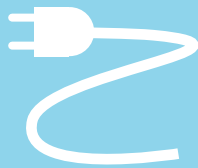


PART II

Regional Trends and Tables



Introduction to the Regional Tables and Trends

The 2017 issue of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific* features 98 statistical tables summarizing regional trends in social, economic, and environmental developments in member economies of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in Asia and the Pacific. The statistical tables and their commentaries are divided 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 is accompanied by a brief description of trends highlighting important recent developments observed in select indicators. Visualizations of data patterns are summarized through charts and figures that compare indicators for ADB member economies for the latest year available (e.g., 2016). Often, indicators for the latest year are also compared with the previous year (e.g., 2015) or with an earlier year (e.g., 2000 or 2005) in order to identify regional, subregional, and economy-level trends.

People highlights demographic trends in terms of the size and growth of the population; age dependency ratios; urbanization, employment; health and education resources; and the Human Development Index. The section also contains statistics on birth, death, and fertility rates; poverty and inequality; and international migration.

Economy and Output presents tables and charts 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 using data on GDP expressed in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms. This section also discusses trends in external trade and domestic consumption.

Money, Finance, and Prices summarizes 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.

Globalization focuses on external trade, balance of payments, international reserves, capital flows, external indebtedness, and tourism. 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 features 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 across Asia and the Pacific.

Environment includes indicators related to land use, forest resources, and air and water pollution. The discussion covers greenhouse gas emissions, particularly carbon dioxide emissions; deforestation; and freshwater resources.

Government and Governance presents 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 economy's latest global rankings for Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index. The discussion focuses on regional trends in fiscal performance, government spending priorities, and the time and cost associated with starting a business.

Part II also presents several discussion boxes covering important measurement issues such as examination of the prices paid by the poor and the use of disaggregated data on gross fixed capital formation for estimating infrastructure investments.

I. People

Snapshot

- The total population of Asia and the Pacific has increased by nearly 652 million, from 3.4 billion people in 2000 to 4.1 billion people in 2016. The region now accounts for 55% of the global population.
- The dependency ratio decreased between 2000 and 2016 for most developing member economies as the number of youth reaching their working-age years more than compensated for those reaching retirement age.
- While Asia and the Pacific's urbanization rate is increasing, fewer than half of all people in the region lived in urban areas in 2016, which is well below average urbanization rates of about 70%–80% in other regions of the world, excluding Africa.
- The quality of life, as measured by the Human Development Index, improved most significantly between 2000 and 2015 in Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Myanmar.
- Primary and secondary educational attainment varies widely across the region, with a gender gap in favor of females being more common at the secondary level.

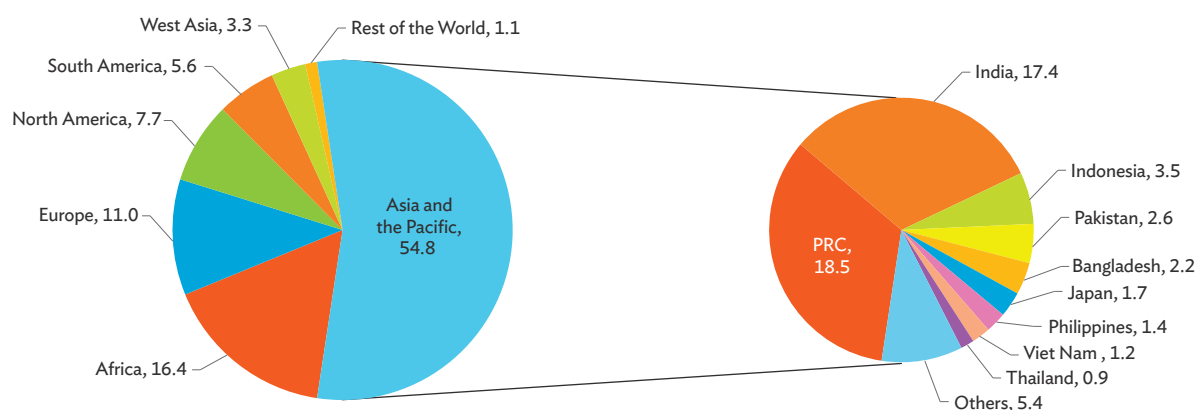
Key Trends

The total population of Asia and the Pacific increased by nearly 652 million, from 3.4 billion people in 2000 to 4.1 billion people in 2016. The region now accounts for 55% of the global population. The combined populations of the 48 regional members of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) reached 4.1 billion in 2016, or 54.8% of the world's total population (Figure 1.1a). This was more than three times the share of Africa, the region

comprising the next largest share of the global population. Since 2000, the region's total population increased by nearly 652 million, which is even higher than the current total population of Southeast Asia of 635 million.

Among subregions in Asia and the Pacific, South Asia is the most populous, comprising 36.9% of the regional total in 2016. This was followed by East Asia (35.9%), Southeast Asia (15.5%), Central and West Asia (7.6%), and the Pacific (0.3%) (Figure 1.1b).

Figure 1.1a: Percentage Distribution of Population by Global Region, and by Economy in Asia and the Pacific, 2016

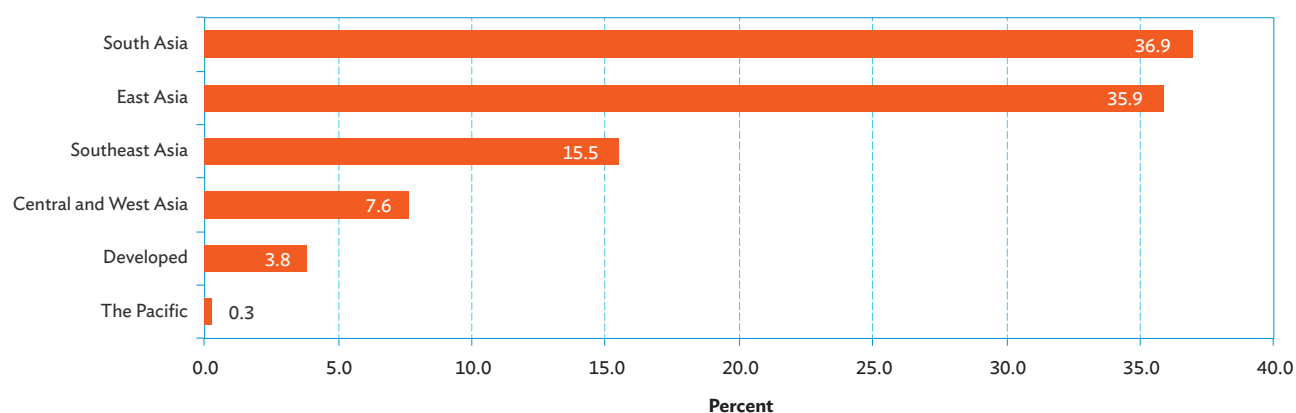


PRC = People's Republic of China.

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](#)

Figure 1.1b: Percentage Distribution of Population in Asia and the Pacific, 2016

Source: Table 1.1.

[Click here for figure data](#)

In 2016, the two most populous economies in the world, the People's Republic of China (PRC) and India, had populations of 1.4 billion and 1.3 billion, respectively. The list of the most populous economies in the region also includes Indonesia (259 million), Pakistan (195 million), and Bangladesh (161 million). The economies with the smallest populations in the region were Tuvalu (11.3 thousand), Nauru (13 thousand), Palau (17.9 thousand), and the Cook Islands (19 thousand).

The region's population growth rate since 2000 has slowed more rapidly than the global average. The annual population growth rate of Asia and the Pacific fell from 1.2% in 2000 to 1.0%

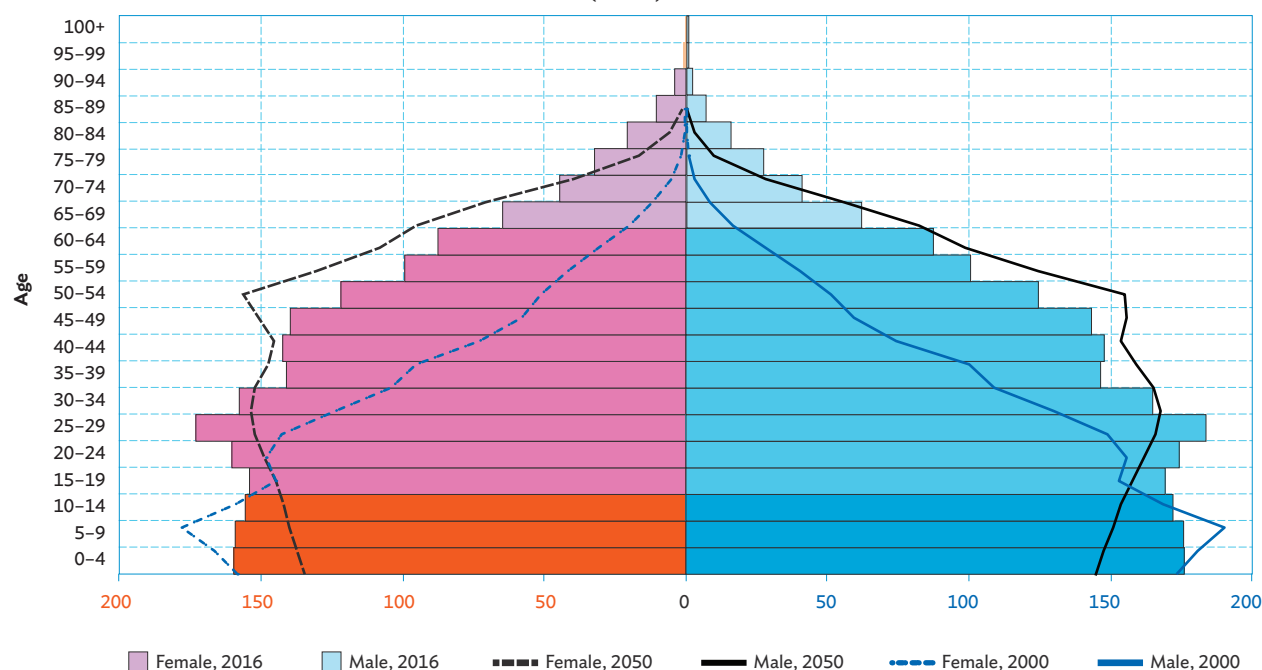
in 2016, compared with a decline in the global average from 1.3% to 1.1% (Table 1.1). The Asia and Pacific economies with the highest annual population growth rates between 2000 and 2016 were Papua New Guinea (3.1%), Maldives (3.0%), Vanuatu (2.5%), and Solomon Islands (2.3%). The economies with the lowest average growth rates include Armenia (−0.4%), Palau (−0.3%), the Federated States of Micronesia (−0.2%), and Japan (0.0%).

The United Nations projects that the world population will reach 9.8 billion in 2050, with Asia and the Pacific's share of the global total dipping only slightly to about 49.2%. (UN DESA 2017).

In 2050, there will be roughly as many people in Asia and the Pacific over the age of 65 years as under the age of 15 years. The region's current relatively youthful population is evident in Figure 1.2, which presents sex-disaggregated population pyramids for Asia and the Pacific for 2000, 2016, and 2050. The “youth bulge” moves its way up the pyramid in later years as increasing life expectancy (Table 1.9) and decreasing fertility rates (Table 1.10) alter the composition of the

region's population. 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). In the same year, the male population is projected to exceed the female population in every 5-year age group below 55–59 years old. At this age range, the impact of women's longer average life expectancy begins to outweigh the traditional imbalance in favor of male children (Hesketh and Xing 2006).

Figure 1.2: Population Pyramid in 5-year Age Groups in Asia and the Pacific, by Sex
(million)



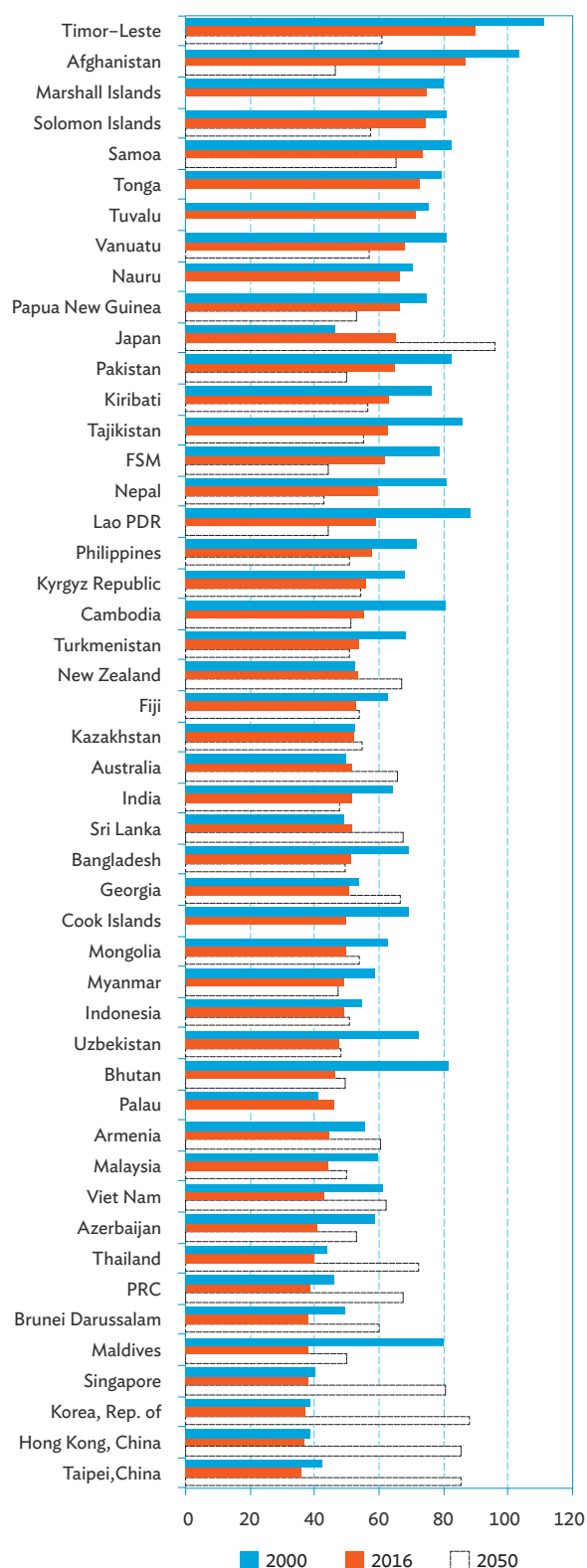
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. 2017. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/>

[Click here for figure data](#)

The dependency ratio decreased between 2000 and 2016 for most developing member economies as the number of youth reaching their working-age years more than compensated for those reaching retirement age. Figure 1.3 presents the dependency (age–population) ratio in 2000, 2016, and 2050 for each economy in Asia and the Pacific by distinguishing between those age groups that are typically not in the labor force (14 years and below, and 65 years and above) and those typically in the labor force (15–64 years). The dependency ratio decreases during the review period for every developing member economy except Sri Lanka and Palau. By 2050, the dependency ratio is expected to increase in those developing member economies with aging populations in which there are more retirements than new entrants into the workforce, as was the case among all three developed members between 2000 and 2016.

In the decades ahead, many governments in the region will face fiscal challenges, reduced productive capacity, and lower long-term economic growth. The likely economic and social impacts of aging of the region's population in the decades ahead are discussed in Box 1.

Figure 1.3: Age Dependency Ratio



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 1.4.

[Click here for figure data](#)

**Box 1: Population Aging in Asia and the Pacific:
From Demographic Dividend to Demographic Tax**

Asia and the Pacific has benefitted economically in recent decades from a demographic dividend triggered by declining fertility rates in economies with relatively youthful populations, leading to a subsequent decline in the dependency ratio and a burgeoning workforce. According to a World Bank estimate, the expansion of the labor force contributed about one-third of per capita income growth in East Asia between 1960 and 2000 (WB 2016). Today, Asia and the Pacific is experiencing another demographic transition as its population ages. The United Nations projects that the region's elderly population (aged 65 years and over) will grow from about 334 million in 2016 to about 870 million in 2050; during this period, the elderly's share of the total population will increase from 8.1% to 18.1% (UN 2017). The looming increase in the region's old-age dependency ratio—the number of people aged 65 years and over divided by the number of those of working age—will constrain future economic growth. Governments in the region will need to craft appropriate policies to address the impacts of this demographic tax.

The initial stage of the current demographic transition in Asia and the Pacific, which began as early as the 1950s in some parts of the region, altered the age distribution of the population as the proportion of the young in the total population increased in response to declining under-5 mortality rates. The age structure of an economy undergoing such a transition resembles a pyramid, with the base of the pyramid representing an expanding youth population. The median age in Asia subsequently began to rise as fertility rates declined precipitously amid improvements in public health, rising incomes, and urbanization. Increases in life expectancy across the region also contributed to a rise in the median age. Many economies reaped a demographic dividend as an expanding share of the working-age population helped accelerate economic growth. The rapid economic expansion in parts of Asia and the Pacific, particularly East Asia, was also facilitated by the presence of social, economic, and political institutions that capitalized on the growth potential offered by a demographic transition (Bloom, Canney, and Malaney 2000).

As part of the population aging process, the age structure in an economy gradually becomes uniform as the average number of births per woman falls to two. (Eventually, the age structure in an economy will resemble an inverse pyramid if fertility levels fall even further.) The decline in the working-age population as a share of the total population has an adverse effect on the labor supply, thereby negatively impacting potential growth as relatively fewer workers become responsible for supporting an increasing number of retirees. For example, by 2050, it is estimated that there will be about 198 million fewer working-age individuals in the People's Republic of China (PRC) than there are now. Furthermore, they will be responsible for supporting an elderly population that will have expanded by more than 217 million during that time.

A range of policies can be considered to address the economic impacts of population aging. In economies where family support systems are a critical component of caring for the elderly (e.g., the PRC; the Republic of Korea; Taipei, China; and Thailand), adult day care services and tax relief for multigenerational families can allow adult children to continue working in support of their aging parents. Mandatory retirement ages may need to be reevaluated in some cases, particularly in economies where there is a lower retirement age for women than men despite women living longer on average. Reforming labor laws to encourage firms to retain older workers by making employment conditions more flexible—by allowing part-time working hours or wage scales that are not automatically based on seniority—could also create more job opportunities for the elderly and delay retirement.

Personal savings are another key part of addressing population aging in Asia and the Pacific. Within the region, the elderly in South Asia (e.g., India) and Southeast Asia (e.g., Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand) are the most reliant upon personal savings for financing consumption after retirement. To facilitate saving, governments in the region should strive to effectively manage inflation and ensure that domestic financial markets offer secure, long-term investment opportunities. The governments of Malaysia and Singapore have gone even further by implementing mandatory personal savings accounts.

Public pension programs both provide an economic safety net for the elderly and allow for risk pooling. Such programs can meet the retirement needs of the poor and address challenges facing the poor and nonpoor alike, including long-term disability and outliving one's savings. At the same time, public pension programs can be difficult to administer, particularly in lower-income economies in

(continued on next page)

(Box 1 continued)

which the agricultural and/or informal sector accounts for a large share of total employment. Good governance is required to ensure effective payments collection and funds management. Furthermore, the experiences of developed economies have shown the risk of establishing potentially unsustainable pay-as-you-go systems. As the old-age dependency ratio in an economy increases, such systems can only be maintained by reducing benefits and/or raising payroll taxes.

Finally, the increased costs of providing health care for an expanding elderly population will place fiscal strain on many governments in the region. In Japan, health care spending per capita for the elderly is about four times higher than for the rest of the population (East-West Center 2002). Many governments will have to face such fiscal burdens from a lower level of economic development than was the case with Japan or other advanced economies. This will make it more difficult to balance a commitment to providing health care for the elderly with the ability and willingness of taxpayers to fund public health schemes.

There is, of course, variation in the status of population aging across Asia and Pacific economies, which will affect policy responses in individual economies. In Japan, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and older was 26.6% in 2016, while in the high-income developing economies of East Asia—such as Hong Kong, China; the Republic of Korea; and Taipei, China—the shares of the elderly population in 2016 were 15.8%, 13.4%, and 12.8%, respectively. By comparison, economies in South Asia and the Pacific generally still have young populations, with subregional averages of only 5.8% and 4.0% of the population aged 65 years and over, respectively. The populations of the economies of Central and West Asia and Southeast Asia are also relatively young, with a few notable exceptions. For example, the percentage of the total population aged 65 years and over in 2016 in Georgia and Armenia was 14.7% and 11.1%, respectively, while the corresponding figures for Singapore and Thailand were 12.3% and 11.0%, respectively (Table 1.4).

Despite these differences in age structure across the region, all economies in Asia and the Pacific will eventually face many of the same challenges over the long term given the prevalence of declining birth rates and extended life expectancies. Economies that are at a more advanced stage of population aging need to immediately address the challenges of transitioning from a demographic dividend to a demographic tax. Those at a relatively earlier stage should learn the lessons of how other economies have benefited from their demographic dynamism and how they are preparing for the future.

Sources:

Asian Development Bank. 2011. *Asian Development Outlook 2011*. Manila.

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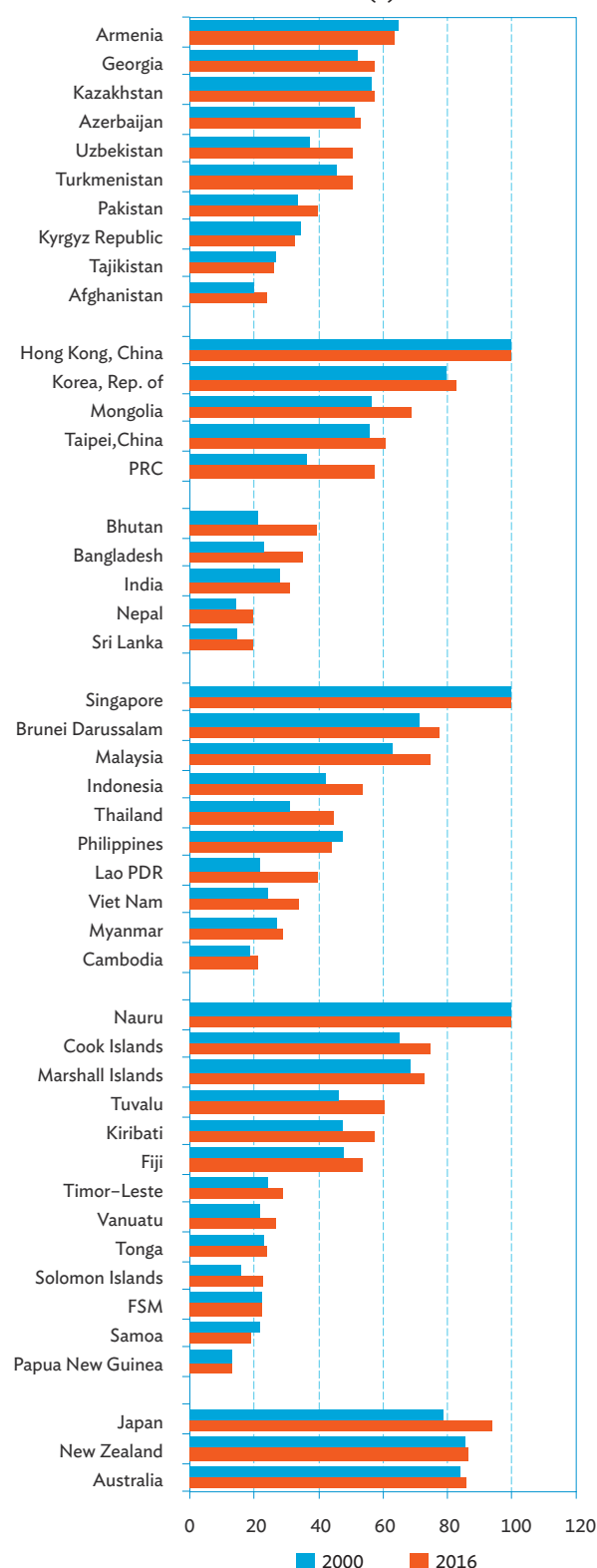
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While Asia and the Pacific's urbanization rate is increasing, fewer than half of all people in the region lived in urban areas in 2016, which is well below average urbanization rates of about 70%–80% in other regions of the world, excluding Africa. By global region, Asia's urbanization rate of 47.5% in 2014 exceeded only that of Africa at 40.0%. Urbanization rates in other regions of the world in 2014 were 81.5% for North America, 79.5% for Latin America and the Caribbean, 73.4% for Europe, and 70.8% for Oceania (UN DESA 2014).

Between 2000 (or the earliest year for which data are available) and 2016 (or the latest year for which data are available), the urban share of the total population increased in 7 of the 10 economies in Central and West Asia, 4 of the 5 economies in East Asia, 5 of the 6 economies in South Asia, 8 of the 10 economies in Southeast Asia, 10 of the 14 economies of the Pacific, and all 3 developed member economies (Figure 1.4, Table 1.2).¹

The quality of life, as measured by the Human Development Index (HDI), improved most significantly between 2000 and 2015 in Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Myanmar. Figure 1.5a shows HDI values for each of the region's economies in 2015.² Some of the region's high income economies such as Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; the Republic of Korea; Singapore; and Taipei, China had an HDI value in 2015 exceeding 0.8. On the other hand, the economies with the lowest HDI values in 2015 include Afghanistan (0.48), Papua New Guinea (0.52), and Solomon Islands (0.52). Overall, 75% of the region's developing member economies had an HDI value equal to or exceeding 0.6, and half had an HDI value equal to or exceeding 0.7.

Figure 1.4: Urbanization Rate (%)



¹ No change in the urbanization rate was observed during the review period in three of the region's economies that were fully urbanized in 2000: Hong Kong, China; Nauru; and Singapore.

² The HDI is calculated by the United Nations Development Programme for economies worldwide. It covers three important aspects of welfare: long and healthy life, access to education, and decent standards of living.

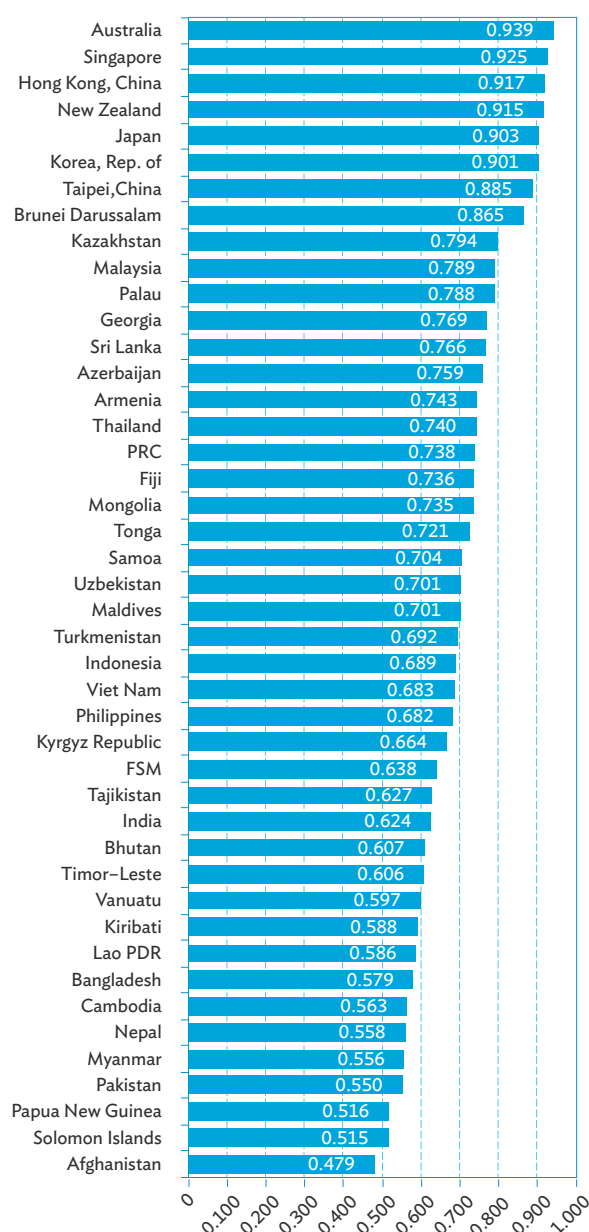
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 1.2.

[Click here for figure data](#)

Figure 1.5b shows the average annual increase in HDI values between 2000 and 2015 in those economies for which comparable data are available. Average annual HDI growth rates were highest in some of the same economies that had low HDI values at the end of the review period, including Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Myanmar. Other economies posting notably high

annual average growth rates in HDI between 2000 and 2015 are Timor-Leste, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and India. Expectedly, the three developed economies of Asia and the Pacific whose HDI values exceeded 0.85 in 2000 and 0.90 based on latest data, had low annual growth rates despite having some of the highest values of HDI in the world.

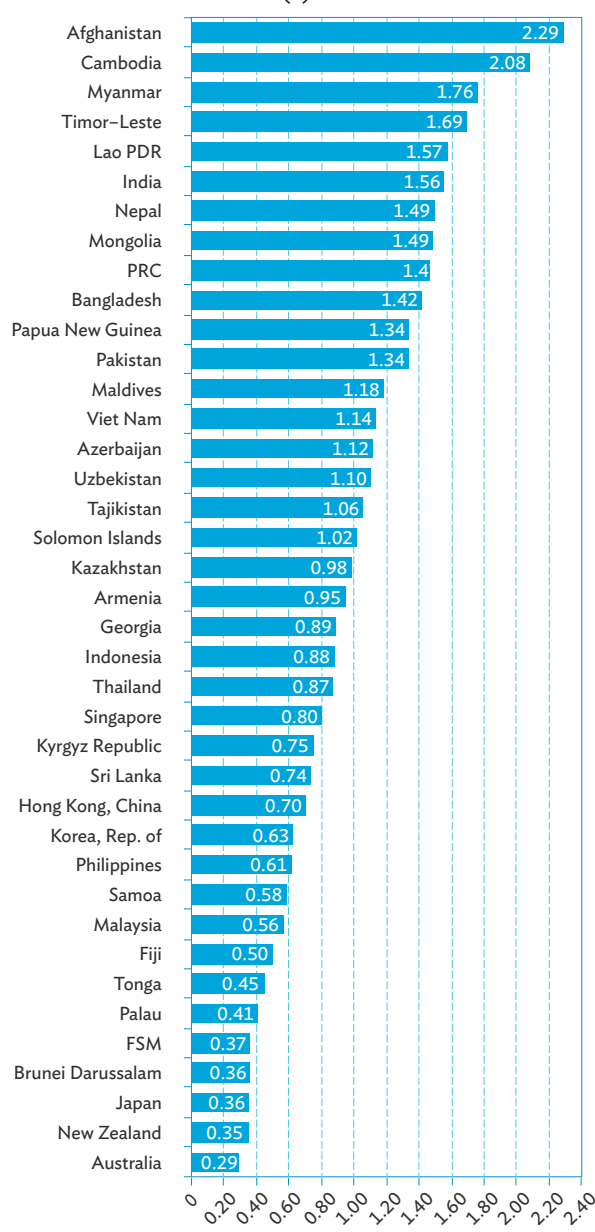
Figure 1.5a: Human Development Index, 2015



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 DGBAS.
Source: Table 1.8.

