the world total (Figure 6.1). This was followed by India (5.9%) and Japan (3.4%). Asia and the Pacific's share of global energy use is expected to rise to between 51% and 56% by 2035, depending on trends in energy use per capita and on energy intensity measured by changes in the physical energy required to generate each

**Figure 6.1: Energy Use by Global Region and by Economy in Asia and the Pacific, 2013**  
(kilotons of oil equivalent, %)



[Click here for figure data](#)

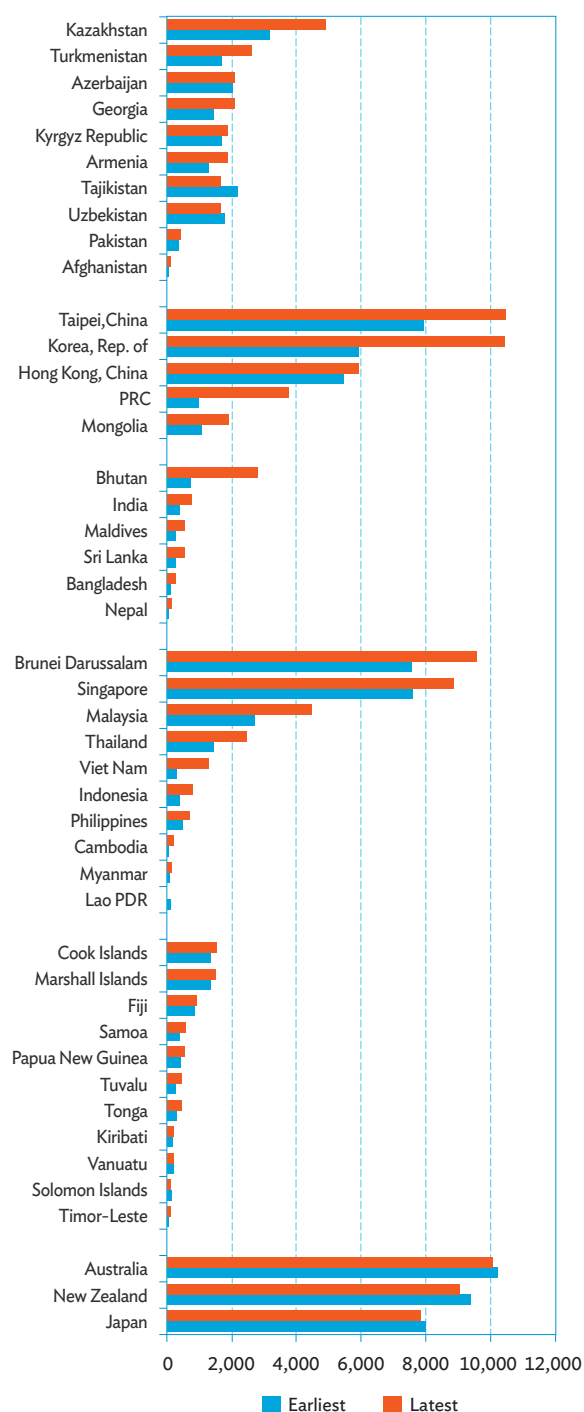
unit of gross domestic product (GDP). The region's energy consumption will continue to grow despite substantial improvements in energy intensity because of rapid gains in GDP per capita, which is associated with behavior marked by increased use of energy-consuming goods such as cars and air-conditioning units (ADB 2013).

**Since 2000, per capita electricity consumption rose by at least 50% in 20 out of the 41 developing member economies.** Per capita electricity consumption increased throughout the region during the review period with the exception of Vanuatu (−5.4%), Uzbekistan (−7.9%), Solomon Islands (−16.3%), and Tajikistan (−23.5%), as well as all three developed member economies—Australia (−1.4%), Japan (−1.8%), and New Zealand (−3.4%) (Figure 6.2). At the same time, per capita electricity consumption more than tripled in Bhutan (273.2%), the PRC (277.0%), Timor-Leste (280.7%), Viet Nam (336.7%), Afghanistan (403.4%), and Cambodia (633.3%).

In terms of kilowatt-hours (kWh), the highest levels of per capita electricity consumption in 2013 were found in Australia (10,070 kWh); the Republic of Korea (10,430 kWh); and Taipei, China (10,460 kWh) (Table 6.2). The economies with the lowest per capita electricity consumption were Timor-Leste (103 kWh), Afghanistan (104 kWh), and Solomon Islands (112 kWh).

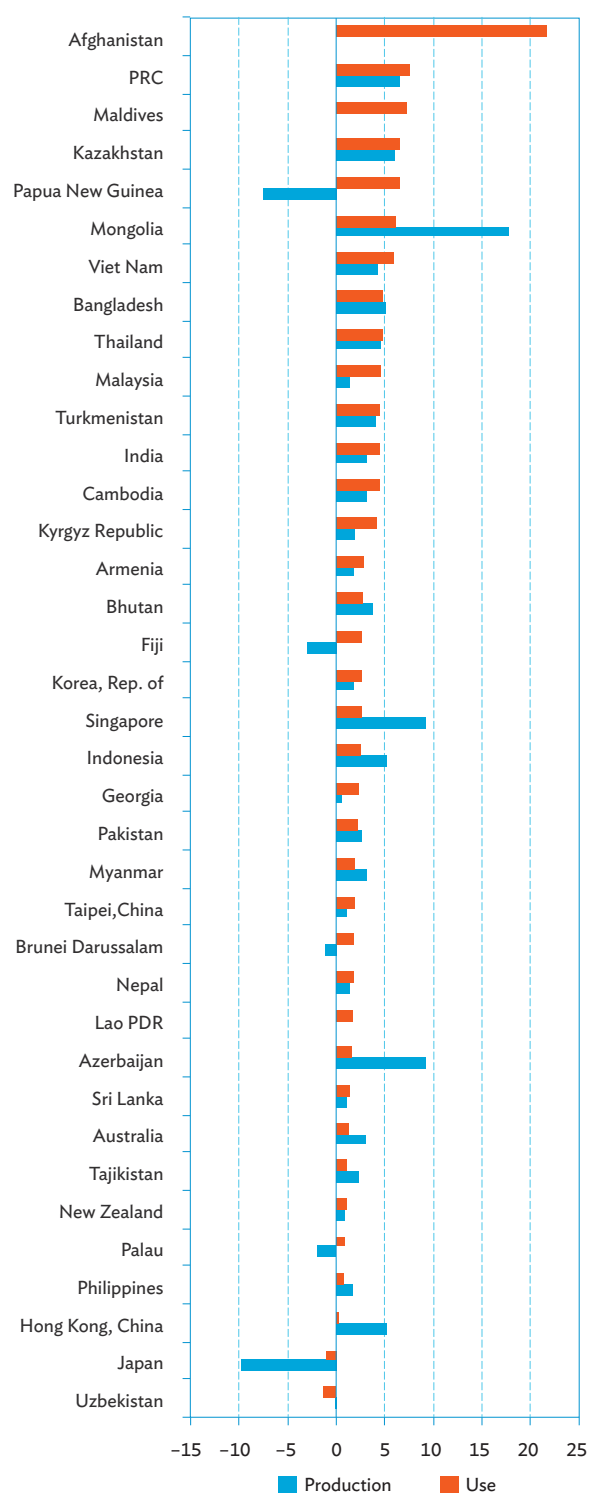
**Asia and the Pacific's energy production and use are rapidly expanding along with economic growth, but sustaining the growth momentum may require further expansion of the region's energy endowment.** Figure 6.3 shows the average annual percentage growth of energy production and use for regional economies between 2000 and 2013. The largest average annual growth rates in energy use during the review period were seen in Afghanistan (21.7%); the PRC (7.6%), which has also experienced a significant GDP expansion since 2000; and the Maldives (7.3%). Afghanistan and the Maldives saw gains that were driven by low base effects.

**Figure 6.2: Per Capita Electric Power Consumption**  
(kWh)



kWh = kilowatt-hour, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Notes: The earliest year is 2000 except for Afghanistan (2001), the Lao PDR (1997), and Timor-Leste (2006). The latest year is 2015 for Afghanistan, the Cook Islands, Samoa, and Vanuatu; 2014 for Bhutan, Fiji, the Maldives, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, and Tonga; 2012 for Kiribati; 2011 for Tuvalu; 2006 for the Marshall Islands; and 2013 for the rest of the economies.  
Source: Table 6.2.

**Figure 6.3: Average Annual Growth of Energy Production and Energy Use, 2000–2013**  
(kilotons of oil equivalent, %)



PRC = People's Republic of China.

Note: Growth rates are computed only for economies with complete annual data from 2000 to 2013.

Sources: Tables 6.3 and 6.4.

The PRC was the largest energy consumer in 2013 with energy use (measured as kilotons of oil equivalent, ktoe) that was nearly four times higher (at 3.01 million ktoe) than that of the next largest energy consumer, India (0.78 million ktoe) (Table 6.3). The region's two most populous economies were followed in terms of energy use by Japan (0.45 million ktoe) and the Republic of Korea (0.26 million ktoe).

In terms of average annual growth in energy production, the region's leader was Mongolia (17.8%), followed by Singapore (9.3%) and Azerbaijan (9.2%). Mongolia is a major producer and exporter of coal, Singapore is almost wholly dependent upon natural gas imports, and Azerbaijan is a major exporter of oil and natural gas (ADB 2015). Japan and Papua New Guinea experienced notable declines in energy production during the review period, with average annual contractions of 9.7% and 7.5%, respectively.

In terms of energy production, the PRC again led all economies in the region by a wide margin with production equivalent to 2.57 million ktoe (Table 6.4). This was followed by India (0.52 million ktoe) and Indonesia (0.46 million ktoe).

**While Asia and the Pacific in general remains a net energy importer, 12 developing member economies were net exporters of energy in 2013 and seven of these exported more energy than they consumed.** Led by oil- and gas-rich Brunei Darussalam and Timor-Leste, a dozen Asia and Pacific economies were net energy exporters in 2013. While Timor-Leste's energy export data in 2000 are not available, in 2013 its energy exports were the equivalent of 2,300% of domestic energy use. Brunei Darussalam's exports as a share of total energy use<sup>9</sup> fell from 725.6% to 453.1% between 2000 and 2013. Meanwhile, Azerbaijan's energy exports increased from 65.9% to 322.4% and Mongolia switched from a net importer (–19.7%) to a net exporter (225.6%) during the review period.

9 Net energy exports is computed as negative of net imports, plus stock changes, minus fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.



According to an Asian Development Bank (2013) assessment, Asia and the Pacific's energy needs are expected to expand in tandem with its growing GDP and the region will remain heavily dependent on energy imports, particularly oil, as the region's own energy production is insufficient to meet present and future needs. The Asian Development Bank (2013) estimates that by 2035 most regional economies will produce less than half the energy they need.

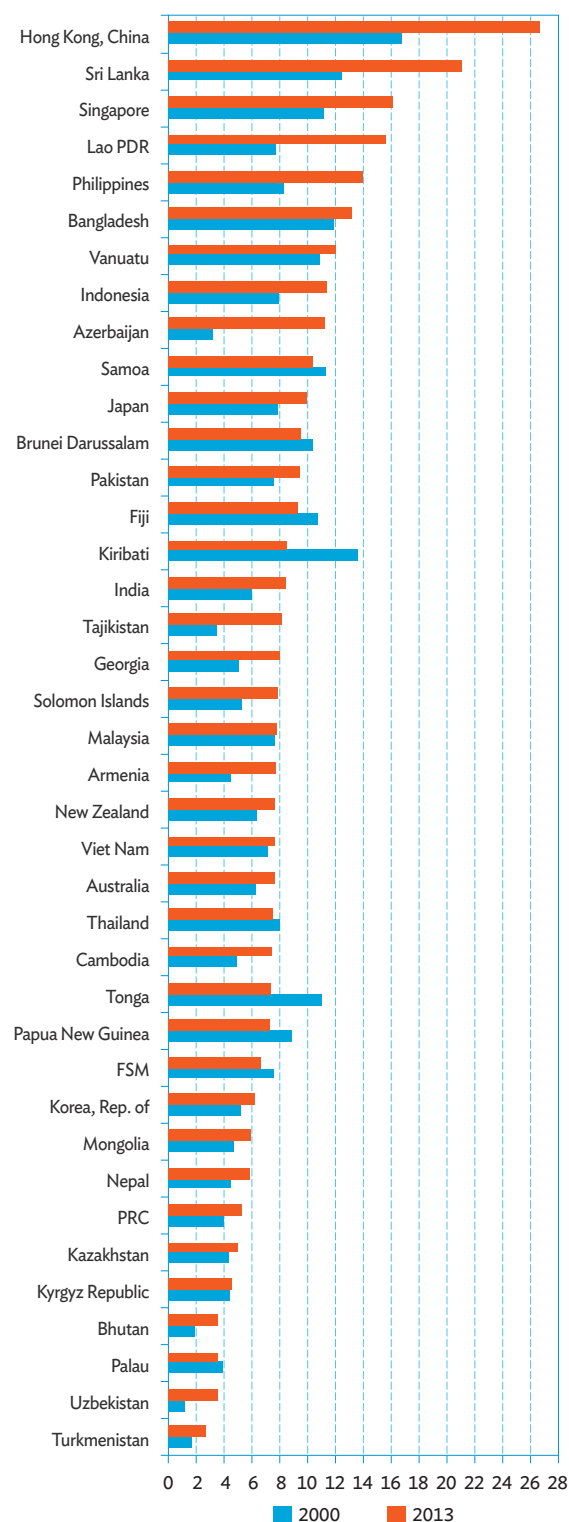
**More than three-quarters of economies in Asia and the Pacific for which data are available increased their level of energy efficiency between 2000 and 2013.** The region has realized widespread efficiency gains with regard to energy use since 2000. Out of 39 regional economies for which data are available, 30 increased their level of GDP per unit use of energy between 2000 and 2013 (Figure 6.4). Among the most energy-efficient economies were some of those with the highest income levels in the region, including Singapore and Hong Kong, China; as well as lower-middle-income economies such as the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka.

The largest efficiency gains during the review period were realized in Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan, with average annual growth rates for GDP per unit use of energy of 11.1%, 9.4%, and 7.5%, respectively.

Asian Development Bank projections show every Asian subregion will see a decline in electricity expenditure as a fraction of GDP between 2012 and 2035, suggesting that on average energy will become more affordable (ADB 2013).

**Across Asia and the Pacific, coal, oil, and natural gas are the predominant sources of electricity production, while renewables and nuclear energy comprise a smaller share.** At the same time, there are some unique characteristics within subregions. Coal plays a larger role in East Asia than anywhere

**Figure 6.4: Gross Domestic Product per Unit Use of Energy**  
(constant 2011 PPP \$ per kilogram of oil equivalent)



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, PPP = purchasing power parity.  
Source: Table 6.3.

[Click here for figure data](#)



else in the region. Natural gas is a far larger source of electricity production in Central and West Asia and Southeast Asia than in East Asia and South Asia. Among the region's top energy producers, coal is the dominant source of energy in the PRC, India, and Australia, accounting for 75.5%, 72.8%, and 64.7% of electricity production, respectively (Figure 6.5). Coal also plays the most significant role in energy production in Indonesia (51.2%); Taipei, China (48.8%); and the Republic of Korea (41.1%). Natural gas is the biggest contributor to energy production in Thailand (70.6%), Malaysia (49.0%), and Japan (38.4%). In Viet Nam, the hydropower sector is the primary source of electricity generation, accounting for 45.0% of the total.

## Data Issues and Comparability

Most of the energy data are compiled by the International Energy Agency using standard procedures and conversion factors. Data for the

indicator on the household electrification rate are lacking. Rather than having data for uniform starting and ending years across all economies, data for each are posted over a different range of years depending on data availability; thus, the data may not be comparable. This could indicate infrequent or irregular timing in the generation of data, making data inconsistent and limiting possibilities for analysis.

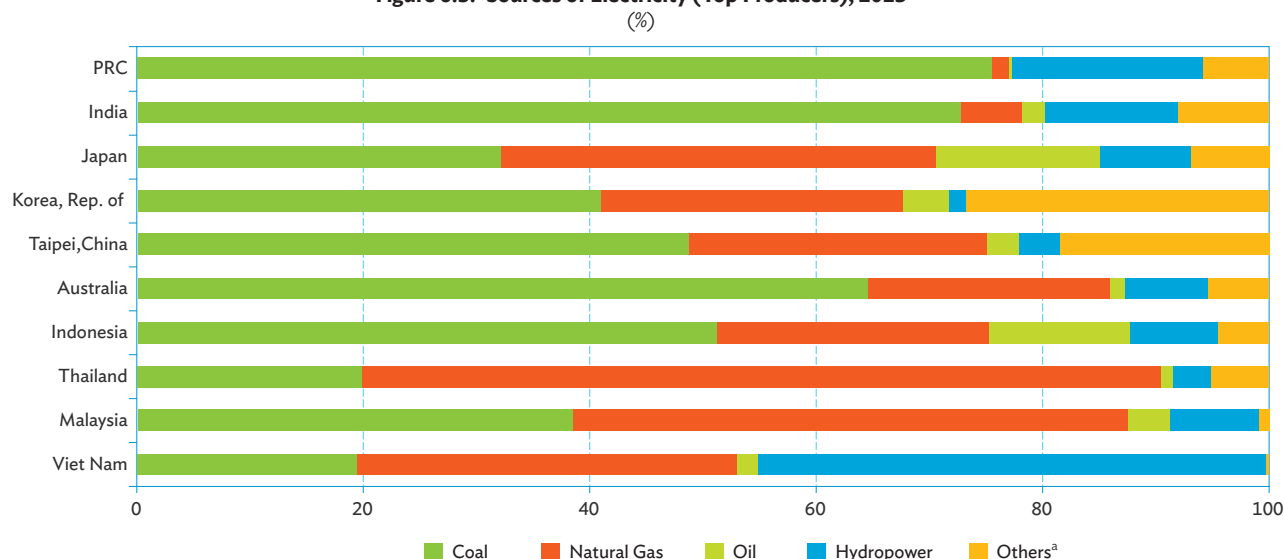
Similarly, data on the sources of electricity are incomplete. For the Pacific island economies, which have limited resources for power generation, data on the source of their electricity generated are not available.

## References

Asian Development Bank. 2013. *Asian Development Outlook 2013*. Manila.

Asian Development Bank. 2015. *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2015*. Manila.

**Figure 6.5: Sources of Electricity (Top Producers), 2013**



PRC = People's Republic of China.

<sup>a</sup> Computed as residual that includes combustible renewables and waste; and generation by nuclear power, geothermal, solar, wind, and tide and wave energy.

Source: Table 6.1.