[Click here for figure data](#)

Figure 1.5b: Human Development Index Average Annual Growth, 2000–2015 (%)



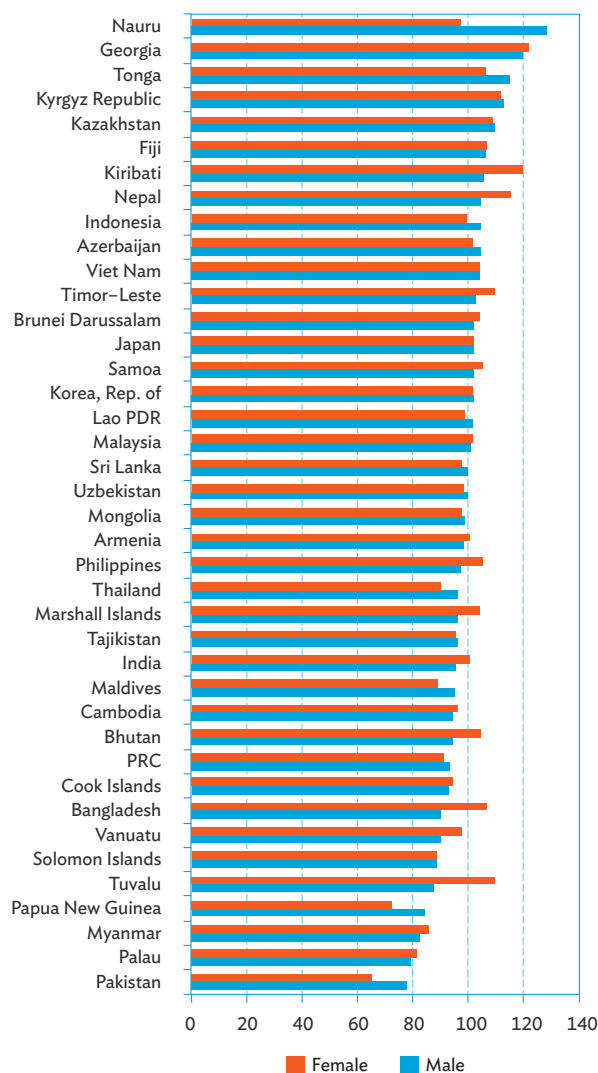
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 1.8.

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Primary and secondary educational attainment varies widely across the region, with a gender gap in favor of females being more common at the secondary level. Education is a major driver of economic growth; lack of education can limit employment opportunities, increase the risk of social exclusion and poverty, and restrict participation in civic and political affairs (McMahon 1998). Figures 1.6a and 1.6b show the gross intake levels for the last grades of primary

and secondary education, respectively, for both males and females. At the primary level, Nauru, Pakistan, and Papua New Guinea exhibit the largest gender gap in favor of males, while in Bangladesh, Kiribati, and Tuvalu the gender gap notably favors females at the primary level. The gender gap in favor of males persists in Pakistan and Tajikistan at the secondary level, and either persists or increases in favor of females in Bangladesh, the Cook Islands, Kiribati, and Tuvalu.

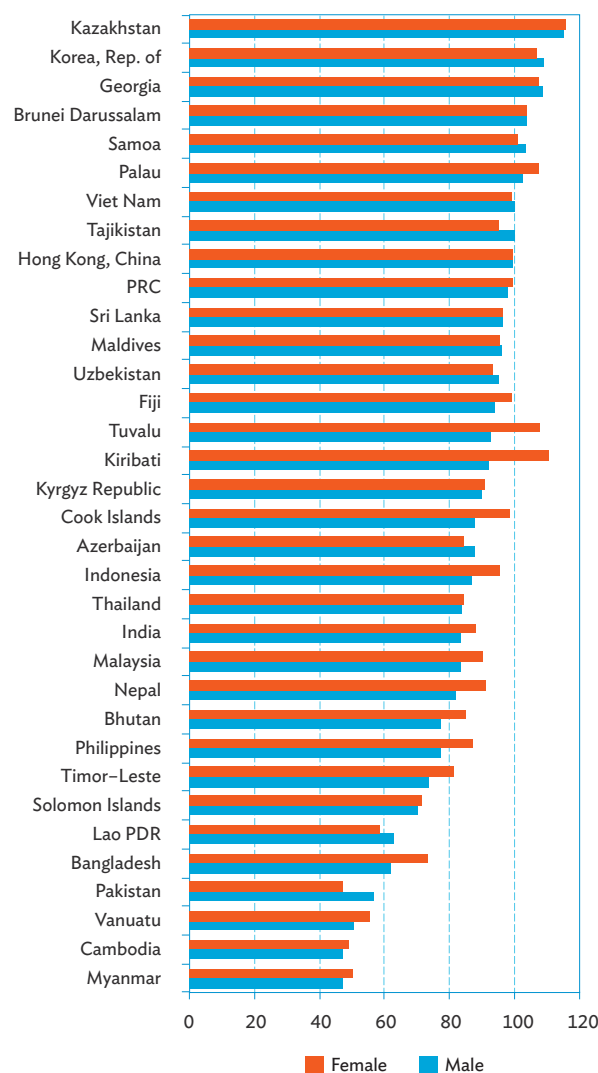
Figure 1.6a: Primary Education Completion Rate, Latest Year (%)



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Note: This chart includes economies with available data between 2011 and 2016.
Source: Table 1.11.

[Click here for figure data](#)

Figure 1.6b: Secondary Education Completion Rate, Latest Year (%)



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Note: This chart includes economies with available data between 2011 and 2016.
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Database. UIS.Stat.
<http://data.uis.unesco.org/> (accessed 30 June 2017).

[Click here for figure data](#)

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 population 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 in *World Population Prospects, 2017 Revision* assumes global fertility to fall from over 2.5 births per woman in 2010–2015 to around 2.4 in 2025–2030 and 2.0 in 2095–2100.

Statistics on 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 *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 educational resources are compiled by the UNESCO Institute of 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.

Table 1.1: Midyear Population

Regional Member	Population (million)				Annual Population Growth Rates ^f (%)			
	2000	2005	2010	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia	231.7	253.7	279.0	310.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8
Afghanistan ^a	21.0	23.6	26.0	29.2	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.1
Armenia	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	-0.3	-0.6	-0.7	-0.4
Azerbaijan	8.1	8.5	9.1	9.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Georgia ^a	4.4	4.3	4.4	3.7	-0.8	0.1	1.2	0.2
Kazakhstan	14.9	15.1	16.3	17.8	-0.3	0.9	1.4	1.5
Kyrgyz Republic ^a	4.9	5.1	5.4	6.0	1.4	1.2	0.3	2.1
Pakistan	140.0	156.0	173.5	195.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9
Tajikistan	6.2	6.9	7.6	8.6	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.1
Turkmenistan	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2
Uzbekistan	24.7	26.2	28.6	31.8	1.4	1.2	2.9	1.8
East Asia	1,345.7	1,387.8	1,423.4	1,467.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6
China, People's Rep. of ^a	1,267.4	1,307.6	1,340.9	1,382.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6
Hong Kong, China	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.3	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6
Korea, Rep. of	47.0	48.2	49.6	51.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.5
Mongolia	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.1	1.3	1.1	1.8	2.0
Taipei, China	22.2	22.7	23.1	23.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2
South Asia	1,189.6	1,290.5	1,382.6	1,510.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2
Bangladesh	129.3	138.6	148.6	160.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2
Bhutan	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.5
India ^a	1,019.0	1,106.0	1,186.0	1,299.0	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.2
Maldives ^{b, c}	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.5	3.3	2.3	3.7
Nepal	21.0	25.3	26.3	28.3	3.0	2.3	1.4	1.4
Sri Lanka	19.4	19.6	20.7	21.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.1
Southeast Asia	515.4	550.1	590.5	634.5	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.2
Brunei Darussalam	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.5
Cambodia	12.5	13.3	14.1	15.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Indonesia	206.3	219.9	238.5	258.7	1.2	1.3	2.7	1.3
Lao PDR	5.1	5.6	6.0	6.6	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.4
Malaysia	23.5	26.0	28.6	31.7	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.5
Myanmar ^a	47.7	50.0	51.7	52.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9
Philippines	76.8	84.7	93.1	103.2	2.3	1.9	2.3	1.7
Singapore	4.0	4.3	5.1	5.6	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.3
Thailand	62.2	64.1	65.9	67.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4
Viet Nam	77.1	81.9	86.9	92.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
The Pacific^d	8.0	9.1	10.4	12.1	3.3	2.6	2.7	2.6
Cook Islands	18.0	21.5	23.7	19.0	9.1	5.9	4.9	1.6
Fiji	802.0	827.0	850.7	871.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4
Kiribati ^a	84.5	92.5	103.1	111.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.3
Marshall Islands	51.2	51.2	52.9	54.2	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.4
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^a	107.0	105.6	102.8	102.5	0.2	-0.3	-0.5	0.2
Nauru	10.1	9.5	9.7	13.0	1.0	-2.2	1.9	4.2
Palau	18.9	19.8	18.3	17.9	0.3	0.8	-1.9	1.6
Papua New Guinea	5,190.8	6,051.7	7,055.4	8,482.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Samoa	175.1	179.9	186.4	192.1	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.5
Solomon Islands	418.6	470.1	528.0	606.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Timor-Leste	779.0	945.4	1,066.4	1,208.6	1.2	1.8	2.7	2.1
Tonga ^c	99.1	101.2	102.8	104.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Tuvalu	9.5	10.3	11.1	11.3	1.3	3.1	0.5	1.2
Vanuatu	191.7	217.8	245.4	283.4	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.2
Developed Member Economies	149.7	152.1	154.5	155.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Australia	19.0	20.2	22.0	24.1	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.4
Japan	126.8	127.8	128.1	127.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.7	0.6	1.1	1.1	2.1
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^e	3,290.4	3,491.2	3,685.8	3,935.9	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0
REGIONAL MEMBERS^e	3,440.1	3,643.3	3,840.2	4,091.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
WORLD	6,145.0	6,542.2	6,958.2	7,467.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1

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

a Population figures are as of 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 As of 1 March for 2000.

c For 2016, refers to 2015 population.

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

e For reporting economies only.

f The annual population growth rate is calculated as the percentage change of the population between the reference year and the year prior to the reference year. For example, the population growth rates under the column heading "2016" refers to the population growth between 2015 and 2016.

Sources: Economy sources; United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2017 Revision of World Population Prospects. <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/> (accessed 25 July 2017).

Population

Table 1.2: Migration and Urbanization

Regional Member	Net International Migration Rate ^a (per 1,000 population)				Urban Population (as % of total population)			
	2000–2005	2005–2010	2010–2015	2015–2020	2000	2005	2010	2016
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	8.2	-5.8	2.9	-1.7	20.0	20.3	21.9	23.7
Armenia	-10.6	-12.5	-2.1	-1.7	64.8	64.0	63.5	63.6
Azerbaijan	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	51.1	52.5	53.0	53.0
Georgia	-12.1	-13.7	-14.9	-2.5	52.0	52.2	53.0	57.2
Kazakhstan	0.6	-0.4	1.9	-	56.5	57.1	54.5	57.2
Kyrgyz Republic	-6.9	-2.9	-4.9	-3.3	34.7	34.8	34.1	32.6
Pakistan	-0.9	-1.7	-1.3	-1.1	33.2	34.6	36.3	39.9
Tajikistan	-2.5	-2.0	-2.5	-2.2	26.6	26.4	26.4	26.4 (2015)
Turkmenistan	-5.4	-2.5	-1.9	-0.9	45.9	47.0	48.4	50.4
Uzbekistan	-1.9	-1.0	-0.4	-0.3	37.2	36.1	51.3	50.7
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	36.2	43.0	50.0	57.4
Hong Kong, China	1.9	2.6	2.1	4.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Korea, Rep. of	0.3	-0.6	0.7	0.8	79.6	81.3	81.9	82.6
Mongolia	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0	56.6	61.9	69.2	68.9
Taipei, China ^b	1.8	...	1.5	1.3	55.8	57.7	59.3	61.0
South Asia								
Bangladesh	-2.2	-4.8	-3.2	-2.8	23.1	24.2	25.9	34.9
Bhutan	9.4	4.9	2.6	0.0	21.0	30.9	34.8	39.5
India	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	27.7	28.8	29.9	31.0 (2015)
Maldives	9.2	10.5	11.2	4.4	27.0	35.0 (2006)	40.5	...
Nepal	-6.5	-7.8	-2.7	-2.4	14.1	14.6	17.1	19.6
Sri Lanka	-4.7	-5.2	-4.7	-4.3	14.6 (2001)	15.2	18.2 (2012)	19.3
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	1.9	-1.1	1.0	0.8	71.2	73.5	75.5	77.5
Cambodia	-0.6	-4.3	-2.0	-1.9	18.6	19.5	20.0	20.9
Indonesia	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	42.0	45.9	49.9	53.7 (2015)
Lao PDR	-5.3	-3.7	-5.5	-2.1	22.0	27.4	33.1	39.7
Malaysia	5.3	5.3	5.3	1.6	62.9	66.5	71.0	74.8
Myanmar	-5.3	-5.9	-1.8	-0.4	27.0	28.9	31.4	29.2 (2015)
Philippines	-2.7	-3.3	-1.3	-1.2	47.1	46.6	45.3	44.3
Singapore	20.7	18.8	12.7	10.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Thailand	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	31.1	32.5	42.0	44.5 (2013)
Viet Nam	-1.6	-2.0	-0.4	-0.4	24.2	27.1	30.5	33.9 (2015)
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	65.2	71.0	73.3	74.8
Fiji	-15.1	-6.8	-6.6	-4.4	47.9	49.9	51.8	53.7 (2015)
Kiribati	-4.6	-1.2	-4.0	-3.6	47.5	49.1	54.1	57.1 (2015)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	68.4	69.9	71.3	72.7 (2015)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-24.1	-23.1	-15.8	-11.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.4
Nauru	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palau	...	...	...	...	69.5	77.4	77.0	...
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	13.2	13.1	13.0	13.0
Samoa	-17.7	-16.8	-13.4	-12.7	22.0	21.2	20.1	19.0
Solomon Islands	-2.2	-4.8	-4.3	-3.9	15.8	17.8	20.0	22.8
Timor-Leste	0.8	-17.6	-8.5	-7.6	24.3	26.3	29.5	28.9
Tonga	-16.3	-16.0	-15.4	-8.9	23.0	23.2	23.4	23.8
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	46.0	49.7	54.8	60.6
Vanuatu	-0.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	21.7	23.5	24.4	26.4
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	5.9	10.6	8.0	6.9	84.1 (2001)	84.6	85.2	85.8
Japan	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	78.6	86.0	90.5	93.9
New Zealand	6.7	2.9	4.0	3.2	85.7	86.1	86.2	86.4

... = 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.

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. 2014 Revision of World Urbanization Prospects—Data Query. <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/DataQuery/> (accessed 14 July 2017).

Table 1.3: **Population Aged 0–14 Years and Aged 15–64 Years^a**
(% of total population)

Regional Member	Aged 0–14 Years				Aged 15–64 Years			
	2000	2005	2010	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia	39.3	36.5	34.8	33.9	56.2	58.8	60.6	61.5
Afghanistan	48.6	47.6	47.8	43.9	49.2	50.2	49.9	53.6
Armenia	25.8	21.5	19.5	19.9	64.2	66.6	69.5	69.0
Azerbaijan	31.1	26.2	22.8	23.2	63.0	67.2	71.3	71.0
Georgia	22.6	19.5	18.0	18.9	65.0	66.2	67.7	66.3
Kazakhstan	27.6	24.5	24.0	27.4	65.6	67.8	69.1	65.8
Kyrgyz Republic	34.9	31.0	29.9	31.5	59.6	63.4	65.6	64.1
Pakistan	41.1	38.2	36.2	34.9	54.8	57.6	59.4	60.6
Tajikistan	42.5	38.1	35.7	35.2	53.9	58.0	60.8	61.4
Turkmenistan	36.3	32.6	29.5	30.8	59.5	62.8	66.3	65.0
Uzbekistan	37.3	32.6	29.1	28.0	58.1	62.6	66.4	67.7
East Asia	24.4	19.8	17.7	17.5	68.6	72.4	73.7	72.2
China, People's Rep. of	24.6	19.9	17.8	17.7	68.5	72.4	73.8	72.2
Hong Kong, China	16.9	14.4	11.9	11.2	72.1	73.4	75.1	73.0
Korea, Rep. of	20.6	18.8	16.1	13.7	72.2	72.3	73.2	72.9
Mongolia	34.8	28.9	27.0	29.3	61.5	67.3	69.2	66.7
Taipei, China	21.4	19.2	16.1	13.6	70.1	71.2	73.2	73.6
South Asia	35.0	33.0	31.1	28.3	60.7	62.3	63.8	65.9
Bangladesh	37.1	34.4	32.1	28.9	59.1	61.3	63.2	66.0
Bhutan	41.4	34.9	30.6	26.9	55.1	61.3	65.3	68.3
India	34.7	32.8	30.9	28.2	60.9	62.4	64.0	66.0
Maldives	40.7	31.6	25.5	23.4	55.6	64.2	70.1	72.5
Nepal	41.0	39.7	37.0	31.7	55.2	56.0	58.1	62.7
Sri Lanka	26.8	25.6	25.4	24.3	67.0	67.6	67.3	66.0
Southeast Asia	31.8	29.9	28.0	26.5	63.3	64.9	66.6	67.4
Brunei Darussalam	30.6	27.8	26.0	23.4	67.0	69.2	70.6	72.3
Cambodia	41.6	37.1	33.3	31.4	55.3	59.5	62.9	64.4
Indonesia	30.7	30.0	29.0	27.7	64.6	65.2	66.2	67.1
Lao PDR	43.4	40.3	36.3	33.3	53.1	56.1	60.0	62.8
Malaysia	33.4	30.5	27.9	24.6	62.7	65.1	67.1	69.3
Myanmar	32.1	30.9	30.0	27.4	63.0	64.3	65.1	67.1
Philippines	38.5	37.1	33.9	32.0	58.3	59.4	62.0	63.3
Singapore	21.5	19.1	17.3	15.2	71.2	72.6	73.6	72.5
Thailand	24.0	21.3	19.2	17.7	69.5	70.9	71.9	71.4
Viet Nam	31.7	27.2	23.7	23.1	61.9	66.3	69.8	70.0
The Pacific	40.5	39.5	38.3	36.6	56.3	57.1	58.1	59.5
Cook Islands	34.7	31.4	28.0	26.7	59.1	61.3	64.0	66.7
Fiji	35.0	30.5	29.0	28.6	61.5	65.4	66.2	65.4
Kiribati	40.0	36.9	36.1	34.8	56.7	59.5	60.4	61.4
Marshall Islands	42.3	41.3	41.8	39.3	55.5	56.5	55.9	57.1
Micronesia, Fed. States of	40.3	38.8	36.9	33.6	56.0	57.2	59.3	61.9
Nauru	40.1	37.1	35.6	40.0	58.6	61.2	63.1	60.0
Palau	23.9	24.1	20.5	21.1	70.7	70.2	73.7	68.4
Papua New Guinea	39.7	39.1	38.3	36.3	57.1	57.6	58.3	60.0
Samoa	40.7	39.6	38.3	36.9	54.8	55.6	56.7	57.7
Solomon Islands	41.9	41.3	40.8	39.2	55.2	55.7	55.9	57.3
Timor-Leste	50.4	49.2	45.6	43.7	47.4	48.3	51.3	52.7
Tonga	38.4	38.2	37.4	36.3	55.8	55.8	56.8	57.9
Tuvalu	37.1	34.3	32.0	33.3	57.0	60.1	62.7	58.3
Vanuatu	41.5	39.7	38.2	36.1	55.2	57.0	57.9	59.6
Developed Member Economies	15.8	14.8	14.4	14.1	68.0	66.6	64.7	61.5
Australia	20.9	19.8	19.0	18.9	66.8	67.3	67.5	65.8
Japan	14.8	13.8	13.4	12.9	68.2	66.5	64.1	60.5
New Zealand	22.7	21.5	20.5	19.8	65.5	66.4	66.4	65.2
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES	30.5	27.6	25.8	24.4	64.0	66.4	67.8	68.2
REGIONAL MEMBERS	29.9	27.1	25.3	24.0	64.2	66.4	67.7	67.9
WORLD	30.2	28.0	26.7	26.2	63.0	64.7	65.7	65.7

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a For 2016, the United Nations Population Division projected the economies' population based on the medium-fertility variant where fertility is above 2.5 children per woman in 2010–2015 censuses.

Sources: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects, The 2017 Revision. <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/> (accessed 26 June 2017); for the Cook Islands, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, and Tuvalu: Statistics for Development Division. <http://sdd.spc.int/en/> (accessed June 2015).

Population

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

Regional Member	Aged 65 Years and Over (% of total population)				Age Dependency Ratio			
	2000	2005	2010	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.6	78.0	70.0	65.0	62.6
Afghanistan	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	103.3	99.0	100.4	86.6
Armenia	10.0	11.9	11.0	11.1	55.8	50.1	43.8	44.9
Azerbaijan	5.8	6.6	5.9	5.8	58.7	48.8	40.3	40.9
Georgia	12.4	14.3	14.3	14.7	53.9	51.1	47.8	50.8
Kazakhstan	6.8	7.7	6.8	6.8	52.4	47.4	44.6	52.1
Kyrgyz Republic	5.5	5.6	4.5	4.4	67.9	57.7	52.5	55.9
Pakistan	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	82.4	73.6	68.4	65.0
Tajikistan	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.4	85.6	72.3	64.4	62.7
Turkmenistan	4.3	4.6	4.1	4.2	68.2	59.2	50.7	53.8
Uzbekistan	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.3	72.1	59.8	50.7	47.7
East Asia	7.0	7.8	8.5	10.3	45.7	38.1	35.6	38.5
China, People's Rep. of	6.9	7.7	8.4	10.1	46.1	38.1	35.6	38.5
Hong Kong, China	11.0	12.3	13.0	15.8	38.6	36.2	33.2	36.9
Korea, Rep. of	7.2	8.9	10.7	13.4	38.5	38.3	36.6	37.1
Mongolia	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	62.5	48.5	44.4	49.8
Taipei, China	8.5	9.6	10.7	12.8	42.7	40.4	36.5	35.8
South Asia	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.8	64.9	60.6	56.6	51.7
Bangladesh	3.8	4.3	4.7	5.1	69.2	63.1	58.2	51.5
Bhutan	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.8	81.4	63.2	53.2	46.5
India	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.8	64.3	60.1	56.3	51.5
Maldives	3.7	4.3	4.5	4.1	79.9	55.9	42.7	38.0
Nepal	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.6	81.0	78.4	72.2	59.5
Sri Lanka	6.2	6.8	7.3	9.7	49.2	48.0	48.7	51.5
Southeast Asia	4.9	5.2	5.5	6.1	57.9	54.1	50.2	48.3
Brunei Darussalam	2.4	3.0	3.4	4.3	49.4	44.5	41.6	38.3
Cambodia	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.3	80.7	67.9	58.9	55.4
Indonesia	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.2	54.8	53.5	51.1	48.9
Lao PDR	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.0	88.5	78.4	66.6	59.3
Malaysia	3.9	4.4	4.9	6.1	59.4	53.5	49.0	44.3
Myanmar	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.5	58.6	55.6	53.6	49.0
Philippines	3.3	3.5	4.1	4.7	71.6	68.2	61.4	57.9
Singapore	7.3	8.2	9.0	12.3	40.5	37.7	35.8	38.0
Thailand	6.5	7.8	8.9	11.0	43.9	41.0	39.1	40.1
Viet Nam	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.9	61.5	50.9	43.3	42.9
The Pacific	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	77.5	75.0	72.1	68.2
Cook Islands	6.2	7.3	8.0	6.7	69.3	63.1	56.2	50.0
Fiji	3.4	4.1	4.8	6.0	62.5	53.0	51.1	53.0
Kiribati	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.8	76.3	68.0	65.6	62.9
Marshall Islands	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.6	80.0	76.9	78.8	75.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.6	78.7	74.8	68.8	61.6
Nauru	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.0	70.7	63.4	58.5	66.7
Palau	5.4	5.7	5.8	10.5	41.4	42.5	35.7	46.2
Papua New Guinea	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.7	75.1	73.7	71.5	66.7
Samoa	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.5	82.5	79.9	76.5	73.4
Solomon Islands	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.5	81.0	79.6	78.8	74.5
Timor-Leste	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	111.1	107.1	94.9	89.6
Tonga	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.8	79.1	79.2	76.1	72.8
Tuvalu	5.9	5.6	5.3	8.3	75.4	66.5	59.5	71.4
Vanuatu	3.3	3.3	3.9	4.3	81.2	75.4	72.9	67.8
Developed Member Economies	16.3	18.6	20.9	24.5	47.1	50.1	54.6	62.7
Australia	12.3	12.9	13.4	15.3	49.7	48.6	48.1	51.9
Japan	17.0	19.7	22.5	26.6	46.6	50.3	55.9	65.3
New Zealand	11.8	12.1	13.1	15.0	52.7	50.6	50.5	53.4
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES	5.5	6.0	6.4	7.4	56.3	50.6	47.5	46.7
REGIONAL MEMBERS	6.0	6.5	7.0	8.1	55.8	50.6	47.7	47.3
WORLD	6.8	7.3	7.6	8.1	58.7	54.6	52.3	52.2

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a For 2016, the United Nations Population Division projected the economies' population based on the medium-fertility variant where fertility is above 2.5 children per woman in 2010–2015 censuses.

Sources: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects, The 2017 Revision. <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/> (accessed 26 June 2017); for the Cook Islands, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, and Tuvalu: Statistics for Development Division. <http://sdd.spc.int/en/> (accessed June 2015).

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	50.6	51.7	51.3	51.5	51.7	52.1	52.4	52.5	52.5
Armenia	61.4	57.7	61.2	63.0	62.7	63.4	63.1	62.5	61.0
Azerbaijan	77.6	68.4	64.8	64.5	64.5	64.7	65.1	65.4	66.0
Georgia	65.2	64.0	64.2	65.2	66.9	66.2	66.5	67.8	67.5
Kazakhstan	66.0	69.4	71.2	71.6	71.7	71.7	70.7	71.1	70.0
Kyrgyz Republic	64.9	64.9	64.1	64.8	64.2	62.5	62.7	62.9	63.1
Pakistan	29.0	30.4	33.0	33.0	32.8	32.9	32.3	32.3	...
Tajikistan	56.3	55.0	50.3	49.4	48.9	48.6	47.8	48.0	...
Turkmenistan	60.5	60.5	60.6	60.9	61.2	61.5	61.8	62.0	62.1
Uzbekistan	59.0	59.2	60.6	60.9	61.1	61.4	61.6	61.8	62.0
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	77.5	73.5	70.9	70.9	70.9	71.0	71.0	70.9	70.8
Hong Kong, China	61.4	60.9	59.6	60.1	60.5	61.2	61.1	61.1	61.1
Korea, Rep. of	61.2	62.0	61.0	61.1	61.3	61.5	62.4	62.6	62.8
Mongolia	62.9	63.5	61.6	62.5	63.5	61.9	62.1	61.5	60.5
Taipei, China	57.7	57.8	58.1	58.2	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.7	58.8
South Asia									
Bangladesh	54.9	58.5 (2006)	59.3	...	...	57.1	...	...	58.5
Bhutan	56.5 (2001)	60.4	68.6	67.4	64.4	65.3	62.6	63.1	...
India	37.6	39.2	37.4 (2009)	36.4	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	54.3	62.4	65.7	66.2	66.6	67.1	67.6	68.0	68.3
Nepal	85.8	84.6	83.4	83.3	83.2	83.1	83.0	83.0	83.0
Sri Lanka	50.3	49.3	48.6	52.9	52.5	53.7	53.2	53.8	53.8
Southeast Asia									
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	79.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	65.4	63.3	63.7	64.5	65.6	67.3	67.6	67.9	67.7
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.4	64.7	...
Philippines	64.9	65.1	64.1	64.6	64.2	63.9	64.4	63.7	63.5
Singapore ^b	63.2	63.0	66.2	66.1	66.6	66.7	67.0	68.3	68.0
Thailand ^c	71.5	72.5	72.3	72.1	71.8	71.1	70.3	69.8	68.8
Viet Nam	49.6	52.5	77.4	77.0	76.8	77.5	77.7	77.8	77.3
The Pacific									
Cook Islands ^d	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	54.3
Kiribati	80.9	63.6	59.3	...	...	...	...	66.0	...
Marshall Islands	51.1	51.1	...	41.7	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	58.6	...	57.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	75.8 (2006)	...	64.0	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^e	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	70.4
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	...	94.8 (2003)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	58.2 (2002)	...	...	...	59.4	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	77.0	73.6	71.0	71.1	71.1	71.1	71.0	71.0	71.0
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	63.1	64.4	65.4	65.4	65.1	64.9	64.7	64.9	64.7
Japan	62.4	60.4	59.6	59.3	59.1	59.3	59.4	59.6	60.0
New Zealand	65.2	67.7	68.0	68.3	68.0	68.2	68.9	69.0	70.6

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

a Based on labor force concepts and definitions of the economy, and thus may vary.

b Refers to Singapore residents only.

c Includes seasonally inactive labor force.

d Covers all wage and salary earners from all islands.

e Includes members of the armed forces on active duty.

Sources: Economy sources; for Afghanistan, the People's Republic of China, Fiji, the Kyrgyz Republic, Maldives, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Vanuatu: International Labour Organization. ILOSTAT. <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/> (accessed 21 June 2017); for Nauru and Tuvalu: Secretariat of the Pacific Community. National Minimum Development Indicator Database. <http://www.spc.int/nmdi/> (accessed 21 June 2017).