[Click here for figure data](#)

## Electricity

Table 6.1: Electricity Production and Sources

Regional Member	Total Electricity Production (billion kWh)		Sources of Electricity (% of total)									
			Coal		Natural Gas		Oil		Hydropower		Others <sup>a</sup>	
	2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	0.7	1.0 (2015)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	6.0	7.7	-	-	45.2	41.2	-	-	21.2	28.2	33.7	30.7
Azerbaijan	18.7	23.4	-	-	19.8	93.0	72.0	0.1	8.2	6.4	-	0.6
Georgia	7.4	10.1	-	-	17.4	17.8	3.7	-	78.9	82.2	-	-
Kazakhstan	51.3	95.4	69.5	81.3	10.7	10.0	5.2	0.6	14.7	8.1	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	14.9	14.0	4.3	5.6	9.8	0.2	-	0.7	85.9	93.5	-	-
Pakistan	68.1	97.8	0.4	0.1	32.0	26.3	39.5	36.9	25.2	31.9	2.9	4.9
Tajikistan	14.2	17.1	-	-	1.6	0.3	-	-	98.4	99.7	-	0.0
Turkmenistan	9.8	18.9	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	46.9	54.2	4.1	4.1	73.3	74.1	10.1	0.5	12.5	21.3	-	-
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	1,356.4	5,447.2	78.2	75.5	0.4	1.7	3.5	0.1	16.4	16.9	1.5	5.9
Hong Kong, China	31.3	39.2	98.2	74.8	-	24.5	1.8	0.4	-	-	-	0.2
Korea, Rep. of	290.1	542.0	38.4	41.1	10.2	26.7	11.9	4.0	1.9	1.5	37.6	26.7
Mongolia	2.9	5.0	97.0	92.9	-	-	3.0	5.4	-	-	-	1.7
Taipei, China	184.9	252.0	47.8	48.8	9.5	26.2	16.2	3.0	4.8	3.4	21.7	18.6
South Asia												
Bangladesh	15.8	53.0	-	2.3	88.8	83.1	6.4	12.6	4.7	1.7	-	0.3
Bhutan	2.1	7.2 (2014)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	569.7	1,193.5	68.5	72.8	9.8	5.5	5.1	1.9	13.1	11.9	3.5	7.9
Maldives	0.1	0.3 (2014)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	1.7	3.6	-	-	-	-	1.6	0.3	98.4	99.7	-	-
Sri Lanka	7.0	12.0	-	12.2	-	-	54.2	27.9	45.6	57.5	0.2	2.3
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	2.5	4.4	-	-	99.1	99.0	0.9	0.9	-	-	-	0.0
Cambodia	0.2	1.8	-	9.5	-	-	100.0	32.6	-	57.1	-	0.8
Indonesia	93.3	215.6	36.4	51.2	28.0	24.0	19.7	12.4	10.7	7.9	5.2	4.5
Lao PDR	3.7	14.9 (2014)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	69.3	138.3	11.1	38.6	73.6	49.0	5.2	3.9	10.1	7.7	-	0.9
Myanmar	5.1	11.9	-	4.3	49.5	20.5	13.5	0.5	37.0	74.7	-	-
Philippines	45.3	75.3	36.8	42.6	0.0	25.0	20.3	6.0	17.2	13.3	25.7	13.1
Singapore	31.7	48.0	-	0.8	18.5	91.5	80.0	4.9	-	-	1.5	2.9
Thailand	96.0	165.7	18.5	19.9	64.2	70.6	10.4	1.0	6.3	3.5	0.5	5.0
Viet Nam	26.6	127.0	11.8	19.5	16.4	33.6	17.0	1.8	54.8	45.0	-	0.1
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	0.0	0.0 (2015)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	0.7	0.8 (2014)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	0.0	0.0 (2012)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	0.1	0.1 (2006)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.1	0.1 (2011)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	0.0	0.0 (2007)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	0.1	0.1 (2011)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	2.3	4.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	0.1	0.1 (2015)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	0.1	0.1 (2014)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	0.1 (2006)	0.3 (2014)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	0.0	0.1 (2014)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	0.0	0.1 (2015)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	210.2	249.1	82.9	64.7	7.7	21.3	0.8	1.4	8.0	7.3	0.6	5.3
Japan	1,058.5	1,045.3	21.6	32.2	24.2	38.4	12.8	14.3	9.1	8.1	32.2	6.9
New Zealand	39.2	43.3	3.9	5.5	24.4	20.1	-	0.0	62.3	53.3	9.4	21.1

... = data not available at cutoff date, - = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, kWh = kilowatt-hour, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Computed as residual that includes combustible renewables and waste; and generation by nuclear power, geothermal, solar, wind, and tide and wave energy.

Sources: International Energy Agency; economy sources for Afghanistan, Bhutan, the Lao PDR, the Maldives, and the Pacific economies.

Table 6.2: Electric Power Consumption and Electrification

Regional Member	Electric Power Consumption (per capita kWh)		Household Electrification Rate (% of households)	
	2000	2013	Earliest Year	Latest Year
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>				
<b>Central and West Asia</b>				
Afghanistan	21 (2001)	104 (2015)	...	25.0 (2005)
Armenia	1,290	1,880	98.9 (2000)	99.8 (2010)
Azerbaijan	2,040	2,090	99.5 (2006)	...
Georgia	1,450	2,070	...	...
Kazakhstan	3,170	4,890	97.0 (1999)	...
Kyrgyz Republic	1,700	1,890	100.0 (2002)	99.8 (2012)
Pakistan	360	450	89.2 (2006)	93.6 (2012)
Tajikistan	2,170	1,660	99.0 (2002)	99.1 (2012)
Turkmenistan	1,700	2,600	99.6 (2000)	...
Uzbekistan	1,780	1,640	99.7 (2002)	...
<b>East Asia</b>				
China, People's Rep. of	1,000	3,770	...	...
Hong Kong, China	5,450	5,930	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	5,910	10,430	...	...
Mongolia	1,050	1,920	67.3 (2000)	86.2 (2005)
Taipei, China	7,910	10,460	...	...
<b>South Asia</b>				
Bangladesh	100	290	32.0 (2000)	59.6 (2011)
Bhutan	748	2,793 (2014)	41.1 (2003)	72.0 (2007)
India	400	780	60.1 (1999)	67.9 (2006)
Maldives	273	531 (2014)	83.8 (2000)	99.8 (2009)
Nepal	60	130	24.6 (2001)	76.3 (2011)
Sri Lanka	290	530	80.7 (2002)	...
<b>Southeast Asia</b>				
Brunei Darussalam	7,570	9,550	...	...
Cambodia	30	220	16.6 (2000)	31.1 (2010)
Indonesia	400	790	90.7 (2003)	96.0 (2012)
Lao PDR	103 (1997)	...	46.3 (2002)	...
Malaysia	2,720	4,470	...	...
Myanmar	70	160	47.0 (2002)	...
Philippines	500	690	76.6 (2003)	87.5 (2013)
Singapore	7,580	8,840	...	...
Thailand	1,460	2,490	...	...
Viet Nam	300	1,310	89.1 (2002)	96.1 (2005)
<b>The Pacific</b>				
Cook Islands	1,372	1,566 (2015)	97.0 (2006)	99.0 (2010)
Fiji	858	917 (2014)	84.0 (2008)	...
Kiribati	169	211 (2012)	...	62.0 (2010)
Marshall Islands	1,352	1,516 (2006)	72.0 (2007)	90.0 (2011)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	46.0 (2000)	65.0 (2010)
Nauru	...	...	100.0 (2002)	100.0 (2011)
Palau	...	...	98.9 (2005)	98.0 (2012)
Papua New Guinea	438	525	12.0 (2006)	19.5 (2010)
Samoa	400	588 (2015)	98.0 (2006)	96.4 (2011)
Solomon Islands	134	112 (2014)	14.0 (2005)	21.0 (2009)
Timor-Leste	27 (2006)	103 (2014)	27.0 (2002)	38.0 (2009)
Tonga	324	461 (2014)	89.0 (2006)	97.0 (2011)
Tuvalu	289	472 (2011)	94.0 (2005)	98.0 (2012)
Vanuatu	214	202 (2015)	...	33.0 (2009)
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>				
Australia	10,210	10,070	...	...
Japan	7,980	7,840	...	...
New Zealand	9,370	9,050	...	...

... = data not available at cutoff date, kWh = kilowatt-hour, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Sources: For electric power consumption: International Energy Agency; economy sources for Afghanistan, Bhutan, the Lao PDR, the Maldives, and the Pacific economies. For household electrification rate: International Development Association (IDA). Results Measurement System (RMS) Online. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/IDA-results-measurement> (accessed 15 August 2016); United States Agency for International Development, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program. The DHS Program STAT compiler. <http://www.statcompiler.com/> (accessed 21 June 2016); Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Pacific Regional Information System (PRISM). National Minimum Development Indicators. <http://www.spc.int/nmdi/MdiHome.aspx> (accessed 16 August 2016).

Table 6.3: Use of Energy

Regional Member	GDP per Unit Use of Energy (constant 2011 PPP \$ per kilogram of oil equivalent)				Energy Use (kilotons of oil equivalent)			
	2000	2005	2010	2013	2000	2005	2010	2013
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	33.1	14.2	7.5	597	860	3,272	7,667
Armenia	4.5	6.4	7.8	7.7	2,015	2,512	2,483	2,900
Azerbaijan	3.2	5.0	12.5	11.3	11,296	13,427	11,585	13,880
Georgia	5.0	7.2	8.5	8.0	2,869	2,841	3,122	3,897
Kazakhstan	4.3	5.0	4.9	5.0	35,679	50,878	69,121	81,542
Kyrgyz Republic	4.4	4.8	5.5	4.5	2,319	2,574	2,753	3,949
Pakistan	7.6	8.1	8.7	9.4	64,069	76,255	84,400	86,041
Tajikistan	3.4	5.0	7.4	8.1	2,149	2,340	2,176	2,456
Turkmenistan	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.7	14,880	19,175	22,685	26,261
Uzbekistan	1.2	1.7	2.8	3.5	50,868	47,085	43,210	42,930
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	4.0	4.2	5.1	5.3	1,160,776	1,775,266	2,469,052	3,009,472
Hong Kong, China	16.7	21.7	24.7	26.6	13,553	12,843	13,675	13,932
Korea, Rep. of	5.2	5.8	6.0	6.2	188,158	210,288	250,025	263,828
Mongolia	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.9	2,397	2,996	3,941	5,222
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	84,840	102,370	111,445	108,631
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	11.8	12.2	12.2	13.2	18,253	22,767	30,422	33,870
Bhutan	1.9	2.6	3.3	3.6	1,051	1,146	1,403	1,504
India	6.0	7.1	7.8	8.4	441,327	517,655	692,676	775,445
Maldives	...	11.9	10.5	12.5	143	215	366	359
Nepal	4.5	4.7	5.3	5.9	8,108	9,132	10,211	10,290
Sri Lanka	12.5	14.0	17.7	21.0	8,326	9,001	9,741	10,033
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	10.4	12.3	8.7	9.5	2,385	2,218	3,240	3,042
Cambodia	4.9	7.6	6.8	7.5	3,412	3,436	5,299	5,974
Indonesia	7.9	8.6	9.8	11.4	155,643	179,801	209,437	213,641
Lao PDR	7.7	9.6	13.8	15.6	1,624	1,767	1,810	2,028
Malaysia	7.6	7.2	8.0	7.8	49,499	66,567	74,475	88,980
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	12,842	14,832	13,965	16,571
Philippines	8.2	10.6	13.0	13.9	39,990	38,854	40,397	44,603
Singapore	11.1	12.2	14.4	16.1	18,668	21,568	25,417	26,097
Thailand	8.0	7.6	7.7	7.5	72,285	99,005	117,840	134,065
Viet Nam	7.2	7.0	6.6	7.7	28,736	41,252	58,912	59,928
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	9	20	...	24
Fiji	10.7	8.3	10.0	9.3	534	776	669	750
Kiribati	13.6	20.3	...	8.5	11	8	...	22
Marshall Islands	...	...	7.7	8.1	...	...	24	24
Micronesia, Fed. States of	7.6	9.2	...	6.6	45	38	...	52
Nauru	...	...	...	...	44	46	...	52
Palau	3.9	4.5	3.4	3.5	67	66	74	76
Papua New Guinea	8.9	6.2	11.9	7.3	1,123	1,797	1,249	2,560
Samoa	11.3	13.0	...	10.3	67	74	...	101
Solomon Islands	5.3	5.4	...	7.9	134	138	...	145
Timor-Leste	...	...	21.0	14.0	...	...	96	172
Tonga	11.0	8.7	...	7.4	41	58	...	70
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	10.9	14.0	...	12.0	48	39	...	61
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	6.2	7.0	7.3	7.7	108,101	113,478	124,451	129,141
Japan	7.9	8.3	8.8	10.0	519,132	520,531	498,920	454,655
New Zealand	6.4	7.8	7.6	7.7	17,090	16,929	18,382	19,508
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10,056,562</b>	<b>11,480,903</b>	<b>12,788,992</b>	<b>13,541,283</b>

... = data not available at cutoff date, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PPP = purchasing power parity.

Sources: For GDP per unit use of energy: ADB estimates; for energy use: International Energy Agency. Statistics. <http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/> (accessed 20 June 2016); for Papua New Guinea: Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. Energy Database. <http://www.iej.or.jp/egeda/database/database-top.html> (accessed 21 June 2016); for Afghanistan, Bhutan, the Lao PDR, the Maldives, and the Pacific economies except Papua New Guinea: ADB. *Energy Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 1990–2009*. Manila; United Nations (UN) Statistics Division. 2011 and 2013. *Energy Balances*. New York; UN Statistics Division. 2010, 2011, and 2013. *Energy Statistics Yearbook*. New York.

Table 6.4: Energy Production and Imports

Regional Member	Production (kiloton of oil equivalent)				Energy Imports, Net (% of energy use)			
	2000	2005	2010	2013	2000	2005	2010	2013
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	...	1,064	1,405	...	...	68.1	81.7
Armenia	643	869	878	811	68.0	65.4	64.7	72.1
Azerbaijan	18,808	27,253	65,514	59,353	-66.5	-103.0	-465.5	-327.6
Georgia	1,324	980	1,312	1,428	53.9	65.5	58.0	63.4
Kazakhstan	78,575	118,644	156,875	169,071	-120.2	-133.2	-127.0	-107.3
Kyrgyz Republic	1,369	1,324	1,270	1,759	40.9	48.6	53.9	55.5
Pakistan	46,896	60,735	64,369	65,156	26.8	20.4	23.7	24.3
Tajikistan	1,264	1,546	1,542	1,724	41.1	34.0	29.1	29.8
Turkmenistan	45,968	61,602	47,247	76,537	-208.9	-221.3	-108.3	-191.4
Uzbekistan	55,085	56,535	55,133	54,127	-8.3	-20.1	-27.6	-26.1
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	1,129,135	1,701,092	2,203,943	2,565,674	2.7	4.2	10.7	14.7
Hong Kong, China	50	51	96	97	99.6	99.6	99.3	99.3
Korea, Rep. of	34,445	42,982	44,955	43,603	81.7	79.6	82.0	83.5
Mongolia	1,949	3,848	15,674	16,336	18.7	-28.4	-297.7	-212.8
Taipei, China	11,793	12,485	12,957	13,514	86.1	87.8	88.4	87.6
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	15,148	19,298	25,969	28,727	17.0	15.2	14.6	15.2
Bhutan	1,115	1,284	1,749	1,797	-4.6	-4.1	-24.7	-19.4
India	351,182	403,878	496,169	523,339	20.4	22.0	28.4	32.5
Maldives	-	-	...	3	100.0	100.0	...	99.0
Nepal	7,138	8,152	8,877	8,618	12.0	10.7	13.1	16.2
Sri Lanka	4,748	4,920	5,544	5,430	43.0	45.3	43.1	45.9
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	19,684	21,060	18,573	16,987	-725.4	-849.5	-473.2	-458.4
Cambodia	2,718	2,496	3,621	4,087	20.3	27.4	31.7	31.6
Indonesia	237,465	280,317	379,864	459,987	-52.6	-55.9	-81.4	-115.3
Lao PDR	...	...	1,878	2,022	...	...	-3.8	0.3
Malaysia	78,469	96,797	90,869	94,631	-58.5	-45.4	-22.0	-6.3
Myanmar	15,418	22,214	22,503	23,189	-20.1	-49.8	-61.1	-39.9
Philippines	19,549	21,396	23,548	24,492	51.1	44.9	41.7	45.1
Singapore	202	394	588	644	98.9	98.2	97.7	97.5
Thailand	43,948	55,188	70,578	78,073	39.2	44.3	40.1	41.8
Viet Nam	39,919	60,759	66,388	69,276	-38.9	-47.3	-12.7	-15.6
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fiji	269	250	143	180	49.6	67.8	78.6	76.0
Kiribati	-	-	...	1	100.0	100.0	...	96.9
Marshall Islands	...	-	-	-	...	100.0	100.0	100.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-	-	...	1	100.0	100.0	...	97.3
Nauru	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palau	2	2	2	2	97.0	97.0	97.3	98.0
Papua New Guinea	3,866	2,775	1,458	1,394	-244.3	-54.4	-16.7	45.5
Samoa	21	21	...	21	68.7	71.6	...	79.7
Solomon Islands	79	79	...	77	41.0	42.8	...	47.1
Timor-Leste	...	...	4,443	4,013	...	...	-4,550.0	-2,300.0
Tonga	-	1	...	0	100.0	98.3	...	99.4
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	20	20	...	23	58.3	48.7	...	62.9
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	233,552	265,161	310,734	343,903	-116.1	-133.7	-149.7	-166.3
Japan	105,696	100,395	99,237	27,958	79.6	80.7	80.1	93.9
New Zealand	14,291	12,862	16,885	16,200	16.4	24.0	8.1	17.0

... = data not available at cutoff date, - = magnitude equals zero, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Sources: For production: International Energy Agency. Statistics. <http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/> (accessed 20 June 2016); for Papua New Guinea: Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. Energy Database. <http://www.ieej.or.jp/egeda/database/database-top.html> (accessed 21 June 2016); for Afghanistan, Bhutan, the Lao PDR, the Maldives, and the Pacific economies except Papua New Guinea: Asian Development Bank (ADB). *Energy Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 1990-2009*. Manila; United Nations (UN) Statistics Division. 2011 and 2013. *Energy Balances*. New York; UN Statistics Division. 2010 and 2013. *Energy Statistics Yearbook*. New York; for net energy imports as % of energy use: ADB estimates.