Labor Force and Employment

Table 1.6: **Employment in Agriculture, Industry, and Services^a**
(% of total employment)

Regional Member	Agriculture			
	2000	2005	2010	2016
Developing Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	69.6 (2001)	69.6 (2004)	...	39.5
Armenia	44.4	46.2	38.6	33.6
Azerbaijan	39.1	38.7	38.2	36.3
Georgia	52.8 (2001)	54.3	52.2	49.1
Kazakhstan	31.4	31.9	28.3	16.2
Kyrgyz Republic	53.1	38.5	31.2	29.3 (2015)
Pakistan	48.4	43.0	45.0	42.3 (2015)
Tajikistan	65.0	67.5	65.9	64.9 (2015)
Turkmenistan ^b	47.6	48.2 (2004)	...	...
Uzbekistan	34.4	29.1	26.8	27.7
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of ^c	50.0	44.8	36.7	27.7
Hong Kong, China	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Korea, Rep. of	10.6	7.9	6.6	4.9
Mongolia	48.6	39.9	33.5	30.4
Taipei, China	7.8	5.9	5.2	4.9
South Asia				
Bangladesh	50.8	48.1 (2006)	47.5	42.7
Bhutan	46.5 (2001)	43.6	59.4	58.0 (2015)
India	59.9	56.1	53.2 (2009)	...
Maldives ^d	13.7	15.9 (2007)	4.3	10.4 (2014)
Nepal	...	...	65.6 (2011)	...
Sri Lanka ^e	36.0	32.8	32.5	28.7 (2015)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	73.7	60.3	72.3	64.3 (2014)
Indonesia	45.3	44.0	38.3	32.9 (2015)
Lao PDR	82.7 (2001)	76.3	72.2	...
Malaysia	16.7	14.6	13.6	11.4
Myanmar	...	...	...	53.2 (2015)
Philippines	37.1	35.7	33.2	27.0
Singapore ^f	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Thailand	44.2	38.6	38.2	31.2
Viet Nam ^g	65.1	55.1	49.5	41.8
The Pacific				
Cook Islands ^h	7.2 (2001)	4.9 (2006)	4.3 (2011)	...
Fiji ⁱ	1.5	1.1	1.7	40.8 (2014)
Kiribati ^j	...	2.7	22.1	24.3 (2015)
Marshall Islands	20.5	...	11.0	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	52.2	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau	7.1	7.8	...	6.4 (2015)
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...
Samoa	39.9 (2001)	35.4 (2006)	37.0 (2011)	...
Solomon Islands ^k	...	...	41.5 (2009)	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	51.0	40.5 (2013)
Tonga	...	27.9 (2006)	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies				
Australia	4.8	3.6	3.2	2.6
Japan	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.4
New Zealand	8.8	6.9	6.7	6.3

Table 1.6: **Employment in Agriculture, Industry, and Services^a** (*continued*)
(% of total employment)

Regional Member	Industry			
	2000	2005	2010	2016
Developing Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	6.2 (2001)	6.2 (2004)	...	14.8
Armenia	20.6	15.9	17.4	15.8
Azerbaijan	12.1	12.4	13.7	14.3
Georgia	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 (2015)
Pakistan	11.5	20.3	20.9	23.6 (2015)
Tajikistan	9.1	8.7	7.9	6.7 (2015)
Turkmenistan ^b	13.0	13.8 (2004)	...	...
Uzbekistan	12.7	13.2	22.7	23.0
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of ^c	22.5	23.8	28.7	28.8
Hong Kong, China	19.6	14.4	11.2	11.9
Korea, Rep. of	20.4	26.6	24.9	24.9
Mongolia	14.1	16.8	16.2	19.0
Taipei, China	28.1	36.4	35.9	35.9
South Asia				
Bangladesh	13.1	14.6 (2006)	17.6	20.5
Bhutan	5.6 (2001)	17.2	6.6	9.6 (2015)
India	16.3	18.8	21.5 (2009)	...
Maldives ^d	19.0	27.9 (2007)	9.4	18.8 (2014)
Nepal	...	...	9.8 (2011)	...
Sri Lanka ^e	23.6	25.4	24.6	25.8 (2015)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	7.0	9.7	9.2	9.0 (2014)
Indonesia	17.4	18.8	19.3	21.8 (2015)
Lao PDR	8.7 (2001)	...	8.1	...
Malaysia	32.5	29.7	27.8	27.5
Myanmar	...	...	...	15.5 (2015)
Philippines	16.2	15.4	15.0	17.5
Singapore ^f	25.7	21.7	21.8	16.0
Thailand	20.2	22.4	20.8	23.7
Viet Nam ^g	13.1	17.6	21.0	24.8
The Pacific				
Cook Islands ^h	6.0 (2001)	14.2 (2006)	11.7 (2011)	...
Fiji ⁱ	30.8	30.8	23.9	12.5 (2014)
Kiribati ^j	...	3.2	16.1	18.2 (2015)
Marshall Islands	7.8	...	0.7	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau	0.7	2.6	...	11.7 (2015)
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...
Samoa	19.7 (2001)	21.8 (2006)	12.2 (2011)	...
Solomon Islands ^k	...	...	13.0 (2009)	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	8.8	12.7 (2013)
Tonga	...	27.8 (2006)	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies				
Australia	21.5	21.1	21.0	19.5
Japan	31.2	27.5	25.4	24.3
New Zealand	12.6	22.4	20.6	20.9

Labor Force and Employment

Table 1.6: **Employment in Agriculture, Industry, and Services^a** (*continued*)
(% of total employment)

Regional Member	Services			
	2000	2005	2010	2016
Developing Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	24.2 (2001)	24.2 (2004)	...	45.7
Armenia	35.0	37.8	44.0	50.6
Azerbaijan	48.7	48.8	48.1	49.3
Georgia	41.4 (2001)	41.9	41.3	44.2
Kazakhstan	50.5	50.2	53.0	63.2
Kyrgyz Republic	36.5	43.9	47.7	49.8 (2015)
Pakistan	40.0	36.7	34.2	34.2 (2015)
Tajikistan	26.0	23.9	26.3	28.4 (2015)
Turkmenistan ^b	39.4	38.0 (2004)	...	...
Uzbekistan	52.8	57.7	50.5	49.3
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of ^c	27.5	31.4	34.6	43.5
Hong Kong, China	79.8	85.1	88.9	88.2
Korea, Rep. of	69.0	65.4	68.5	70.2
Mongolia	37.2	43.3	50.2	50.7
Taipei, China	64.1	57.7	58.8	59.2
South Asia				
Bangladesh	36.2	37.6 (2006)	35.3	36.9
Bhutan	47.9 (2001)	39.2	33.7	32.4 (2015)
India	23.7	25.1	25.3 (2009)	...
Maldives ^d	67.3	56.2 (2007)	...	70.8 (2014)
Nepal	...	...	24.6 (2011)	...
Sri Lanka ^e	40.3	41.8	42.9	45.6 (2015)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	19.3	30.0	18.6	26.6 (2014)
Indonesia	37.3	37.3	42.3	45.3 (2015)
Lao PDR	8.6 (2001)	...	19.7	...
Malaysia	50.8	55.6	58.7	61.1
Myanmar	...	...	...	31.3 (2015)
Philippines	46.7	48.1	51.8	55.6
Singapore ^f	74.2	78.2	77.9	83.9
Thailand	35.6	39.0	41.0	45.2
Viet Nam ^g	21.8	27.3	29.5	33.4
The Pacific				
Cook Islands ^h	86.7 (2001)	80.9 (2006)	84.0 (2011)	...
Fiji ⁱ	67.7	68.1	74.4	46.3 (2014)
Kiribati ^j	...	30.7	61.7	57.5 (2015)
Marshall Islands	72.3	...	88.2	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau	92.2	89.6	...	82.0 (2015)
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...
Samoa	40.4 (2001)	42.8 (2006)	50.9 (2011)	...
Solomon Islands ^k	...	...	44.8 (2009)	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	39.8	46.7 (2013)
Tonga	...	44.3 (2006)	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies				
Australia	73.7	75.3	75.9	77.9
Japan	63.7	68.1	70.5	72.2
New Zealand	...	70.7	72.6	72.8

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

^a Data are based labor force concepts and definitions adopted by economies. Some values may not sum to 100 due to limitations on data availability.^b The labor force data series includes individuals who 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, 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 total number of persons engaged in any activity regardless of age.^h Covers all wage and salary earners from all islands.ⁱ Refers to paid employment as of end of June, except for 2000 and 2005, which refer to end of December.^j Refers to cash work and unpaid village work. For 2005, employment figures by industry include only paid (cash work) workers.^k Figure for 2009 refers to paid employment.

Source: Economy sources.

Table 1.7: Poverty and Inequality^a

Regional Member	Proportion of Population below \$1.90 a Day (2011 PPP) (%)		Proportion of Population Living below \$3.10 a Day (2011 PPP) (%)		Income Ratio of Highest 20% to Lowest 20% ^b		Gini Coefficient	
	2000	Latest year	2000	Latest year	2000	Latest year	2000	Latest year
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	19.3 (2001)	2.3 (2014)	53.1 (2001)	14.6 (2014)	5.7 (2001)	4.7 (2014)	0.354 (2001)	0.315 (2014)
Azerbaijan	2.7 (2001)	0.5 (2008)	16.3 (2001)	2.5 (2008)	6.0 (2001)	4.8 (2008)	0.365 (2001)	0.318 (2008)
Georgia	21.0	9.8 (2014)	45.1	25.3 (2014)	8.6	8.2 (2014)	0.405	0.401 (2014)
Kazakhstan	10.5 (2001)	0.0 (2013)	31.2 (2001)	0.3 (2013)	6.2 (2001)	3.6 (2013)	0.354 (2001)	0.263 (2013)
Kyrgyz Republic	42.2	1.3 (2014)	75.7	17.5 (2014)	4.7	3.7 (2014)	0.310	0.268 (2014)
Pakistan ^c	28.7 (2001)	6.1 (2013)	70.0 (2001)	36.9 (2013)	4.3 (2001)	4.4 (2013)	0.304 (2001)	0.307 (2013)
Tajikistan	30.8 (2003)	19.5 (2014)	64.8 (2003)	56.7 (2014)	5.2 (2003)	4.5 (2014)	0.327 (2003)	0.308 (2014)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ^d	68.1	...	88.7	...	6.1	...	0.361	...
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of ^e	32.0 ^f (2002)	1.9 ^f (2013)	56.4 ^f (2002)	11.1 ^f (2013)	...	9.2 (2012)	...	0.422 (2012)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of ^g	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.302 (2014)
Mongolia	10.6 (2002)	0.2 (2014)	33.6 (2002)	2.7 (2014)	5.4 (2002)	5.0 (2014)	0.329 (2002)	0.320 (2014)
Taipei, China ^h	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.294	0.279 (2015)
South Asia								
Bangladesh	33.7	18.5 (2010)	70.1	56.8 (2010)	4.9	4.7 (2010)	0.334	0.321 (2010)
Bhutan	35.2 (2003)	2.2 (2012)	60.9 (2003)	13.3 (2012)	9.9 (2003)	6.8 (2012)	0.468 (2003)	0.388 (2012)
India ^c	38.2 ^f (2004)	21.2 ^f (2011)	73.5 ^f (2004)	58.0 ^f (2011)	...	5.3 (2011)	...	0.352 (2011)
Maldives ^c	10.0 (2002)	7.3 (2009)	36.5 (2002)	23.3 (2009)	7.2 (2002)	7.1 (2009)	0.413 (2002)	0.384 (2009)
Nepal ^c	46.1 (2003)	15.0 (2010)	73.8 (2003)	48.4 (2010)	7.9 (2003)	5.0 (2010)	0.438 (2003)	0.328 (2010)
Sri Lanka ^c	8.3 (2002)	1.9 (2012)	33.9 (2002)	14.6 (2012)	7.1 (2002)	6.6 (2012)	0.410 (2002)	0.392 (2012)
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	18.6 (2004)	2.2 (2012)	53.3 (2004)	21.6 (2012)	5.6 (2004)	4.4 (2012)	0.355 (2004)	0.308 (2012)
Indonesia	39.8 ^f	8.3 ^f (2014)	78.5 ^f	36.4 ^f (2014)	...	6.6 (2013)	...	0.395 (2013)
Lao PDR ^c	26.1 (2002)	16.7 (2012)	61.7 (2002)	46.9 (2012)	5.4 (2002)	6.3 (2012)	0.347 (2002)	0.379 (2012)
Malaysia	0.4 (2004)	0.3 (2009)	2.3 (2004)	2.7 (2009)	11.0 (2004)	11.3 (2009)	0.461 (2004)	0.463 (2009)
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	18.4	13.1 (2012)	43.1	37.6 (2012)	9.7	8.4 (2012)	0.462	0.430 (2012)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	2.6	0.0 (2013)	17.0	0.9 (2013)	8.1	6.5 (2013)	0.428	0.379 (2013)
Viet Nam	38.8 (2002)	3.1 (2014)	69.3 (2002)	12.0 (2014)	6.1 (2002)	6.8 (2014)	0.373 (2002)	0.376 (2014)
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji ^c	5.5 (2002)	4.1 (2008)	21.9 (2002)	18.5 (2008)	7.4 (2002)	8.2 (2008)	0.396 (2002)	0.428 (2008)
Kiribati	14.1 (2006)	...	34.7 (2006)	...	7.2 (2006)	...	0.376 (2006)	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	11.4 (2005)	17.4 (2013)	28.5 (2005)	39.4 (2013)	9.1 (2005)	9.6 (2013)	0.431 (2005)	0.425 (2013)
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea ^c	...	39.3 (2009)	...	64.7 (2009)	...	10.4 (2009)	...	0.439 (2009)
Samoa	...	0.8 (2008)	...	8.4 (2008)	...	7.9 (2008)	...	0.427 (2008)
Solomon Islands	45.6 (2005)	...	69.3 (2005)	...	10.5 (2005)	...	0.461 (2005)	...
Timor-Leste ⁱ	44.2 (2001)	...	72.8 (2001)	...	6.4 (2001)	...	0.376 (2001)	...
Tonga	2.8 (2001)	1.1 (2009)	7.6 (2001)	8.2 (2009)	7.1 (2001)	6.9 (2009)	0.378 (2001)	0.381 (2009)
Tuvalu	...	2.7 (2010)	...	16.3 (2010)	...	7.7 (2010)	...	0.411 (2010)
Vanuatu	...	15.4 (2010)	...	38.8 (2010)	...	6.6 (2010)	...	0.372 (2010)
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	...	...	...	...	5.9 (2001)	5.9 (2010)	0.341 (2001)	0.349 (2010)
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	5.4 (2008)	...	0.321 (2008)
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.333 (2012)

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

a Data are consumption-based except for Malaysia, which is income-based. For the Gini coefficient, the data for the Republic of Korea and New Zealand are based on disposable income post taxes and transfers. The estimates for the Gini coefficient for Taipei, China are based on disposable income per capita.

b Derived from income or expenditure share of the highest 20% and lowest 20% groups.

c Household income and expenditure surveys for these economies were conducted in overlapping years. The table adopts the approach of the World Bank's World Development Indicators of using the initial year of the survey as the reference period for the poverty estimates.

d The latest available data for Uzbekistan is for 2003: 66.8% for proportion of population below \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP); 87.8% for proportion of population below \$3.10 a day (2011 PPP); 5.8 for income ratio of highest 20% to lowest 20%; and 0.353 for Gini coefficient.

e The earliest available data for the People's Republic of China is for 2008: 9.4 for income ratio of highest 20% to lowest 20%; and 0.428 for Gini coefficient.

f Values are weighted average of urban and rural populations.

g The earliest available data for the Gini coefficient using the new income definition for the Republic of Korea is for 2012: 0.307.

h The Gini coefficient for Taipei, China reflected in the table refers to Gini coefficient using per capita disposable income. The estimates using disposable income of households are 0.326 for 2000 and 0.338 for 2015.

i The latest data for Timor-Leste is for 2007: 46.8% for proportion of population below \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP); 80.0% for proportion of population below \$3.10 a day (2011 PPP); 4.6 for income ratio of highest 20% to lowest 20%; and 0.316 for Gini coefficient.

Sources: World Bank. PovcalNet Database. <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm> (accessed 14 July 2017); World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed 12 July 2017); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Income Distribution and Poverty. <http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?queryid=66670> (accessed 7 July 2017); for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. <http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2> (accessed 5 July 2017); Asian Development Bank estimates.

Poverty Indicators

Table 1.8: Human Development Index

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Rank in 2015 ^a
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia	0.573	0.618	0.653	0.659	0.665	0.671	0.676	0.678	
Afghanistan	0.340	0.405	0.454	0.463	0.470	0.476	0.479	0.479	169
Armenia	0.644	0.692	0.729	0.732	0.736	0.739	0.741	0.743	84
Azerbaijan	0.642	0.682	0.741	0.742	0.745	0.752	0.758	0.759	78
Georgia	0.673	0.714	0.742	0.749	0.755	0.759	0.768	0.769	70
Kazakhstan	0.685	0.747	0.766	0.774	0.782	0.789	0.793	0.794	56
Kyrgyz Republic	0.593	0.613	0.632	0.638	0.647	0.656	0.662	0.664	120
Pakistan	0.450	0.501	0.525	0.529	0.538	0.542	0.548	0.550	147
Tajikistan	0.535	0.579	0.608	0.613	0.617	0.622	0.625	0.627	129
Turkmenistan	...	...	0.665	0.672	0.678	0.683	0.688	0.692	111
Uzbekistan	0.594	0.626	0.664	0.673	0.681	0.690	0.697	0.701	105
East Asia	0.706	0.774	0.811	0.817	0.822	0.829	0.833	0.835	
China, People's Rep. of	0.592	0.646	0.700	0.703	0.713	0.723	0.734	0.738	90
Hong Kong, China	0.825	0.870	0.898	0.905	0.907	0.913	0.916	0.917	12
Korea, Rep. of	0.820	0.860	0.884	0.889	0.891	0.896	0.899	0.901	18
Mongolia	0.588	0.649	0.701	0.712	0.720	0.729	0.733	0.735	92
Taipei, China ^b	...	0.846	0.873	0.874	0.879	0.882	0.882	0.885	...
South Asia	0.536	0.572	0.606	0.616	0.623	0.630	0.636	0.639	
Bangladesh	0.468	0.506	0.545	0.557	0.565	0.570	0.575	0.579	139
Bhutan	...	...	0.572	0.581	0.589	0.596	0.604	0.607	132
India	0.494	0.536	0.580	0.590	0.599	0.607	0.615	0.624	131
Maldives	0.587	0.622	0.663	0.675	0.683	0.693	0.701	0.701	105
Nepal	0.446	0.476	0.529	0.538	0.545	0.551	0.555	0.558	144
Sri Lanka	0.686	0.718	0.746	0.752	0.757	0.760	0.764	0.766	73
Southeast Asia	0.612	0.645	0.684	0.690	0.696	0.701	0.705	0.708	
Brunei Darussalam	0.819	0.837	0.846	0.852	0.860	0.863	0.864	0.865	30
Cambodia	0.412	0.483	0.533	0.540	0.546	0.553	0.558	0.563	143
Indonesia	0.604	0.632	0.662	0.669	0.677	0.682	0.686	0.689	113
Lao PDR	0.463	0.503	0.542	0.554	0.563	0.573	0.582	0.586	138
Malaysia	0.725	0.732	0.774	0.776	0.779	0.783	0.787	0.789	59
Myanmar	0.427	0.474	0.526	0.533	0.540	0.547	0.552	0.556	145
Philippines	0.622	0.646	0.669	0.666	0.671	0.676	0.679	0.682	116
Singapore	0.820	0.839	0.911	0.917	0.920	0.922	0.924	0.925	5
Thailand	0.649	0.686	0.720	0.729	0.733	0.737	0.738	0.740	87
Viet Nam	0.576	0.618	0.655	0.662	0.668	0.675	0.678	0.683	115
The Pacific	0.585	0.603	0.630	0.634	0.637	0.639	0.639	0.641	
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	0.683	0.695	0.709	0.714	0.719	0.727	0.734	0.736	91
Kiribati	...	0.576	0.585	0.581	0.589	0.597	0.586	0.588	137
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.604	0.622	0.638	0.640	0.641	0.639	0.637	0.638	127
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	0.741	0.758	0.770	0.775	0.779	0.782	0.783	0.788	60
Papua New Guinea	0.422	0.454	0.494	0.501	0.506	0.511	0.515	0.516	154
Samoa	0.645	0.677	0.693	0.698	0.700	0.701	0.702	0.704	104
Solomon Islands	0.442	0.470	0.497	0.505	0.509	0.512	0.514	0.515	156
Timor-Leste	0.470	0.511	0.607	0.618	0.620	0.612	0.603	0.606	133
Tonga	0.674	0.695	0.712	0.717	0.718	0.716	0.718	0.721	101
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	0.572	0.591	0.592	0.591	0.596	0.598	0.597	134
Developed Member Economies	0.874	0.892	0.904	0.908	0.912	0.915	0.917	0.919	
Australia	0.899	0.915	0.927	0.930	0.933	0.936	0.937	0.939	2
Japan	0.856	0.873	0.884	0.889	0.894	0.899	0.902	0.903	17
New Zealand	0.868	0.888	0.901	0.904	0.908	0.910	0.913	0.915	13

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

a Rank among the 188 economies classified in United Nations Development Programme. *Human Development Report 2016*. New York.

b Obtained from statistics bureau of Taipei, China.

Sources: United Nations Development Programme. Human Development Data (1990–2015). <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data#> (accessed 8 July 2017); for Taipei, China: Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. <http://eng.stat.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=25280&ctNode=6032&mp=5> (accessed 8 July 2017).

Table 1.9: **Life Expectancy at Birth**
(years)

Regional Member	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	55.1	60.7	56.3	62.0	54.0	59.5
Armenia	71.3	74.8	74.7	78.7	68.0	71.1
Azerbaijan	66.8	70.8	69.9	74.1	63.8	67.8
Georgia	71.6	74.8	75.4	78.5	68.0	71.3
Kazakhstan	65.5	72.0	71.1	76.9	60.2	67.5
Kyrgyz Republic	68.6	70.7	72.4	74.8	64.9	66.7
Pakistan	62.8	66.4	63.6	67.4	62.0	65.4
Tajikistan	63.7	69.8	67.7	73.4	59.9	66.3
Turkmenistan	63.9	65.7	67.9	70.0	60.1	61.6
Uzbekistan	66.9	68.5	70.3	71.9	63.8	65.1
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	71.7	76.0	73.5	77.5	70.1	74.5
Hong Kong, China	80.9	84.3	83.9	87.3	78.0	81.4
Korea, Rep. of	75.8	82.2	79.6	85.5	72.3	79.0
Mongolia	62.9	69.8	65.9	74.2	60.1	65.6
Taipei, China	76.5	80.2	79.6	83.6	73.8	77.0
South Asia						
Bangladesh	65.3	72.0	65.7	73.3	65.0	70.7
Bhutan	60.7	69.8	60.7	70.1	60.6	69.6
India	62.6	68.3	63.5	69.9	61.8	66.9
Maldives	70.1	77.0	71.0	78.0	69.2	76.0
Nepal	62.3	70.0	63.4	71.5	61.3	68.6
Sri Lanka	71.1	75.0	74.9	78.4	67.5	71.7
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	75.3	79.0	76.9	80.9	73.7	77.2
Cambodia	58.4	68.7	60.6	70.8	56.2	66.7
Indonesia	66.2	69.1	68.0	71.2	64.6	67.0
Lao PDR	58.9	66.5	60.3	68.0	57.5	65.2
Malaysia	72.9	74.9	75.0	77.3	70.9	72.6
Myanmar	62.1	66.0	64.2	68.2	60.1	64.0
Philippines	66.7	68.4	69.8	71.9	63.7	65.0
Singapore	78.0	82.6	80.0	84.9	76.0	80.4
Thailand	70.6	74.6	74.5	78.0	66.9	71.3
Viet Nam	73.1	75.8	78.1	80.6	68.4	71.2
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	71.9	75.8 (2016)	74.7	78.8 (2016)	69.2	73.0 (2016)
Fiji	67.6	70.3	70.2	73.4	65.2	67.3
Kiribati	64.0	66.1	67.0	69.5	61.1	63.0
Marshall Islands	68.4	73.1 (2016)	70.4	75.4 (2016)	66.6	70.9 (2016)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	67.3	69.2	67.9	70.3	66.7	68.2
Nauru	60.9	67.1 (2016)	64.5	70.5 (2016)	57.4	63.0 (2016)
Palau	68.5	73.1 (2016)	71.7	76.5 (2016)	65.4	69.9 (2016)
Papua New Guinea	58.8	62.8	61.0	65.0	56.7	60.7
Samoa	69.5	73.8	72.8	77.0	66.3	70.7
Solomon Islands	62.8	68.1	64.1	69.6	61.6	66.7
Timor-Leste	59.3	68.5	60.6	70.4	58.1	66.8
Tonga	70.8	72.9	72.8	76.0	68.8	70.1
Tuvalu	61.6	66.5 (2016)	63.6	68.8 (2016)	59.7	64.3 (2016)
Vanuatu	67.6	72.2	69.3	74.3	65.9	70.2
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	79.2	82.5	82.0	84.5	76.6	80.5
Japan	81.1	83.8	84.6	87.1	77.7	80.8
New Zealand	78.6	81.5	81.3	83.3	76.1	79.7
WORLD	67.6	71.7	69.8	73.8	65.5	69.6

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed 12 July 2017); for the Cook Islands, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, and Tuvalu: US Census Bureau Online. <http://www.census.gov/> (accessed 22 June 2017); for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Social Indicators. <http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2> (accessed 4 July 2017).

Social Indicators

Table 1.10: 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	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	48.3	33.3	12.1	8.0	7.5	4.7
Armenia	13.2	13.0	8.5	9.3	1.7	1.5
Azerbaijan	14.5	17.2	5.8	5.7	2.0	2.0
Georgia	12.0	13.4	10.0	11.5	1.6	1.8
Kazakhstan	14.9	22.7	10.1	7.5	1.8	2.7
Kyrgyz Republic	19.8	27.4	7.0	5.8	2.4	3.2
Pakistan	32.0	28.8	8.7	7.3	4.6	3.6
Tajikistan	30.6	30.2	7.8	5.6	4.0	3.5
Turkmenistan	23.7	20.8	7.7	7.8	2.8	2.3
Uzbekistan	21.4	23.5	5.5	4.9	2.6	2.5
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	14.0	12.1	6.5	7.1	1.4	1.6
Hong Kong, China	8.1	8.2	5.1	6.3	1.0	1.2
Korea, Rep. of	13.3	8.6	5.2	5.4	1.5	1.2
Mongolia	19.3	23.4	7.7	6.1	2.1	2.6
Taipei, China	13.8	8.9 (2016)	5.7	7.3 (2016)	1.7	1.2 (2016)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	27.6	19.5	6.9	5.4	3.2	2.1
Bhutan	27.6	17.4	8.8	6.2	3.6	2.0
India	26.5	19.7	8.7	7.3	3.3	2.4
Maldives	22.8	20.8	4.7	3.8	2.9	2.1
Nepal	32.1	20.2	8.5	6.3	4.0	2.2
Sri Lanka	18.5	15.6	7.0	6.8	2.2	2.1
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	21.9	15.7	3.0	3.0	2.3	1.9
Cambodia	28.1	23.8	9.4	6.0	3.8	2.6
Indonesia	21.5	19.6	7.3	7.2	2.5	2.4
Lao PDR	31.9	26.3	9.8	6.6	4.3	2.9
Malaysia	22.5	16.8	4.4	5.0	2.8	1.9
Myanmar	24.3	17.5	9.1	8.3	2.9	2.2
Philippines	29.6	23.3	6.2	6.8	3.8	2.9
Singapore	13.7	9.7	4.5	4.8	1.6	1.2
Thailand	14.4	10.5	6.9	8.0	1.7	1.5
Viet Nam	17.5	16.9	5.5	5.8	2.0	2.0
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	23.1	14.1 (2016)	6.3	8.3 (2016)	3.2	2.2 (2016)
Fiji	24.7	19.7	6.1	7.0	3.1	2.5
Kiribati	30.6	28.5	7.6	7.0	4.1	3.7
Marshall Islands	35.0	25.0 (2016)	5.3	4.2 (2016)	4.4	3.1 (2016)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	29.9	23.6	6.3	6.1	4.3	3.2
Nauru	27.9	24.4 (2016)	7.2	5.9 (2016)	3.5	2.8 (2016)
Palau	14.5	13.4 (2014)	6.5	9.3 (2014)	2.0 (2005)	2.2
Papua New Guinea	34.8	28.2	9.1	7.6	4.5	3.7
Samoa	30.6	25.1	6.1	5.3	4.5	4.0
Solomon Islands	35.6	29.3	7.7	5.7	4.7	3.9
Timor-Leste	42.6	37.1	9.8	6.8	7.1	5.6
Tonga	28.3	24.3	6.3	6.0	4.3	3.7
Tuvalu	24.6	23.8 (2016)	10.8	8.6 (2016)	3.6	3.0 (2016)
Vanuatu	32.4	26.2	6.2	4.7	4.4	3.3
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	13.0	12.7	6.7	6.6	1.8	1.8
Japan	9.4	7.9	7.7	10.2	1.4	1.5
New Zealand	14.7	13.3	6.9	6.9	2.0	2.0
WORLD	21.6	19.1	8.5	7.7	2.7	2.4

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed 23 June 2017); for the Cook Islands, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, and Tuvalu: US Census Bureau Online. <http://www.census.gov/> (accessed 23 June 2017); for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Social Indicators. <http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2> (accessed 23 June 2017).