## Energy

Table 6.5: **Retail Prices of Fuel Energy**  
(\$ per liter)

Regional Member	Gasoline Premium				Diesel			
	2000	2005 <sup>a</sup>	2010 <sup>b</sup>	2015 <sup>c</sup>	2000	2005 <sup>d</sup>	2010 <sup>e</sup>	2015 <sup>f</sup>
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.51	0.73	1.01	0.90	0.34	0.60	0.92	0.89
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	0.35	0.47	0.58	0.56	0.30	0.39	0.53	0.44
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	0.48	0.82	0.80	0.68	0.22	0.54	0.83	0.78
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	0.44	0.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	1.32	1.60	1.75	1.77	0.80	1.00	1.25	1.41
Korea, Rep. of	1.10	1.40	1.48	1.33	0.54	1.05	1.30	1.15
Mongolia	0.33	0.56	1.01	0.85	0.38	0.81	0.96	0.98
Taipei, China	0.57	0.73	0.94	0.75	0.44	0.60	0.82	0.68
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	0.58	0.86	1.05	1.18	0.32	0.64	0.83	0.91
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	0.58	0.87	1.22	1.30	0.33	0.58	0.95	1.08
Sri Lanka	0.65	0.80	1.02	0.86	0.32	0.50	0.65	0.70
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	0.14	0.46	0.62	...	0.07	0.53	0.66	...
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	0.29	0.40	0.67	0.60	0.18	0.29	0.57	0.49
Myanmar	...	1.84	1.41	0.76	...	1.62	1.37	0.80
Philippines	0.37	0.57	0.96	0.88	0.28	0.51	0.76	0.61
Singapore	0.81	0.83	...	...	0.33	0.56	0.89	0.85
Thailand	0.39	0.59	1.12	...	0.32	0.50	0.90	0.73
Viet Nam	...	...	0.99	0.85	...	...	0.93	0.68
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	0.78	1.23	1.50	1.84	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia	0.49	0.82	1.09	0.89	...	0.87	1.09	0.87
Japan	1.05	1.23	1.64	1.23	0.76	0.91	1.28	0.97
New Zealand	0.51	0.97	1.34	1.41	0.33	0.64	0.85	0.80

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Refers to (i) 2004 data for Uzbekistan and Singapore and (ii) 2007 data for Myanmar.

b Refers to (i) 2008 data for Indonesia, (ii) 2009 data for Thailand, and (iii) 2011 data for Viet Nam.

c Refers to (i) 2014 data for India, Mongolia, and Nepal and (ii) 2013 data for Vanuatu.

d Refers to (i) 2006 data for Mongolia and (ii) 2007 data for Myanmar.

e Refers to (i) 2011 data for Viet Nam and (ii) 2008 data for Indonesia.

f Refers to 2014 data for India, Mongolia, and Nepal.

Source: Economy sources.



## Environment

### Snapshots

- Asia and the Pacific's total greenhouse gas emissions grew faster than the global average over the past decade, largely reflecting the region's rapid development and the resultant use of fossil fuels for electricity generation, transport, and industrial and residential uses.
- Less than half of the region's economies for which data are available experienced an increase in total forested land in 2013.
- Between 2000 and 2013, less than half of the economies in the region experienced an increase in the percent share of total land devoted to agriculture.
- While Asia and the Pacific accounts for more than 50% of the global population, the region accounts for less than a third of the world's internal renewable freshwater resources.

### Key Trends

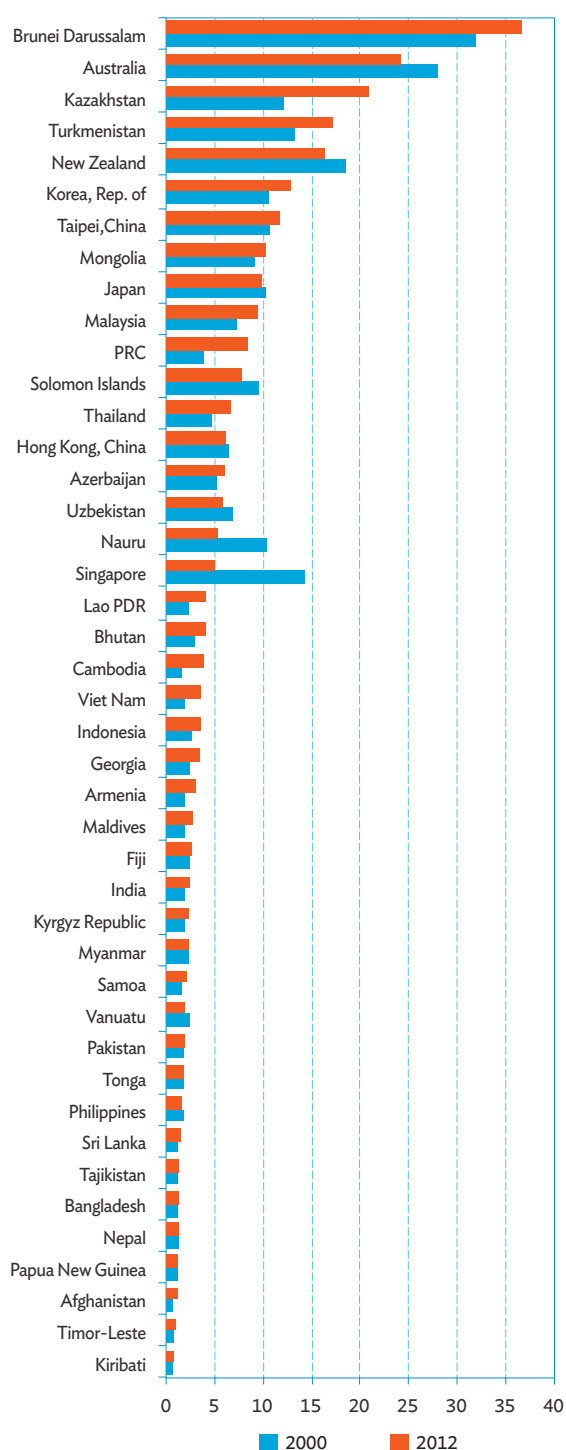
**Asia and the Pacific's total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions grew faster than the global average over the past decade, largely reflecting the region's rapid development and the resultant use of fossil fuels for electricity generation, transport, and industrial and residential uses.** If global GHG emissions continue to grow, climate change could threaten access to water, food production, health, use of land, and physical and natural capital, potentially resulting in large-scale, irreversible, and catastrophic damage (Marchal et al. 2011).

In 2012, Brunei Darussalam (36.6 tons) led all economies in Asia and the Pacific in per capita emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and other GHGs, followed by Australia (24.1 tons), Kazakhstan (20.9 tons), Turkmenistan (17.2 tons), and New Zealand (16.3 tons) (Figure 7.1). This compares with the region's list of economies with the highest per capita emissions which includes Brunei Darussalam (32.0 tons), Australia (28.0 tons), New Zealand (18.4 tons), Singapore (14.2 tons), and Turkmenistan (13.3 tons).

The largest percentage increases in per capita emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and other GHGs between 2000 and 2012 occurred in Cambodia (142.4%), the People's Republic of China (PRC) (118.7%), Viet Nam (87.5%), the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) (80.0%), and Kazakhstan (71.5%). The largest percentage reductions during the review period were observed in Singapore (−64.7%), Nauru (−48.3%), Vanuatu (−19.3%), Solomon Islands (−18.2%), Australia (−13.8%), and New Zealand (−11.6%).

**More than one-third of the region's economies for which data are available experienced an increase in total forested land in 2013.** Asia's total forest area has shown a continuous overall increase since 2000, albeit with subregional variations. In 2013, 16 regional economies for which data are available expanded their forested area (Figure 7.2). The largest annual increases in 2013 occurred in the Philippines (3.3%), Azerbaijan (2.5%), the Lao PDR (1.0%), and Viet Nam (0.9%). Meanwhile, the highest annual deforestation rates were observed in Pakistan (2.7%), Myanmar (1.8%), and Timor-Leste (1.6%). In 2000, 18 out of 46 regional economies for which data are available increased their forested area, led by Samoa (2.5%), Viet Nam (2.1%), and Thailand (1.8%). The highest annual deforestation rates in 2000 were observed in Nepal (2.3%), Pakistan (1.9%), and Indonesia (1.9%).

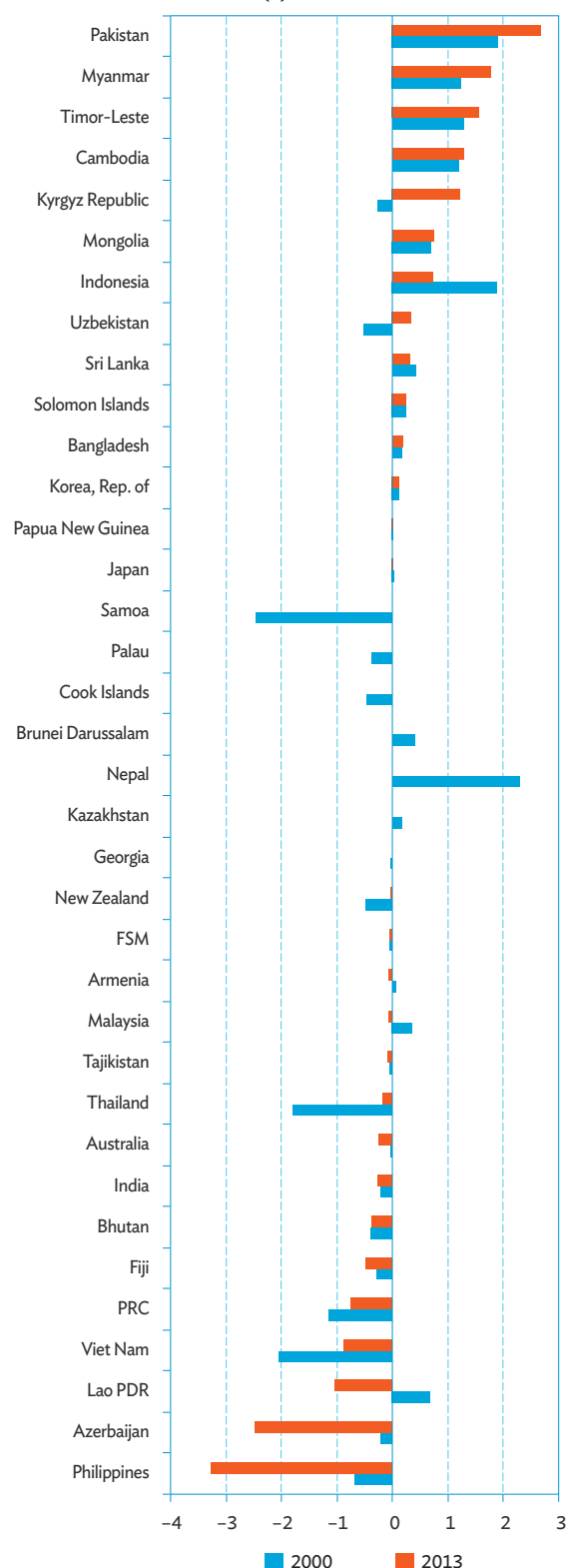
**Figure 7.1: Per Capita Emissions of Carbon Dioxide, Methane, Nitrous Oxide, and Other Greenhouse Gases (tons)**



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
 Note: Data for carbon dioxide emissions for 2012 refer to 2011.  
 Sources: Table 1.1; Table 7.2; United Nations. *Millennium Development Goals Indicators*. <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>; for Taipei, China, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics. *Statistical Yearbook 2014*. <http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw>; and economy sources.

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Figure 7.2: Deforestation Rates (%)**



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
 Source: Table 7.2.

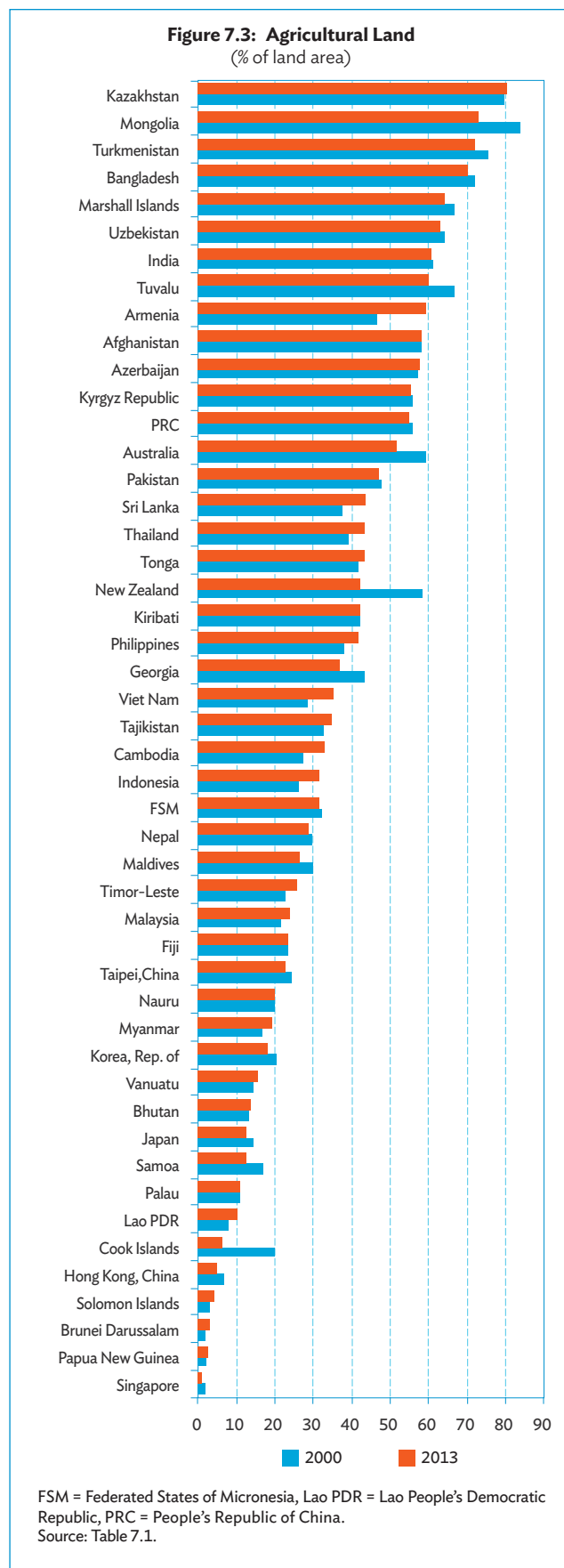
[Click here for figure data](#)

**Between 2000 and 2013, less than half of the region's economies experienced an increase in the percent share of total land devoted to agriculture.**

The need to feed an expanding population as well as changing dietary preferences (e.g., increased meat consumption) can contribute to the expansion of agricultural land as a percentage of total land area in an economy (Chakravorty, Moreaux, and Nostbakken 2010). On the other hand, urbanization and the development of formerly rural areas can reduce the amount of agricultural land (UNEP 2016). Out of all 48 regional economies, 21 saw an increase in the percentage of land devoted to agriculture between 2000 and 2013, 24 experienced a decline, and three had no change (Figure 7.3). The largest gains occurred in Brunei Darussalam where the amount of agricultural land as a share of total land rose 44.0% during the review period. This was followed by Solomon Islands (42.1%) and the Lao PDR (29.3%). The most significant declines were observed in the Cook Islands (–68.8%), Singapore (–47.1%), and New Zealand (–27.9%).

On a subregional basis, none of the member economies in East Asia experienced an increase in the percentage of agricultural land as a share of total land during the review period, compared with five out of 10 economies in Central and West Asia, two out of six economies in South Asia, nine out of 10 economies in Southeast Asia, five out of 14 economies in the Pacific, and none of the three developed member economies (Table 7.1).

**Nearly half of the economies of Asia and the Pacific for which data are available experienced a decrease in the amount of arable land as a share of total land between 2000 and 2013.** While agricultural output has intensified substantially in the region in recent decades, the overall expansion of arable land has been minimal due to the increased use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides (UNEP 2016). The percentage of arable land, (or land that can be used to grow crops) as a share of a country's total land area decreased in 23 out of 48 regional



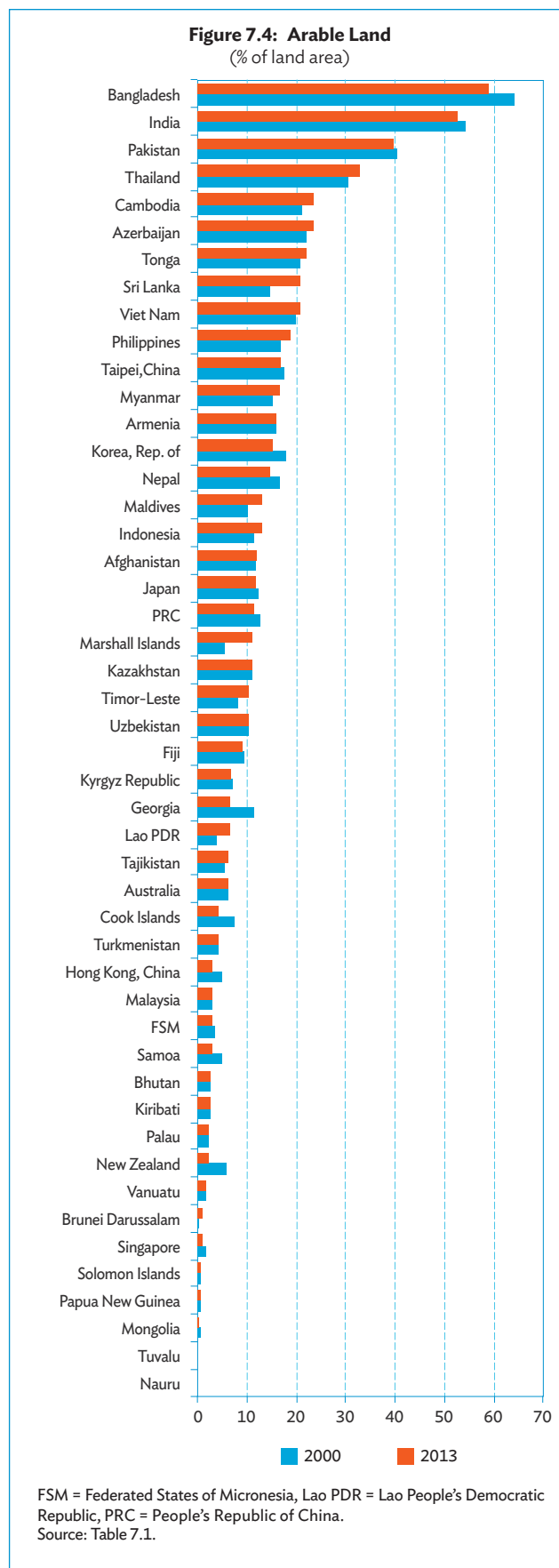
[Click here for figure data](#)

economies between 2000 and 2013, increased in 18 economies, and remained unchanged in seven economies (Figure 7.4). The most notable increases during the review period occurred in Brunei Darussalam (150.0%), the Marshall Islands (100.0%), and the Lao PDR (61.8%). The largest decreases were in New Zealand (–63.5%), Mongolia (–51.8%), and Singapore (–46.0%).

**The amount of permanent cropland available as a share of total land increased or remained unchanged in three-quarters of the region's economies between 2000 and 2013.** As a share of total land, the amount of cropland increased in 27 economies, remained unchanged in nine economies, and decreased in 12 economies in Asia and the Pacific between 2000 and 2013 (Figure 7.5). The largest increase during the review period was in Myanmar where the percentage of permanent cropland as a share of the total increased 156.4%. This was followed by Mongolia (150.0%) and the Lao PDR (108.6%). The largest decreases in the shares of permanent cropland occurred in the Cook Islands (–83.3%), Singapore (–52.6%), and Georgia (–40.5%).

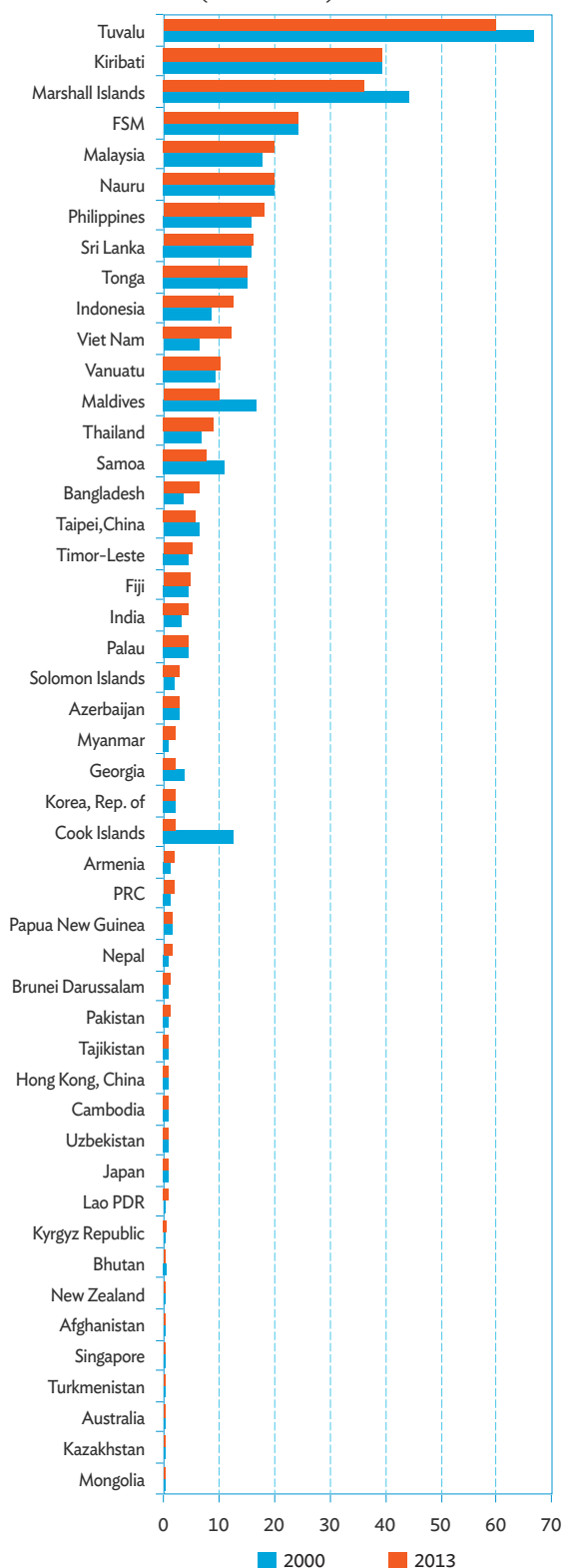
**While Asia and the Pacific accounts for more than 50% of the global population, the region accounts for less than a third of the world's internal renewable freshwater resources (UNEP 2016).** Water is critical for human survival, agriculture, industrial production, and the maintenance of ecosystems. The preservation of freshwater resources is of paramount importance in many regional economies, especially given the extreme subregional variation in the per capita availability of freshwater resources, which ranges from 1,210 cubic meters in Central and West Asia to 79,857 cubic meters in the Pacific.

Between 2002 and 2014, the internal renewable freshwater resources of economies in Asia and the Pacific declined on a per capita basis in all but two economies for which data are available (Figure 7.6). Armenia and Georgia were the only two



[Click here for figure data](#)

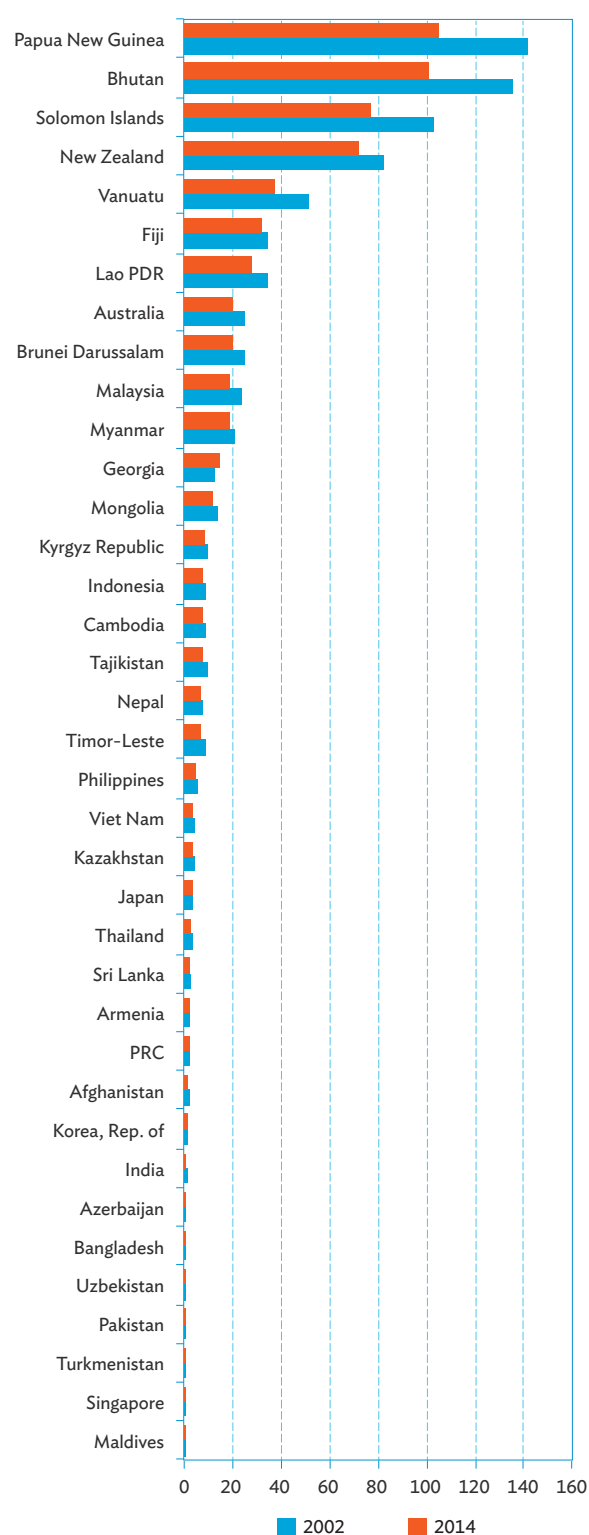
**Figure 7.5: Permanent Cropland**  
(% of land area)



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: Table 7.1.

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Figure 7.6: Internal Renewable Freshwater Resources Per Capita**  
(thousand m<sup>3</sup>/year per inhabitant)



m<sup>3</sup> = cubic meter, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: Table 7.3.

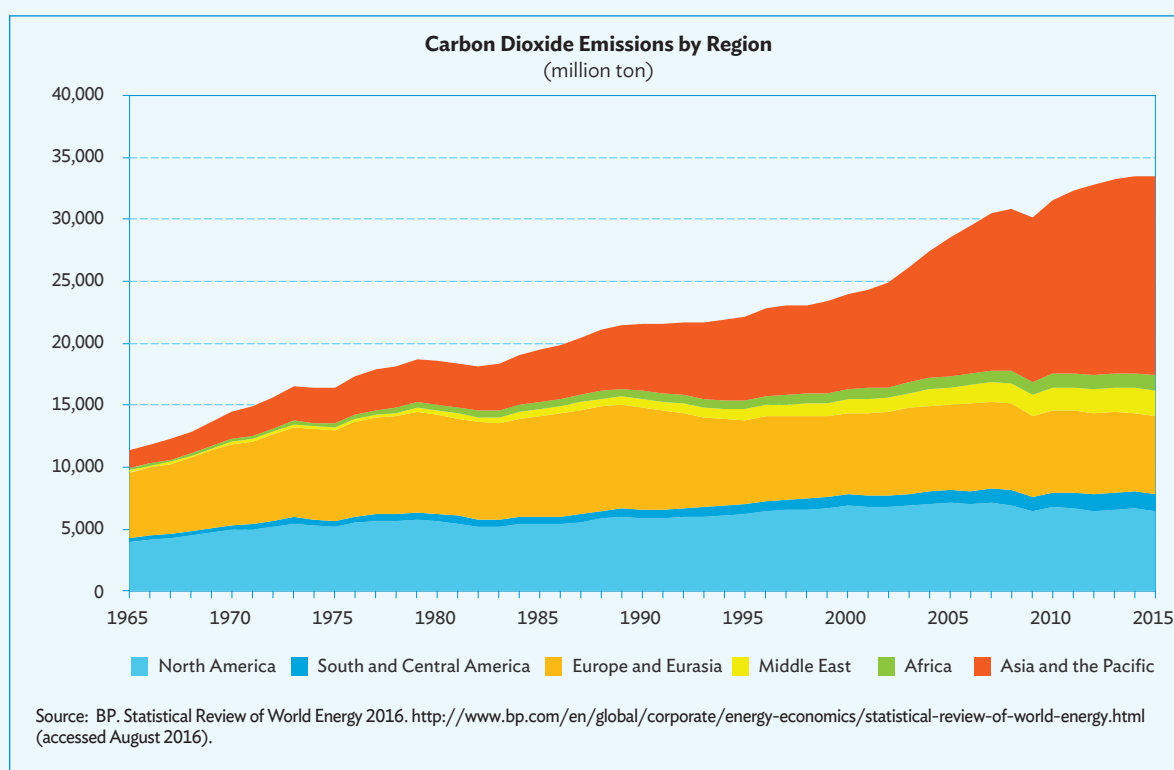
[Click here for figure data](#)

economies in the region to experience an increase. Both economies underwent population declines during the review period (Table 1.1). Among the region's economies experiencing a decrease in

per capita internal renewable freshwater resources between 2002 and 2014, Afghanistan's was the most significant at (–33.9%), followed by that of Vanuatu (–26.7%) and Singapore (–26.2%).

#### Box 7.1: Trends in Carbon Dioxide Emissions, 1960–Present

**Asia and the Pacific's carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions increased at a declining rate between the 1960s and 1990s before accelerating again in the 2000s.** In 1965, the region's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions totaled 1,424.8 million metric tons; by 2015, the total had climbed to 16,066.8 million metric tons with an average annual growth of 5.01% (Box Figure). For comparison, total global emissions experienced an average annual growth of 2.21% between 1965 and 2015. By decade, the region's average annual growth rates in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were 8.31% in the 1960s, 6.13% in the 1970s, 3.94% in the 1980s, 3.74% in the 1990s, 5.97% in the 2000s, and 3.23% in the 2010s.



[Click here for figure data](#)

On a per capita basis, Asia and the Pacific's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions rose from 0.81 metric tons in 1965 to 3.99 in 2015 at an average annual growth of 3.28%. This compares with the world average of 3.43 metric tons in 1965 and 4.58 metric tons in 2015, which reflects an average annual growth of 0.60%. By decade, the region's average annual growth rates in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita were 5.69% in the 1960s, 3.87% in the 1970s, 1.97% in the 1980s, 2.17% in the 1990s, 4.80% in the 2000s, and 2.22% in the 2010s.

**Asia and the Pacific's share of the world's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions advanced steadily between 1965 and 2015, comprising nearly half of the global total at the end of the review period.** The region accounted for 12.6% of the world's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 1965. At the midpoint of each subsequent decade, the region's shares of total global emissions were 17.8% in 1975, 21.5% in 1985, 30.5% in 1995, 39.2% in 2005, and 48.0% in 2015. For comparison, the other regions of the world experienced the following changes in their respective shares of total global emissions between 1965 and 2015: North America (from 34.9% to 19.4%), South and Central America (from 2.6% to 4.1%), Europe and Eurasia (from 47.0% to 18.5%), Middle East (from 1.2% to 6.5%), and Africa (from 1.7% to 3.6%).

Source: BP. Statistical Review of World Energy 2016. <http://www.bp.com/en/global/corporate/energy-economics/statistical-review-of-world-energy.html> (accessed August 2016).



## Data Issues and Comparability

Data on greenhouse gas emissions are sourced from World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI). In previous issues of the Key Indicators, WDI data for these indicators were compiled from International Energy Agency. Starting this year, WDI data were compiled from European Commission Joint Research Centre's Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations monitors land use and forestry data using country reports and satellite imagery.

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## Land

Table 7.1: **Agriculture Land Use**  
(% of land area)

Regional Member	Agricultural Land				Arable Land				Permanent Cropland			
	2000	2005	2010	2013	2000	2005	2010	2013	2000	2005	2010	2013
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>												
<b>Central and West Asia</b>												
Afghanistan	57.8	58.1	58.1	58.1	11.8	12.0	11.9	11.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Armenia	46.5	56.4	60.9	59.1	15.8	16.0	15.8	15.7	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.0
Azerbaijan	57.4	57.6	57.7	57.7	22.1	22.3	22.8	23.3	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8
Georgia	43.2	36.3	35.7	36.7	11.4	6.8	6.0	6.5	3.9	1.6	1.8	2.3
Kazakhstan	79.8	78.6	80.4	80.4	11.2	10.6	10.6	10.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kyrgyz Republic	55.9	56.0	55.3	55.2	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Pakistan	47.6	46.7	45.7	47.1	40.3	39.1	38.1	39.5	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Tajikistan	32.7	33.4	34.6	34.8	5.6	5.4	6.0	6.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Turkmenistan	75.5	74.2	72.4	72.0	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Uzbekistan	64.2	62.9	62.7	62.9	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
<b>East Asia</b>												
China, People's Rep. of	55.6	55.1	54.8	54.8	12.6	12.0	11.4	11.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7
Hong Kong, China	6.7	6.7	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.8	3.3	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Korea, Rep. of	20.5	19.4	18.2	18.1	17.8	17.0	15.5	15.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2
Mongolia	84.0	73.0	73.1	72.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taipei, China	24.0	23.5	23.0	22.6	17.5	17.0	16.9	16.8	6.5	6.5	6.1	5.8
<b>South Asia</b>												
Bangladesh	72.2	71.5	71.0	70.0	64.1	60.8	59.9	59.0	3.5	6.1	6.5	6.4
Bhutan	13.3	15.6	13.6	13.6	2.7	4.4	2.6	2.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
India	60.9	60.6	60.4	60.6	54.1	53.6	52.8	52.8	3.1	3.4	4.1	4.4
Maldives	30.0	30.0	26.3	26.3	10.0	10.0	13.0	13.0	16.7	16.7	10.0	10.0
Nepal	29.6	29.3	28.8	28.7	16.4	15.9	15.2	14.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5
Sri Lanka	37.5	40.0	41.8	43.7	14.6	17.5	19.1	20.7	15.9	15.5	15.6	15.9
<b>Southeast Asia</b>												
Brunei Darussalam	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1
Cambodia	27.0	30.3	32.0	32.9	21.0	21.0	22.7	23.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Indonesia	26.0	28.6	30.7	31.5	11.3	12.7	13.0	13.0	8.6	9.9	11.6	12.4
Lao PDR	7.8	8.6	9.6	10.1	4.0	5.0	6.1	6.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7
Malaysia	21.4	21.7	22.7	23.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	17.6	18.0	19.0	20.1
Myanmar	16.5	17.2	19.2	19.3	15.2	15.4	16.5	16.5	0.9	1.4	2.2	2.3
Philippines	37.7	38.1	40.6	41.7	16.9	16.8	17.8	18.7	15.8	16.3	17.8	17.9
Singapore	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thailand	38.8	38.4	41.2	43.3	30.6	29.8	30.8	32.9	6.6	7.1	8.8	8.8
Viet Nam	28.2	32.4	34.7	35.1	19.9	20.5	20.8	20.7	6.2	9.8	11.9	12.3
<b>The Pacific</b>												
Cook Islands	20.0	11.4	5.6	6.3	7.5	5.2	2.9	4.2	12.5	6.2	2.7	2.1
Fiji	23.4	23.4	23.3	23.3	9.3	9.3	9.0	9.0	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7
Kiribati	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5
Marshall Islands	66.7	72.2	72.2	63.9	5.6	11.1	11.1	11.1	44.4	44.4	44.4	36.1
Micronesia, Fed. States of	32.1	32.1	31.4	31.4	3.6	3.6	2.9	2.9	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3
Nauru	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Palau	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Papua New Guinea	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
Samoa	17.0	14.8	12.4	12.4	4.9	3.9	2.8	2.8	11.0	9.5	7.8	7.8
Solomon Islands	2.7	3.2	3.8	3.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.9
Timor-Leste	22.7	25.9	25.0	25.6	8.1	11.4	10.1	10.4	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.0
Tonga	41.7	41.7	43.1	43.1	20.8	20.8	22.2	22.2	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3
Tuvalu	66.7	56.7	60.0	60.0	-	-	-	-	66.7	56.7	60.0	60.0
Vanuatu	14.4	15.0	15.3	15.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	9.3	9.9	10.3	10.3
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>												
Australia	59.3	57.9	51.9	51.6	6.2	6.4	5.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Japan	14.4	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.0	11.7	11.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
New Zealand	58.5	44.5	43.3	42.2	5.7	1.6	1.9	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3

- = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. FAOSTAT Database. <http://faostat3.fao.org> (accessed 12 August 2016).