Table 1.11: **Primary Education Completion Rate^a**
(%)

Regional Member	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	93.7 (2002)	99.1	94.7 (2002)	100.2	92.8 (2002)	98.1
Azerbaijan	89.5	103.3	85.5	101.6	93.8	104.7
Georgia	98.1	120.7	97.9	121.7	98.4	119.8
Kazakhstan	92.7	109.2 (2016)	92.8	108.8 (2016)	92.7	109.5 (2016)
Kyrgyz Republic	93.5	112.0	92.9	111.4	94.1	112.6
Pakistan	64.5 (2005)	71.9	53.7 (2005)	65.3	74.7 (2005)	77.9
Tajikistan	91.3	95.8 (2016)	...	95.8 (2016)	...	95.8 (2016)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	101.3 (2001)	98.9 (2016)	101.2 (2001)	98.2 (2016)	101.3 (2001)	99.7 (2016)
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	84.4 (2006)	92.5	84.2 (2006)	91.4	84.6 (2006)	93.4
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	103.6	101.6	104.1	101.2	103.1	101.9
Mongolia	87.0	98.3	89.3	97.8	84.6	98.8
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	64.4 (2005)	98.5	66.9 (2005)	107.0	62.0 (2005)	90.3
Bhutan	51.0	99.2 (2016)	47.3	104.4 (2016)	54.5	94.2 (2016)
India	71.8	97.5 (2014)	63.5	100.1 (2014)	79.3	95.2 (2014)
Maldives	177.7 (2001)	92.1 (2016)	183.6 (2001)	89.0 (2016)	172.0 (2001)	95.1 (2016)
Nepal	67.2	110.2 (2016)	57.2	115.7 (2016)	77.0	104.9 (2016)
Sri Lanka	107.3 (2001)	98.7	106.6 (2001)	97.7	107.9 (2001)	99.7
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	116.0	103.2	113.0	104.2	118.7	102.2
Cambodia	51.1 (2001)	95.2	45.9 (2001)	95.9	56.1 (2001)	94.5
Indonesia	93.8 (2001)	102.0	94.2 (2001)	99.1	93.4 (2001)	104.8
Lao PDR	67.5	100.2	61.6	98.9	73.2	101.4
Malaysia	100.6	101.2	100.7	101.6	100.5	100.7
Myanmar	76.5	85.1 (2014)	74.2	...	78.7	...
Philippines	100.4 (2001)	101.0 (2013)	105.4 (2001)	105.0 (2013)	95.5 (2001)	97.3 (2013)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	84.9	93.3	84.3	90.2	85.5	96.2
Viet Nam	99.0	104.1	96.6	103.9	101.3	104.3
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	112.0 (2007)	93.8	...	94.5	...	93.0
Fiji	95.0	106.4	93.9	106.7	96.0	106.1
Kiribati	99.0	112.4 (2014)	95.1	119.8 (2014)	102.7	105.5 (2014)
Marshall Islands	114.3 (2002)	99.8 (2011)	118.1 (2002)	103.9 (2011)	110.8 (2002)	95.9 (2011)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	87.0 (2001)	112.4 (2014)	90.1 (2001)	97.3 (2014)	84.3 (2001)	128.3 (2014)
Palau	104.5 (2004)	80.3 (2016)	...	81.4 (2016)	...	79.4 (2016)
Papua New Guinea	55.1	78.6 (2012)	50.5	72.4 (2012)	59.5	84.4 (2012)
Samoa	94.0	103.5	95.5	105.1	92.7	102.0
Solomon Islands	...	88.6	...	88.5	...	88.7
Timor-Leste	...	106.1	...	109.7	...	102.7
Tonga	106.8 (2001)	110.9 (2013)	105.2 (2001)	106.4 (2013)	108.2 (2001)	115.1 (2013)
Tuvalu	101.7 (2001)	97.8	108.3 (2001)	109.4	96.1 (2001)	87.5
Vanuatu	92.1	93.8 (2013)	94.4	97.8 (2013)	89.9	90.2 (2013)
Developed Member Economies						
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: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Institute for Statistics Database. UIS.Stat. <http://data.uis.unesco.org/> (accessed 30 June 2017).

Social Indicators

Table 1.12: **Adult Literacy Rate**
(15 years and over, %)

Regional Member	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	31.7	...	17.6	...	45.4
Armenia	99.4 (2001)	99.7	99.2 (2001)	99.7	99.7 (2001)	99.8
Azerbaijan	99.6 (2007)	99.8 (2016)	99.4 (2007)	99.7 (2016)	99.8 (2007)	99.9 (2016)
Georgia	99.7 (2002)	99.6 (2014)	99.6 (2002)	99.5 (2014)	99.8 (2002)	99.7 (2014)
Kazakhstan	...	99.8 (2010)	...	99.7 (2010)	...	99.8 (2010)
Kyrgyz Republic	...	99.2 (2009)	...	99.0 (2009)	...	99.5 (2009)
Pakistan	49.9 (2005)	57.0 (2014)	35.4 (2005)	44.3 (2014)	64.1 (2005)	69.1 (2014)
Tajikistan	99.5	...	99.2	...	99.7	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	98.6	100.0 (2015)	98.1	100.0 (2015)	99.2	100.0 (2015)
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	90.9	95.1 (2010)	86.5	92.7 (2010)	95.1	97.5 (2010)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	97.8	98.3 (2010)	97.5	98.3 (2010)	98.0	98.2 (2010)
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	47.5 (2001)	72.8 (2016)	40.8 (2001)	69.9 (2016)	53.9 (2001)	75.6 (2016)
Bhutan	52.8 (2005)	57.0 (2012)	38.7 (2005)	48.0 (2012)	65.0 (2005)	66.0 (2012)
India	61.0 (2001)	69.3	47.8 (2001)	59.3	73.4 (2001)	78.9
Maldives	98.4 (2006)	98.6 (2014)	98.4 (2006)	98.7 (2014)	98.4 (2006)	98.5 (2014)
Nepal	48.6 (2001)	59.6	34.9 (2001)	48.8	62.7 (2001)	71.7
Sri Lanka	90.7 (2001)	91.2 (2010)	89.1 (2001)	90.0 (2010)	92.3 (2001)	92.6 (2010)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	92.7 (2001)	96.1	90.2 (2001)	94.7	95.2 (2001)	97.4
Cambodia	73.6 (2004)	73.9 (2009)	64.1 (2004)	65.9 (2009)	84.7 (2004)	82.8 (2009)
Indonesia	90.4 (2004)	95.4 (2016)	86.8 (2004)	93.6 (2016)	94.0 (2004)	97.2 (2016)
Lao PDR	69.6	58.3	58.5	49.7	81.4	67.4
Malaysia	88.7	93.1 (2010)	85.4	90.7 (2010)	92.0	95.4 (2010)
Myanmar	89.9	75.6 (2016)	86.4	71.8 (2016)	93.9	80.0 (2016)
Philippines	92.6	96.4 (2013)	92.7	96.8 (2013)	92.5	96.0 (2013)
Singapore	92.5	97.0 (2016)	88.6	95.4 (2016)	96.6	98.7 (2016)
Thailand	92.6	92.9 (2015)	90.5	91.2 (2015)	94.9	94.7 (2015)
Viet Nam	90.2	93.5 (2009)	86.6	91.4 (2009)	93.9	95.8 (2009)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	98.3	...	98.2	...	98.3
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	96.6 (2015)	...	96.3 (2015)	...	96.8 (2015)
Papua New Guinea	57.3	...	50.9	...	63.4	...
Samoa	...	99.0	...	99.1	...	98.9
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	37.6 (2001)	58.3 (2010)	30.0 (2001)	53.0 (2010)	45.3 (2001)	63.6 (2010)
Tonga	99.0 (2006)	99.4	99.1 (2006)	99.4	99.0 (2006)	99.3
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Institute for Statistics Database. UIS.Stat. <http://data.uis.unesco.org/> (accessed 28 July 2017).

Table 1.13: Education Resources

Regional Member	Primary Pupil-Teacher Ratio		Secondary Pupil-Teacher Ratio	
	2000	2015	2000	2015
Developing Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	42.3 (2006)	44.3	31.6 (2007)	37.7
Armenia	20.3 (2001)	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	18.7	13.5	...	...
Georgia	16.8	9.0	7.5	7.2
Kazakhstan	18.7 (2001)	18.6 (2016)	...	6.8 (2016)
Kyrgyz Republic	24.1	26.2	13.3	12.5
Pakistan	33.0	46.3	24.2 (2003)	21.1
Tajikistan	21.8	22.2 (2016)	16.4	15.4 (2011)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	21.4	20.4 (2016)	11.5	10.4 (2016)
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	22.2 (2001)	16.3	17.1	13.8
Hong Kong, China	21.5	13.7	18.8 (2001)	13.0
Korea, Rep. of	32.1	16.5 (2014)	21.0	14.9 (2014)
Mongolia	32.6	28.2	19.9	14.5 (2010)
Taipei, China ^a	19.0	12.3 (2016)	17.6	13.7 (2016)
South Asia				
Bangladesh	47.0 (2005)	36.1	38.4	35.2 (2013)
Bhutan	41.1	38.0 (2016)	28.1 (2005)	14.3 (2014)
India	40.0	31.5	33.6	31.7
Maldives	22.7	10.3 (2016)	15.3	...
Nepal	38.0	22.4 (2016)	30.2	28.9 (2016)
Sri Lanka	26.3 (2001)	23.2	...	17.3 (2012)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	13.7	10.0	10.9	8.8
Cambodia	50.1	45.5	18.5	...
Indonesia	22.1	16.6 (2014)	14.6	15.5 (2014)
Lao PDR	30.1	24.2	21.3	18.7
Malaysia	19.6	11.5	18.4	12.0
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	16.9	24.0 (2001)	28.2
Viet Nam	29.5	19.2	...	...
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	17.8	17.2	13.9	13.9
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)	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	19.7	...	...
Nauru	21.5	39.5 (2014)	17.4	22.8 (2014)
Palau	15.7	14.2 (2016)	15.1	18.8 (2016)
Papua New Guinea	35.4	45.2 (2012)	...	27.4 (2012)
Samoa	24.0	30.2 (2010)	21.2	21.5 (2010)
Solomon Islands	...	25.7	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	13.4 (2014)
Tuvalu	19.7	12.7	...	6.2
Vanuatu	22.5	26.6	24.7	20.6
Developed Member Economies				
Australia	...	...	...	...
Japan	20.7	16.4 (2014)	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.

a Data for 2016 secondary pupil-teacher ratio include those for vocational secondary schools.

Sources: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Institute for Statistics Database. UIS.Stat. <http://data.uis.unesco.org/> (accessed 1 July 2017); for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Social Indicators. <http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2> (accessed 1 July 2017).

Social Indicators

Table 1.14: **Health Care Resources**
(per 1,000 population)

Regional Member	Physicians		Hospital Beds	
	Initial year	Latest year	Initial year	Latest year
Developing Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	0.20 (2001)	0.30 (2014)	0.40 (2001)	0.50 (2012)
Armenia	...	2.80 (2014)	5.47 (2000)	3.90 (2012)
Azerbaijan	...	3.40 (2014)	8.68 (2000)	4.70 (2012)
Georgia	...	4.78 (2014)	4.77 (2000)	2.60 (2012)
Kazakhstan	...	3.27 (2014)	7.19 (2000)	7.20 (2012)
Kyrgyz Republic	...	1.85 (2014)	7.40 (2000)	4.80 (2012)
Pakistan	0.66 (2000)	0.81 (2014)	0.70 (2003)	0.60 (2012)
Tajikistan	2.18 (2000)	1.71 (2014)	6.54 (2000)	5.50 (2011)
Turkmenistan	4.36 (2002)	2.29 (2014)	4.90 (2004)	4.00 (2012)
Uzbekistan	...	2.45 (2014)	5.33 (2000)	4.40 (2010)
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	1.26 (2000)	1.49 (2011)	2.52 (2000)	3.80 (2011)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	1.73 (2004)	2.23 (2014)	6.10 (2000)	10.30 (2009)
Mongolia	2.76 (2002)	2.88 (2011)	7.50 (2002)	6.80 (2012)
Taipei, China	1.50 (2000)	2.14 (2015)	5.68 (2000)	6.90 (2015)
South Asia				
Bangladesh	0.24 (2001)	0.39 (2012)	0.30 (2001)	0.60 (2011)
Bhutan	0.19 (2004)	0.26 (2014)	1.60 (2001)	1.80 (2012)
India	0.53 (2000)	0.73 (2014)	0.69 (2002)	0.70 (2011)
Maldives	1.01 (2004)	1.58 (2010)	1.70 (2000)	4.30 (2009)
Nepal	0.21 (2004)	...	0.20 (2001)	...
Sri Lanka	0.42 (2000)	0.73 (2010)	2.90 (2000)	3.60 (2012)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	1.02 (2000)	1.47 (2012)	2.60 (2000)	2.80 (2012)
Cambodia	0.17 (2000)	0.17 (2013)	0.60 (2001)	0.70 (2011)
Indonesia	0.13 (2003)	0.20 (2012)	0.60 (2002)	0.90 (2012)
Lao PDR	0.28 (2000)	0.18 (2012)	0.90 (2002)	1.50 (2012)
Malaysia	0.69 (2000)	1.28 (2011)	1.80 (2001)	1.90 (2012)
Myanmar	0.36 (2004)	0.57 (2012)	0.70 (2000)	...
Philippines	0.57 (2000)	...	1.00 (2001)	1.00 (2011)
Singapore	1.43 (2001)	1.91 (2013)	2.90 (2001)	2.00 (2011)
Thailand	0.30 (2001)	0.39 (2010)	2.20 (2000)	2.10 (2010)
Viet Nam	0.52 (2001)	1.18 (2013)	2.40 (2001)	2.00 (2010)
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	0.78 (2001)	1.19 (2009)	...	...
Fiji	0.47 (2003)	0.44 (2009)	2.10 (2004)	2.10 (2009)
Kiribati	...	0.20 (2013)	1.50 (2004)	1.30 (2011)
Marshall Islands	0.60 (2007)	0.46 (2012)	...	2.70 (2010)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.60 (2000)	0.19 (2009)	2.80 (2000)	3.20 (2009)
Nauru	0.99 (2004)	1.00 (2010)	3.50 (2004)	5.00 (2010)
Palau	1.30 (2006)	1.42 (2010)	5.90 (2006)	4.80 (2010)
Papua New Guinea	0.05 (2000)	0.06 (2010)	...	...
Samoa	0.28 (2003)	0.46 (2008)	3.30 (2000)	...
Solomon Islands	0.13 (2003)	0.20 (2011)	2.20 (2003)	1.30 (2012)
Timor-Leste	0.00 (2001)	0.08 (2011)	...	5.90 (2010)
Tonga	0.36 (2001)	0.56 (2010)	3.20 (2001)	2.60 (2010)
Tuvalu	0.63 (2002)	1.22 (2009)	5.60 (2001)	...
Vanuatu	0.15 (2004)	0.19 (2012)	3.10 (2001)	1.70 (2008)
Developed Member Economies				
Australia	2.48 (2001)	3.37 (2013)	7.80 (2000)	3.90 (2010)
Japan	2.04 (2000)	2.30 (2012)	14.70 (2000)	13.70 (2009)
New Zealand	2.31 (2001)	2.85 (2014)	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: For physicians (per 1,000 population): World Health Organization. Global Health Observatory. http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.imr.HRH_26?lang=en (accessed 17 July 2017); for hospital beds (per 1,000 people): World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org> (accessed 12 July 2017); for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online and Statistical Yearbook. <http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2> (accessed 28 June 2017).

Table 1.15: **Estimated Number of Adults Living with HIV^a**
(aged 15 years and over, thousands)

Regional Member	Adults		Women	
	2000	2015	2000	2015
Developing Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
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
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
South Asia				
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
Southeast Asia				
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
The Pacific				
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	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies				
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).

Source: UNAIDS. AidsInfo Online Database. <http://www.aidsinfoonline.org/devinfo/libraries/aspx/home.aspx> (accessed 17 July 2017).

II. Economy and Output

Snapshot

- Asia and the Pacific accounted for 40.9% of global gross domestic product (GDP) at purchasing power parity (PPP) in 2016, up from 29.4% in 2000; three economies—the People's Republic of China, India, and Japan—accounted for about 70% of the region's total output in 2016.
- All but two of the 38 regional economies with available data experienced real GDP growth between 2015 and 2016; the most rapid growth rates were in Nauru, Uzbekistan, Bangladesh, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Cambodia, respectively.
- Economies in Asia and the Pacific experienced a decline in external trade between 2000 and 2016.
- Twenty-three of 36 regional economies for which data are available experienced an increase in gross domestic capital formation between 2000 and 2016.
- Household consumption's share of GDP declined between 2000 and 2016 in nearly 70% of regional economies.

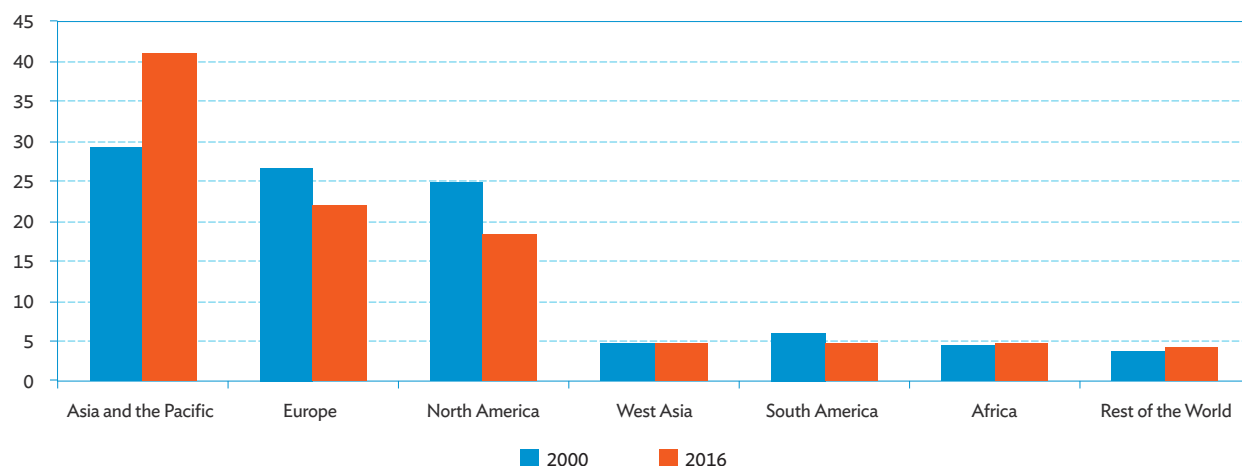
Key Trends

Asia and the Pacific accounted for 40.9% of global gross domestic product at purchasing power parity in 2016, up from 29.4% in 2000.

Figure 2.1 presents global gross domestic product (GDP) shares by region at purchasing power parity (PPP) in 2000 and 2016. Asia and the Pacific's

share of global GDP increased by 11.5 percentage points during the review period (Table 2.1), while the shares of Europe, North America, and South America dropped by 4.5 percentage points, 6.5 percentage points, and 1.2 percentage points, respectively. The rest of the world's share of global GDP increased by half of a percentage point.

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



Sources: : Table 2.1 and World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed August 2017).

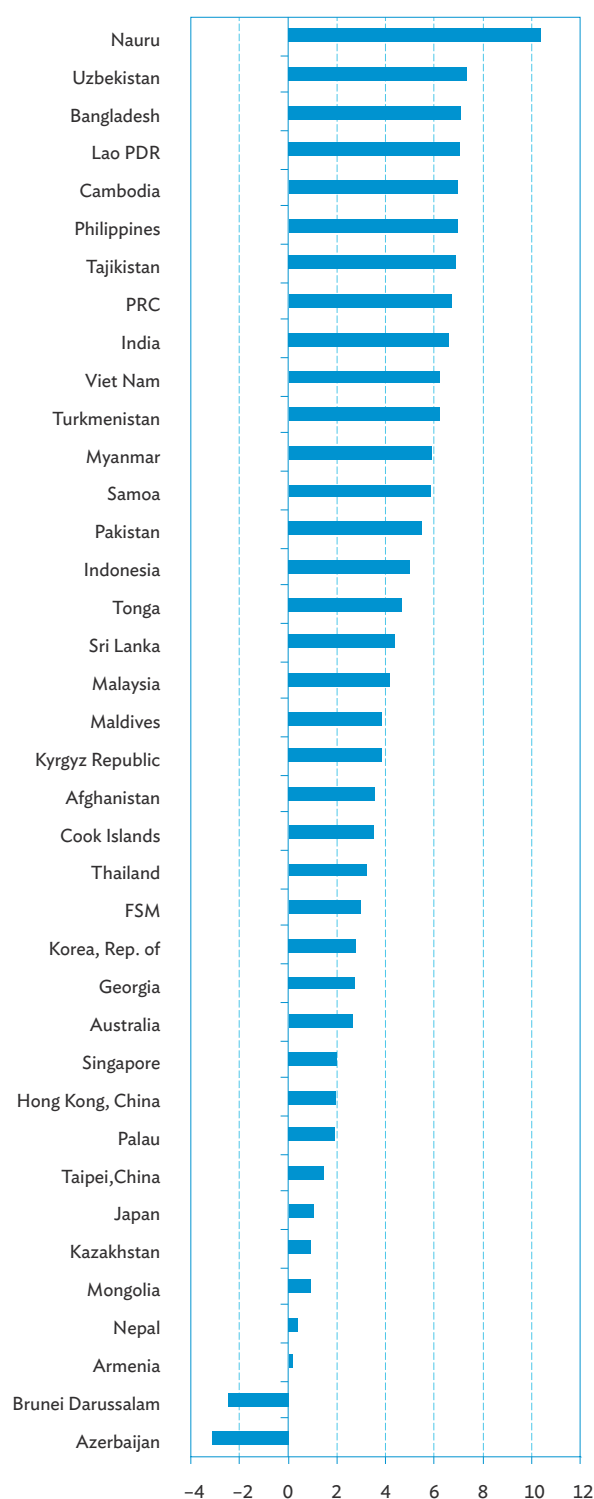
[Click here for figure data](#)

All but two of the 38 regional economies with available data experienced real GDP growth between 2015 and 2016; the most rapid growth rates were in Nauru, Uzbekistan, Bangladesh, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Cambodia, respectively. Between 2015 and 2016, every economy in Asia and the Pacific except Brunei Darussalam and Azerbaijan recorded GDP growth (Figure 2.2). The (arithmetic) average of Asia and the Pacific economies annual GDP growth during the review period was 3.9% (Table 2.9).

The region's most rapidly growing economy since 2015 is Nauru with real GDP growth of 10.4%. Revised national account estimates found that growth in recent years has been much higher than previously estimated, driven by a booming services sector and increased public spending (ADB 2017). The next highest growth rates in the region were observed in Uzbekistan (7.3%), Bangladesh (7.1%), the Lao People's Democratic Republic (7.0%), and Cambodia (7.0%).

Just three economies—the People's Republic of China, India, and Japan—accounted for about 70% of the region's total output in 2016, compared with about 63% in 2000 at purchasing power parity. Figure 2.3 shows the distribution of GDP at PPP within the region in 2000 and 2016. The People's Republic of China accounted for nearly half of the region's total (42.4%), followed by India (17.2%), and Japan (10.4%). Outside of the 10 largest economies, the region's remaining 38 economies together contribute 30% to the region's GDP at PPP.

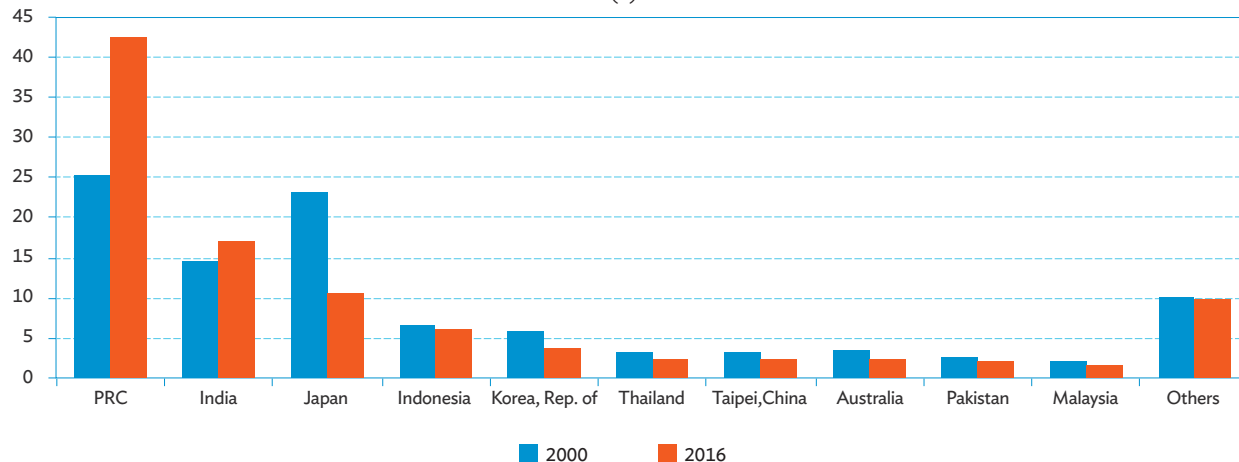
Figure 2.2: Growth Rates of Real Gross Domestic Product, 2016 (%)



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 2.3: Distribution of Gross Domestic Product at Purchasing Power Parity—Asia and Pacific Region (%)



PRC = People's Republic of China.

Sources: Table 2.1 and World Bank, World Development Indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed August 2017).

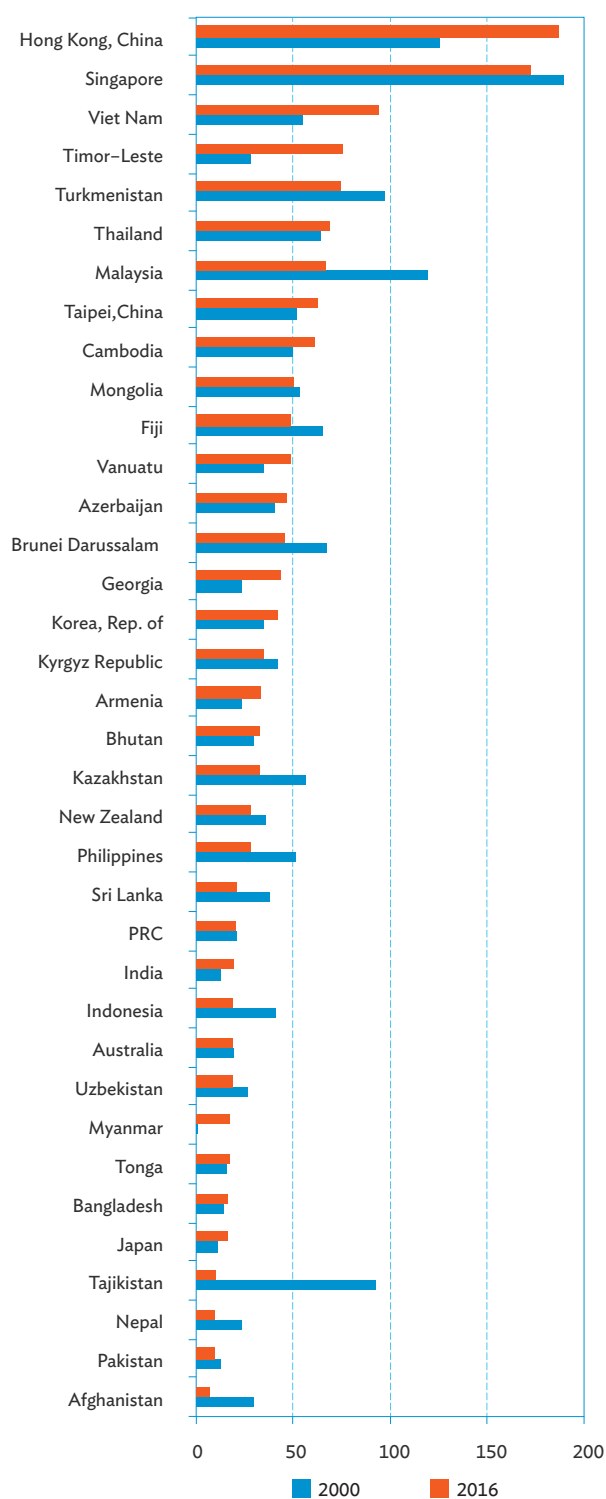
[Click here for figure data](#)

Economies in Asia and the Pacific experienced a decline in external trade between 2000 and 2016.

Measured as a share of GDP at current prices, exports of goods and services declined across Asia and the Pacific from an (arithmetic) average of 47.1% in 2000 to 44.4% in 2016 (Table 2.7). The largest annual average percentage point declines in exports as a share of GDP during the review period occurred in Tajikistan (–5.5 percentage points), Malaysia (–3.3 percentage points), Turkmenistan (–1.6 percentage points), and Afghanistan (–1.6 percentage points) (Figure 2.4). The largest percentage gain occurred in Hong Kong, China, where the base effect of exports accounting for 126.0% of GDP in 2000 resulted in an increase of 3.8 percentage points per year during the review period. The next largest annual average percentage point increases in exports as a share of GDP between 2000 and 2016 were in Timor–Leste (3.1 percentage points) and Viet Nam (2.4 percentage points).

Imports of goods and services, measured as a share of GDP at current prices, also declined in Asia and the Pacific during the review period from an (arithmetic) average of 52.8% of GDP in 2000 to 48.6% in 2016. The largest annual average percentage point declines in imports during the review period occurred in Timor–Leste (–5.7 percentage points), Tajikistan (–3.9 percentage points), Turkmenistan (–2.7 percentage points), and Malaysia (–2.5 percentage points) (Figure 2.5). The largest annual average percentage point increase was again in Hong Kong, China (4.0 percentage points), where imports accounted for 121.6% of GDP in 2000 before jumping to 185.4% in 2016. The next largest annual average percentage point gains were in Viet Nam (2.1 percentage points) and the Kyrgyz Republic (1.9 percentage points).

Figure 2.4: Share of Exports of Goods and Services to Gross Domestic Product (%)



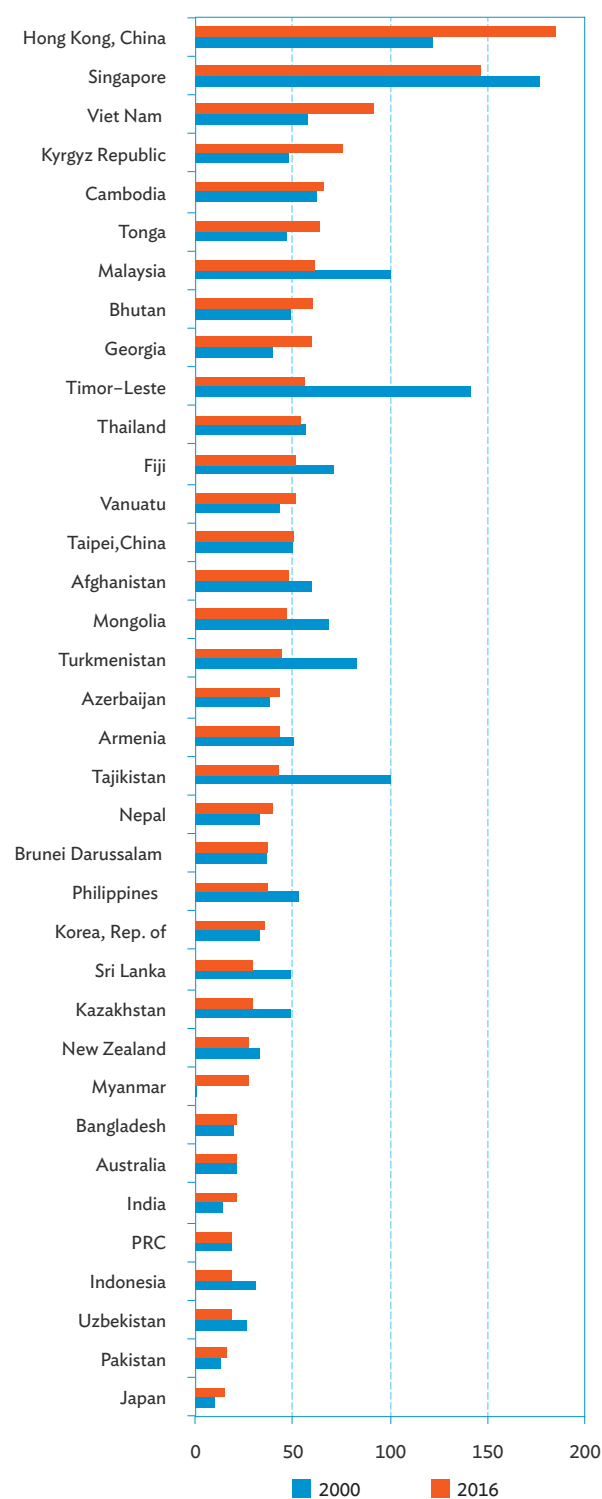
PRC = People's Republic of China.