Table 7.2: Deforestation and Pollution

Regional Member	Deforestation Rate <sup>a</sup> (average % change)		Nitrous Oxide Emissions (thousand metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)		Agricultural Nitrous Oxide Emissions (percent of total)	
	2000	2013	2000	2012	2000	2008
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>						
<b>Central and West Asia</b>						
Afghanistan	-	-	3,317	3,424	72.4	71.3
Armenia	0.06	-0.06	462	1,023	77.1	81.1
Azerbaijan	-0.23	-2.47	2,030	2,673	77.9	80.0
Georgia	-0.03	-	2,437	2,352	46.7	53.7
Kazakhstan	0.17	-	14,865	17,822	66.2	73.4
Kyrgyz Republic	-0.26	1.21	1,452	1,567	80.1	82.3
Pakistan	1.91	2.69	26,350	30,651	67.5	75.3
Tajikistan	-0.05	-0.10	1,110	1,848	83.4	87.7
Turkmenistan	-	-	3,046	4,924	68.1	75.8
Uzbekistan	-0.52	0.34	9,610	13,192	77.9	85.5
<b>East Asia</b>						
China, People's Rep. of	-1.13	-0.76	414,138	587,166	73.3	74.7
Hong Kong, China	...	...	513	476	-	-
Korea, Rep. of	0.13	0.12	18,576	14,979	25.6	42.2
Mongolia	0.69	0.76	5,058	3,548	90.5	93.5
Taipei, China	-	-	4,289	4,116	...	...
<b>South Asia</b>						
Bangladesh	0.18	0.18	20,770	26,683	78.2	82.9
Bhutan	-0.38	-0.36	281	555	34.6	42.1
India	-0.22	-0.25	207,700	239,755	72.2	73.8
Maldives	-	-	12	27	6.0	8.3
Nepal	2.30	-	4,232	4,598	76.7	76.4
Sri Lanka	0.42	0.32	2,044	2,174	66.8	64.5
<b>Southeast Asia</b>						
Brunei Darussalam	0.40	-	395	342	20.9	27.9
Cambodia	1.20	1.29	3,295	16,685	80.3	51.9
Indonesia	1.89	0.74	94,933	93,139	63.1	65.5
Lao PDR	0.67	-1.04	3,265	8,987	72.7	66.7
Malaysia	0.36	-0.06	13,822	15,310	60.8	68.8
Myanmar	1.23	1.78	31,300	26,783	31.9	53.4
Philippines	-0.68	-3.28	12,365	12,762	71.7	76.4
Singapore	-	-	6,635	1,909	0.6	1.8
Thailand	-1.80	-0.18	18,677	30,833	72.2	69.8
Viet Nam	-2.06	-0.90	19,746	34,494	84.1	83.8
<b>The Pacific</b>						
Cook Islands	-0.47	-	...	...	...	...
Fiji	-0.28	-0.48	343	344	92.6	91.4
Kiribati	-	-	3	4	44.9	47.2
Marshall Islands	-	-	0	0	-	-
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-0.05	-0.05	11	11	98.1	98.2
Nauru	...	...	0	0	91.5	91.3
Palau	-0.38	-	0	0	-	-
Papua New Guinea	0.01	0.01	1,613	1,234	13.3	19.6
Samoa	-2.46	-	37	40	79.6	82.7
Solomon Islands	0.25	0.25	2,425	2,656	99.3	99.3
Timor-Leste	1.29	1.56	164	226	89.7	88.0
Tonga	-	-	22	22	93.5	95.8
Tuvalu	-	-	1	1	98.2	98.5
Vanuatu	-	-	118	109	96.0	95.7
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>						
Australia	-0.02	-0.25	75,581	54,247	74.9	81.0
Japan	0.03	0.01	30,411	24,911	28.5	30.1
New Zealand	-0.48	-0.00	11,549	11,880	93.4	95.1

continued

## Pollution

Table 7.2: **Deforestation and Pollution** (*continued*)

Regional Member	Methane Emissions (thousand metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)		Agricultural Methane Emissions (percent of total)		Other Greenhouse Gases <sup>b</sup> (thousand metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)	
	2000	2012	2000	2008	2000	2012
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>						
<b>Central and West Asia</b>						
Afghanistan	9,384	13,763	71.2	62.7	126	349
Armenia	2,565	3,426	35.2	35.9	112	710
Azerbaijan	9,955	19,955	41.4	32.1	464	1,142
Georgia	4,137	5,019	51.9	50.0	3	227
Kazakhstan	38,779	71,350	24.3	21.9	14,065	30,363
Kyrgyz Republic	3,486	4,291	71.4	73.9	93	68
Pakistan	117,125	158,337	65.7	62.3	757	1,159
Tajikistan	3,304	5,408	65.0	71.3	798	367
Turkmenistan	21,241	22,009	19.7	20.5	124	595
Uzbekistan	37,233	47,333	29.6	32.8	298	989
<b>East Asia</b>						
China, People's Rep. of	1,043,400	1,752,290	46.6	37.6	104,677	251,254
Hong Kong, China	2,695	3,147	–	–	155	150
Korea, Rep. of	30,916	32,625	40.6	40.6	14,934	8,968
Mongolia	9,218	6,257	92.2	87.5	26,233	2,216
Taipei, China	11,315	2,924	...	...	1,833	3,212
<b>South Asia</b>						
Bangladesh	89,247	105,142	73.6	68.9	686	1,329
Bhutan	1,032	1,770	29.6	42.8	644	488
India	561,733	636,396	66.9	62.7	56,626	153,658
Maldives	34	52	0.6	1.2	0	–0
Nepal	21,206	23,982	83.0	82.1	2,443	7,995
Sri Lanka	9,606	11,864	64.1	67.1	441	91
<b>Southeast Asia</b>						
Brunei Darussalam	3,882	4,539	0.4	0.3	101	427
Cambodia	14,985	35,915	83.1	63.2	23,021	73,300
Indonesia	170,032	223,316	46.4	41.1	63,048	2,556
Lao PDR	7,219	15,011	80.6	77.0	13,588	136,841
Malaysia	29,309	34,271	19.0	15.2	5,144	3,866
Myanmar	66,942	80,637	66.1	77.0	78,176	406,274
Philippines	49,911	57,170	63.1	62.7	12,487	3,891
Singapore	1,684	2,386	1.4	1.4	1,410	3,299
Thailand	83,564	106,499	65.3	62.4	8,756	45,556
Viet Nam	75,430	113,564	68.1	54.2	5,782	25,707
<b>The Pacific</b>						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	705	715	81.7	78.4	9	52
Kiribati	13	16	6.8	7.1	–	–0
Marshall Islands	6	8	–	–	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	28	30	67.3	64.0	...	...
Nauru	3	3	9.1	7.7	–0	–0
Palau	1	1	–	–	...	...
Papua New Guinea	2,001	2,143	13.5	15.0	1,949	2,188
Samoa	116	133	69.8	70.5	–0	0
Solomon Islands	1,394	1,449	97.3	96.8	0	0
Timor-Leste	450	732	83.2	86.4	–	–0
Tonga	58	61	72.8	70.7	–0	0
Tuvalu	3	3	34.8	35.2	–0	0
Vanuatu	267	254	88.4	85.4	0	–0
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>						
Australia	128,133	125,588	61.3	56.8	520,911	174,653
Japan	47,496	38,957	67.0	72.5	51,527	71,746
New Zealand	26,584	28,658	88.5	91.0	1,506	1,764

... = data not available at cutoff date, – = magnitude equals zero, CO<sub>2</sub> = carbon dioxide, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Rate refers to percentage change over previous year. A negative value indicates that the deforestation rate is decreasing (i.e., reforestation).

b Other greenhouse gas emissions refer to hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. FAOSTAT Database. <http://faostat3.fao.org/download/R/RL/E> (accessed 8 June 2016); World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator> (accessed 12 August 2016); for Taipei, China: Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. *Statistical Yearbook 2014*. <http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/lp.asp?ctNode=2351&CtUnit=1072&BaseDSD=36&MP=2> (accessed 8 June 2016).

Table 7.3: Freshwater Resources

Regional Member	Internal Renewable Freshwater Resources				Annual Freshwater Withdrawals	Water Productivity <sup>a</sup>
	(billion cubic meters per year)	(cubic meters per inhabitant per year)				
	2014	2002	2012	2014		
Developing Member Economies	11,040	3,228	2,894	2,808		
Central and West Asia	370	1,554	1,285	1,210		
Afghanistan	47	2,194	1,586	1,450	20 (2000)	1
Armenia	7	2,251	2,303	2,273	3 (2012)	4
Azerbaijan	8	980	867	832	12 (2012)	5
Georgia	58	12,555	14,044	14,532	2 (2008)	8
Kazakhstan	64	4,287	3,826	3,651	20 (2010)	9
Kyrgyz Republic	49	9,732	8,663	8,237	8 (2006)	1
Pakistan	55	381	310	291	184 (2008)	1
Tajikistan	63	9,905	8,002	7,482	11 (2006)	1
Turkmenistan	1	305	272	261	28 (2004)	1
Uzbekistan	16	651	572	547	49 (2005)	1
East Asia	2,913	2,137	2,024	1,994		
China, People's Rep. of	2,813	2,141	2,029	1,999	554 (2005)	15
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	65	1,387	1,307	1,289	29 (2005)	42
Mongolia	35	14,239	12,393	11,761	1 (2009)	21
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia	1,880	1,482	1,281	1,235		
Bangladesh	105	771	676	652	36 (2008)	4
Bhutan	78	135,361	104,881	100,671	0 (2008)	6
India	1,446	1,326	1,144	1,103	648 (2010)	3
Maldives	0	103	87	82	0 (2008)	489
Nepal	198	8,084	7,207	6,951	9 (2006)	2
Sri Lanka	53	2,770	2,585	2,549	13 (2005)	6
Southeast Asia	4,985	9,223	8,170	7,884		
Brunei Darussalam	9	24,752	20,962	20,085	0 (1994)	135
Cambodia	121	9,510	8,131	7,742	2 (2006)	7
Indonesia	2,019	9,288	8,140	7,839	113 (2000)	8
Lao PDR	190	34,606	29,414	27,992	3 (2005)	3
Malaysia	580	23,769	19,985	19,122	11 (2005)	28
Myanmar	1,003	20,600	19,089	18,610	33 (2000)	...
Philippines	479	5,892	4,989	4,757	82 (2009)	3
Singapore	1	145	113	107	...	...
Thailand	225	3,500	3,343	3,303	57 (2007)	7
Viet Nam	359	4,387	3,978	3,846	82 (2005)	2
The Pacific	892	104,114	84,629	79,857		
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	29	35,001	32,658	32,003	0 (2005)	43
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	801	141,695	111,950	105,132	0 (2005)	34
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	45	102,782	81,391	76,594	...	...
Timor-Leste	8	9,181	7,455	6,932	1 (2004)	1
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	10	51,546	40,404	37,793	...	...
Developed Member Economies	1,249	8,342	8,085	8,054		
Australia	492	25,213	21,474	20,527	19 (2013)	64
Japan	430	3,406	3,382	3,397	81 (2009)	69
New Zealand	327	82,534	73,715	72,201	5 (2010)	31

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Gross domestic product in constant 2010 US dollars per cubic meter of total freshwater withdrawal.

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. AQUASTAT Database. <http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html> (accessed 15 June 2016); World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator> (accessed 2 September 2016).

## Government and Governance

### Snapshots

- In 2015, the majority of the economies in Asia and the Pacific had fiscal deficits amounting to 1%–7% of their respective gross domestic product (GDP).
- Total government revenue as a percentage of GDP increased by at least 1 percentage point in eight economies between 2014 and 2015. Tax revenue as a percentage of GDP, on the other hand, dropped in a majority of the economies in the region.
- Government spending on health as a percentage of GDP has increased in about two-thirds of the region's economies since 2000.
- The (arithmetic) average number of days required to start up a business in developing economies of Asia and the Pacific declined from 45 days in 2005 to 20 days in 2015. The (arithmetic) average cost of starting up a business as a percentage of gross national income per capita among developing economies went down from 41.4% in 2005 to 17.9% in 2015.
- Ten out of 34 economies in Asia and the Pacific scored 50 or higher on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean) in Transparency International's 2015 Corruption Perceptions Index.

### Key Trends

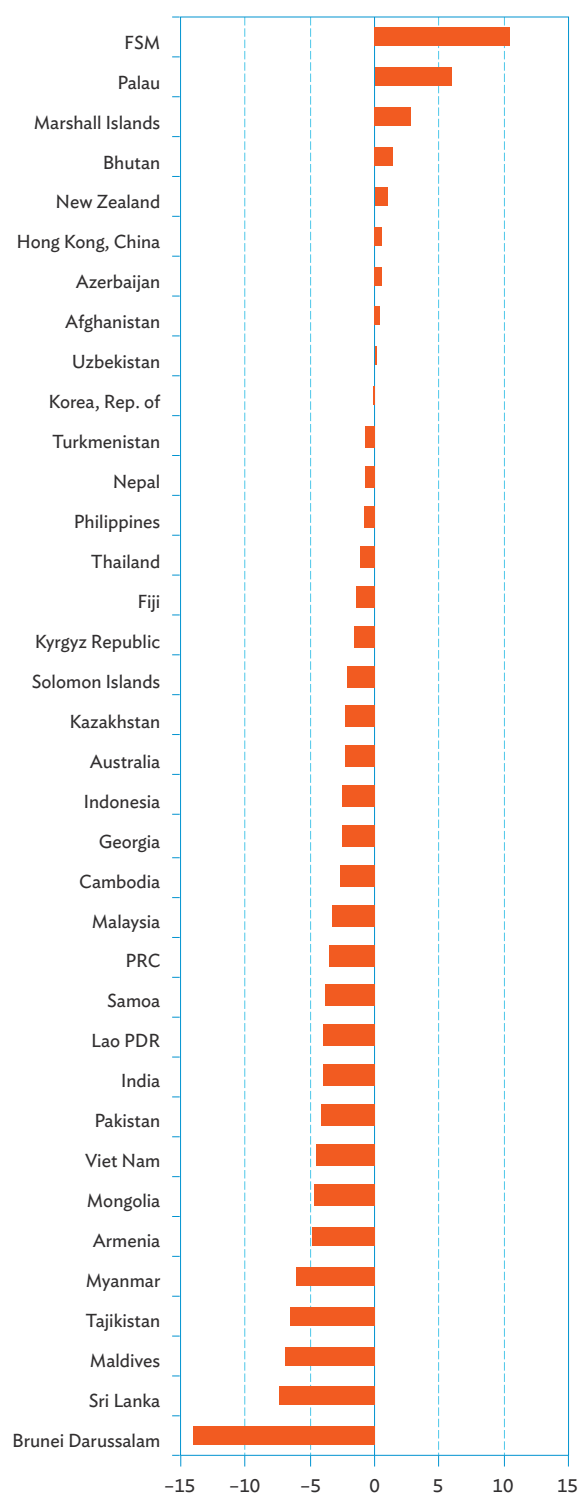
**In 2015, the majority of the economies in Asia and the Pacific had fiscal deficits amounting to 1%–7% of their respective gross domestic product (GDP).** Figure 8.1 shows fiscal balances—the difference between total government revenue and expenditure as a percentage of GDP. Of the 36 reporting economies in 2015, nine ran fiscal surpluses while the rest had government revenues exceeding their expenditure. The largest fiscal surpluses as a percentage of GDP were recorded in the Federated States of Micronesia (10.5%), Palau (5.9%), and the Marshall Islands (2.8%) while the largest deficits were in Brunei Darussalam (–14.0%), Sri Lanka (–7.4%), and the Maldives

(–6.9%). The (simple) average fiscal balance among the economies with data in 2015 is approximately –2.08% of GDP.

Continued low oil prices are exerting fiscal pressures in resource-exporting economies such as Brunei Darussalam, whose deficit position in 2015 is in stark contrast with 2000 when it enjoyed one of the region's largest fiscal surplus as a percentage of GDP at 10.9% (ADB 2016) while the next largest fiscal surpluses in 2000 were in the Marshall Islands (8.1%) and New Zealand (2.0%). The largest deficits as a percentage of GDP were in Palau (–12.8%) and Sri Lanka (–9.3%).



**Figure 8.1: Fiscal Balance, 2015**  
(% of GDP)



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: Table 8.1.

[Click here for figure data](#)

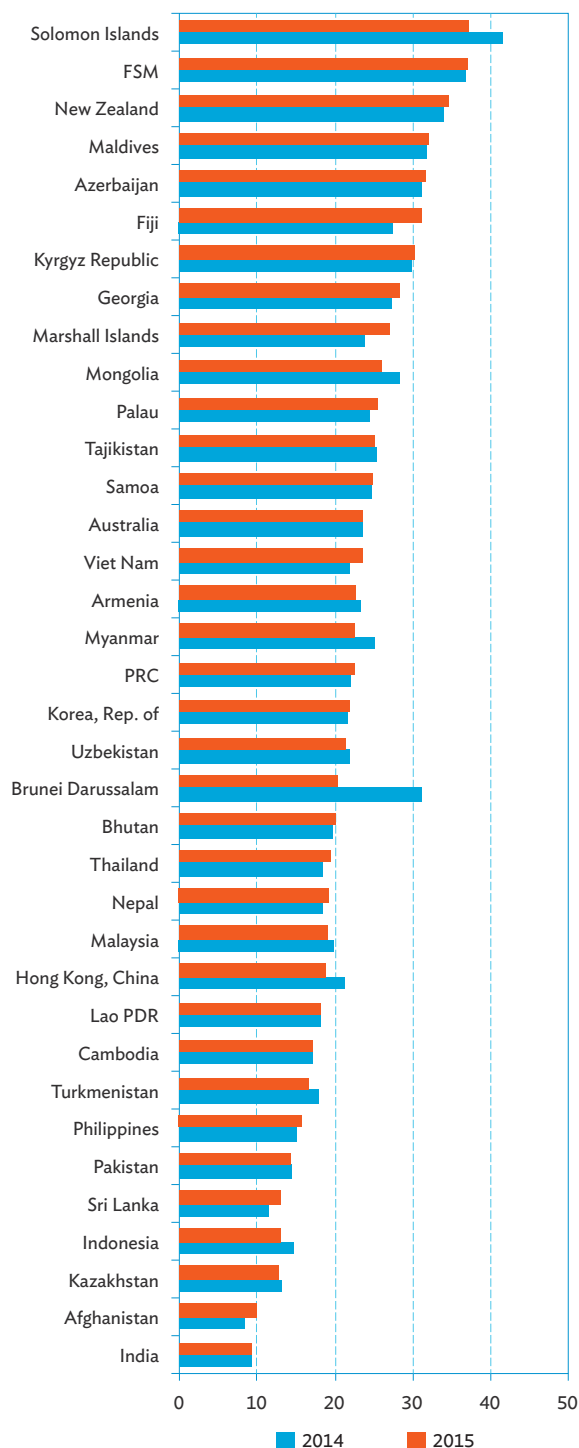
**Total government revenue as a percentage to GDP increased by at least 1 percentage point in eight economies between 2014 and 2015.**<sup>10</sup> Relative to GDP, average government revenue among member economies with data from 2014 to 2015 rose by approximately 1 percentage point. Among developing economies of Asia and the Pacific, noticeable increases were seen in Fiji (from 27.6% to 31.1%) and the Marshall Islands (from 23.8% to 27.1%). The largest declines in the ratio of government revenue-to-GDP in developing member economies were in Brunei Darussalam (from 31.0% to 20.3%), Solomon Islands (from 41.6% to 37.3%), and Myanmar (from 25.1% to 22.5%). Among developed member economies, government revenue increased from 23.6% to 23.7% in Australia and from 34.1% to 34.7% in New Zealand. Figure 8.2 summarizes the results.

**Tax revenue relative to GDP dropped in the majority of the regional economies between 2014 and 2015.** Figure 8.3 shows tax revenues as a percentage of GDP over the past 2 years. In 2015, the economies with the highest tax revenue-to-GDP ratios were Solomon Islands (32.4%), New Zealand (28.9%), Fiji (25.9%), and Georgia (25.3%) while those with the lowest ratios included India (7.0%), Afghanistan (7.2%), and Myanmar (8.8%).

About 17 economies noted a reduced tax revenue-to-GDP ratio from 2014 to 2015. The list of economies with the largest reduction in tax revenue relative to GDP (at least 2 percentage points) includes the Federated States of Micronesia (19.0% to 12.4%) and Solomon Islands (from 35.0% to 32.4%). On the other hand, the highest increases in tax revenue relative to GDP were recorded in Sri Lanka (from 10.1% to 12.1%), the Marshall Islands (from 15.9% to 17.2%), and Fiji (from 24.8% to 25.9%).

<sup>10</sup> The coverage of the budget data is not standard throughout the region. Data for some economies refer only to central government while others refer to consolidated government or general government. For details, please see section on Data Issues and Comparability.

**Figure 8.2: Total Government Revenue**  
(% of GDP)

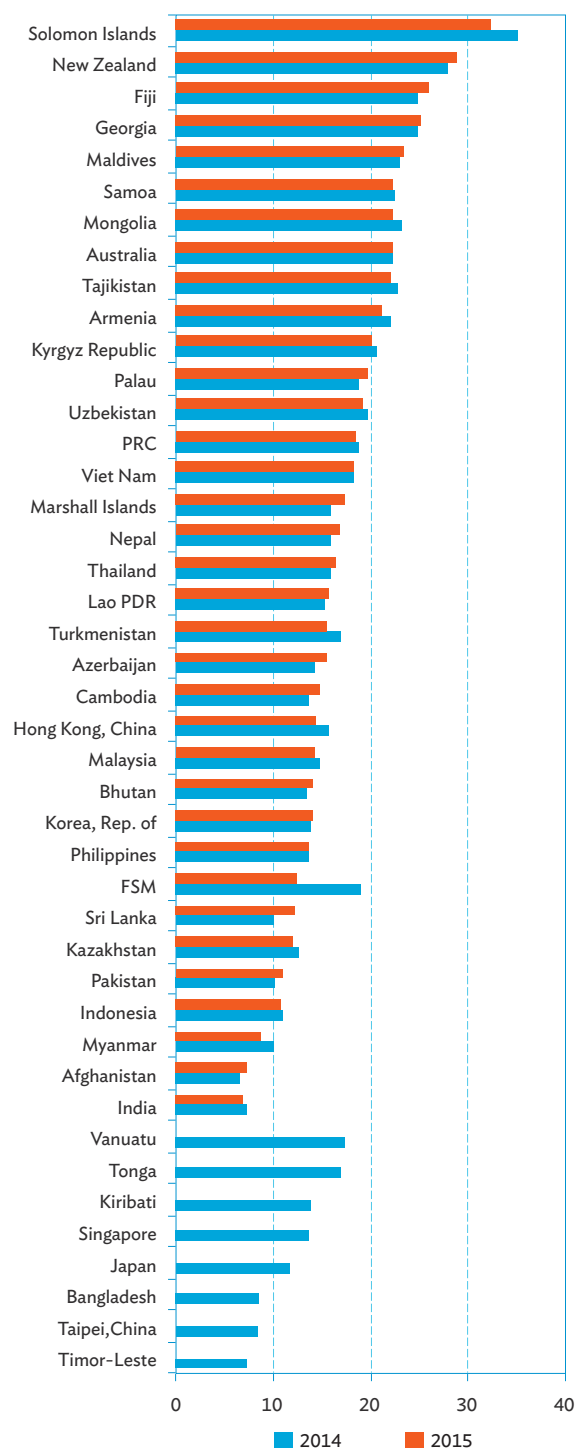


FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Notes: The coverage of the budget data is not standard throughout the region. Data for some economies refer only to central government while others refer to consolidated government or general government. For details, please see section on Data Issues and Comparability. Source: Table 8.3.

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Figure 8.3: Tax Revenue**  
(% of GDP)



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

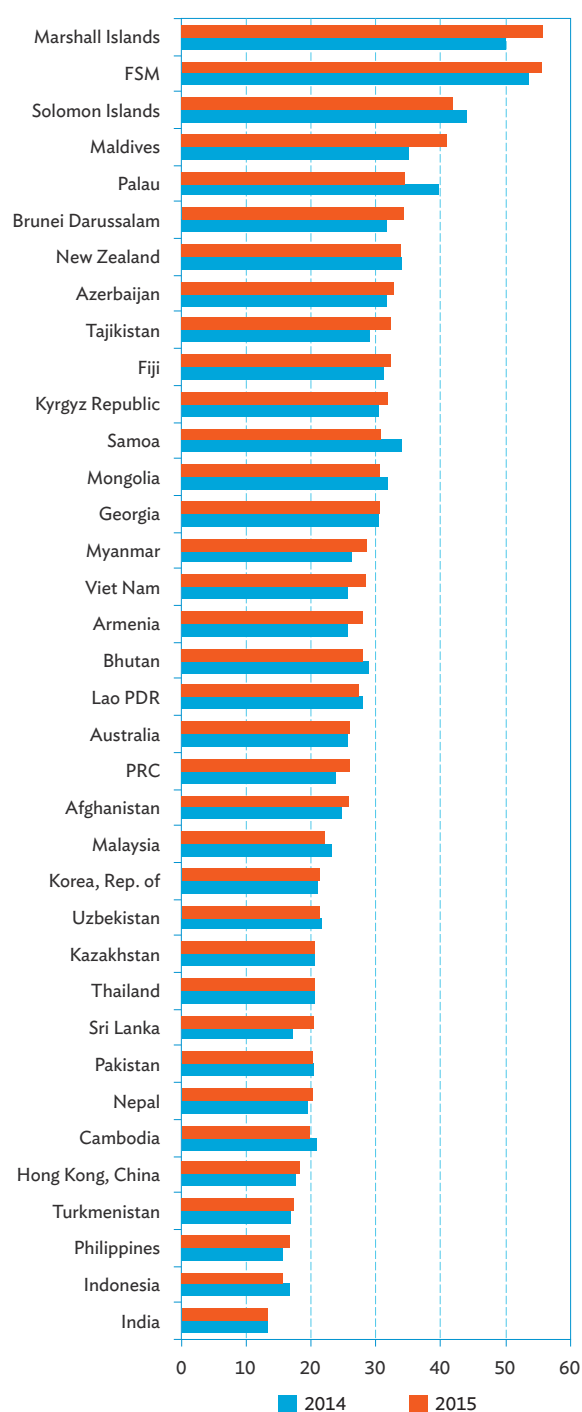
Notes: The coverage of the budget data is not standard throughout the region. Data for some economies refer only to central government while others refer to consolidated government or general government. For details, please see section on Data Issues and Comparability. Source: Table 8.2.

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Government expenditure relative to GDP decreased in more than half of the economies in the majority of economies in East Asia, South Asia, and Southeast Asia between 2014 and 2015, and it increased in the majority of economies in the Pacific and all but one economy in Central and West Asia.** Figure 8.4 shows the government expenditure for each economy as a percentage of GDP. Among developing member economies, public spending as a percentage of GDP declined most notably in Palau (from 39.8% to 34.5%), Samoa (from 34.1% to 30.8%), and Solomon Islands (from 43.9% to 41.9%). The largest increases occurred in the Maldives (from 35.1% to 41.0%), the Marshall Islands (from 50.0% to 55.8%), Tajikistan (29.0% to 32.4%), and Sri Lanka (from 17.1% to 20.5%). Among developed member economies, New Zealand experienced the most significant drop in public spending as a percentage of GDP between 2014 and 2015 (from 34.0% to 33.7%). Between 2000 and 2015, government expenditure as a percentage of GDP increased in approximately 60% of the region's economies (Table 8.4).

**Government spending on health as a percentage of GDP has increased in about two-thirds of the region's economies since 2000.** During the period 2000–2015, health spending as a percentage of GDP increased steadily in many of the region's developing economies, led by Georgia (from 0.6% to 2.9%), Samoa (from 4.0% to 5.2%), and Tajikistan (from 0.9% to 2.0%) (Table 8.5). In 2015 or the latest year for which data are available, spending on health was equivalent to 2.0% or less of GDP in 60.0% of the region's developing economies (Figure 8.5). For comparison, health spending as a percentage of GDP was 4.1% in Australia (2015), 7.4% in Japan (2014), and 7.0% in New Zealand (2015). The higher ratios in developed economies, particularly with respect to Japan, are partially a function of the additional health care requirements of an older population.

**Figure 8.4: Total Government Expenditure**  
(% of GDP)

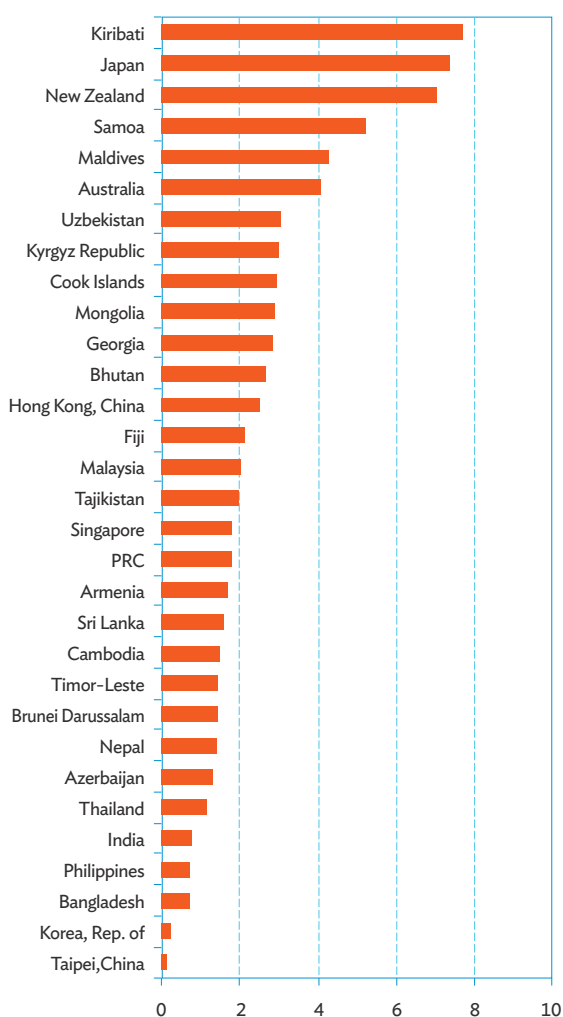


FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Notes: The coverage of the budget data is not standard throughout the region. Data for some economies refer only to central government while others refer to consolidated government or general government. For details, please see section on Data Issues and Comparability. Source: Table 8.4.

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Figure 8.5: Government Expenditure on Health, 2015 or Latest Year**  
(% of GDP)



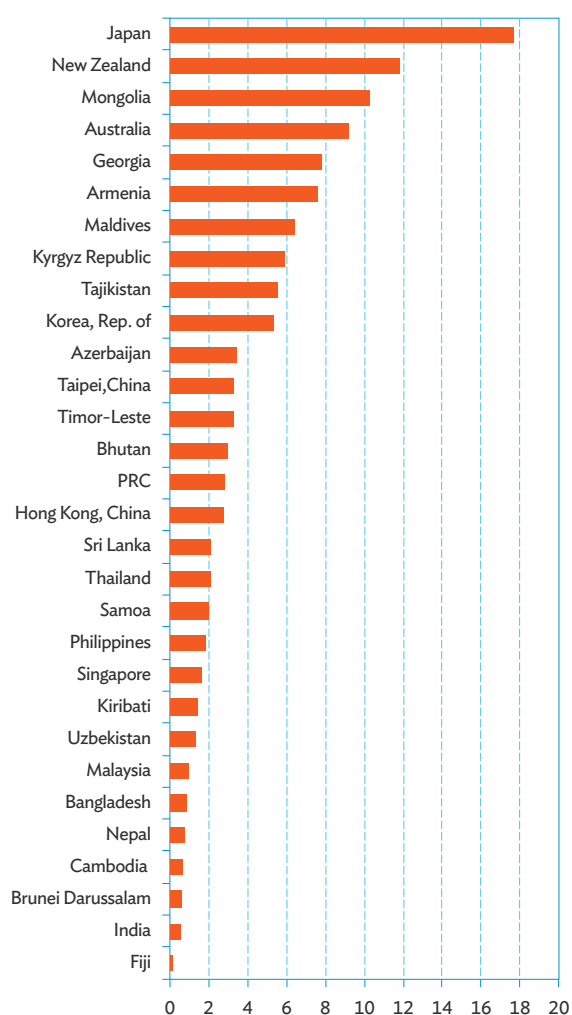
GDP = gross domestic product, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Notes: The coverage of the budget data is not standard throughout the region. Data for some economies refer only to central government while others refer to consolidated government or general government.  
For details, please see section on Data Issues and Comparability.  
Source: Table 8.5.

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Government expenditure on social security and welfare continues to expand in most developing economies of Asia and the Pacific.** Increases in spending on social security and welfare between 2010 and 2015, or the latest year for which data are available, were observed in about two-thirds of the developing economies, continuing a trend in place in

most economies in the region since 2000 (Table 8.5). In 2015, the majority of developing economies allocated between 0.1% to 10.3% of their GDP to social safety nets. On the other hand, in developed economies where the share of the older population is higher, government expenditure on social security and welfare ranges between 9% and 18%.

**Figure 8.6: Government Expenditure on Social Security and Welfare, 2015 or Latest Year**  
(% of GDP)



GDP = gross domestic product, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Notes: The coverage of the budget data is not standard throughout the region. Data for some economies refer only to central government while others refer to consolidated government or general government.  
For details, please see section on Data Issues and Comparability.  
Source: Table 8.5.

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Governments in the region generally spend more on education than on health.** Spending on education by governments exceeded 2.0% of GDP in almost all of the region's developing economies in 2015 or the latest year for which data are available, except for Taipei, China (1.5%) and Cambodia (1.8%) (Figure 8.7). Furthermore, the governments of many developing economies spent more on education relative to GDP than those of developed members Australia (1.9%) and Japan (3.1%). Since 2000, about 44% of the region's governments have increased

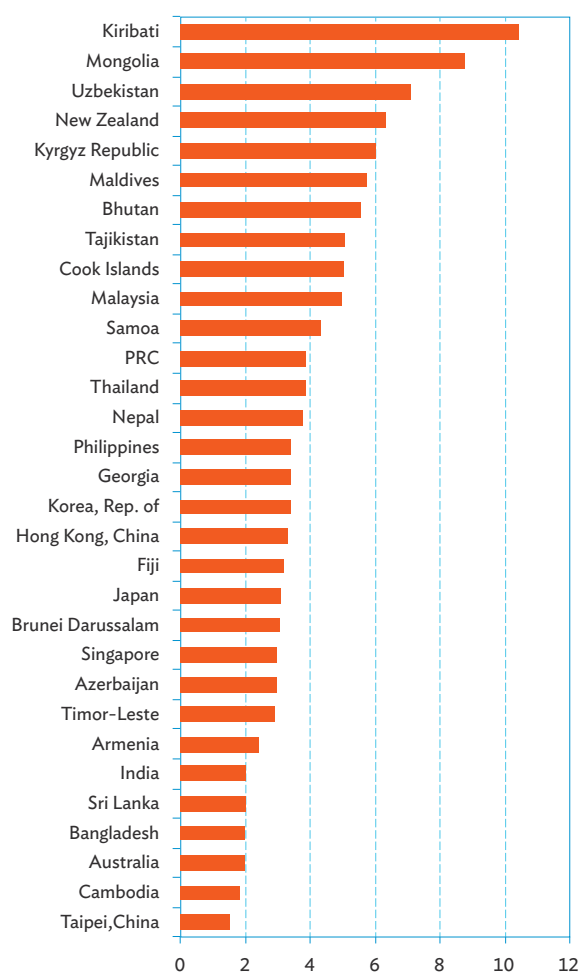
spending on education as a share of GDP, while about 52% have reduced their ratio of education spending to GDP (Table 8.5).

**The average number of days required to start up a business in developing economies declined from 45 days in 2005 to 20 days in 2015.** Between 2005 and 2015, the time required to start up a business was shortened in 27, rose in 3, and remained unchanged in 5 economies (Figure 8.8). In terms of the reduction in the number of days required to start up a business, the economies with the most notable improvement are Timor-Leste, Azerbaijan, and Brunei Darussalam. On the other hand, all three economies that experienced an increase in the time required to start a business during the review period were in the Pacific: Fiji 14 days, Palau 4 days, and Papua New Guinea 1 day.

**The average cost of starting up a business as a share of gross national income (GNI) per capita among developing economies went down from 41.4% in 2005 to 17.9% in 2015 (Table 8.6).** The largest percentage point declines were in Cambodia (from 276.1% to 78.7%), Timor-Leste (from 125.4% to 0.3%), and Solomon Islands (from 135.5% to 31.4%). While starting a business is becoming less expensive in the majority of the developing member economies, the cost still exceeds 100% of GNI per capita in the Federated States of Micronesia (141.1%).