Note: This chart includes economies with available data between 2000 and 2016. For Myanmar, data for 2000 is 0.5%.

Source: Table 2.7.

[Click here for figure data](#)

Figure 2.5: Share of Imports of Goods and Services to Gross Domestic Product (%)



PRC = People's Republic of China.

Note: This chart includes economies with available data between 2000 and 2016. For Myanmar, data for 2000 is 0.6%.

Source: Table 2.7.

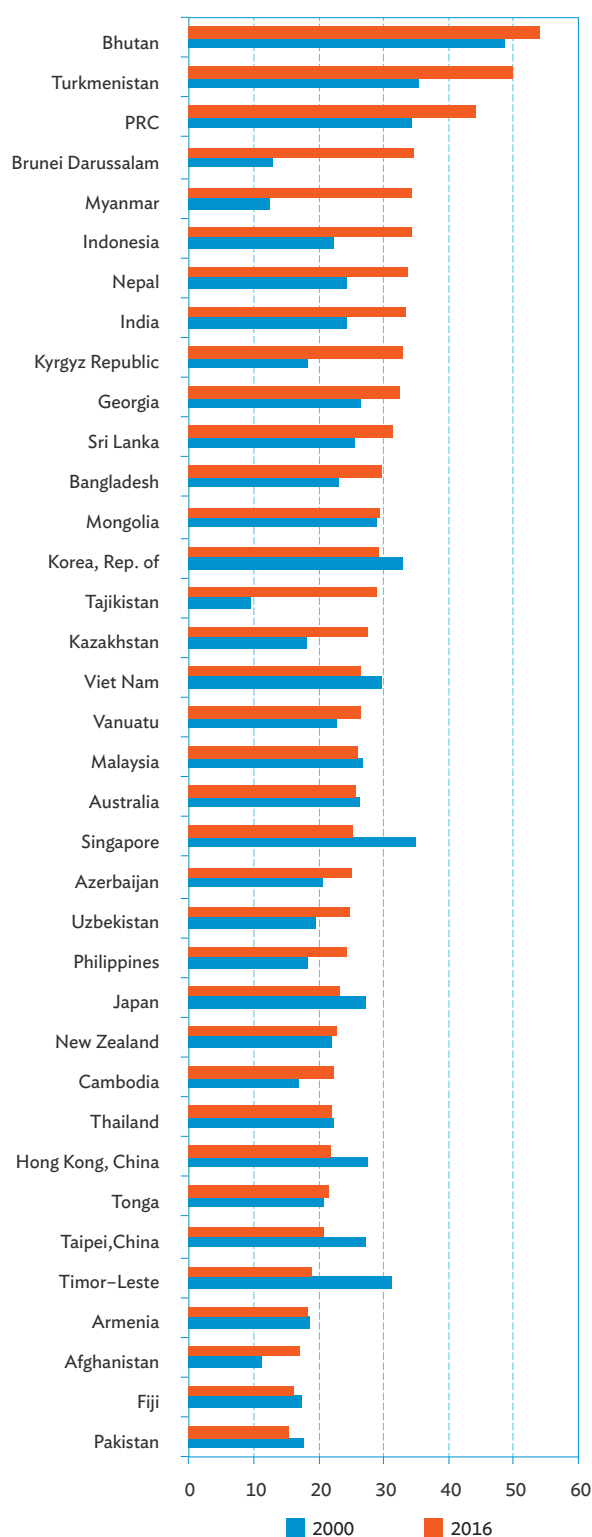
[Click here for figure data](#)

More than half of 36 regional economies for which data are available experienced an increase in gross capital formation as a percentage of GDP between 2000 and 2016. Figure 2.6 shows gross capital formation as a percentage of GDP in 2000 and 2016 for 36 regional economies for which data are available. Capital formation comprises fixed investment in the form of buildings, civil engineering, machinery, and equipment. Developed economies tend to have a larger and more modern stock of capital assets than developing economies. At the same time, rapidly developing economies often attempt to narrow this gap with increased investments and the incorporation of new technology.

More than half of regional economies reported a higher gross capital formation as a percentage of GDP in 2016 as compared with 2000; the rest a decline. The largest average annual gains were seen in Myanmar (1.4 percentage points), Brunei Darussalam (1.3 percentage points), and Tajikistan (1.2 percentage points). The largest decreases during the review period were observed in Timor-Leste (−0.8 percentage points); Singapore (−0.6 percentage points); and Taipei, China (−0.4 percentage points).

In 2016 (or the most recent year for which data are available), gross capital formation as a percentage of GDP ranged from a low of 15.6% in Pakistan to a high of 54.0% in Bhutan where the construction of hydropower projects is driving expanded investment and accelerating economic growth (ADB 2017). Turkmenistan had the next highest level of capital formation at 49.8%. Foreign direct investment in Turkmenistan is boosting value-added in oil, gas, and chemical production. The third highest level of capital formation was recorded in the People's Republic of China with gross domestic capital equivalent to 44.3% of GDP in 2016.

Figure 2.6: Share of Gross Capital Formation to Gross Domestic Product (%)



PRC = People's Republic of China.

Note: This chart includes economies with available data between 2000 and 2016.

Source: Table 2.6.

[Click here for figure data](#)

Data on gross fixed capital formation are also useful to better understand how much countries have been investing in infrastructure. Box 2

discusses how availability of disaggregated data on gross fixed capital formation can enhance estimates of infrastructure investments.

Box 2: How can Disaggregated Data on Gross Fixed Capital Formation Enhance Estimates of Infrastructure Investments?^a

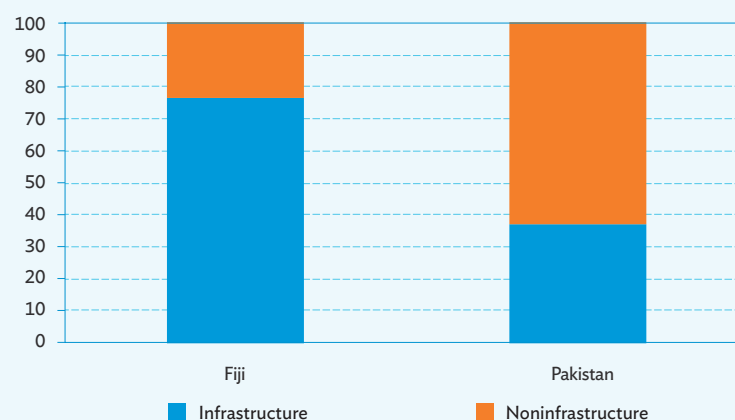
Given the key role that infrastructure plays in fostering growth and development, it is important for policymakers to have access to reliable and comparable statistics on how much is currently being invested in infrastructure, in which sectors, and by whom. Yet, as the recent Asian Development Bank (ADB) report, *Meeting Asia's Infrastructure Needs*, points out this information is surprisingly scarce. This is because many economies do not typically compile and publish data on infrastructure investments—whether by the government, state owned enterprises (SOEs), and/or the private sector—and there is no single way or international best practice to measure it (ADB 2017).

National accounts data on gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) is a rich source of information on how much the government, SOEs, and the private sector invest in physical assets in an economy. But not all components of GFCF are related to infrastructure. Consider the practice of using GFCF expenditures of the general government, or GFCF (GG), as a proxy measure of public infrastructure investment. GFCF (GG) captures investments in fixed assets by the government, including national and subnational governments, and social security funds and is readily available from the International Monetary Fund's Investment and Capital Stock Database for 170 countries from 1960 to 2015, which makes it suitable to analyze long-term public investment trends.

However, there are two major pitfalls of using the indicator GFCF (GG) to estimate general government infrastructure investment. First, it includes government investments in fixed assets in all economic sectors, but in some cases such as ADB's report, infrastructure is defined as including only transport, energy, water supply and sanitation, and telecommunications. Second, GFCF (GG) reflects the total investment made by a government on fixed assets of all types, which also includes investments that are not necessarily infrastructure-related. Thus GFCF (GG) includes all types of residential and non-residential buildings, civil engineering works, machinery and equipment, weapons systems, cultivated biological resources, and intellectual property products. Again, this is different from the definition followed in ADB's report which features investments in civil engineering works and infrastructure related to non-residential buildings and machinery and equipment.

Nevertheless, to illustrate the usefulness of GFCF data, the ADB report uses national accounts statistics for 2011 from Fiji and Pakistan to decompose GFCF into its infrastructure and noninfrastructure components. The data show that in 2011, in Fiji, noninfrastructure investment accounted for about 23% of GFCF (GG), while the noninfrastructure share of GFCF (GG) in Pakistan is 63% (Box Figure 2.1).

Box Figure 2.1: Decomposition of Gross Fixed Capital Formation for General Government into Infrastructure and Noninfrastructure Items, 2011 (%)



Sources: Bureau of Statistics of Fiji and Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

(continued on next page)

^a An earlier version of this box story appeared in K. Joshi, J. E. Lazatin, and J. P. Flaminiano. 2017. Can We Measure Infrastructure Investments More Accurately? <https://blogs.adb.org/blog/can-we-measure-infrastructure-investments-more-accurately>

(Box 2 continued)

One of the challenges with using the GFCF approach is the lack of a standardized classification mapping from economic sectors in national accounts to infrastructure sectors considered above. For instance, national statistics offices often classify investments in roads as GFCF (GG) under public works (or public administration) instead of under transport. In that case, GFCF (GG) classification by economic sectors in national accounts would underestimate the actual investment level. While on one side GFCF (GG) may overestimate general government investment in infrastructure, on the other side information about investments undertaken by the state-owned enterprises (SOEs) are still missing. This indicator may therefore underestimate public infrastructure investment if SOEs in an economy are heavily acquiring infrastructure assets through investments. However, it is difficult to infer the direction of the bias, without additional data.

To come up with a more accurate measure, disaggregated data used to estimate GFCF (GG) in national accounts can be extended to provide a standardized framework for satellite tabulations from national accounts. Had sufficient information been available, this method would result in data that complies with common statistical standards and allows more precise comparisons across regions, economies, sectors, and institutions.

More generally, improving infrastructure investment measures through analyzing disaggregated GFCF data would require additional tabulations by national accounts statisticians to compile infrastructure investment data by economic sector, asset type, and institutional sector. The feasibility of doing this would largely depend on the availability and level of details on acquired assets in the basic sources of data, such as government budget statements and financial statements of SOEs and private corporations. Aside from being able to correctly classify assets into infrastructure investments, there is also the bigger task of standardizing the methodology across economies.

Despite the mammoth task ahead, coming up with satellite tabulations for infrastructure investments using standardized data for GFCF will provide a complete measure of infrastructure investment for the entire economy. This will provide a much clearer understanding of actual investment flows in each period, and be able to segregate infrastructure investment from noninfrastructure investment. A more precise and accurate measure of infrastructure investment can better inform policy making to help realize our development goals.

Source:

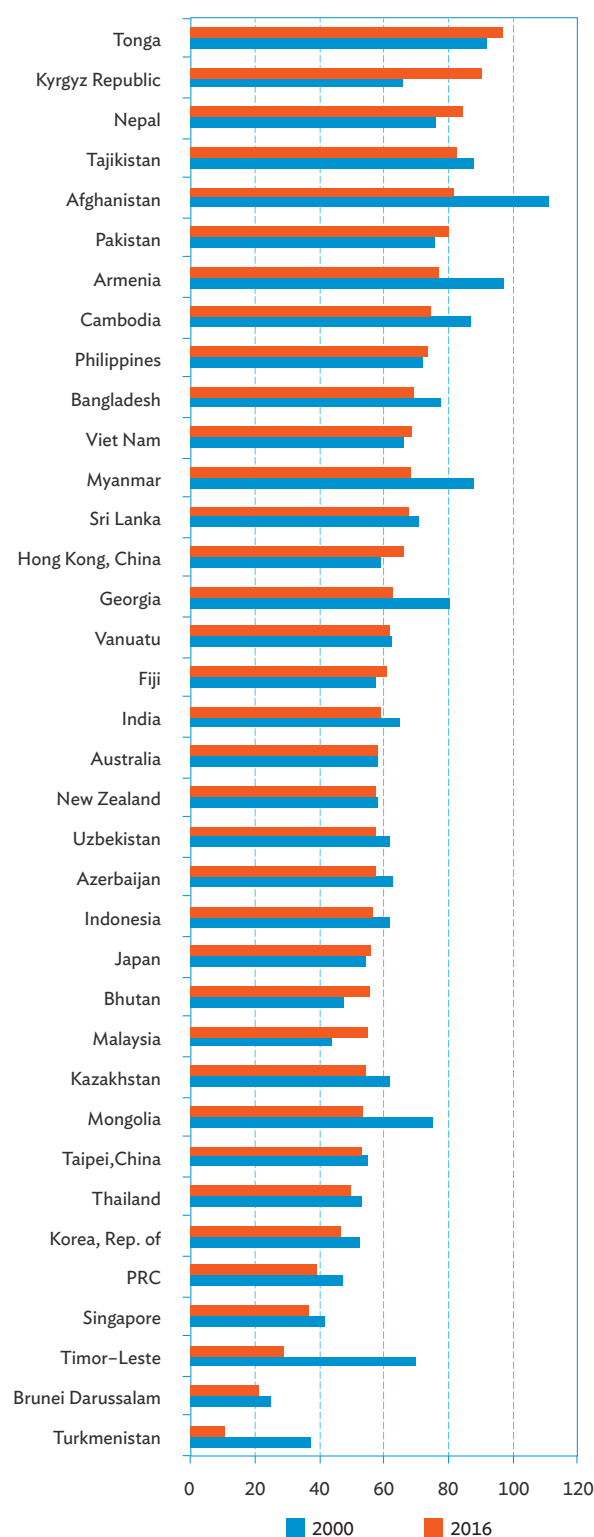
ADB. 2017. *Meeting Asia's Infrastructure Needs*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/227496/special-report-infrastructure.pdf>

Household consumption's share of GDP declined between 2000 and 2016 in nearly 70% of regional economies. As a percentage of GDP, household consumption fell in 25 of 36 regional economies for which data are available between 2000 and 2016 (Figure 2.7). The largest average annual declines during the review period occurred in Timor-Leste (–2.7 percentage points), Turkmenistan (–1.9 percentage points), and Afghanistan (–1.8 percentage points). The largest average annual gains were in the Kyrgyz Republic (1.7 percentage points), Malaysia (0.7 percentage points), and Nepal (0.5 percentage points).

As a share of the GDP, the (arithmetic) average household consumption expenditure of 36 Asia and the Pacific economies for which data are available was 65.4% in 2016 (Table 2.5). This compares with the 2015 global average of 58.0% (WB 2017). In 2016 (or the most recent year for which data are available), the highest levels of private household consumption were recorded in Tonga (96.6%), the Kyrgyz Republic (90.5%), and Nepal (84.6%); the lowest levels were observed in Turkmenistan (10.7%), Brunei Darussalam (21.2%), and Timor-Leste (29.0%).

Low rates of household consumer spending in some economies of Asia and the Pacific often reflect high rates of household saving, much of which is precautionary saving in the absence of sufficient social protection schemes (ADB 2010). Increased consumer spending can potentially reduce export dependence in large industrializing economies with existing high rates of saving (Loudiyi 2010).

Figure 2.7: Share of Household Consumption Expenditure to Gross Domestic Product (%)



PRC = People's Republic of China.
 Note: This chart includes economies with available data between 2000 and 2016.
 Source: Table 2.5.

[Click here for figure data](#)

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 across economies because of differences in their data compilation frameworks, coverage of production

boundaries, 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.

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	20,470 (2002)	26,954	46,549	51,634	58,333	63,113	66,224	65,735	69,013
Armenia	7,116	14,219	18,896	20,193	22,045	23,141	24,403	25,464	25,852
Azerbaijan	28,446	60,162	141,499	144,514	150,413	161,703	167,890	171,563	168,431
Georgia	11,430	18,288	25,902	28,346	30,701	32,254	34,349	35,719	37,182
Kazakhstan	117,400	215,982	321,378	352,286	375,997	404,994	429,559	439,390	454,156
Kyrgyz Republic	8,054	10,895	14,893	16,106	16,388	18,471	19,558	20,534	21,601
Pakistan	381,636	551,447	715,834	750,693	791,333	839,466	894,440	946,836	1,011,778
Tajikistan	6,163	10,990	16,539	17,287	18,934	20,672	22,445	24,033	26,032
Turkmenistan	18,749	27,498	49,556	58,014	65,641	73,505	82,454	88,974	95,586
Uzbekistan	48,918	71,507	118,646	131,147	144,515	158,597	174,016	189,960	207,470
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	3,703,736	6,639,273	12,484,968	13,957,940	15,331,824	16,788,030	18,335,663	19,811,754	21,417,150
Hong Kong, China	179,706	248,256	331,083	354,188	366,845	384,332	402,019	416,069	429,842
Korea, Rep. of	850,052	1,165,894	1,505,299	1,559,447	1,611,273	1,644,777	1,706,689	1,756,015	1,832,073
Mongolia	8,846	13,603	20,488	24,526	28,055	31,829	34,954	36,188	36,996
Taipei, China	480,625	657,933	893,930	947,053	984,435	1,022,324	1,082,429	1,101,878	1,132,964
South Asia									
Bangladesh	151,207	213,938	364,141	395,684	429,253	462,416	499,224	537,659	583,480
Bhutan	1,608	2,644	4,577	5,040	5,393	5,597	6,025	6,485	7,063
India	2,147,732	3,339,659	5,478,661	5,781,844	6,211,483	6,714,967	7,346,149	8,019,949	8,702,900
Maldives	1,495 (2001)	2,275	3,781	4,195	4,379	4,659	5,026	5,225	5,798
Nepal	28,486	38,000	52,654	55,504	59,274	63,008	68,194	71,108	72,416
Sri Lanka	84,448	112,586	168,798	186,763	207,597	218,113	233,031	246,935	261,140
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	21,672	26,975	30,674	32,480	33,380	33,198	32,951	33,165	32,773
Cambodia	13,260	23,268	35,370	38,652	42,243	45,573	50,340	54,463	58,880
Indonesia	973,477	1,377,638	2,003,952	2,171,519	2,344,875	2,515,160	2,688,371	2,849,798	3,032,090
Lao PDR	9,388	14,966	23,065	26,229	29,575	32,464	35,562	38,558	41,807
Malaysia	299,738	424,427	581,371	624,786	671,129	713,972	770,448	817,434	863,286
Myanmar	47,733	98,203	182,865	197,077	215,424	237,348	260,903	282,688	287,201
Philippines	261,128	367,111	513,961	543,771	590,801	642,751	694,465	744,520	806,539
Singapore	165,055	235,355	358,655	388,845	411,339	438,886	462,703	476,720	492,631
Thailand	458,555	671,404	888,079	914,030	998,289	1,042,129	1,070,488	1,113,829	1,164,928
Viet Nam	151,084	255,657	382,113	414,339	444,114	475,755	513,249	553,422	595,524
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	3,994	5,387	6,195	6,493	6,738	7,263	7,795	8,318	8,593
Kiribati	135	162	174	178	189	201	205	234	244
Marshall Islands	119	149	177	184	194	202	204	207	216
Micronesia, Fed. States of	270	313	342	354	362	355	348	365	379
Nauru	...	...	79	84	96	113	157	163	182
Palau	205	260	248	267	282	277	290	338	350
Papua New Guinea	7,912	9,891	21,319	22,938	25,006	26,736	29,096	...	...
Samoa	532	797	1,020	1,099	1,082	1,096	1,149	1,166	1,271
Solomon Islands	371	500	802	867	918	1,030	1,034	1,178	1,229
Timor-Leste	1,167	4,608	8,541	10,986	11,662	10,764	7,790	6,116	...
Tonga	358	449	508	534	547	540	561	588	626
Tuvalu	23	26	31	34	33	35	38	42	44
Vanuatu	416	486	683	705	731	757	789	791	833
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	505,757	664,703	863,447	933,417	968,591	1,055,739	1,089,656	1,105,632	1,128,909
Japan	3,398,784	4,045,734	4,481,979	4,573,187	4,746,699	4,967,052	5,013,008	5,167,094	5,262,479
New Zealand	82,978	106,148	136,022	143,508	145,406	160,669	167,681	174,410	183,299
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	10,702,916	16,960,036	27,818,296	30,238,854	32,743,121	35,362,570	38,263,678	41,001,575	43,988,550
REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	14,690,435	21,776,622	33,299,745	35,888,967	38,603,817	41,546,030	44,534,024	47,448,711	50,563,237

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

a For reporting economies only.

Source: Asian Development Bank 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	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	939 (2002)	1,142	1,790	1,948	2,160	2,295	2,357	2,298	2,363
Armenia	2,209	4,519	6,206	6,669	7,290	7,657	8,097	8,475	8,639
Azerbaijan	3,523	7,078	15,628	15,754	16,191	17,166	17,611	17,779	17,261
Georgia	2,577	4,232	5,839	6,343	6,826	7,193	7,649	9,618	9,994
Kazakhstan	7,888	14,259	19,690	21,278	22,392	23,774	24,845	25,051	25,514
Kyrgyz Republic	1,648	2,117	2,749	2,940	2,952	3,262	3,386	3,483	3,588
Pakistan	2,727	3,534	4,126	4,239	4,379	4,554	4,757	4,939	5,178
Tajikistan	996	1,604	2,171	2,216	2,370	2,533	2,688	2,811	3,011
Turkmenistan	4,165	5,792	9,829	11,361	12,689	14,027	15,536	16,558	17,574
Uzbekistan	1,984	2,733	4,154	4,470	4,854	5,244	5,658	6,069	6,515
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	2,941	5,103	9,348	10,401	11,323	12,338	13,405	14,413	15,489
Hong Kong, China	26,963	36,437	47,135	50,086	51,306	53,536	55,608	57,064	58,589
Korea, Rep. of	18,083	24,196	30,377	31,229	32,097	32,616	33,632	34,422	35,751
Mongolia	3,704	5,363	7,481	8,802	9,880	10,979	11,796	11,956	11,977
Taipei, China	21,665	28,946	38,630	40,833	42,304	43,793	46,250	46,963	48,179
South Asia									
Bangladesh	1,169	1,544	2,450	2,643	2,811	2,989	3,184	3,384	3,629
Bhutan	2,702	4,164	6,577	7,116	7,483	7,636	8,086	8,566	9,190
India	2,108	3,020	4,619	4,739	5,030	5,368	5,798	6,251	6,700
Maldives	4,900 (2001)	6,720	9,606	10,323	10,426	10,722	11,171	11,201	12,429
Nepal	1,354	1,502	2,006	2,095	2,207	2,315	2,472	2,544	2,556
Sri Lanka	4,362	5,731	8,173	8,949	10,164	10,599	11,219	11,778	12,316
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	66,725	75,245	79,302	82,568	83,491	81,729	79,998	79,494	77,404
Cambodia	1,064	1,746	2,504	2,702	2,915	3,105	3,387	3,617	3,861
Indonesia	4,720	6,266	8,402	8,974	9,554	10,108	10,661	11,155	11,720
Lao PDR	1,845	2,662	3,818	4,279	4,756	5,146	5,557	5,939	6,348
Malaysia	12,760	16,295	20,336	21,498	22,742	23,867	25,178	26,200	27,267
Myanmar	1,001	1,965	3,535	3,781	4,100	4,480	5,018	5,390	5,429
Philippines	3,401	4,335	5,518	5,735	6,122	6,546	6,953	7,331	7,812
Singapore	40,978	55,172	70,647	75,013	77,430	81,287	84,594	86,128	87,855
Thailand	7,368	10,482	13,472	13,804	15,014	15,611	15,977	16,566	17,270
Viet Nam	1,959	3,121	4,396	4,717	5,003	5,300	5,657	6,034	6,424
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	4,980	6,514	7,282	7,601	7,852	8,425	9,005	9,566	9,865
Kiribati	1,595	1,756	1,690	1,702	1,790	1,874	1,887	2,126	2,191
Marshall Islands	2,318	2,903	3,350	3,461	3,641	3,774	3,791	3,841	3,991
Micronesia, Fed. States of	2,526	2,967	3,327	3,452	3,543	3,475	3,410	3,571	3,697
Nauru	...	...	8,178	8,327	9,483	10,451	13,184	13,059	14,023
Palau	10,834	13,099	13,573	14,879	15,989	15,833	16,558	19,124	19,508
Papua New Guinea	1,524	1,634	3,022	3,153	3,333	3,456	3,648	...	...
Samoa	3,038	4,431	5,474	5,849	5,734	5,781	6,037	6,099	6,616
Solomon Islands	887	1,064	1,520	1,605	1,660	1,819	1,785	1,987	2,026
Timor-Leste	1,498	4,874	8,009	10,089	10,489	9,481	6,720	5,167	...
Tonga	3,616	4,436	4,945	5,178	5,297	5,211	5,401	5,648	6,018
Tuvalu	2,414	2,495	2,767	3,195	3,069	3,235	3,401	3,784	3,893
Vanuatu	2,171	2,234	2,782	2,801	2,830	2,861	2,909	2,852	2,940
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	26,578	32,944	39,191	41,782	42,616	45,669	46,446	46,472	46,787
Japan	26,795	31,663	34,996	35,779	37,211	39,007	39,432	40,699	41,438
New Zealand	21,509	25,677	31,264	32,735	32,986	36,170	37,182	37,951	39,061
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	3,261	4,867	7,558	8,093	13,497	14,387	15,371	16,264	17,233
REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	4,280	5,988	8,683	9,224	14,959	15,900	16,841	17,728	18,669

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

a For reporting economies only.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	250	500	560	670	670	630	590	580
Armenia	660	1,540	3,470	3,530	3,880	4,120	4,150	4,020	3,760
Azerbaijan	610	1,270	5,410	5,560	6,480	7,450	7,700	6,550	4,760
Georgia	750	1,410	3,000	3,300	3,870	4,240	4,490	4,120	3,810
Kazakhstan	1,260	2,950	7,440	8,280	9,940	11,840	12,090	11,390	8,710
Kyrgyz Republic	280	450	850	880	1,040	1,190	1,250	1,180	1,100
Pakistan	490	730	1,080	1,150	1,260	1,360	1,390	1,430	1,510
Tajikistan	170	320	910	1,000	1,140	1,310	1,340	1,240	1,110
Turkmenistan	600	1,590	4,070	4,730	5,560	6,530	7,310	7,120	6,670
Uzbekistan	630	530	1,340	1,530	1,740	1,970	2,110	2,170	2,220
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	940	1,760	4,340	5,060	5,940	6,800	7,520	7,940	8,260
Hong Kong, China	26,930	28,890	33,620	35,690	36,320	38,530	40,170	41,100	43,240
Korea, Rep. of	10,740	17,790	21,260	22,540	24,550	25,760	26,800	27,250	27,600
Mongolia	470	900	2,000	2,600	3,660	4,350	4,240	3,850	3,550
Taipei, China	13,921	17,644	20,034	20,909	21,901	22,620	23,369	23,094	23,047
South Asia									
Bangladesh	420	530	780	870	940	1,010	1,070	1,190	1,330
Bhutan	770	1,210	1,970	2,150	2,290	2,300	2,340	2,350	2,510
India	440	700	1,220	1,380	1,480	1,520	1,560	1,600	1,680
Maldives	...	3,570	5,380	5,890	5,960	6,000	6,520	7,010	7,430
Nepal	230	310	540	600	690	720	730	730	730
Sri Lanka	880	1,220	2,430	2,860	3,360	3,490	3,670	3,750	3,780
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	14,680	23,080	33,300	35,490	42,290	45,180	42,890	38,520	...
Cambodia	300	460	750	810	880	960	1,020	1,070	1,140
Indonesia	580	1,220	2,520	3,000	3,570	3,730	3,620	3,440	3,400
Lao PDR	280	460	1,000	1,120	1,350	1,590	1,840	2,000	2,150
Malaysia	3,460	5,280	8,240	9,040	10,150	10,760	11,000	10,440	9,850
Myanmar	170 (2002)	270	860	1,020	1,160	1,230	1,240	1,190	...
Philippines	1,220	1,520	2,730	2,620	2,980	3,300	3,470	3,520	3,580
Singapore	23,670	28,370	44,790	48,150	51,110	54,700	55,720	52,740	51,880
Thailand	1,980	2,790	4,580	4,950	5,520	5,730	5,750	5,690	5,640
Viet Nam	400	680	1,270	1,390	1,550	1,740	1,900	1,990	2,050
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	6,129	8,475	9,790	12,997	15,060	16,207	16,918	16,651	15,886
Fiji	2,230	3,590	3,650	3,760	4,120	4,700	4,850	4,810	4,840
Kiribati	1,330	1,730	1,990	2,010	2,450	2,840	3,250	3,390	2,380
Marshall Islands	2,850	3,570	3,790	3,960	3,990	4,270	4,390	4,550	4,450
Micronesia, Fed. States of	2,210	2,550	2,870	3,050	3,220	3,280	3,210	3,560	3,680
Nauru	...	...	5,800	6,760	9,190	13,330	14,730	11,850	10,750
Palau	5,890	9,250	8,910	9,310	9,670	9,760	10,650	12,180	12,450
Papua New Guinea	600	670	1,230	1,460	1,750	1,970	2,160	...	...
Samoa	1,600	2,370	3,200	3,470	3,780	3,920	4,040	4,070	4,100
Solomon Islands	1,010	890	910	1,120	1,510	1,820	1,820	1,910	1,880
Timor-Leste	780 (2002)	860	2,890	3,760	4,150	3,910	2,920	2,180	...
Tonga	2,050	2,470	3,560	3,770	4,200	4,310	4,370	4,240	4,020
Tuvalu	2,700 (2001)	3,620	4,400	4,700	4,420	5,590	4,800	5,620	5,090
Vanuatu	1,430	1,780	2,690	2,860	2,950	3,200	3,170	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	21,130	30,340	46,560	50,150	59,840	65,640	64,860	60,330	54,420
Japan	36,230	40,560	43,440	46,880	49,480	48,280	43,940	38,780	38,000
New Zealand	14,080	25,430	29,680	32,250	36,720	39,850	41,530	40,020	39,070

... = 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 25 July 2017); Asian Development Bank estimates using Atlas method based on economy sources for the Cook Islands and Taipei, China.

National Accounts

Table 2.4: **Agriculture, Industry, and Services Value Added**
(% of GDP)^a

Regional Member	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
	2000	2005	2010	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	43.7 (2002)	35.2	28.8	24.1	21.7 (2002)	26.0	21.3	22.0	34.6 (2002)	38.8	49.8	53.9
Armenia	25.1	20.6	18.8	17.4	38.3	44.7	36.3	26.9	36.5	34.6	45.0	55.7
Azerbaijan	17.1	9.8	5.9	6.0	45.3	63.3	64.3	51.7	37.5	26.9	29.8	42.3
Georgia	21.9	16.7	8.4	9.3	22.4	26.8	22.2	25.4	55.7	56.5	69.4	65.4
Kazakhstan	8.6	6.6	4.7	4.9	40.1	39.2	41.9	33.6	51.3	54.2	53.4	61.5
Kyrgyz Republic	36.6	31.3	18.7	14.4	31.3	22.0	28.2	28.3	32.1	46.7	53.1	57.3
Pakistan	27.4	24.4	24.3	24.6	18.8	21.1	20.6	19.4	53.8	54.5	55.1	56.0
Tajikistan	27.3	23.8	21.8	23.3	38.4	30.7	27.9	29.6	34.3	45.6	50.3	47.1
Turkmenistan	22.9	18.8	14.5	9.3 (2015)	41.8	37.6	48.4	56.9 (2015)	35.2	43.6	37.0	33.8 (2015)
Uzbekistan	34.4	29.5	19.8	17.6	23.1	29.1	33.3	32.9	42.5	41.4	46.9	49.5
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	14.9	12.0	9.8	8.9	45.7	47.2	46.6	40.0	39.4	40.9	43.6	51.2
Hong Kong, China	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1 (2015)	12.6	8.7	7.0	7.4 (2015)	87.3	91.3	93.0	92.6 (2015)
Korea, Rep. of	4.4	3.1	2.5	2.2	38.1	37.5	38.3	38.6	57.5	59.4	59.3	59.2
Mongolia	30.9	22.1	13.1	13.3	25.0	36.2	37.0	35.3	44.1	41.7	50.0	51.4
Taipei, China	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.8	31.3	32.3	33.8	35.1	66.7	66.1	64.6	63.1
South Asia												
Bangladesh	25.5	20.1	17.8	14.8	25.3	27.2	26.1	28.8	49.2	52.6	56.0	56.5
Bhutan	27.4	23.2	17.5	17.4 (2015)	36.0	37.3	44.6	43.2 (2015)	36.6	39.5	37.9	39.4 (2015)
India	23.0	18.8	18.2	17.4	26.0	28.1	27.2	28.8	51.0	53.1	54.6	53.8
Maldives	6.9 (2001)	7.5	4.1	3.1 (2015)	13.2 (2001)	14.8	14.9	22.0 (2015)	79.9 (2001)	77.7	81.0	74.9 (2015)
Nepal	39.6	35.2	35.4	31.6	21.5	17.1	15.1	14.2	38.9	47.7	49.5	54.2
Sri Lanka	17.6	11.8	9.5	8.2	29.9	30.2	29.7	29.6	52.5	58.0	60.9	62.2
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.2	63.7	71.6	67.4	56.5	35.3	27.5	31.9	42.4
Cambodia	37.9	32.4	36.1	26.3	23.0	26.4	23.2	31.3	39.1	41.2	40.8	42.4
Indonesia	15.6	13.1	14.3	14.0	45.9	46.5	43.9	40.8	38.5	40.3	41.8	45.3
Lao PDR	48.5	36.7	30.6	19.5	19.1	23.5	29.8	32.5	32.4	39.8	39.6	48.0
Malaysia	8.3	8.4	10.2	8.8	46.8	46.9	40.9	38.9	44.9	44.7	48.9	52.4
Myanmar	57.2	46.7	36.8	25.5	9.7	17.5	26.5	35.0	33.1	35.8	36.7	39.5
Philippines	14.0	12.7	12.3	9.7	34.5	33.8	32.6	30.9	51.5	53.5	55.1	59.5
Singapore	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	34.8	32.4	27.6	26.1	65.1	67.6	72.3	73.8
Thailand	8.5	9.2	10.5	8.3	36.8	38.6	39.9	35.8	54.7	52.2	49.6	55.8
Viet Nam	24.5	19.3	21.0	18.1	36.7	38.1	36.7	36.4	38.7	42.6	42.2	45.5
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	10.3	6.9	4.9	7.9	8.3	9.6	8.5	7.6	81.4	83.5	86.6	84.5
Fiji	16.5	14.1	11.0	11.3 (2015)	21.6	19.2	20.9	18.1 (2015)	61.9	66.8	68.1	70.7 (2015)
Kiribati	20.0	21.8	24.6	22.6 (2015)	12.2	9.3	10.3	14.4 (2015)	67.8	68.9	65.1	63.0 (2015)
Marshall Islands	10.4	9.2	15.6	14.3 (2015)	11.4	9.2	11.6	10.6 (2015)	78.2	81.6	72.9	75.1 (2015)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	25.3	24.2	26.7	27.8 (2015)	8.7	5.7	7.8	6.5 (2015)	66.1	70.2	65.5	65.8 (2015)
Nauru	...	7.8	4.3	...	...	-6.5	47.8	...	...	98.7	47.9	...
Palau	4.8	4.4	4.5	3.4	17.5	16.6	10.7	8.4	77.7	79.1	84.8	88.3
Papua New Guinea	35.2	34.0	20.2	18.8 (2014)	40.7	44.3	34.2	33.7 (2014)	24.1	21.7	45.5	47.5 (2014)
Samoa	16.7	12.3	9.1	10.4	26.8	30.6	25.9	22.7	56.6	57.2	65.0	66.9
Solomon Islands	...	32.8	30.4	28.0 (2014)	...	9.6	13.3	15.0 (2014)	...	57.6	56.3	57.0 (2014)
Timor-Leste ^b	23.3	7.4	4.8	9.2 (2015)	31.1	76.6	79.9	57.8 (2015)	45.7	16.0	15.3	33.1 (2015)
Tonga	22.2	20.0	18.2	19.3	20.7	19.0	20.0	19.4	57.1	61.0	61.8	61.3
Tuvalu	20.2	22.2	27.6	21.1 (2015)	7.3	8.3	4.7	13.4 (2015)	72.6	69.4	67.7	65.5 (2015)
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)
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	3.4	3.2	2.4	2.6	26.7	26.8	27.1	24.4	69.9	70.1	70.6	73.3
Japan	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1 (2015)	32.7	30.1	28.5	28.9 (2015)	65.8	68.8	70.4	70.0 (2015)
New Zealand	8.3	4.9	7.1	5.2 (2014)	25.3	25.8	23.0	23.4 (2014)	66.4	69.3	69.9	71.4 (2014)

... = 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 2004 onward reflects the 2008 System of National Accounts concepts on resident units. Prior to 2004, oil production was based on proportion of revenues between Timor-Leste and the licensee or lessee.

Source: Economy sources.

Table 2.5: **Household and Government Consumption Expenditure**
(% of GDP)^a

Regional Member	Household Consumption				Government Consumption			
	2000	2005	2010	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	111.2 (2002)	115.7	97.4	81.6	7.7 (2002)	10.0	14.0	12.0
Armenia ^b	97.1	75.5	82.0	77.0	11.8	10.6	13.1	13.9
Azerbaijan	63.0	41.6	38.9	57.4	15.2	10.4	10.9	13.1
Georgia	80.5	64.6	72.3	62.7	8.5	17.3	21.1	18.4
Kazakhstan ^b	61.9	49.9	45.4	54.3	12.1	11.2	10.8	11.8
Kyrgyz Republic ^b	65.7	84.5	84.6	90.5 (2015)	20.0	17.5	18.1	17.8 (2015)
Pakistan ^b	75.5	78.4	79.7	80.0	8.1	7.5	10.3	11.3
Tajikistan ^b	87.7	81.1	84.7	82.5 (2015)	11.6	14.6	11.3	15.0 (2015)
Turkmenistan ^b	37.1	46.6	5.0	10.7 (2014)	14.5	13.2	9.3	9.0 (2014)
Uzbekistan	61.9	46.7	47.9	57.5	18.7	17.6	15.8	16.1
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	46.9	40.2	35.4	39.3	16.6	14.0	12.8	14.4
Hong Kong, China ^b	58.6	57.5	61.4	66.1	9.4	9.2	8.9	10.0
Korea, Rep. of	52.5	50.7	48.6	46.4	11.3	13.3	14.5	15.2
Mongolia	75.1	55.2	55.2	53.3	15.3	12.1	12.7	14.5
Taipei, China	55.1	56.1	53.1	52.7	15.7	15.3	14.9	14.3
South Asia								
Bangladesh	77.5	74.4	74.1	69.1	4.6	5.5	5.1	5.9
Bhutan ^b	47.7	40.4	46.6	55.3 (2015)	21.9	21.9	20.0	17.8 (2015)
India ^b	64.6	58.3	56.0	58.8	12.6	10.9	11.4	11.7
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal ^b	75.9	79.5	78.6	84.6	8.9	8.9	10.0	11.6
Sri Lanka	70.9	69.0	68.5	67.6	13.7	13.1	8.5	8.6
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam ^b	24.8	22.5	14.7	21.2	25.8	18.4	22.2	26.2
Cambodia ^b	86.7	84.3	81.3	74.4	5.2	5.8	6.3	5.2
Indonesia ^c	61.7	64.4	55.2	56.5	6.5	8.1	9.0	9.4
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia ^c	43.8	44.2	48.1	54.9	10.2	11.5	12.6	12.6
Myanmar ^d	87.7	86.9	67.3	68.2 (2015)	...	...	...	...
Philippines ^b	72.2	75.0	71.6	73.6	11.4	9.0	9.7	11.1
Singapore	41.5	39.1	35.5	36.5	10.7	10.2	10.2	11.3
Thailand	53.1	54.9	51.2	49.7	13.6	13.7	15.8	17.1
Viet Nam	66.5	65.5	66.6	68.5	6.4	5.5	6.0	6.5
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji ^b	57.2	77.0	72.3	60.9 (2015)	17.3	15.9	15.0	20.7 (2015)
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	79.0	81.0	81.4 (2015)	...	56.1	50.9	53.9 (2015)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	63.8 (2007)	67.0	58.8	...	32.3 (2007)	36.6	27.2
Papua New Guinea ^b	44.6	48.0	...	...	16.6	16.1	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	63.2	60.2	58.0 (2014)	...	45.7	40.8	33.2 (2014)
Timor-Leste ^e	69.9	22.1	15.1	29.0 (2015)	109.6	13.3	22.8	30.1 (2015)
Tonga	91.9	100.9	98.1	96.6 (2015)	18.2	15.5	18.1	19.9 (2015)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	62.4	65.8	60.6	61.6 (2014)	16.4	13.2	17.5	13.2 (2014)
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	58.0	57.8	55.4	57.7	17.8	17.5	18.0	18.9
Japan	54.4	55.6	57.8	55.9	16.9	18.1	19.5	19.8
New Zealand	58.0	58.2	58.1	57.6 (2015)	17.0	17.9	19.5	18.7 (2015)

... = 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 includes nonprofit institution serving households.

c Data for household consumption before 2010 includes nonprofit institution serving households.

d Data for household consumption includes government consumption.

e The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects the 2008 System of National Accounts concepts on resident units. Prior to 2000, oil production was based on proportion of revenues between Timor-Leste and the licensee or lessee.

Source: Economy sources.

National Accounts

Table 2.6: **Gross Capital Formation and Changes in Inventories**
(% of GDP)^a

Regional Member	Gross Capital Formation				Change in Inventories			
	2000	2005	2010	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	11.3 (2002)	21.8	17.5	17.2	...	...	5.3	30.1
Armenia	18.6	30.5	32.9	18.4	0.2	0.7	-0.6	0.7
Azerbaijan	20.7	41.5	18.1	24.9	-2.5	0.2	-0.1	0.1
Georgia	26.6	33.5	21.6	32.4	1.1	5.4	2.3	2.0
Kazakhstan	18.1	31.0	25.4	27.5	0.8	3.0	1.0	5.2
Kyrgyz Republic ^b	18.3	16.2	28.1	33.0 (2015)	1.7	0.2	-0.7	1.7 (2015)
Pakistan	17.6	17.7	15.8	15.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Tajikistan	9.4	11.6	23.8	28.9 (2015)	2.0	0.5	-0.6	0.6 (2015)
Turkmenistan	35.4	22.9	51.9	49.8 (2014)	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	19.6	26.5	26.6	24.9	-4.4	4.5	-0.8	-2.9
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	34.4	41.4	47.6	44.3	1.0	0.9	2.6	1.5
Hong Kong, China	27.6	21.1	23.9	21.9	1.1	-0.3	2.1	0.4
Korea, Rep. of	32.9	32.2	32.0	29.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	-0.5
Mongolia	29.0	37.5	42.1	29.5	3.8	9.6	7.6	9.4
Taipei, China	27.2	24.5	25.0	20.8	0.9	0.3	1.3	-0.1
South Asia								
Bangladesh ^c	23.0	24.5	26.2	29.7	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	48.7	52.0	61.7	54.0 (2015)	-1.8	0.0	0.5	-0.3 (2015)
India	24.3	34.7	36.5	33.3 (2015)	0.7	2.8	3.5	2.2
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	24.3	26.5	38.3	33.7	5.0	6.5	16.1	4.9
Sri Lanka	25.4	26.1	30.4	31.5	0.6	2.8	5.9	3.2
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	13.1	11.4	23.7	34.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3
Cambodia	16.9	18.5	17.4	22.4 (2015)	-1.4	-0.4	1.2	1.0 (2015)
Indonesia	22.2	25.1	32.9	34.3	2.4	1.4	1.9	1.7
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	26.9	22.4	23.4	26.1	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.3
Myanmar	12.4	13.2	23.2	34.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.3
Philippines	18.4	21.6	20.5	24.3	-3.7	1.6	0.0	-0.3
Singapore	34.9	21.4	28.2	25.3	2.9	-1.7	2.1	0.5
Thailand	22.3	30.4	25.4	22.0	0.7	2.7	1.4	-2.3
Viet Nam	29.6	33.8	35.7	26.6	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.9
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	17.3	21.0	18.7	16.3 (2015)	1.9	1.4	2.9	0.0 (2015)
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	13.7	36.7	16.0 (2015)	...	0.2	0.1	-0.3 (2015)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	29.0 (2007)	21.9	24.6	...	0.2 (2007)	0.7	1.9
Papua New Guinea	21.9	17.5	...	...	1.5	1.0	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste ^d	31.3	5.0	12.0	18.9 (2015)	-3.7	-	0.0	0.5 (2015)
Tonga	20.7	22.3	30.1	21.5 (2015)	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4 (2015)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	22.9	24.1	34.7	26.4 (2014)	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7 (2014)
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	26.3	27.4	27.6	25.7	0.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.0
Japan	27.3	24.7	21.3	23.3	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
New Zealand	22.0	25.4	20.1	22.9 (2015)	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3 (2015)

... = 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 Change in inventories is not included in gross capital formation.

c Change 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. Prior to 2000, oil production was based on proportion of revenues between Timor-Leste and the licensee or lessee.

Source: Economy sources.

Table 2.7: **Exports and Imports of Goods and Services**
(% of GDP)^a

Regional Member	Exports of Goods and Services				Imports of Goods and Services			
	2000	2005	2010	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	29.7 (2002)	26.0	9.8	6.7	59.8 (2002)	73.6	43.9	47.6
Armenia	23.4	28.8	20.8	33.1	50.5	43.2	45.3	43.2
Azerbaijan	40.2	62.9	54.3	46.5	38.4	52.9	20.7	43.7
Georgia	23.0	33.7	35.0	43.5	39.7	51.6	52.8	59.1
Kazakhstan	56.6	53.2	44.2	32.4	49.1	44.6	29.9	28.8
Kyrgyz Republic	41.8	38.3	51.6	35.2 (2015)	47.6	56.8	81.7	75.8 (2015)
Pakistan	12.1	14.3	13.5	9.1	13.2	17.8	19.4	16.0
Tajikistan	92.4	54.3	26.8	10.3 (2015)	100.2	72.8	59.0	42.3 (2015)
Turkmenistan	97.2	65.0	76.3	74.2 (2014)	82.4	47.8	44.5	44.0 (2014)
Uzbekistan	26.5	37.9	33.1	18.8	26.7	28.7	24.5	18.1
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	20.9	33.8	26.3	20.6	18.5	28.4	22.6	18.4
Hong Kong, China	126.0	177.5	205.3	187.4	121.6	165.3	199.5	185.4
Korea, Rep. of	35.0	36.8	49.4	42.2	32.9	34.4	46.2	35.4
Mongolia	54.0	58.8	46.7	50.8	67.9	63.6	56.7	46.8
Taipei, China	51.9	60.6	70.9	62.9	49.9	56.4	63.9	50.7
South Asia								
Bangladesh	14.0	16.6	16.0	16.7	19.2	23.0	21.8	21.3
Bhutan	29.4	38.2	42.5	32.9 (2015)	48.3	64.4	70.7	60.0 (2015)
India	12.8	19.3	22.0	19.2	13.7	22.0	26.3	20.6
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	23.3	14.6	9.6	9.5	32.4	29.5	36.4	39.4
Sri Lanka	38.2	32.3	19.6	21.4	48.4	41.3	26.8	29.1
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	67.4	70.2	67.4	46.0	35.8	27.3	28.0	37.4
Cambodia	49.9	64.1	54.1	61.3	61.7	72.7	59.5	65.7
Indonesia	41.0	34.1	24.3	19.1	30.5	29.9	22.4	18.3
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	119.8	112.9	86.9	67.2	100.6	91.0	71.0	60.8
Myanmar	0.5	0.2	19.6	17.4	0.6	0.1	15.1	27.1
Philippines	51.4	46.1	34.8	28.0	53.4	51.7	36.6	36.9
Singapore	189.2	226.2	199.7	172.1	176.9	196.4	173.7	146.3
Thailand	64.8	68.4	66.5	68.9	56.5	69.5	60.8	54.2
Viet Nam	55.0	63.7	72.0	93.6	57.5	67.0	80.2	91.1
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	65.4	51.0	57.8	48.8 (2015)	70.5	63.9	63.9	51.7 (2015)
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	36.6	44.2	46.8 (2015)	...	96.5	113.7	96.0 (2015)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	48.1 (2007)	53.6	55.2	...	75.7 (2007)	76.5	67.6
Papua New Guinea	66.2	74.5	...	...	49.2	56.1	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	33.3	47.6	54.4 (2014)	...	52.7	79.0	66.2 (2014)
Timor-Leste ^b	28.4	81.5	100.2	75.6 (2015)	141.5	22.7	50.7	55.4 (2015)
Tonga	15.4	17.7	13.2	17.0 (2015)	46.8	57.8	57.9	63.4 (2015)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	34.7	45.4	46.6	48.7 (2014)	43.7	54.8	52.7	51.1 (2014)
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	19.4	18.1	19.4	18.9	21.4	20.8	20.4	21.1
Japan	10.6	14.0	15.0	16.2	9.2	12.5	13.6	15.2
New Zealand	35.7	28.3	30.3	28.0 (2015)	32.8	29.7	28.0	27.3 (2015)

... = 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. Prior to 2000, oil production was based on proportion of revenues between Timor-Leste and the licensee or lessee.

Source: Economy sources.

National Accounts

Table 2.8: **Gross Domestic Saving**
(% of GDP)^a

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	-18.8 (2002)	-25.8	-11.4	-3.7	3.8	7.8	8.0	5.1	6.4
Armenia	-8.9	14.0	4.9	3.4	1.9	0.9	2.4	8.8	9.1
Azerbaijan	20.4	47.5	49.8	52.6	50.0	47.8	43.7	30.9	29.0
Georgia	9.9	15.7	3.8	7.6	9.3	11.8	12.3	14.0	16.8
Kazakhstan	26.0	38.9	43.8	47.3	43.5	39.9	40.8	34.6	33.9
Kyrgyz Republic	14.3	-2.1	-2.7	-1.6	-15.9	-15.6	-13.5	-8.3	...
Pakistan	16.5	14.2	10.0	9.1	7.1	8.2	8.2	9.3	8.7
Tajikistan	0.6	4.3	4.0	-10.8	-13.5	-13.9	-12.7	2.5	...
Turkmenistan	48.4	40.2	85.6	83.1	76.1	81.6	80.3	...	...
Uzbekistan	19.4	35.7	35.2	34.3	32.6	31.0	29.5	27.1	25.6
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	36.5	45.8	51.8	50.7	49.8	49.5	49.0	47.4	46.2
Hong Kong, China	32.0	33.3	29.8	28.0	26.4	24.6	24.0	23.9	23.9
Korea, Rep. of	34.9	34.5	35.2	34.5	33.8	34.1	34.5	35.7	36.0
Mongolia	9.6	32.7	32.1	36.3	33.5	30.7	30.4	27.4	32.3
Taipei, China	29.4	29.1	31.7	30.4	28.8	30.7	32.2	33.2	32.3
South Asia									
Bangladesh	17.9	20.0	20.8	20.6	21.2	22.0	22.1	22.2	25.0
Bhutan	29.7	25.9	33.4	38.4	43.6	24.1	30.7	26.9	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	15.2	11.6	11.5	14.0	11.0	10.6	11.9	8.8	5.3
Sri Lanka	15.4	17.9	23.1	20.2	27.2	24.6	24.2	20.9	23.8
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	49.4	59.1	39.4	42.5	34.9	25.0	35.7	19.9	...
Cambodia	8.1	9.9	12.4	11.1	16.0	17.9	19.4	19.8	20.4
Indonesia	31.8	27.5	34.8	35.5	34.4	33.7	33.4	32.9	32.9
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	46.1	44.3	39.3	38.8	36.5	34.5	34.3	32.7	32.5
Myanmar	12.3	13.1	32.7	37.0	36.6	33.8	32.6	31.8	26.7
Philippines	16.4	15.9	18.7	16.8	14.9	15.8	17.0	15.2	15.3
Singapore	47.2	51.2	54.3	54.1	53.3	52.8	53.2	52.7	51.2
Thailand	31.7	30.3	32.0	29.8	30.1	31.3	31.8	34.9	37.7
Viet Nam	27.1	29.0	27.4	27.7	29.6	28.4	27.9	25.7	24.9
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	25.6	7.1	12.7	15.1	14.2	15.5	16.6	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	-36.5	-33.0	-31.8	-28.4	-24.3	-28.7	-36.6	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	7.4 (2007)	9.5	16.5	20.6	24.2	27.8	37.7	37.8
Papua New Guinea	38.8	35.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste ^b	31.8	18.3	60.8	71.5	74.2	68.5	53.6	39.2	...
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	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	24.2	24.7	26.6	28.2	28.2	27.3	26.9	25.3	23.5
Japan	29.0	26.8	22.9	21.6	21.1	20.9	21.3	23.2	...
New Zealand	19.7	17.6	26.8	17.7	17.3	19.5	19.6	20.3	...

... = 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. Prior to 2000, oil production was based on proportion of revenues between Timor-Leste and the licensee or lessee.

Source: Economy sources.

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	9.9	3.2	8.7	10.9	6.4	3.1	-1.8	3.6
Armenia	5.9	13.9	2.2	4.7	7.2	3.3	3.6	3.2	0.2
Azerbaijan	11.1	26.4	5.0	0.1	2.2	5.8	2.8	1.1	-3.1
Georgia	1.8	9.6	6.2	7.2	6.4	3.4	4.6	2.9	2.7
Kazakhstan	9.8	9.7	7.3	8.9	4.8	6.0	4.2	1.2	1.0
Kyrgyz Republic	5.4	-0.2	-0.5	6.0	-0.1	10.9	4.0	3.9	3.8
Pakistan	3.6 (2001)	6.5	1.6	2.7	3.5	4.4	4.7	4.7	5.5
Tajikistan	8.3	6.7	6.5	2.4	7.5	7.4	6.7	6.0	6.9
Turkmenistan	5.5	13.0	9.2	14.7	11.1	10.2	10.3	6.5	6.2
Uzbekistan	4.0	7.0	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.3
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	8.5	11.4	10.6	9.5	7.9	7.8	7.3	6.9	6.7
Hong Kong, China	7.7	7.4	6.8	4.8	1.7	3.1	2.8	2.4	1.9
Korea, Rep. of	8.9	3.9	6.5	3.7	2.3	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.8
Mongolia	1.1	7.3	-1.3 (2009)	17.3	12.3	11.6	7.9	2.4	1.0
Taipei, China	6.4	5.4	10.6	3.8	2.1	2.2	4.0	0.7	1.5
South Asia									
Bangladesh	6.0	6.0	5.6	6.5	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.6	7.1
Bhutan	6.9	7.1	11.7	7.9	5.1	2.1	5.7	6.5	...
India	3.8	9.3	10.3	...	5.4	6.1	7.2	7.9	6.6
Maldives	4.0	-8.1	7.2	8.7	2.5	4.7	6.0	2.8	3.9
Nepal	6.0	3.5	4.8	3.4	4.8	4.1	6.0	3.3	0.4
Sri Lanka	6.0	6.2	3.5 (2009)	8.4	9.1	3.4	5.0	4.8	4.4
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	2.8	0.4	-1.8 (2009)	3.7	0.9	-2.1	-2.5	-0.4	-2.5
Cambodia	8.4	13.3	6.0	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.1	6.9	7.0
Indonesia	4.9	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.9	5.0
Lao PDR	6.3	6.8	8.1	8.0	...	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.0
Malaysia	8.9	5.3	7.4	5.3	5.5	4.7	6.0	5.0	4.2
Myanmar	13.7	13.6	9.6	5.6	7.3	8.4	8.0	7.0	5.9
Philippines	4.4	4.8	7.6	3.7	6.7	7.1	6.1	6.1	6.9
Singapore	8.9	7.5	15.2	6.2	3.9	5.0	3.6	1.9	2.0
Thailand	4.5	4.2	7.5	0.8	7.2	2.7	0.9	2.9	3.2
Viet Nam	6.8	7.5	6.4	6.2	5.2	5.4	6.0	6.7	6.2
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	13.9	-1.1	-3.0	1.0	4.7	-1.4	4.5	5.7	3.5
Fiji	-1.7	...	3.0	...	1.4	4.7	5.6	3.6	...
Kiribati	5.3	5.0	-1.6	0.6	5.1	5.0	0.4	7.5	...
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	3.0
Nauru	...	-9.8	20.1	14.2	20.2	34.2	36.5	2.8	10.4
Palau	4.2 (2001)	1.3	3.0	5.1	3.9	-2.1	5.4	11.4	1.9
Papua New Guinea	-2.5	3.9	10.1	1.1	4.7	3.8	12.5	...	...
Samoa	8.6	4.7	4.4	3.5	-2.3	0.5	1.9	2.9	5.8
Solomon Islands	-14.2	9.2	9.7	7.4	2.3	2.8	2.0	...	...
Timor-Leste ^a	2.3 (2001)	52.7	-1.3	13.8	4.3	-11.3	-26.0	21.0	...
Tonga	-0.8	1.6	3.3	2.9	0.8	-3.1	2.0	2.5	4.7
Tuvalu	1.5 (2001)	-4.1	-3.1	7.9	-3.8	4.6	1.3	9.1	...
Vanuatu	5.9	5.3	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.0	2.3	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	3.9	3.2	2.0	2.4	3.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6
Japan	2.8	1.7	4.2	-0.1	1.5	2.0	0.3	1.1	1.0
New Zealand	2.9	3.3	1.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	3.4	2.4	...

... = data not available at cutoff date, 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. Prior to 2000, oil production was based on proportion of revenues between Timor-Leste and the licensee or lessee.

Source: Economy sources.

National Accounts

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	8.2	1.3	6.6	8.9	4.5	0.9	-3.5	1.4
Armenia	6.2	14.5	2.9	5.2	7.3	3.3	3.9	3.6	0.6
Azerbaijan	9.9	24.9	3.8	-1.2	0.9	4.5	1.4	-0.1	-4.2
Georgia	2.6	9.4	5.0	6.4	5.7	3.7	4.5	...	2.6
Kazakhstan	10.2	8.7	5.7	7.4	3.3	4.4	2.7	-0.3	-0.5
Kyrgyz Republic	4.0	-1.4	-0.8	4.8	-1.4	8.7	2.0	1.8	1.7
Pakistan	1.5 (2001)	4.2	-0.5	0.7	1.4	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.5
Tajikistan	6.1	4.5	4.2	-0.0	5.0	5.2	4.3	3.5	5.7
Turkmenistan	4.3	11.8	7.8	13.2	9.7	8.8	8.9	5.2	4.9
Uzbekistan	2.6	5.7	5.5	5.4	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.5
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	7.7	10.7	10.1	9.0	7.4	7.3	6.7	6.4	6.1
Hong Kong, China	6.7	6.9	6.0	4.1	0.6	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.3
Korea, Rep. of	8.0	3.7	6.0	2.9	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.3
Mongolia	-0.2	6.1	-3.0 (2009)	15.3	10.2	9.4	5.6	0.2	-1.1
Taipei, China	5.6	5.0	10.3	3.6	1.7	2.0	3.8	0.5	1.3
South Asia									
Bangladesh	4.5	4.4	4.2	5.7	5.2	4.6	4.6	5.1	5.8
Bhutan	5.6	5.7	9.7	6.0	3.3	0.4	4.0	4.8	...
India	2.0	7.7	8.8	...	4.1	4.7	5.9	6.7	5.4
Maldives	2.4	-11.0	4.8	5.3	-0.8	1.2	2.4	-0.8	...
Nepal	2.9	1.2	3.4	2.5	3.4	2.7	4.5	1.9	-0.9
Sri Lanka	4.6	5.3	2.4 (2009)	7.3	11.5	2.6	4.0	3.9	3.2
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	0.3	-1.3	-3.1 (2009)	2.0	-0.7	-3.7	-3.9	-1.7	-3.9
Cambodia	7.0	11.7	4.6	5.7	6.0	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.6
Indonesia	3.7	4.3	3.4	4.6	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.7
Lao PDR	4.2	4.7	6.6	6.5	...	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.5
Malaysia	6.2	3.2	5.5	3.6	3.9	3.3	3.6	2.9	2.7
Myanmar	12.4	12.7	8.9	4.8	6.4	7.5	7.1	6.1	5.0
Philippines	2.0	2.8	5.2	1.8	4.8	5.3	4.4	4.3	5.2
Singapore	7.1	5.0	13.2	4.0	1.4	3.3	2.3	0.7	0.7
Thailand	3.3	3.6	6.9	0.4	6.8	2.3	0.5	2.6	2.8
Viet Nam	5.3	6.3	5.3	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.9	5.5	5.1
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	4.4	-6.7	-7.5	24.0	3.6	3.4	4.5	5.1	1.9
Fiji	-2.3	...	2.3	...	1.0	4.2	5.2	3.1	...
Kiribati	3.5	3.1	-3.6	-0.6	3.8	3.7	-0.8	6.1	...
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	2.8
Nauru	...	-7.8	17.9	10.1	17.7	28.0	23.9	-1.9	5.9
Palau	2.7 (2001)	0.5	5.0	7.1	5.8	-0.8	5.5	10.4	0.3
Papua New Guinea	-5.5	0.8	6.8	-1.9	1.5	0.7	9.1	...	...
Samoa	7.6	4.2	3.6	2.7	-2.7	0.1	1.4	2.5	5.3
Solomon Islands	-16.2	6.8	7.2	4.9	-0.0	0.5	-0.3	...	...
Timor-Leste ^a	1.0 (2001)	50.0	-3.9	11.4	2.2	-13.2	-27.6	18.5	...
Tonga	-1.2	1.1	3.1	2.6	0.6	-3.3	1.8	2.2	...
Tuvalu	1.1 (2001)	-7.0	-3.6	13.7	-5.3	3.3	0.1	7.8	...
Vanuatu	3.1	2.6	-1.0	-1.4	-0.8	-0.5	-0.1	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	2.7	2.0	0.4	1.0	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2
Japan	2.6	1.7	4.2	0.1	1.7	2.2	0.5	1.2	1.0
New Zealand	2.3	2.2	0.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.5	...