**Ten out of 34 economies of Asia and the Pacific scored 50 or higher on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean) in Transparency International's 2015 Corruption Perceptions Index.** Australia; Bhutan; Hong Kong, China; Japan; New Zealand; and Singapore had the highest scores in the 2015 Corruption Perceptions Index within the region. On the other hand, the economies in Asia and the Pacific with the lowest scores in the 2015 Corruption Perceptions Index were Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

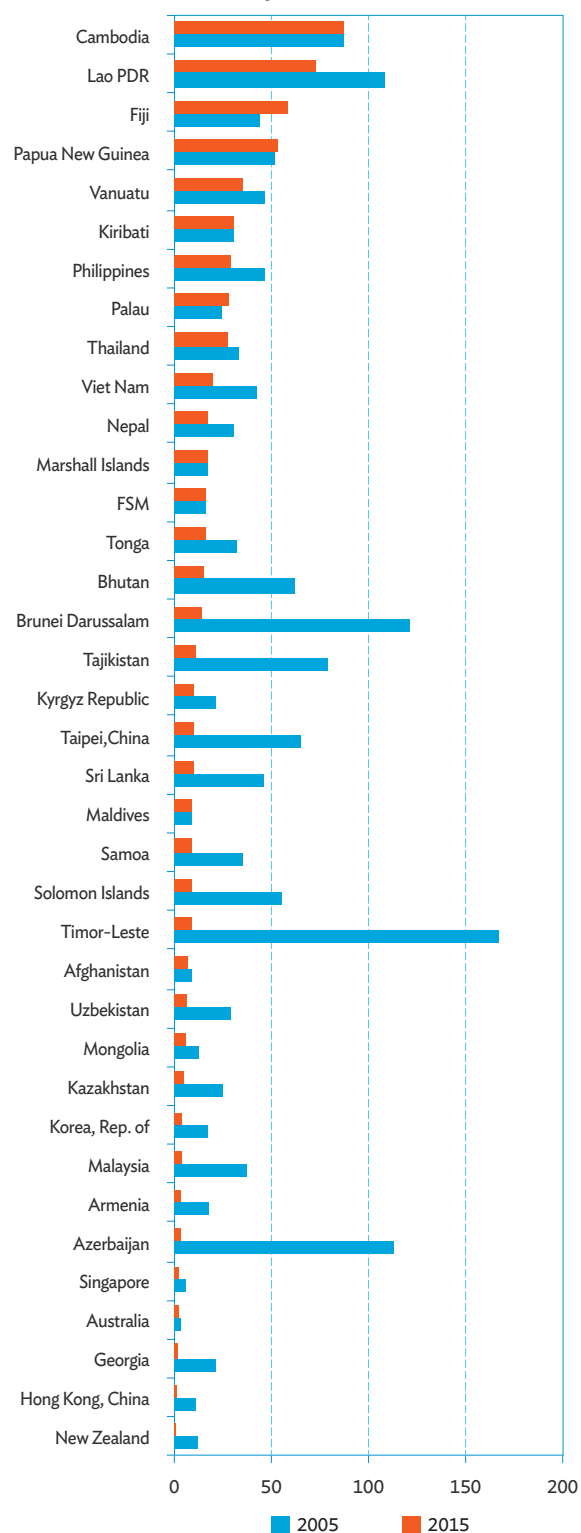
**Figure 8.7: Government Expenditure on Education, 2015 or Latest Year**  
(% of GDP)



GDP = gross domestic product, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Notes: The coverage of the budget data is not standard throughout the region. Data for some economies refer only to central government while others refer to consolidated government or general government. For details, please see section on Data Issues and Comparability. Source: Table 8.5.

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Figure 8.8: Number of Days Required to Start Up a Business**



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Note: For Brunei Darussalam, figure for 2005 refers to 2006.

Source: Table 8.7.

## Data Issues and Comparability

Data on government expenditure and revenue are from economy sources. The coverage of the budget data is not standard throughout the region. Data from different economies refer only to the central government, except for Bangladesh, Georgia, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government. For the People's Republic of China, data refer to consolidated central, provincial, and local governments. For Australia, data refer to the Commonwealth government. For Viet Nam, data refer to state budget or expenditure. Most economies try to follow the International Monetary Fund's Government Finance Statistics guidelines; some economies are still using the 1986 version while others have switched to the 2001 guidelines. Most economies record their transactions on a cash basis; and a few on accrual.

Statistics on the time and cost for registering new businesses and on perceived corruption are taken from nonofficial sources. Common procedures are used in all economies and the researchers producing these data have refined their procedures over several surveys. However, because of the subjective nature of much of the data, they can only be used to give a broad idea of trends, levels, and rankings and small changes from one year to the next should be taken with caution.

## Reference

Asian Development Bank. 2016. *Asian Development Outlook 2016*. Manila.



Table 8.1: **Fiscal Balance<sup>a</sup>**  
(% of GDP)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan <sup>b</sup>	-1.2 (2002)	-4.5	2.5	-0.2	-0.5	2.3	-1.7	0.4
Armenia	-4.9	-1.9	-5.0	-2.8	-1.4	-1.6	-1.9	-4.8
Azerbaijan	-1.0	-0.7	-0.9	0.6	-0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5
Georgia	-1.3	1.2	-5.6	-2.1	-1.7	-2.1	-2.8	-2.6
Kazakhstan	-0.1	0.6	-2.4	-1.9	-2.8	-1.9	-2.7	-2.2
Kyrgyz Republic	-2.2	0.2	-4.9	-4.8	-6.5	-0.7	-0.5	-1.5
Pakistan <sup>c</sup>	-5.4	-3.0	-5.9	-6.3	-8.6	-8.1	-4.2	-4.1
Tajikistan	-0.6	0.2	-7.1	-5.8	-3.1	-4.8	-3.7	-6.5
Turkmenistan	-0.3	0.8	2.0	3.5	6.4	1.5	0.9	-0.7
Uzbekistan	-1.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	-2.8	-1.2	-1.7	-1.1	-1.6	-1.9	-1.8	-3.5
Hong Kong, China <sup>d</sup>	-0.6	1.0	4.2	3.8	3.2	1.0	3.7	0.6
Korea, Rep. of	1.0	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.6	-0.0
Mongolia	-5.7	2.4	0.4	-6.4	-6.8	-1.2	-3.8	-4.6
Taipei, China	-4.5	-0.3	-2.6	-1.5	-2.8	-1.0	-0.8	...
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh <sup>c</sup>	-4.5	-3.7	-2.8	-3.6	-3.2	-3.3	-3.1	...
Bhutan <sup>c</sup>	-3.9	-6.6	1.5	-2.0	-1.1	-4.0	3.6	1.4
India <sup>d</sup>	-5.5	-4.0	-4.8	-5.9	-4.9	-4.5	-4.1	-3.9
Maldives	-4.4	-7.3	-14.4	-6.6	-7.7	-4.1	-2.9	-6.9
Nepal <sup>e</sup>	-4.7	-2.4	-1.9	-2.4	-2.0	0.6	0.9	-0.7
Sri Lanka	-9.3	-7.0	-7.0	-6.2	-5.6	-5.4	-5.7	-7.4
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam <sup>f</sup>	10.9	21.1	15.6	25.6	15.7	10.1	-0.7	-14.0
Cambodia	-2.1	-0.7	-8.8	-7.6	-6.8	-7.1	-3.8	-2.6
Indonesia	-1.1	-0.5	-0.7	-1.1	-1.8	-2.2	-2.1	-2.5
Lao PDR <sup>g</sup>	-4.6	-4.5	-2.2	-1.6	-1.2	-5.8	-3.6	-3.9
Malaysia	-5.5	-3.4	-5.3	-4.7	-4.3	-3.8	-3.4	-3.2
Myanmar <sup>d</sup>	0.7	-4.3 (2006)	-4.6	-3.8	-4.7	-5.4	-1.1	-6.1
Philippines	-3.7	-2.6	-3.5	-2.0	-2.3	-1.4	-0.6	-0.9
Singapore <sup>d</sup>	9.7	6.4	7.4	9.1	8.5	8.1	7.2	...
Thailand <sup>g</sup>	-2.8	0.1	-2.9	-1.6	-2.2	-0.9	-2.1	-1.2
Viet Nam <sup>h</sup>	-4.3	-1.0	-2.1	-0.5	-3.4	-5.0	-4.4	-4.6
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands <sup>c</sup>	-1.5	2.1	6.4	3.7	4.1	2.6	...	...
Fiji	-3.1	-3.4	-2.2	-1.4	-1.1	-0.5	-4.0	-1.4
Kiribati	42.3	7.3	17.5 (2008)	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands <sup>g</sup>	8.1	-22.3	3.4	2.1	-0.7	-0.2	3.2	2.8
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-3.5	-5.6	0.5	-0.6	0.9	2.9	11.2	10.5
Nauru <sup>c</sup>	...	4.3	0.1	...	...	...	...	...
Palau <sup>g</sup>	-12.8	1.5	-1.0	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.3	5.9
Papua New Guinea	-2.0	0.1	0.5	-0.2	-3.1	-5.6	...	...
Samoa <sup>c</sup>	-0.7	2.0	-5.6	-5.1	-7.2	-3.7	-5.1	-3.8
Solomon Islands	-0.6	-0.9	8.3	6.4	2.4	5.6	1.8	-2.1
Timor-Leste	...	3.9	3.5	-11.1	-30.9	-29.5	-53.1	...
Tonga <sup>c</sup>	-0.3	3.0	-2.7	-7.6	-7.1	-0.8	1.9	...
Tuvalu	-2.0	-7.7	-0.1	0.1	0.1	17.6	...	...
Vanuatu	-6.2	2.9	-2.0	-2.3	1.6	0.9	0.7	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia <sup>c</sup>	1.8	1.5	-3.5	-3.3	-2.7	-1.4	-2.0	-2.3
Japan <sup>d</sup>	-6.3	-4.1	-6.7	-8.2	-7.8	-7.3	-5.5	...
New Zealand <sup>i</sup>	2.0	6.1	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Data refer to central government, except for Bangladesh, Georgia, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government. For the People's Republic of China, data refer to consolidated central, provincial, and local governments. For Australia, data refer to the Commonwealth government. For Viet Nam, data refer to state budget and/or expenditure.

b Data for 2000–2011 are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2012, government finance covers 9 months only (21 March–20 December) due to the change of Afghanistan's fiscal year (FY) effective FY1391 (2012). From 2013, the fiscal year begins on 21 December and ends on 20 December.

c Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

d Data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

e Data are based on fiscal year ending 15 July.

f Data for 2005 onward are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

g Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.

h Tax revenue includes local government taxes.

i Data for 2000–2005 are based on fiscal year ending 31 March, while data for 2010 onward are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

Source: Economy sources.

## Government Finance

Table 8.2: **Tax Revenue<sup>a</sup>**  
(% of GDP)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan <sup>b</sup>	...	3.8	8.9	8.4	5.5	6.7	6.5	7.2
Armenia	14.8	14.3	20.2	20.6	20.6	22.0	22.0	21.2
Azerbaijan	12.2	14.0	12.4	12.3	12.7	13.3	14.2	15.5
Georgia	14.6	20.8	23.5	25.2	25.5	24.8	24.8	25.3
Kazakhstan	20.2	26.3	13.4	13.6	12.7	12.9	12.6	11.9
Kyrgyz Republic	11.7	16.2	17.9	18.5	20.6	20.5	20.6	20.0
Pakistan <sup>c</sup>	10.6	10.1	9.9	9.3	10.2	9.8	10.2	11.0
Tajikistan	13.1	16.5	18.0	19.5	19.9	21.0	22.8	22.0
Turkmenistan	23.0	20.9 (2004)	...	17.5	20.2	17.7	17.0	15.5
Uzbekistan	23.4 (2001)	21.5	20.0	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.7	19.1
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	12.6	15.5	17.9	18.5	18.8	18.8	18.7	18.5
Hong Kong, China <sup>d</sup>	9.7	12.3	13.6	14.2	13.7	13.5	15.7	14.4
Korea, Rep. of	17.0	13.9	14.0	14.4	14.7	14.1	13.8	14.0
Mongolia	22.4	22.8	27.6	27.6	25.0	26.5	23.2	22.2
Taipei, China	13.1	8.8	7.6	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.4	...
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh <sup>c</sup>	6.8	8.6	7.8	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.6	...
Bhutan <sup>c</sup>	10.0	9.4	13.3	13.6	15.1	14.6	13.5	14.1
India <sup>d</sup>	6.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.0
Maldives	13.8	12.0	9.9	13.7	17.8	20.7	23.0	23.4
Nepal <sup>e</sup>	8.7	9.2	13.4	13.0	13.9	15.3	15.9	16.8
Sri Lanka	14.2	13.7	11.3	11.7	10.4	10.5	10.1	12.1
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam <sup>f</sup>	23.4	33.1	24.0 (2009)	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	7.3	7.7	10.1	10.2	11.4	11.7	13.8	14.8
Indonesia	8.3	12.5	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.3	10.9	10.7
Lao PDR <sup>e</sup>	10.6	9.7	13.5	14.1	15.0	15.0	15.4	15.6
Malaysia	13.2	14.8	13.3	14.8	15.6	15.3	14.8	14.3
Myanmar <sup>d</sup>	2.0	4.3 (2006)	3.2	3.7	3.8	6.3	10.0	8.8
Philippines	12.8	12.4	12.1	12.4	12.9	13.3	13.6	13.6
Singapore <sup>d</sup>	14.9	11.6	12.6	13.1	13.7	13.4	13.8	...
Thailand <sup>g</sup>	12.8	15.2	14.6	15.9	15.1	16.9	15.8	16.4
Viet Nam <sup>h</sup>	18.0	21.0	22.4	22.3	19.0	19.1	18.2	18.2
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands <sup>c</sup>	22.3	25.3	25.5	25.1	23.6	25.5	...	...
Fiji	20.0	21.1	21.6	23.5	24.2	24.3	24.8	25.9
Kiribati	21.5	22.0	17.1	18.0	15.1	15.3	13.8	...
Marshall Islands <sup>g</sup>	15.4	18.3	17.1	16.8	15.8	15.9	15.9	17.2
Micronesia, Fed. States of	11.9	11.7	12.0	12.0	11.6	12.1	19.0	12.4
Nauru <sup>c</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau <sup>g</sup>	16.1	16.4	16.9	17.7	18.0	18.1	18.8	19.8
Papua New Guinea	23.8	24.8	16.7	18.6	18.4	18.1	...	...
Samoa <sup>c</sup>	20.6	20.6	20.9	18.8	19.7	21.8	22.4	22.3
Solomon Islands	19.1	24.3	34.0	36.9	37.3	37.2	35.0	32.4
Timor-Leste	...	1.5	1.2	2.0	3.4	4.7	7.2	...
Tonga <sup>c</sup>	15.8	19.2	16.1	17.0	15.9	17.0	17.0	...
Tuvalu	21.6	21.3	16.2	18.9	19.3	19.0	...	...
Vanuatu	15.7	16.4	16.0	16.3	16.6	17.2	17.4	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia <sup>c</sup>	23.2	24.9	20.7	20.6	21.4	22.3	22.3	22.2
Japan <sup>d</sup>	10.4	10.2	8.9	9.4	9.8	10.6	11.7	...
New Zealand <sup>i</sup>	30.9	33.9	27.0	26.5	27.1	28.2	27.9	28.9

... = data not available at cutoff date, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Data refer to central government, except for Bangladesh, Georgia, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government. For the People's Republic of China, data refer to consolidated central, provincial, and local governments. For Australia, data refer to the Commonwealth government. For Viet Nam, data refer to state budget and/or expenditure.

b Data for 2000–2011 are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2012, government finance covers 9 months only (21 March–20 December) due to the change of Afghanistan's fiscal year (FY) effective FY1391 (2012). From 2013, the fiscal year begins on 21 December and ends on 20 December.

c Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

d Data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

e Data are based on fiscal year ending 15 July.

f Data for 2005 onward are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

g Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.

h Tax revenue includes local government taxes.

i Data for 2000–2005 are based on fiscal year ending 31 March, while data for 2010 onward are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

Source: Economy sources.

Table 8.3: **Total Government Revenue<sup>a</sup>**  
(% of GDP)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan <sup>b</sup>	2.9 (2002)	6.9	10.8	11.1	7.5	9.2	8.3	9.8
Armenia	15.9	16.2	21.7	21.8	21.8	23.3	23.4	22.7
Azerbaijan	14.7	16.3	26.8	30.1	31.6	33.8	31.2	31.6
Georgia	15.5	27.1	27.1	28.9	28.9	27.3	27.3	28.4
Kazakhstan	22.9	27.6	14.2	14.2	13.8	13.4	13.2	12.7
Kyrgyz Republic	14.2	19.8	23.1	24.2	26.2	26.1	29.8	30.3
Pakistan <sup>c</sup>	13.4	13.8	14.0	12.3	12.8	13.3	14.5	14.4
Tajikistan	14.1	19.2	19.3	21.1	21.7	23.0	25.3	25.0
Turkmenistan	23.5	20.5	16.1	18.1	21.0	18.4	17.9	16.6
Uzbekistan	28.0	22.6	21.8	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.9	21.3
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	13.4	17.0	20.3	21.5	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.5
Hong Kong, China <sup>d</sup>	16.8	17.5	21.2	22.6	21.7	21.3	21.2	18.8
Korea, Rep. of	21.4	20.8	21.4	21.9	22.6	22.0	21.6	21.8
Mongolia	27.8	27.4	31.6	31.6	29.0	31.0	28.4	26.0
Taipei, China	17.7	14.3	10.7	11.8	11.0	11.5	10.9	...
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh <sup>c</sup>	8.5	10.6	9.5	10.2	10.9	10.7	10.4	...
Bhutan <sup>c</sup>	23.2	17.0	27.4	20.8	20.7	20.0	19.7	20.1
India <sup>d</sup>	9.5	9.7	10.6	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.2	9.2
Maldives	30.0	26.4	21.5	25.6	25.3	27.4	31.8	32.0
Nepal <sup>e</sup>	11.3	11.9	14.9	14.5	16.0	17.6	18.5	19.1
Sri Lanka	16.4	15.5	12.7	13.4	12.0	11.9	11.4	13.0
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam <sup>f</sup>	49.1	53.2	49.0	55.3	46.8	37.9	31.0	20.3
Cambodia	10.0	10.6	12.6	12.4	14.4	13.5	17.1	17.1
Indonesia	14.7	17.8	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.0	14.6	12.9
Lao PDR <sup>g</sup>	13.1	11.7	15.3	15.7	17.1	17.4	18.2	18.1
Malaysia	17.4	19.6	19.4	20.3	21.4	20.9	19.9	18.9
Myanmar <sup>d</sup>	4.2	17.6 (2006)	14.2	14.7	22.9	24.4	25.1	22.5
Philippines	14.3	14.4	13.4	14.0	14.5	14.9	15.1	15.8
Singapore <sup>d</sup>	29.3	20.9	21.5	23.6	22.7	21.9	22.1	...
Thailand <sup>g</sup>	14.7	17.3	16.8	17.8	17.1	19.4	18.4	19.4
Viet Nam <sup>h</sup>	20.1	25.7	26.7	25.5	22.3	22.8	21.8	23.5
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands <sup>c</sup>	27.0	29.3	34.1	35.1	33.4	35.3	...	...
Fiji	25.5	24.2	25.4	26.6	27.0	27.0	27.6	31.1
Kiribati	94.4	68.8	83.3 (2008)	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands <sup>g</sup>	22.0	22.0	19.9	20.0	19.2	21.4	23.8	27.1
Micronesia, Fed. States of	22.5	19.7	21.4	20.6	22.8	26.7	36.9	37.1
Nauru <sup>c</sup>	...	33.1	39.2	...	...	...	...	...
Palau <sup>g</sup>	22.8	19.6	20.4	21.5	22.7	22.7	24.4	25.5
Papua New Guinea	25.7	26.8	17.8	19.5	19.5	18.9	...	...
Samoa <sup>c</sup>	25.6	24.1	23.6	21.9	22.7	23.8	24.7	24.9
Solomon Islands	21.6	26.7	37.0	40.4	42.4	43.7	41.6	37.3
Timor-Leste	...	9.5	21.2	16.1	5.2	6.5	9.8	...
Tonga <sup>c</sup>	21.1	22.8	20.1	19.6	18.1	19.7	20.1	...
Tuvalu	216.4	55.1	51.9	56.3	59.6	74.3	...	...
Vanuatu	18.7	18.5	17.6	18.0	18.8	19.2	19.3	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia <sup>c</sup>	25.3	26.3	22.6	22.0	22.7	23.8	23.6	23.7
Japan <sup>d</sup>	12.0	11.9	11.2	11.3	11.2	12.1	13.2	...
New Zealand <sup>i</sup>	37.6	41.9	33.5	35.1	33.5	34.4	34.1	34.7

... = data not available at cutoff date, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Data refer to central government, except for Bangladesh, Georgia, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government. For the People's Republic of China, data refer to consolidated central, provincial, and local governments. For Australia, data refer to the Commonwealth government. For Viet Nam, data refer to state budget and/or expenditure.

b Data for 2000–2011 are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2012, government finance covers 9 months only (21 March–20 December) due to the change of Afghanistan's fiscal year (FY) effective FY1391 (2012). From 2013, the fiscal year begins on 21 December and ends on 20 December.

c Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

d Data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

e Data are based on fiscal year ending 15 July.

f Data for 2005 onward are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

g Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.

h Tax revenue includes local government taxes.

i Data for 2000–2005 are based on fiscal year ending 31 March, while data for 2010 onward are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

Source: Economy sources.