... = 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 The treatment of oil production from 2004 onward reflects the 2008 System of National Accounts concepts on resident units. Prior to 2004, oil production was based on proportion of revenues between Timor-Leste and the licensee or lessee.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates using economy sources.

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	12.2	-18.0	4.7	3.3	8.3	3.7	-16.9	12.4
Armenia	-1.0	11.2	-16.0	14.0	9.5	7.6	6.1	13.2	-5.8
Azerbaijan	12.1	6.7	-4.7	5.8	6.6	4.9	-2.6	6.6	2.6
Georgia	-12.0	11.7	-4.2	8.5	-3.8	11.3	1.6	1.5	0.0
Kazakhstan	-3.2	7.1	-12.9	22.5	-17.4	11.2	1.3	3.5	5.2
Kyrgyz Republic	2.6	-4.2	-2.6	1.8	1.2	2.7	-0.5	6.2	3.0
Pakistan	-0.7 (2001)	7.0	0.2	2.0	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.1	0.3
Tajikistan	8.0 (2001)	2.8	6.8	0.4	9.5	7.7	9.2	3.4	5.9
Turkmenistan	-2.6	14.1	27.3	...	8.1	9.9	1.7	...	...
Uzbekistan	3.2	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.2	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.0
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	2.3	5.1	4.3	4.2	4.5	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.3
Hong Kong, China	0.3 (2001)	-0.2	3.9	0.8	-3.2	4.9	-6.0	-6.8	-3.2
Korea, Rep. of	1.1	1.4	-4.3	-2.0	-0.9	3.1	3.6	-0.4	-2.9
Mongolia	-16.3	11.3	3.6 (2009)	-0.3	21.1	19.2	13.7	10.7	4.8
Taipei, China	1.8	-3.9	2.3	4.5	-3.2	1.4	1.6	-8.3	-6.9
South Asia									
Bangladesh	7.4	2.2	6.2	4.5	3.0	2.5	4.4	3.3	2.8
Bhutan	5.4	1.1	0.9	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	4.6	...
India	-0.0	5.1	8.6	...	1.5	5.6	-0.2	0.7	4.9
Maldives	0.2	5.9	-0.9	1.1	0.0	5.1	0.2	-0.5	...
Nepal	4.9	3.5	2.0	4.5	4.6	1.1	4.5	1.1	0.0
Sri Lanka	2.3	1.8	3.2 (2009)	4.6	3.9	3.2	4.6	4.8	-4.2
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	6.6	1.3	5.7 (2009)	-2.6	8.1	-1.2	4.7	6.4	-3.6
Cambodia	-1.2	15.7	4.0	3.1	4.3	1.6	0.3	0.2	1.4
Indonesia	1.9	2.7	3.0	3.9	4.6	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.3
Lao PDR	4.2	0.7	3.2	2.7	...	2.8	4.1	3.6	2.8
Malaysia	6.1	2.6	2.4	6.8	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.2	-5.1
Myanmar	11.0	12.1	4.7	-0.7	1.7	3.6	2.8	3.4	-0.4
Philippines	3.4	2.2	-0.2	2.6	2.8	1.2	1.7	0.1	-1.3
Singapore	-4.8	7.1	2.4	2.0	3.7	4.5	13.4	-3.6	-1.4
Thailand	6.8	-0.1	-0.5	6.3	2.7	0.7	-0.6	-5.4	0.6
Viet Nam	4.6	4.2	0.5	4.2	2.9	2.6	3.4	2.4	1.4
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	0.1	-3.5	1.9	-6.7	14.9	3.9	7.5	-0.6	3.4
Fiji	-1.2	...	-2.6	...	-1.9	6.7	1.9	6.3	...
Kiribati	-7.2	-7.4	-3.9	8.3	2.1	-0.7	5.9	-0.8	...
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	-1.6 (2001)	6.7	-5.0	10.7	1.1	-8.6	-5.1	-4.4	3.7
Papua New Guinea	2.1	5.6	2.8	0.9	6.0	4.7	3.3	...	...
Samoa	8.1	2.4	-6.1	10.1	-12.6	8.9	1.1	5.6	6.4
Solomon Islands	-17.1	-1.8	14.8	2.3	-0.5	-0.8	7.1	...	...
Timor-Leste ^a	-0.1 (2001)	4.1	-2.9	-14.7	8.9	7.1	-0.5	0.3	...
Tonga	-2.5	-2.1	0.5	2.0	0.5	3.7	3.1	-2.7	2.1
Tuvalu	-2.2 (2001)	-1.1	12.4	-0.9	-3.6	-2.7	-0.6	-1.8	...
Vanuatu	4.3	2.3	4.8	6.1	2.2	4.8	4.2	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	6.5	4.2	-0.8	3.6	1.4	-0.6	0.7	0.8	-6.4
Japan	7.3	0.0	-5.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	-3.3	-8.8	...
New Zealand	3.6	5.2	-7.9	12.3	5.0	-2.6	6.2	2.3	...

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

a The treatment of oil production from 2004 onward reflects the 2008 System of National Accounts concepts on resident units. Prior to 2004, oil production was based on proportion of revenues between Timor-Leste and the licensee or lessee.

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	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	13.0	6.3	9.8	7.8	4.5	2.4	4.5	-1.9
Armenia	12.8	14.8	5.7	-0.0	5.7	0.5	-2.3	2.8	-0.9
Azerbaijan	5.7	43.6	3.7	-4.7	-1.0	4.3	0.4	-1.9	-5.9
Georgia	4.9	9.6	8.2	9.2	9.6	2.4	4.7	4.1	5.5
Kazakhstan	15.3	10.7	9.5	2.9	1.8	3.1	1.5	-0.4	0.6
Kyrgyz Republic	8.8	-9.8	2.5	7.3	-11.4	30.2	5.7	2.9	5.9
Pakistan	5.8 (2001)	6.5	3.4	4.5	2.5	0.8	4.5	5.2	5.8
Tajikistan	15.6 (2001)	7.7	5.6	-15.1	-2.6	4.0	14.9	16.3	15.7
Turkmenistan	1.0	10.6	-2.9	...	10.7	8.0	11.6	...	...
Uzbekistan	1.8	5.3	6.5	4.8	7.0	9.2	7.9	8.2	6.7
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	9.5	12.1	12.7	10.7	8.4	8.0	7.4	6.2	6.1
Hong Kong, China	-3.8 (2001)	-1.4	7.7	8.9	4.4	1.5	7.4	2.4	1.5
Korea, Rep. of ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	1.5	4.2	-0.4 (2009)	8.8	14.8	14.6	12.7	9.9	-1.5
Taipei, China	7.1	7.6	20.8	6.0	3.3	1.7	7.2	-1.1	2.0
South Asia									
Bangladesh	6.2	8.3	7.0	9.0	9.4	9.6	8.2	9.7	11.1
Bhutan	7.3	3.8	12.5	4.1	6.8	3.9	3.7	8.1	...
India	6.0	9.7	7.6	...	3.3	3.8	7.5	8.8	5.6
Maldives	-3.3	10.3	4.3	12.1	0.8	-7.6	12.9	18.3	...
Nepal	8.6	3.0	4.0	4.3	3.0	2.7	7.1	1.4	-6.3
Sri Lanka	9.0	8.0	4.2 (2009)	9.3	9.0	4.1	4.9	1.8	6.7
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	3.0	-1.8	-5.0 (2009)	3.2	-1.4	-5.6	-4.4	-0.0	-2.9
Cambodia	31.2	12.7	13.0	13.4	10.4	11.5	9.8	11.7	10.5
Indonesia	5.9	4.7	4.9	6.3	5.3	4.3	4.2	3.0	3.9
Lao PDR	9.3	10.6	17.5	14.6	...	7.7	7.3	7.0	12.0
Malaysia	13.6	3.6	8.4	2.5	4.9	3.6	6.0	5.1	4.4
Myanmar	21.3	19.9	18.6	10.2	8.0	11.4	12.1	8.3	8.9
Philippines	6.5	4.2	11.6	1.9	7.3	9.2	7.8	6.4	8.4
Singapore	11.6	8.2	25.3	7.0	2.3	2.0	3.4	-3.1	2.8
Thailand	2.6	5.3	10.5	-4.1	7.3	1.6	-0.1	2.8	2.3
Viet Nam	10.1	8.4	7.2	6.7	5.7	5.4	7.1	9.6	8.3
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	18.2	-6.3	-8.4	11.6	11.0	-6.3	-23.8	1.8	-22.0
Fiji	-5.5	...	6.5	...	-2.2	4.4	1.2	2.2	...
Kiribati	-6.4	6.7	2.4	-4.3	30.0	25.9	5.6	13.7	...
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	26.1 (2001)	9.2	3.6	5.4	-5.3	-15.4	7.3	22.3	5.0
Papua New Guinea	-0.8	4.1	12.0	-8.4	-2.2	2.0	36.7	...	...
Samoa	14.4	4.7	10.1	2.4	-1.1	0.1	-1.9	1.5	2.4
Solomon Islands	-29.7	-3.1	15.4	38.2	-1.4	-2.0	-13.2	...	...
Timor-Leste ^a	-24.0 (2001)	73.4	-3.7	19.2	3.4	-17.5	-44.4	41.9	...
Tonga	-0.4	-2.8	11.6	5.5	1.2	-14.3	1.3	11.2	7.8
Tuvalu	5.0 (2001)	-18.2	-36.4	34.8	-23.0	35.0	-5.0	33.1	...
Vanuatu	46.4	5.3	12.6	-19.4	-22.1	9.8	3.2	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = 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 the 2008 System of National Accounts concepts on resident units. Prior to 2000, oil production was based on proportion of revenues between Timor-Leste and the licensee or lessee.

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	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	5.4	18.1	10.3	16.0	6.4	4.0	1.4	2.4
Armenia	3.1	14.7	4.7	6.1	6.9	2.8	6.7	1.0	4.0
Azerbaijan	9.6	9.6	8.8	7.2	7.6	8.6	7.6	4.4	-0.7
Georgia	5.5	6.5	8.2	5.8	5.9	3.6	4.5	3.0	2.3
Kazakhstan	8.4	10.4	6.0	4.8	10.4	6.9	5.7	3.1	0.9
Kyrgyz Republic	5.8	8.4	-1.3	6.7	6.3	4.8	4.6	3.5	2.9
Pakistan	5.1(2001)	8.1	3.2	3.9	4.4	5.1	4.5	4.4	5.5
Tajikistan	3.9(2001)	7.7	7.1	11.4	11.9	9.4	1.7	1.9	-0.2
Turkmenistan	18.0	27.1	16.1	...	-10.9	-9.2	-13.2	...	...
Uzbekistan	5.4	7.6	10.4	11.4	9.3	7.8	8.5	8.4	8.5
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	9.8	12.4	9.7	9.5	8.0	8.3	7.8	8.2	7.8
Hong Kong, China	1.8(2001)	7.8	6.9	5.2	1.8	2.7	2.5	1.7	2.3
Korea, Rep. of	7.3	3.9	4.4	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.3
Mongolia	10.5	9.7	0.8(2009)	17.8	10.3	7.8	7.8	0.6	2.1
Taipei, China	6.5	4.1	6.3	3.1	1.3	2.3	3.3	1.1	1.4
South Asia									
Bangladesh	5.5	6.4	5.5	6.2	6.6	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.3
Bhutan	8.7	14.8	12.1	13.3	0.7	1.6	8.2	8.3	...
India	5.1	10.9	9.7	...	8.3	7.7	9.7	9.7	7.7
Maldives	5.4	-13.8	8.0	5.8	1.5	6.4	4.6	1.6	...
Nepal	5.9	3.3	5.8	3.4	5.0	5.7	6.2	4.6	2.1
Sri Lanka	6.1	6.4	3.3(2009)	8.9	11.2	3.8	4.8	5.7	4.2
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	2.5	4.1	2.1(2009)	4.9	5.5	4.7	0.6	-1.2	-1.6
Cambodia	8.9	13.1	3.3	5.7	7.4	8.7	8.7	7.1	6.8
Indonesia	5.2	7.9	8.4	8.4	6.8	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.6
Lao PDR	6.9	10.8	7.6	8.4	...	9.7	8.1	8.0	4.7
Malaysia	6.0	7.3	7.4	7.2	6.5	6.0	6.7	5.2	5.6
Myanmar	13.4	13.1	9.5	8.5	12.0	10.3	9.1	8.7	8.0
Philippines	3.3	5.8	7.2	4.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	6.9	7.4
Singapore	7.5	7.4	11.3	6.6	4.6	7.0	3.9	3.3	1.2
Thailand	4.8	12.1	7.0	-1.6	7.7	2.2	-1.6	2.2	-0.4
Viet Nam	5.3	8.6	-7.7	7.5	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.3	7.0
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	15.4	-0.3	-2.6	0.1	2.3	-0.6	7.4	5.3	7.0
Fiji	0.8	...	2.9	...	3.0	4.5	7.4	3.6	...
Kiribati	1.7	4.6	-0.1	-1.1	2.3	2.6	-0.2	6.5	...
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	1.1(2001)	-1.2	3.1	4.4	3.5	-0.7	6.3	10.3	1.4
Papua New Guinea	-12.7	3.6	12.4	9.3	6.0	4.3	0.2	...	...
Samoa	6.2	5.2	4.0	2.5	-0.9	-0.2	3.3	3.1	7.1
Solomon Islands	-5.7	23.8	6.4	2.5	5.3	7.2	3.6	...	...
Timor-Leste ^a	31.3(2001)	8.5	11.0	11.9	7.2	1.6	10.3	3.1	...
Tonga	0.0	3.6	1.0	1.8	0.5	-0.5	1.6	2.7	3.7
Tuvalu	-0.5(2001)	-4.9	2.0	6.4	0.2	0.3	2.5	7.2	...
Vanuatu	2.2	6.6	3.0	3.2	4.4	0.1	2.4	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = 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 the 2008 System of National Accounts concepts on resident units. Prior to 2000, oil production was based on proportion of revenues between Timor-Leste and the licensee or lessee.

b 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	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia ^a	8.3	8.8	3.8	2.4	9.1	0.9	1.0	-7.7	1.0
Azerbaijan ^a	10.0	13.2	10.8	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.1	8.5	0.9
Georgia ^a	...	...	...	6.7	4.5	-0.1	3.2	0.1	...
Kazakhstan ^a	1.2	10.7	11.5	12.0	10.1	18.7	1.4	1.8	1.1
Kyrgyz Republic ^a	-5.0	8.3	2.7	9.3	11.2	8.0	3.0	-0.9	...
Pakistan ^a	3.5 (2001)	10.8	2.2	4.6	5.0	2.1	5.6	2.9	6.9
Tajikistan ^a	8.6 (2001)	20.6	10.5	24.2	15.0	9.3	1.8	-15.0	...
Turkmenistan ^a	-48.3	-15.2	-61.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China ^a	4.5	3.5	6.1	8.4	4.1	4.6	3.3	4.8	1.6
Korea, Rep. of	9.1	4.4	4.4	2.7	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.5
Mongolia	...	12.4 (2006)	-2.5 (2009)	15.8	13.3	15.6	6.3	8.2	-9.8
Taipei, China	5.1	3.3	3.8	3.3	1.8	2.4	3.2	2.9	...
South Asia									
Bangladesh	4.1	3.9	4.6	6.5	4.1	5.1	4.0	5.8	3.0
Bhutan ^a	0.4	1.3	5.5	5.9	-2.4	58.0	-6.4	7.2	...
India ^a	3.4	8.6	8.7	...	5.5	7.3	6.2	6.1	8.7
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal ^a	3.5 (2002)	4.7	6.2	0.6	15.9	2.7	4.2	2.9	-0.9
Sri Lanka	4.0	1.7	0.9 (2009)	9.9	2.3	7.8	3.7	8.6	0.7
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^a	-7.0	-0.6	5.0 (2009)	5.4	8.7	6.0	-3.7	5.2	-1.3
Cambodia ^a	4.9	12.3	9.7	10.4	6.4	4.0	4.5	2.6	6.8
Indonesia ^b	1.6	4.0	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.0
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia ^b	13.0	9.1	6.9	6.9	8.4	7.3	7.0	6.0	6.1
Myanmar ^c	4.3	14.6	2.6	6.1	8.1	13.7	11.1	4.4	2.1
Philippines ^a	5.2	4.4	3.4	5.6	6.6	5.6	5.6	6.3	7.0
Singapore	14.7	3.4	5.9	4.2	3.7	3.3	2.4	4.6	0.6
Thailand	7.0	4.2	5.5	1.8	6.7	0.9	0.9	2.2	3.1
Viet Nam	3.1	5.8	8.2	4.1	4.9	5.2	6.1	9.3	7.3
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	-1.4	1.8	0.4	-1.5	-2.9	1.5	0.4	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	0.2	3.4	4.6	0.7	2.0	6.7	5.6
Papua New Guinea ^a	-28.5	9.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	9.3	8.7	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.6	...	...
Timor-Leste ^d	16.3 (2001)	-2.2	9.6 (2009)	-5.3	7.2	3.1	6.2	4.0	...
Tonga	3.5	2.2	-1.3	-3.5	1.6	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.9	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	4.1	4.5	2.3	3.8	2.6	1.5	2.7	2.6	2.9
Japan ^a	1.6	1.2	2.4	-0.4	2.0	2.4	-0.9	-0.4	0.4
New Zealand	1.4	4.8	2.6	3.3	2.5	3.5	3.0	2.8	...

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

^a Includes expenditure of nonprofit institutions serving households.^b Figures before 2010 include expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households.^c Includes government consumption expenditure.^d The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects the 2008 System of National Accounts concepts on resident units.

Source: Economy sources.

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	2.8	19.0	3.9	1.9	-1.4	7.6	-1.2	4.7	4.2
Azerbaijan	2.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.7	1.1	1.6
Georgia	...	...	...	1.0	7.3	4.3	11.2	22.1	...
Kazakhstan	15.0	10.8	2.7	11.9	13.5	1.7	9.8	2.4	2.4
Kyrgyz Republic	5.9	-2.7	-1.1	2.2	2.1	-0.4	-0.5	0.9	...
Pakistan	-6.7 (2001)	3.4	-0.6	0.0	7.3	10.1	1.5	8.1	8.2
Tajikistan	10.8 (2001)	0.4	0.9	7.8	2.1	2.3	7.6	3.3	...
Turkmenistan	28.0	17.9	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	2.4	-2.6	3.4	2.5	3.6	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.3
Korea, Rep. of	0.9	4.5	3.8	2.2	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.0	4.3
Mongolia	...	5.5 (2006)	-6.0 (2009)	15.3	19.9	15.8	12.2	-4.7	8.9
Taipei, China	0.6	0.4	1.1	2.0	2.2	-0.8	3.7	-0.3	3.1
South Asia									
Bangladesh	0.9	7.7	6.8	6.7	3.1	5.8	7.9	8.8	8.4
Bhutan	-	2.8	7.5	3.6	-0.8	-10.1	2.4	10.8	...
India	1.4	8.9	5.8	...	0.6	0.6	9.6	3.3	20.8
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	7.8 (2002)	1.2	1.3	13.1	15.9	-6.7	10.0	7.4	-0.4
Sri Lanka	5.3	12.0	16.0 (2009)	-2.1	6.0	0.1	6.0	10.2	2.3
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	7.7	-1.0	5.0 (2009)	5.3	0.4	3.6	1.9	-3.6	-6.5
Cambodia	12.4	3.9	-6.2	7.8	4.7	6.3	2.4	4.4	5.7
Indonesia	-0.9	6.6	0.3	5.5	4.5	6.7	1.2	5.3	-0.1
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	1.6	6.5	3.4	14.2	5.4	5.8	4.3	4.4	1.0
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	-1.0	2.1	4.0	2.1	15.5	5.0	3.3	7.6	8.4
Singapore	20.9	5.0	10.7	-2.3	-1.5	11.5	0.1	8.0	6.3
Thailand	2.8	8.0	8.9	3.7	7.2	1.8	2.8	3.0	1.6
Viet Nam	5.0	8.2	12.3	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.5
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	1.5	0.3	1.1	7.2	1.1	-4.6	3.5	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	-0.6	-3.8	-2.1	2.3	3.9	-0.8	0.8
Papua New Guinea	3.7	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	80.6	10.0	-17.2	-9.0	14.7	8.7	...	...
Timor-Leste ^a	33.5 (2001)	-30.2	18.9 (2009)	-8.3	-1.7	-14.7	12.4	3.7	...
Tonga	-2.8	-1.5	-8.6	-0.2	10.7	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	-0.1	4.3	-0.8	-1.3	2.2	-3.7	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	3.2	3.1	1.8	3.4	3.9	0.6	1.4	2.3	3.7
Japan	3.9	0.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	0.5	1.7	1.5
New Zealand	1.3	7.2	1.9	1.8	-0.2	1.9	3.1	2.7	...

... = 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.

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	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	5.2	26.9	0.5	-5.2	0.5	-9.1	-3.0	-1.2	-8.7
Azerbaijan	2.6	5.8	2.0	1.0	4.0	4.5	-1.7	-11.1	-22.2
Georgia	...	...	...	28.0	19.1	-11.7	26.9	9.3	...
Kazakhstan	10.7	35.0	2.0	11.0	12.7	6.7	8.6	5.5	2.5
Kyrgyz Republic	22.1	13.7	-5.2	6.3	42.4	5.1	15.7	-2.3	...
Pakistan	2.5 (2001)	13.2	-6.5	-6.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	14.6	6.6
Tajikistan	39.2 (2001)	2.6	7.5	13.3	-21.9	15.1	17.6	25.3	...
Turkmenistan	-6.0	12.4	21.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	16.1	0.0	11.3	3.1	3.5	3.1	1.6	-8.1	5.1
Korea, Rep. of	14.5	2.4	17.8	3.5	-2.3	-0.1	5.3	7.3	5.3
Mongolia	...	15.0 (2006)	-29.8 (2009)	62.8	17.4	1.4	-30.1	-26.5	13.2
Taipei, China	9.0	1.3	35.8	-5.7	-2.6	5.3	2.1	1.6	2.5
South Asia									
Bangladesh	7.3	10.7	8.6	9.6	10.6	5.4	9.9	7.1	8.9
Bhutan	26.5	-12.2	46.1	11.8	3.5	-35.7	24.4	16.5	...
India	-5.5	16.2	14.1	...	6.9	-5.2	8.5	7.5	...
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	-14.0 (2002)	9.5	34.4	0.3	-21.6	23.5	22.8	9.4	10.4
Sri Lanka	8.7	9.4	2.0 (2009)	20.2	21.7	-8.8	11.5	1.2	18.1
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	6.7 (2001)	0.5	-0.3 (2009)	37.0	28.8	11.9	-31.2	6.6	-11.1
Cambodia	8.6	29.9	-18.6	9.8	6.2	25.0	8.8	9.9	10.0
Indonesia	12.9	12.4	8.8	7.9	11.0	2.8	5.7	3.0	5.2
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	29.2	-2.5	25.3	4.5	19.0	4.9	2.6	6.4	4.2
Myanmar	11.3	29.8	34.6	33.1	13.6	12.3	7.5	16.1	4.3
Philippines	1.1	3.0	31.6	2.8	-4.3	27.9	4.2	18.4	23.7
Singapore	26.3	-0.4	24.2	3.2	13.6	4.6	-3.6	-3.0	-3.3
Thailand	8.0	21.7	32.0	2.6	11.1	3.2	-12.4	4.3	...
Viet Nam	10.1	11.2	10.4	-6.8	2.4	5.5	8.9	9.0	9.7
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	4.2	18.5	-51.7	-49.0	146.3	-22.8	-0.3	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	14.8	15.5	-1.0	-11.4	51.7	-10.8	23.0
Papua New Guinea	36.8	-9.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	71.1	88.7	-34.6	3.6	1.9	2.9	...	...
Timor-Leste ^a	6.1 (2001)	-2.5	139.2 (2009)	54.7	-12.5	-20.1	1.9	-10.0	...
Tonga	1.3	4.7	11.7	28.1	-3.7	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	7.8	-5.2	-15.2	-16.6	17.0	9.0	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	2.6	2.1	3.1	2.6	3.7	3.2	3.3	2.6	-0.4
New Zealand	-3.9	4.0	7.3	8.0	3.3	8.1	6.9	1.2	...

... = 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.

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	19.0	15.9	26.5	14.7	8.4	8.6	6.4	4.9	19.2
Azerbaijan	15.4	52.8	9.1	2.0	-4.9	2.1	-1.9	-0.1	-5.5
Georgia	...	...	...	15.5	14.4	20.3	0.4	6.0	...
Kazakhstan	27.9	0.4	3.1	0.4	4.8	2.7	-2.5	-4.1	-4.4
Kyrgyz Republic	10.5	-11.0	-11.7	15.7	-19.2	12.3	-6.2	-5.6	...
Pakistan	12.2 (2001)	11.7	15.7	2.4	-15.0	13.6	-1.5	-6.3	-1.6
Tajikistan	-20.8 (2001)	2.9	23.0	1.0	1.0	-10.0	-	-	...
Turkmenistan	82.7	19.2	11.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	16.9	12.2	17.6	4.8	3.2	7.8	1.0	-1.4	0.9
Korea, Rep. of	17.2	7.8	12.7	15.1	5.1	4.3	2.0	-0.1	2.1
Mongolia	...	6.1 (2006)	19.7 (2009)	18.2	8.3	12.8	53.2	0.1	15.9
Taipei, China	18.0	7.6	25.7	4.2	0.4	3.5	5.9	-0.3	2.1
South Asia									
Bangladesh	14.4	15.6	0.9	29.3	12.5	2.5	3.2	-2.8	2.2
Bhutan	3.3	34.3	7.5	3.2	-2.4	3.9	-5.8	-4.6	...
India	18.2	26.1	19.6	...	6.8	7.8	1.8	-5.3	4.5
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	-23.2 (2002)	-3.0	-10.4	-2.1	1.9	10.3	18.8	6.8	-13.7
Sri Lanka	17.1	6.6	-12.3 (2009)	10.2	-0.2	6.6	4.3	4.7	-0.7
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	11.9	-1.3	-5.3 (2009)	-3.0	1.2	-5.7	0.9	-10.8	-9.2
Cambodia	39.4	16.4	16.0	18.9	7.9	20.9	11.3	7.2	8.6
Indonesia	26.5	16.6	15.3	14.8	1.6	4.2	1.1	-2.1	-1.7
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	16.1	8.3	11.1	4.2	-1.7	0.3	5.0	0.6	0.1
Myanmar	79.3	3.6	10.9	-13.7	6.5	12.9	18.7	15.1	-0.4
Philippines	13.7	5.0	21.0	-2.5	8.6	-1.0	12.6	8.5	10.7
Singapore	14.6	12.5	17.4	6.4	1.4	5.8	4.0	2.6	1.6
Thailand	15.8	7.8	14.2	9.5	4.9	2.7	0.2	0.7	2.1
Viet Nam	11.0 (2002)	7.8	14.6	10.8	15.7	17.4	11.6	12.6	13.9
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	7.6	24.1	2.4	2.7	10.7	1.7	-0.1	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	9.6	14.3	9.1	-6.6	12.4	16.8	-5.9
Papua New Guinea	7.1	6.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	10.5	34.8	35.3	8.8	-6.8	-9.6	...	...
Timor-Leste	-23.7 (2001)	76.4	-3.5 (2009)	7.2	11.0	-13.2	-26.3	13.5	...
Tonga	-14.7	-2.8	-8.8	24.1	-0.8	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	7.1	0.4	10.4	-1.2	3.9	-0.5	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	9.7	3.3	5.1	0.9	5.0	5.4	6.0	6.7	6.7
Japan	12.7	7.2	24.9	-0.2	-0.1	0.8	9.3	2.9	1.2
New Zealand	6.1	-0.4	2.8	2.3	3.0	0.0	4.3	5.5	...