## Government Finance

Table 8.4: **Total Government Expenditure<sup>a</sup>**  
(% of GDP)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan <sup>b</sup>	7.7 (2002)	16.5	20.6	22.3	17.4	23.2	24.8	25.9
Armenia	20.1	18.0	27.6	26.2	23.6	25.1	25.6	28.0
Azerbaijan	16.2	16.8	27.6	29.2	31.6	31.6	31.7	32.7
Georgia	16.3	26.6	34.0	30.7	30.6	29.4	30.3	30.6
Kazakhstan	22.2	25.6	22.0	20.0	20.7	19.0	20.5	20.7
Kyrgyz Republic	18.0	20.4	31.2	32.0	34.5	29.3	30.3	31.8
Pakistan <sup>c</sup>	18.9	18.0	20.2	18.6	21.2	19.8	20.5	20.2
Tajikistan	14.7	19.4	25.1	27.4	25.1	28.0	29.0	32.4
Turkmenistan	23.9	19.7	14.1	14.6	14.7	16.9	17.0	17.3
Uzbekistan	28.9	22.5	21.5	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.7	21.2
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Rep. of	16.2	18.3	22.0	22.6	23.6	23.8	23.9	26.0
Hong Kong, China <sup>d</sup>	17.4	16.5	17.0	18.8	18.5	20.3	17.5	18.2
Korea, Rep. of	17.2	20.1	19.8	20.2	20.8	21.1	21.0	21.2
Mongolia	28.6	22.7	29.2	34.3	35.5	31.5	31.8	30.6
Taipei, China	22.2	14.6	13.3	13.3	13.7	12.5	11.7	...
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh <sup>c</sup>	14.5	15.0	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.7	...
Bhutan <sup>c</sup>	42.2	35.4	35.6	34.8	35.8	34.7	29.0	27.9
India <sup>d</sup>	15.0	13.7	15.4	14.9	14.2	13.8	13.3	13.2
Maldives	37.3	40.3	37.0	35.4	34.1	31.8	35.1	41.0
Nepal <sup>e</sup>	17.5	15.3	19.0	18.8	19.3	17.8	19.6	20.2
Sri Lanka	25.0	23.8	19.3	19.4	17.5	17.3	17.1	20.5
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam <sup>f</sup>	40.6	32.1	33.3	29.7	31.0	27.8	31.7	34.3
Cambodia	14.8	13.2	21.4	20.0	21.2	20.6	20.9	19.7
Indonesia	15.8	18.4	16.2	16.5	17.3	17.3	16.8	15.6
Lao PDR <sup>g</sup>	20.8	18.4	24.2	23.3	24.8	29.2	28.0	27.4
Malaysia	22.9	23.0	24.7	25.0	25.7	24.7	23.3	22.1
Myanmar <sup>d</sup>	3.5	19.2	18.9	18.5	27.6	29.8	26.2	28.6
Philippines	18.1	16.9	16.8	15.9	16.6	16.1	15.6	16.7
Singapore <sup>d</sup>	18.2	14.5	14.1	14.5	14.2	13.8	14.9	...
Thailand <sup>g</sup>	16.8	17.2	19.7	19.4	19.4	20.3	20.5	20.6
Viet Nam <sup>h</sup>	22.6	25.1	27.2	25.4	28.2	28.8	25.6	28.5
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands <sup>c</sup>	31.0	33.3	33.0	39.7	36.5	41.2	...	...
Fiji	28.6	27.6	27.7	28.0	28.3	27.6	31.3	32.3
Kiribati	87.4	105.8	86.9	91.8	107.2	96.4	105.6	...
Marshall Islands <sup>g</sup>	58.6	85.3	57.9	55.8	52.0	53.7	50.0	55.8
Micronesia, Fed. States of	67.2	59.1	67.0	65.2	65.0	59.1	53.6	55.5
Nauru <sup>c</sup>	...	28.5	83.6	...	...	...	...	...
Palau <sup>g</sup>	56.8	39.2	48.4	43.3	44.2	40.3	39.8	34.5
Papua New Guinea	32.9	35.2	21.0	22.0	24.7	26.3	...	...
Samoa <sup>c</sup>	31.2	32.7	30.0	33.0	32.6	30.2	34.1	30.8
Solomon Islands	31.6	34.6	39.7	41.2	47.1	43.8	43.9	41.9
Timor-Leste	...	5.6	17.7	27.2	36.2	35.9	63.0	...
Tonga <sup>c</sup>	22.2	21.2	28.0	32.4	29.5	25.5	26.7	...
Tuvalu	186.9	77.9	104.1	93.3	79.8	81.3	...	...
Vanuatu	26.0	18.4	26.3	23.7	23.4	20.7	21.3	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>								
Australia <sup>c</sup>	23.5	24.8	26.1	25.3	25.4	25.2	25.6	26.0
Japan <sup>d</sup>	18.3	16.0	18.0	19.5	19.0	19.4	18.7	...
New Zealand <sup>i</sup>	35.7	35.8	35.9	42.8	35.5	35.3	34.0	33.7

... = data not available at cutoff date, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Data refer to central government, except for Bangladesh, Georgia, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government. For the People's Republic of China, data refer to consolidated central, provincial, and local governments. For Australia, data refer to the Commonwealth government. For Viet Nam, data refer to state budget and/or expenditure.

b Data for 2000–2011 are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2012, government finance covers 9 months only (21 March–20 December) due to the change of Afghanistan's fiscal year (FY) effective FY1391 (2012). From 2013, the fiscal year begins on 21 December and ends on 20 December.

c Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

d Data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

e Data are based on fiscal year ending 15 July.

f Data for 2005 onward are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

g Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.

h Total expenditure includes local government expenditure.

i Data for 1990–2005 are based on fiscal year ending 31 March, while data for 2010 onward are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

Source: Economy sources.

Table 8.5: **Government Expenditure by Economic Activity<sup>a</sup>**  
(% of GDP)

Regional Member	Health			Education			Social Security and Welfare		
	2000	2010	2015	2000	2010	2015	2000	2010	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>									
<b>Central and West Asia</b>									
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1.0	1.6	1.7	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.1	7.1	7.6
Azerbaijan	0.9	1.0	1.3	3.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.6	3.4
Georgia	0.6	2.2	2.9	2.2	2.9	3.4	4.3	6.9	7.8
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	2.0	3.1	3.0	3.5	5.8	6.0	1.7	5.0	5.9
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan <sup>b</sup>	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.3	4.0	5.1	1.8	3.5	5.6
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	2.8	3.0	...	7.2	7.1	...	2.2	1.3
<b>East Asia</b>									
China, People's Rep. of <sup>c</sup>	...	1.2	1.8	3.3 (2002)	3.1	3.9	0.7	2.2	2.8
Hong Kong, China <sup>d</sup>	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.9	3.4	3.3	2.1	2.3	2.7
Korea, Rep. of	0.1	0.2	0.2 (2014)	3.1	3.0	3.4 (2014)	3.0	4.5	5.3 (2014)
Mongolia	3.8	2.5	2.9 (2014)	6.7	5.1	8.8 (2014)	6.2	11.1	10.3 (2014)
Taipei, China	0.2	0.2	0.1 (2014)	2.3	1.7	1.5 (2014)	5.6	3.1	3.3 (2014)
<b>South Asia</b>									
Bangladesh <sup>e</sup>	1.0	0.8	0.7 (2014)	2.0	2.0	2.0 (2014)	0.1	0.9	0.9 (2014)
Bhutan <sup>e</sup>	4.4 (2002)	3.0	2.6	5.5 (2002)	6.7	5.6	1.8 (2002)	1.8	3.0
India <sup>d</sup>	0.7	0.7	0.8 (2013)	3.2	1.9	2.0 (2013)	0.8	0.4	0.6 (2013)
Maldives	4.1	3.3	4.3	7.4	5.5	5.7	1.0	1.9	6.4
Nepal <sup>f</sup>	0.9	1.5	1.4	2.4	3.9	3.8	0.9	0.8	0.7
Sri Lanka	1.6	1.2	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.0	2.8	1.7	2.1
<b>Southeast Asia</b>									
Brunei Darussalam <sup>g</sup>	2.1	1.8	1.5 (2012)	4.2	3.6	3.0 (2012)	1.2	0.8	0.6 (2012)
Cambodia	0.9	1.3	1.5 (2013)	1.3	1.6	1.8 (2013)	0.2	0.5	0.7 (2013)
Indonesia	0.3 (2001)	...	...	0.8 (2001)	...	...	...	...	...
Lao PDR <sup>h</sup>	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	1.5	2.0	2.0	5.6	6.1	5.0	0.9	1.2	1.0
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	0.4	0.3	0.7	3.3	2.5	3.4	0.7	0.5	1.9
Singapore <sup>d</sup>	0.9	1.1	1.8 (2014)	3.9	3.0	3.0 (2014)	0.6	1.1	1.6 (2014)
Thailand <sup>h</sup>	1.3	1.9	1.2	3.9	4.1	3.8	0.9	1.7	2.1
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>The Pacific</b>									
Cook Islands <sup>e</sup>	3.1	3.3	3.0 (2013)	3.2	4.9	5.0 (2013)	...	...	...
Fiji	2.3	2.1	2.1	4.3	3.5	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kiribati	7.6	8.6	7.7 (2012)	11.0	10.1	10.4 (2012)	0.9	1.6	1.4 (2012)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1.6	...	...	5.1	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa <sup>e</sup>	4.0	3.7	5.2	4.9	4.3	4.3	1.1	1.2	2.0
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	0.8 (2004)	0.8	1.5 (2014)	1.3 (2004)	1.6	2.9 (2014)	– (2004)	3.3	3.3 (2014)
Tonga <sup>e</sup>	4.8	...	...	4.4	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	2.4	2.0 (2007)	...	4.9	4.7 (2007)	...	0.0	...	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>									
Australia <sup>e</sup>	3.9	4.0	4.1	1.6	2.8	1.9	8.6	8.4	9.1
Japan <sup>d</sup>	6.3	6.8	7.4 (2014)	3.9	3.1	3.1 (2014)	10.6	17.0	17.7 (2014)
New Zealand <sup>i</sup>	5.6	7.1	7.0	5.2	6.8	6.3	12.4	12.6	11.8

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Data refer to central government, except for Georgia, Japan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government. For the People's Republic of China, data refer to consolidated central, provincial, and local governments. For Australia, data refer to the Commonwealth government.

b Data for social security and welfare include defense.

c Prior to 2010, education expenditure data include health and education expenditures.

d Data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

e Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

f Data are based on fiscal year ending 15 July.

g Data for 2005 onward are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

h Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.

i Data for 2000–2005 are based on fiscal year ending 31 March, while data for 2010 onward are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

Source: Economy sources.



## Governance

Table 8.6: Doing Business Start-Up Indicators

Regional Member	Cost of Business Start-Up Procedure (% of GNI per capita)			Time Required to Start Up Business (days)		
	2005	2010	2015	2005	2010	2015
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>						
<b>Central and West Asia<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>
Afghanistan	75.2	26.7	19.0	9	7	7
Armenia	6.1	3.1	1.0	18	14	3
Azerbaijan	12.3	3.1	1.2	113	8	3
Georgia	13.7	5.0	3.1	21	3	2
Kazakhstan	8.6	1.0	0.1	25	19	5
Kyrgyz Republic	10.4	3.7	2.1	21	14	10
Pakistan	...	...	9.4	...	...	19
Tajikistan	85.1	36.9	21.5	79	16	11
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	11.5	10.8	3.4	29	15	7
<b>East Asia<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	0.7	...	...	31
Hong Kong, China	3.4	2.0	1.2	11	6	2
Korea, Rep. of	15.7	14.7	14.5	17	14	4
Mongolia	9.6	3.2	1.5	13	13	6
Taipei, China	4.4	4.0	2.1	65	15	10
<b>South Asia<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>17</b>
Bangladesh	...	...	13.9	...	...	20
Bhutan	16.9	6.1	4.0	62	46	15
India	...	...	13.5	...	...	29
Maldives	11.5	9.4	4.9	9	9	9
Nepal	69.9	46.6	28.4	31	31	17
Sri Lanka	50.0	33.9	18.7	46	38	10
<b>Southeast Asia<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>32</b>
Brunei Darussalam	8.9 (2006)	13.7	1.2	121 (2006)	108	14
Cambodia	276.1	127.5	78.7	87	102	87
Indonesia	...	...	19.9	...	...	48
Lao PDR	17.4	8.9	4.9	108	63	73
Malaysia	26.6	17.5	6.7	37	17	4
Myanmar	...	157.7 (2012)	97.1	...	74 (2012)	13
Philippines	23.9	22.1	16.1	47	37	29
Singapore	0.9	0.7	0.6	6	3	3
Thailand	8.1	6.9	6.4	33	32	28
Viet Nam	27.6	12.1	4.9	42	36	20
<b>The Pacific<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>26</b>
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	28.4	23.8	21.3	44	44	58
Kiribati	40.3	47.1	46.0	31	31	31
Marshall Islands	22.4	17.6	12.7	17	17	17
Micronesia, Fed. States of	127.6	137.8	141.1	16	16	16
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	4.7	5.7	3.3	24	28	28
Papua New Guinea	27.7	27.0	17.3	52	52	53
Samoa	46.4	9.8	8.0	35	9	9
Solomon Islands	135.5	78.5	31.4	55	55	9
Timor-Leste	125.4	5.7	0.3	167	110	9
Tonga	11.7	7.0	7.8	32	25	16
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	83.5	48.2	44.2	47	47	35
<b>Developed Member Economies<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
Australia	1.9	0.7	0.7	3	3	3
Japan	...	...	7.5	...	...	10
New Zealand	0.2	0.4	0.3	12	1	1
<b>DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>REGIONAL MEMBERS<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>20</b>

... = data not available at cutoff date, GNI = gross national income, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Arithmetic average of reporting economies only.

Source: World Bank. Doing Business Online. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator> (accessed 8 June 2016).



Table 8.7: **Corruption Perceptions Index<sup>a</sup>**

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Rank in 2014 <sup>b</sup>	Rank in 2015 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Developing Member Economies</b>										
<b>Central and West Asia</b>										
Afghanistan	...	2.5	1.4	1.5	8	8	12	11	172	166
Armenia	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.6	34	36	37	35	94	95
Azerbaijan	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.4	27	28	29	29	126	119
Georgia	2.4 (2002)	2.3	3.8	4.1	52	49	52	52	50	48
Kazakhstan	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.7	28	26	29	28	126	123
Kyrgyz Republic	...	2.3	2.0	2.1	24	24	27	28	136	123
Pakistan	2.3 (2001)	2.1	2.3	2.5	27	28	29	30	126	117
Tajikistan	...	2.1	2.1	2.3	22	22	23	26	152	136
Turkmenistan	...	1.8	1.6	1.6	17	17	17	18	169	154
Uzbekistan	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.6	17	17	18	19	166	153
<b>East Asia</b>										
China, People's Rep. of	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.6	39	40	36	37	100	83
Hong Kong, China	7.7	8.3	8.4	8.4	77	75	74	75	17	18
Korea, Rep. of	4.0	5.0	5.4	5.4	56	55	55	56	43	37
Mongolia	...	3.0	2.7	2.7	36	38	39	39	80	72
Taipei, China	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.1	61	61	61	62	35	30
<b>South Asia</b>										
Bangladesh	0.4 (2001)	1.7	2.4	2.7	26	27	25	25	145	139
Bhutan	...	6.0 (2006)	5.7	5.7	63	63	65	65	30	27
India	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.1	36	36	38	38	85	76
Maldives	...	3.3 (2007)	2.3	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	2.5	2.2	2.2	27	31	29	27	126	130
Sri Lanka	3.7 (2002)	3.2	3.2	3.3	40	37	38	37	85	83
<b>Southeast Asia</b>										
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	5.5	5.2	55	60	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	2.3	2.1	2.1	22	20	21	21	156	150
Indonesia	1.7	2.2	2.8	3.0	32	32	34	36	107	88
Lao PDR	...	3.3	2.1	2.2	21	26	25	25	145	139
Malaysia	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.3	49	50	52	50	50	54
Myanmar	...	1.8	1.4	1.5	15	21	21	22	156	147
Philippines	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.6	34	36	38	35	85	95
Singapore	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.2	87	86	84	85	7	8
Thailand	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.4	37	35	38	38	85	76
Viet Nam	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	31	31	31	31	119	112
<b>The Pacific</b>										
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	3.3 (2007)	3.2	3.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	2.3	2.1	2.2	25	25	25	25	145	139
Samoa	...	4.5 (2007)	4.1	3.9	...	...	52	...	50	...
Solomon Islands	...	2.8 (2007)	2.8	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	2.6 (2006)	2.5	2.4	33	30	28	28	133	123
Tonga	...	1.7 (2007)	3.0	3.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	3.1 (2007)	3.6	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed Member Economies</b>										
Australia	8.3	8.8	8.7	8.8	85	81	80	79	11	13
Japan	6.4	7.3	7.8	8.0	74	74	76	75	15	18
New Zealand	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.5	90	91	91	88	2	4

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a For 2000–2011, score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts, and ranges from 10 (highly clean) to 0 (highly corrupt). From 2012 onward, computation of the score used an updated methodology and is now presented on a scale from 100 (very clean) to 0 (highly corrupt). Scores from 2011 and previous editions should not be compared with scores from 2012 onward.

b The highest rank is the most clean, while the lowest rank is the most corrupt; 2014 is based on 175 economies and 2015 is based on 168 economies.

Source: Transparency International. Corruption Perceptions Index 2015. <https://www.transparency.org/cpi2015/#results-table> (accessed 2 June 2016).