... = 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: 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	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	7.2	14.3	12.8	-1.4	-2.8	-2.1	-1.0	-15.1	8.8
Azerbaijan	17.3	19.8	12.4	1.5	-3.1	1.1	-2.1	-0.5	-9.9
Georgia	...	...	...	17.9	15.6	2.9	11.1	10.4	...
Kazakhstan	28.0	12.1	2.9	2.8	24.8	7.8	-4.0	-0.1	-2.2
Kyrgyz Republic	0.4	6.5	-6.9	14.9	12.4	4.1	1.6	-13.2	...
Pakistan	2.2 (2001)	39.5	4.3	-0.1	-3.1	1.8	0.3	-1.6	11.7
Tajikistan	-14.5 (2001)	16.5	8.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	-	...
Turkmenistan	4.1	-9.3	7.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	17.1	9.3	18.2	5.6	4.2	8.3	1.0	-1.8	1.2
Korea, Rep. of	21.8	7.8	17.3	14.3	2.4	1.7	1.5	2.1	4.5
Mongolia	...	6.7 (2006)	-4.7 (2009)	49.5	15.4	7.6	6.8	-11.4	13.3
Taipei, China	14.9	2.9	28.0	-0.5	-1.8	3.4	5.7	1.2	3.4
South Asia									
Bangladesh	10.2	19.1	0.7	29.2	10.5	1.2	1.2	3.2	-7.1
Bhutan	4.2	13.0	28.7	6.0	-7.1	-1.8	-3.2	10.1	...
India	4.6	32.6	15.6	...	6.0	-8.1	0.9	-5.9	2.3
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	-15.1 (2002)	6.9	28.3	-4.7	3.4	14.1	21.0	9.6	2.8
Sri Lanka	14.8	2.7	-9.6 (2009)	23.6	0.5	-1.5	9.6	10.6	7.9
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	-6.2	10.2	-0.8 (2009)	33.7	20.6	14.5	-30.9	-11.7	1.8
Cambodia	30.6	17.3	10.3	16.3	8.1	24.5	10.1	6.5	8.6
Indonesia	25.9	17.8	17.3	15.0	8.0	1.9	2.1	-6.4	-2.3
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	24.4	8.9	15.6	6.3	2.9	1.7	4.0	1.2	0.4
Myanmar	-8.0	2.2	51.9	1.2	3.7	54.4	22.3	21.6	-11.4
Philippines	11.8	3.3	22.5	-0.6	5.6	4.4	9.9	14.6	18.5
Singapore	20.5	11.5	16.3	5.0	2.5	5.9	3.0	2.9	0.3
Thailand	26.0	16.2	23.0	12.4	5.6	1.7	-5.3	0.0	-1.4
Viet Nam	15.8 (2002)	5.9	13.7	4.1	9.1	17.3	12.8	18.1	15.3
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	7.1	8.7	-23.7	0.6	16.5	-7.1	8.2	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	3.7	5.4	7.6	2.3	15.8	1.1	5.4
Papua New Guinea	-4.7	4.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	26.4	51.7	-6.4	3.8	-0.5	-0.6	...	...
Timor-Leste	25.5 (2001)	-14.1	48.8 (2009)	2.5	2.1	-13.4	19.6	-13.8	...
Tonga	-0.6	1.8	-4.5	5.5	2.6	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	2.9	-2.2	-1.9	0.8	6.5	0.2	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	12.1	12.4	6.4	10.3	11.5	0.1	-2.2	1.2	-0.3
Japan	9.3	6.1	11.2	5.8	5.4	3.3	8.3	0.8	-2.3
New Zealand	-1.1	4.9	11.5	6.6	1.3	8.1	7.4	2.1	...

... = 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.

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Developing Member Economies							
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	-16.1	10.9	-0.8	-4.3	10.0	-2.2	3.8
Armenia	-1.5	17.4	-8.2	11.2	9.8	4.7	2.6
Azerbaijan	9.1	15.7	-0.7	7.1	4.1	1.6	-4.3
Georgia	-13.7	17.0	-6.5	9.2	-6.1	18.5	-4.5
Kazakhstan	-8.3	7.7	-13.7	31.9	-22.7	13.9	1.1
Kyrgyz Republic	4.8	-3.1	0.4	2.2	-1.4	1.2	-1.2
Pakistan	1.2	3.1	-2.1	5.0	-0.4	5.0	1.2
Tajikistan	12.6	-6.8	1.1	3.4	11.2	10.5	-3.3
Turkmenistan	6.8	3.3	-1.5	4.1	2.5	6.1	-5.9
Uzbekistan	3.2	5.3	4.6	5.3	3.6	5.7	-2.9
East Asia							
China, People's Rep. of	5.0	3.8	2.4	3.0	3.6	1.2	0.9
Hong Kong, China	2.4	13.5	-	6.7	6.3	-	-5.9
Korea, Rep. of	0.9	0.6	-5.9	-3.2	1.3	4.2	0.4
Mongolia	-1.8	-7.2	-20.4	7.4	5.6	9.4	1.7
Taipei, China	2.2	-5.7	2.1	3.7	-1.7	-1.2	1.3
South Asia							
Bangladesh	6.1	12.9	6.6	2.9	0.6	1.9	4.0
Bhutan	-11.8	27.1	6.0	16.7	-7.2	-6.6	2.4
India	-1.1	5.7	8.6	6.4	2.0	3.7	2.5
Maldives	5.9	-20.9	-4.0	-7.6	-6.5	-3.2	3.2
Nepal	5.1	2.0	1.0	7.2	15.2	-6.6	4.7
Sri Lanka	2.3	8.7	10.5	-3.8	3.8	9.5	-11.2
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam	13.1	-26.6	4.9	7.4	3.0	8.5	-6.3
Cambodia	1.9	27.2	8.9	14.1	2.7	0.7	0.7
Indonesia	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	7.3	0.9	1.9
Lao PDR	14.3	4.0	7.0	9.4	10.7	4.4	16.7
Malaysia	3.5	4.6	0.6	8.2	-0.2	2.0	-0.1
Myanmar	9.4	6.4	2.2	0.3	-8.2	3.7	2.2
Philippines	3.6	2.4	-0.8	3.1	3.7	2.0	0.2
Singapore	-59.2	-22.8	0.5	9.6	3.8	6.7	-0.2
Thailand	8.1	-2.1	-1.1	7.3	11.0	-0.9	-1.4
Viet Nam	3.3	3.8	2.7	4.4	6.5	0.5	2.2
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	-5.7	4.6	-3.4	-2.3	-1.8	3.6	-0.5
Fiji	-0.1	1.7	-6.1	14.0	-8.3	0.5	2.5
Kiribati	-5.5	1.2	-48.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Marshall Islands	-74.9	15.2	-39.2	-13.2	11.9	6.1	-
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-	2.8	-18.8	-0.4	-1.4	6.1	12.6
Nauru	0.6	1.2	0.9	-3.0	5.1	2.1	0.9
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	3.2	1.7	-1.4	4.2	-0.7	1.8	-29.4
Samoa	3.1	1.8	0.2	0.6	-0.7	-0.8	1.9
Solomon Islands	2.9	12.3	2.8	1.2	0.2	2.9	2.1
Timor-Leste	7.0	-2.3	-1.5	-13.2	7.9	-0.6	0.3
Tonga	-3.4	-0.2	-1.4	1.3	-1.3	-1.1	0.8
Tuvalu	6.2	2.1	-0.8	1.0	1.4	2.5	-0.0
Vanuatu	-4.7	1.8	24.0	-2.8	1.4	6.0	-8.9
Developed Member Economies							
Australia	-1.4	8.5	-2.9	10.3	7.4	-0.7	-2.8
Japan	-0.5	1.0	-2.4	-1.7	1.7	-0.4	-0.5
New Zealand	6.8	-2.2	1.4	0.6	4.6	0.5	6.1

... = 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 Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. FAOSTAT. <http://foostat3.fao.org> (accessed 20 June 2017); for Hong Kong, China and Taipei, China: economy sources.

Production

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	17.3	15.9	15.1	...	-6.0	0.7	-0.8	-0.9	0.5
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	...	18.2	4.7	...	1.2	4.3	5.5	3.3	3.3
Tajikistan	12.0	10.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	13.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	16.6	14.3	10.5	10.5	9.4	7.0	6.8
Hong Kong, China	-0.5	3.0	3.6	0.7	-0.8	0.1	-0.4	-1.5	-0.5
Korea, Rep. of	17.2	6.3	16.7	6.0	1.4	0.7	0.3	-0.3	1.0
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	-17.4	3.2	26.5	4.7	-0.3	0.6	6.6	-1.5	2.0
South Asia									
Bangladesh	4.9	8.5	6.3	16.9	10.8	11.6	9.2	10.7	13.5
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	5.3	10.3	9.0	...	4.8	3.6	3.8	3.0	4.9
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	6.5	...	...	4.8	3.8	4.0	7.0	0.3	...
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southeast Asia									
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	4.8	4.3
Myanmar	...	...	...	10.1	6.8	8.8	9.2	...	9.1
Philippines	...	1.1	23.3	1.0	7.7	14.0	7.4	2.3	14.3
Singapore	15.3	9.5	29.8	8.4	0.4	1.7	2.7	-5.1	3.7
Thailand	6.9	5.0	14.2	...	10.6	2.4	-5.2	0.3	2.6
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	1.0	1.8	0.5
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	-5.6	...	7.6	...	-25.7	5.2	2.9	4.0	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa ^a	2.8	-	15.2	3.6	7.7	3.2	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	1.2	-0.8	0.5	-0.1	0.7	-3.4	-1.5	-1.5	-2.8
Japan	5.7	1.3	15.6	-2.8	0.6	-0.8	2.1	-1.2	-0.1
New Zealand	4.3	0.6	4.3	-0.7	1.3	0.8	1.9	1.5	2.2

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

^a Refers to volume indices of industrial production.

Source: Economy sources.

III. Money, Finance, and Prices

Snapshot

- The (arithmetic) average of the region's consumer price inflation rose slightly in 2016 to 3.1% from 3.0% in 2015.
- The money supply expanded in 2016 in 36 of the 39 regional economies for which data are available.
- Domestic credit has expanded since 2000 in 32 of 36 Asia and the Pacific economies for which data are available.
- The ratio of nonperforming loans to total gross loans increased in 2016 in 14 out of 22 regional economies compared with a year earlier.

Key Trends

The (arithmetic) average of the region's consumer price inflation slightly rose in 2016 to 3.1% from 3.0% in 2015. Falling oil prices, which dragged down consumer price index (CPI) in most economies in 2015, have since stabilized, resulting in a slight uptick in the region's (arithmetic) average rate of inflation from 3.0% in 2015 to 3.1% in 2016 (Table 3.1). Regional inflation is projected to accelerate further in 2017 and 2018, while remaining below the 10-year average of 3.9%.

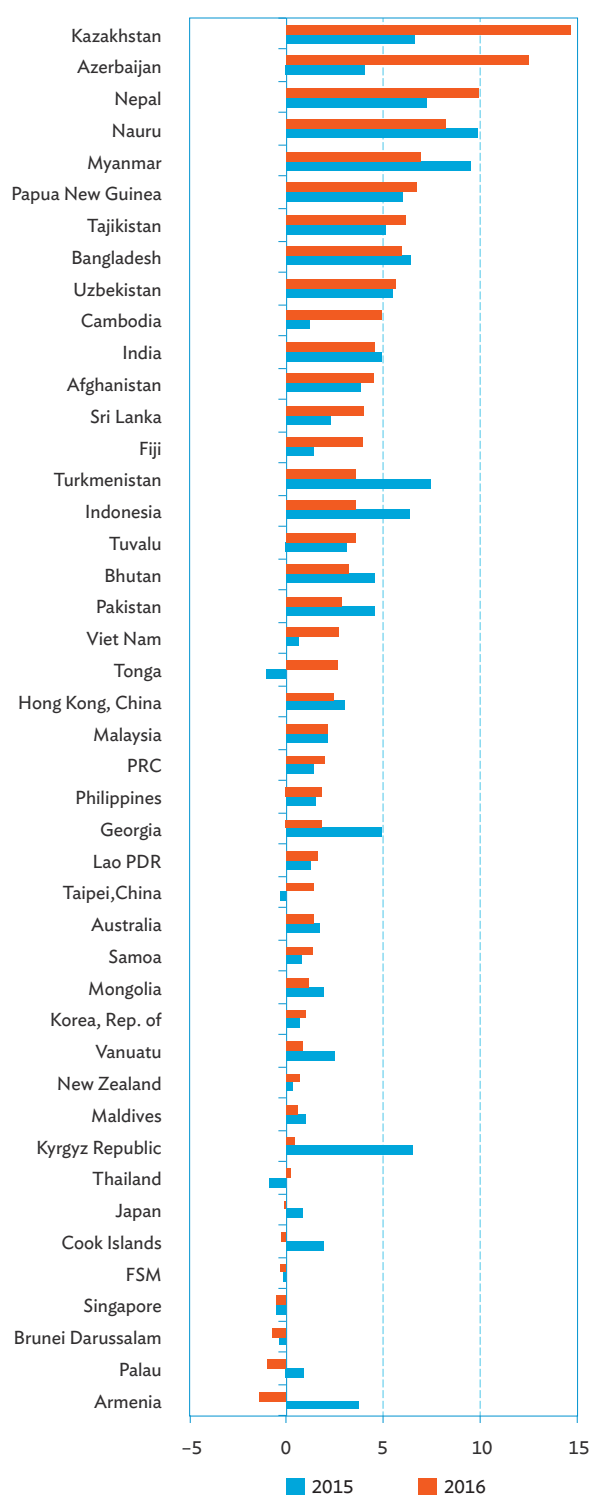
The most rapid rates of inflation in 2016 were observed in Kazakhstan (14.6%) and Azerbaijan (12.4%), both of which underwent a currency

devaluation in 2015; and in Nepal (9.9%), which continued to experience the disruptive economic and trade impacts of the earthquakes it suffered in 2015 (Figure 3.1) (ADB 2017).

Negative rates of inflation were recorded in Armenia (−1.4%), Palau (−1.0%), Brunei Darussalam (−0.7%), Singapore (−0.5%), the Cook Islands (−0.3%), the Federated States of Micronesia (−0.3%), and Japan (−0.1%).

Finally, the region's (arithmetic) average of food inflation decreased slightly to 3.4% in 2016 from 3.5% in 2015, while the (arithmetic) average of nonfood inflation rose to 2.8% from 2.4% during the same period (Tables 3.2 and 3.3).

Figure 3.1: Inflation Rate
(annual % change)



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

Note: This chart includes economies with available data for both 2015 and 2016.

Source: Table 3.1.

However, conventional measures of inflation do not necessarily reflect the movements in prices of items commonly consumed by the poor. Box 3 discusses the limitations of conventional price indices when examining the levels and movements of prices paid by the poor.

The money supply expanded in 2016 in all 39 regional economies for which data are available except in Azerbaijan, the Cook Islands, and Maldives. The money supply comprises the total currency in circulation and the value of deposits held in banks. Growth in the money supply that exceeds nominal gross domestic product (GDP) growth can lead to higher inflation; money supply growth below that of the nominal GDP growth rate can constrain real GDP growth. Governments can influence the money supply through borrowing and by setting interest rates (IMF 2016).

Figure 3.2 presents the expansion in the money supply in 2016 for the 39 regional economies for which data are available. The average rate of expansion was 11.8%. The largest increase in 2016 was recorded in Tajikistan (56.7%), where growing international reserves and increased demand for local currency raised reserve money (currency in circulation plus banks' reserves) (ADB 2017). The list of economies with large increase in money supply also includes Bhutan (23.0%), Georgia (20.2%), and Mongolia (20.2%).

Contractions in the money supply in 2016 were observed in Maldives (-0.2%), Azerbaijan (-1.9%), and the Cook Islands (-2.7%).

[Click here for figure data](#)

Box 3: Compiling Statistics on Prices Paid by the Poor

Monitoring the number of poor people in a country is an important component of any poverty reduction strategy. Conventionally, this is done by establishing a national poverty line that sets a minimum income threshold for a decent standard of living. Since national poverty lines vary from one country to another due to differences in the prices of basic commodities and services, and cost of living, in general, there is a need to develop a comparable measure, such as an international poverty line (IPL) for global poverty measurement and monitoring. In the early 1990s, the most widely accepted IPL, established by the World Bank, was roughly \$1 per day based on 1985 prices. Today, internationally comparable poverty statistics are calculated based on poverty thresholds of \$1.90 and \$3.10 per day, which are both expressed in 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP) terms.

Converting an IPL into local currency units is a crucial step in estimating internationally-comparable poverty statistics. Instead of using market exchange rates, IPLs are converted into local currencies based on (consumption) PPPs, which allows for more meaningful cross-country comparisons without distortions induced by differences in price levels between countries. The PPPs are compiled through the International Comparison Program (ICP) and conducted under the charter of the United Nations Statistical Commission. This effort is coordinated by the World Bank and implemented by regional agencies such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The most recently concluded benchmark round of ICP was in 2011, hence, the current IPLs are based on the results of this round.

Over the last 15 years, there has been an increasing realization of the conceptual shortcomings of using conventional PPPs calculated from the ICP, as conversion factors for global poverty measurement. The PPPs reflect differences in national average prices between country X and country Y. Since the prices paid by the poor are not necessarily reflected in national average prices, the PPPs do not represent the purchasing power of the poor. A meaningful PPP for expressing IPLs in local currency would be a PPP that reflects the prices of goods and services that comprise the consumption basket of the poor. Furthermore, the expenditure weights used in the aggregation of conventional PPPs are based on national average expenditure shares. Given that income distributions in poorer countries are highly skewed, the average shares may differ significantly from the expenditure patterns associated with poorer sections of the population.

Having recognized the limitations of the typical (consumption) PPPs and the need for more accurate, focused, and meaningful currency converters for global poverty measurement, ADB conducted a pioneering study on poverty and PPP during implementation of the 2005 ICP for Asia and the Pacific (ADB 2008). The study developed a product list, or a basket of items, which are commonly used by the poor, and conducted surveys to collect price data on these products from the outlets and markets most accessible to the poor in Asia and the Pacific. The study also followed the recommended methodology of using expenditure weights for the poor as proposed by the Poverty Advisory Group of the Global Office at the World Bank. The results revealed that the use of poverty-specific price surveys and the adoption of the Poverty Advisory Group methodology led to significant changes in poverty PPPs, thereby affecting global and regional poverty measurements.

ADB conducted another study under the 2011 ICP for Asia and the Pacific as a contribution to ongoing research on global poverty measurement. Compared to the previous study, which required preparing a separate product list, or basket of items, of final consumption of poor households and conducting separate price surveys, the main objective of the subsequent study was to examine the feasibility of developing a poverty basket that is a subset of items already included in the final household consumption basket and directly using the price data collected under the 2011 ICP for Asia and the Pacific. The study identified a list of 186 products belonging to 45 basic headings deemed to be relevant for the poor. Using prices collected for the 186 selected items as a part of the 2011 ICP for Asia and the Pacific, poverty-specific PPPs were computed at the basic heading level as well as at the household consumption expenditure level using standard aggregation procedures. If it is feasible to find a good approximation of poverty-specific PPPs using data from the ICP, then it would no longer be necessary to conduct resource-intensive, poverty-specific price surveys.

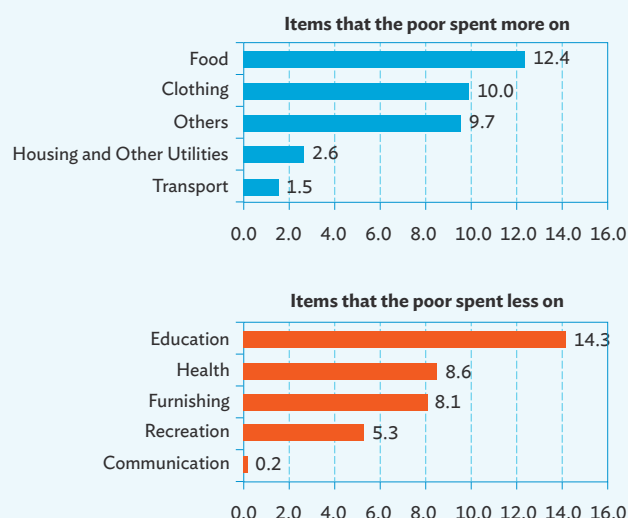
(continued on next page)

(Box 3.1 continued)

While the latest study again found differences between the poverty-specific PPPs and conventional PPPs calculated for household final consumption expenditure, these differences were less pronounced than those found in the previous study. This may suggest that there are gains from conducting dedicated poverty-specific price surveys.^a

The poverty-specific PPPs are just one piece of the puzzle in understanding how prices paid by the poor are different from prices paid by the nonpoor. In principle, the poverty PPPs capture the prices paid by the poor only at a specific point in time. For policy planning, price movements over time for items commonly consumed by the poor are also worth examining because even a slight rise in prices for these items can cause significant disruption in the well-being of the poor. Box Figure 3.1.1 shows how the prices of items commonly consumed by the poor in the Philippines increased at a different pace than the prices of other items.

Box Figure 3.1: Price Changes in Selected Commodity Items in the Philippines, 2012–2015



Source: Asian Development Bank estimates using data from the Philippine Statistics Authority.

Such price movements can be captured in consumer price index (CPI) for the poor; however, in many countries, a CPI for low-income people is not calculated separately. Compiling a CPI for the poor follows the same principle as that for poverty-specific PPPs. First, items that are commonly consumed by the poor need to be identified. However, unlike with poverty-specific PPPs in which the prices of items included in the basket for the poor are collected at a specific point in time, prices are tracked over time in compiling a CPI for the poor.

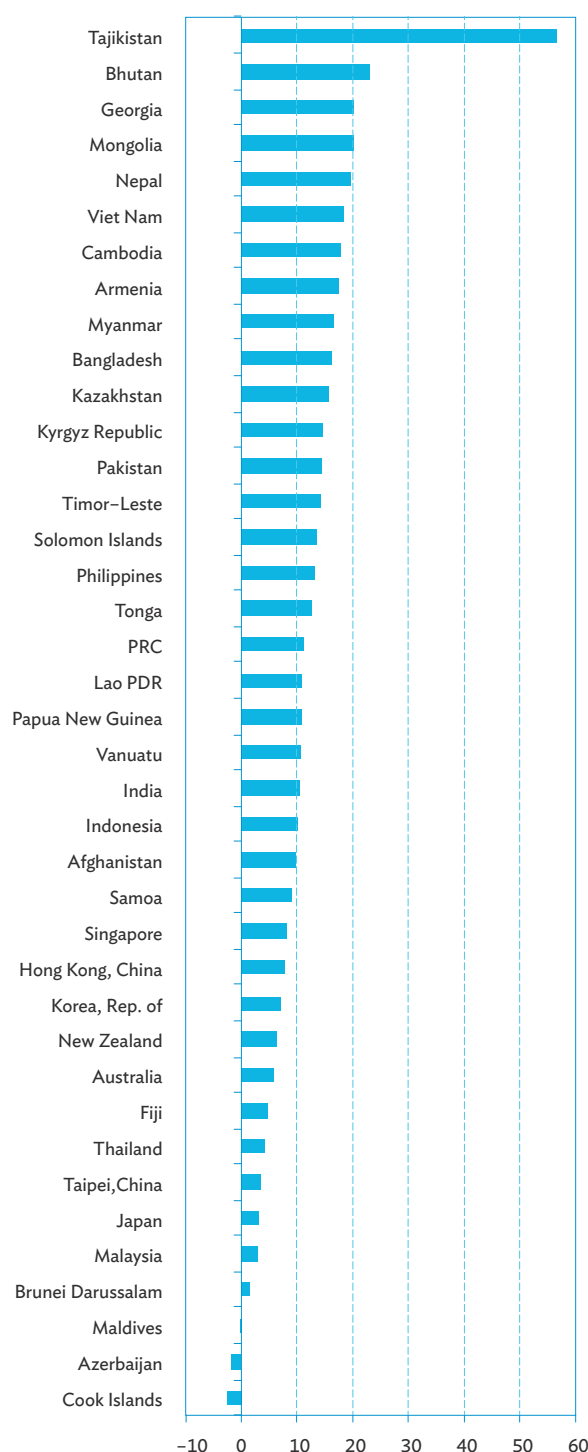
Compiling statistics on prices paid by the poor is important for measuring and examining poverty. Thus, continued research on how to improve and institutionalize the methods used to compile such statistics is necessary.

Source:

ADB. 2008. *Research Study on Poverty-Specific Purchasing Power Parities for Selected Countries in Asia and the Pacific*. Manila.

^a Detailed results of the poverty-specific PPPs for the 2011 ICP in Asia and the Pacific will be provided in ADB. *Research Study on 2011 Poverty-Specific Purchasing Power Parities for Selected Countries in Asia and the Pacific*. Manila. Forthcoming.

Figure 3.2: Growth in Money, 2015–2016
(%)



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Note: Australia, Azerbaijan, Fiji, Georgia, India, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Turkmenistan use M3 while the rest use M2.

Source: Table 3.6.

[Click here for figure data](#)

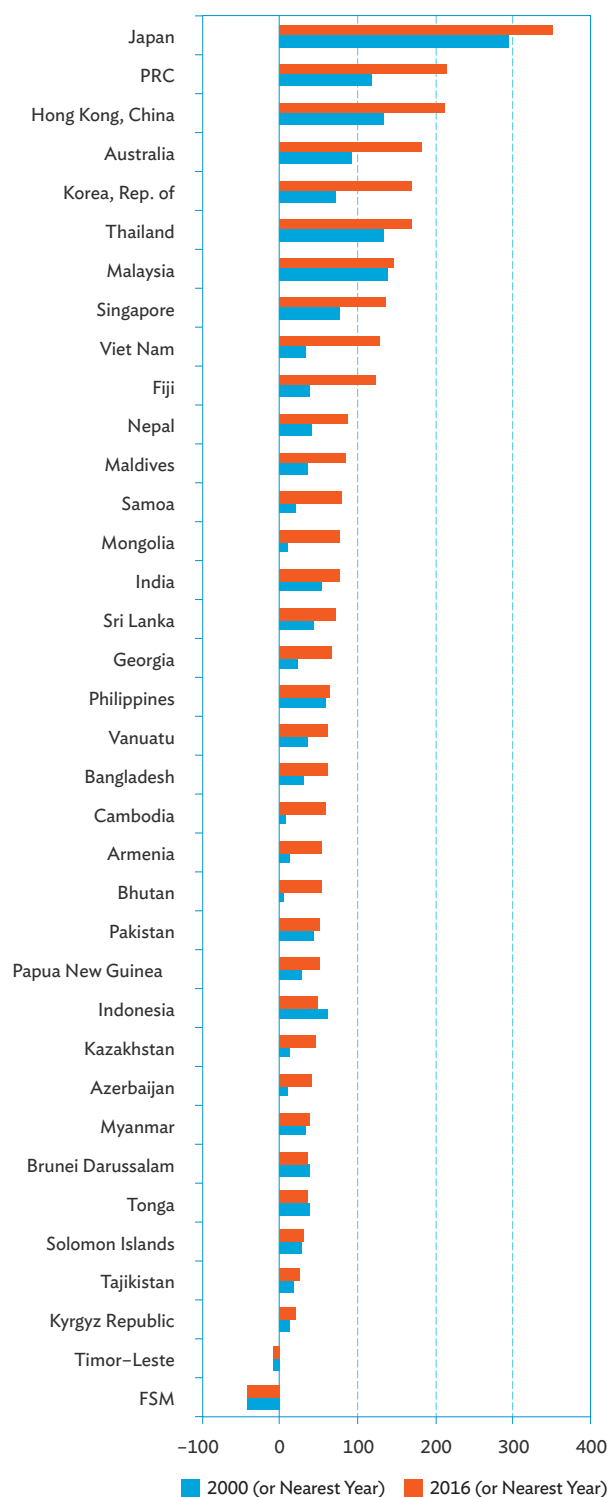
It is important to note, however, that the money supply measures used in growth calculations vary from one economy to another.

Domestic credit has expanded since 2000 in 32 of 36 economies in Asia and the Pacific for which data are available.

The amount of credit available in the banking sector increased in 32 of 36 regional economies between 2000 and 2016 (or the latest year for which data are available) (Figure 3.3). Viet Nam had the highest increase during the review period with average annual credit growth of 6.4 percentage points, followed by the Republic of Korea (6.2 percentage points), and the People's Republic of China (6.0 percentage points) (Table 3.10). The amount of domestic credit provided by the banking sector contracted during the review period on an average annual basis in Indonesia (−0.8 percentage point), Tonga (−0.3 percentage point), and Brunei Darussalam (−0.2 percentage point).

In 2016 (or the latest year for which data are available), Japan had the highest domestic credit-to-GDP ratio among all regional economies at 352.5%, followed by the People's Republic of China (215.0%) and Hong Kong, China (211.9%) (Figure 3.3). While the gap between credit growth and GDP growth in Japan remains large, it narrowed in 2016 (Standard Chartered Bank 2016). In Hong Kong, China, domestic credit growth accelerated ahead of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority adjusting its benchmark base rate in December in tandem with an increase in the United States' federal funds rate (ADB 2017).

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



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

Note: This chart includes economies with available data between 2000 and 2016.

Source: Table 3.10.

The Federated States of Micronesia (−42.2%), Timor-Leste (−8.8%), and Afghanistan (−1.2%) had negative domestic credit-to-GDP ratios in 2016 (or the latest year for which data are available), a reflection that claims on the central government exceeded central government deposits.

The ratio of nonperforming loans to total gross loans increased in 14 out of 22 regional economies in 2016 compared with a year earlier (Figure 3.4).

The largest average annual increase in the ratio of nonperforming loans (NPLs) to total gross loans between 2015 and 2016 occurred in Brunei Darussalam (4.2 percentage points), India (3.3 percentage points), and the Kyrgyz Republic (1.8 percentage points). The largest average annual declines were observed in Maldives (−3.4 percentage points), Pakistan (−1.3 percentage points), Kazakhstan and Armenia (−1.2 percentage points).

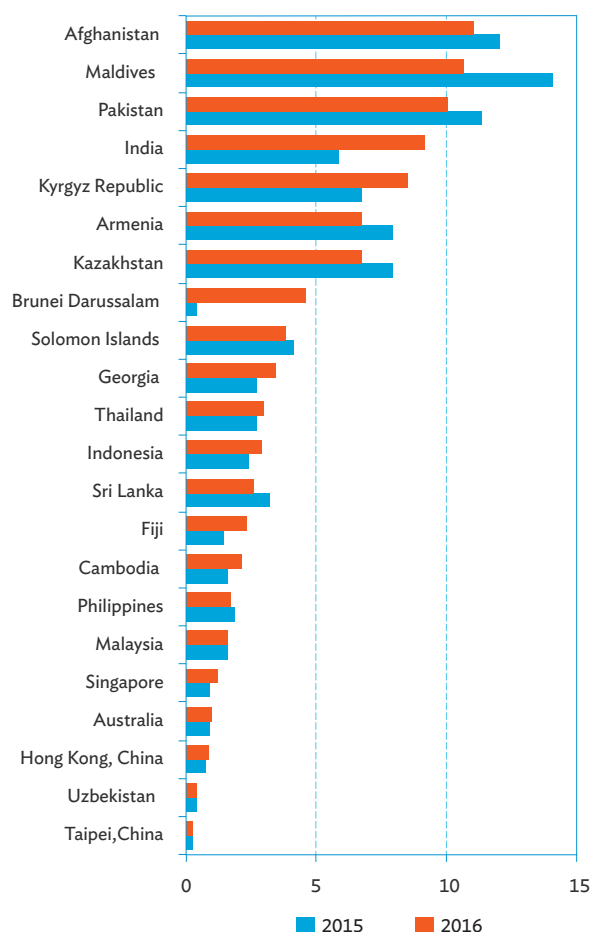
The ratio of NPLs to total gross loans decreased between 2010 and 2016 in 20 of 31 regional economies for which data are available (Table 3.10). The most significant declines were observed in Afghanistan (−6.5 percentage points), Maldives (−2.6 percentage points), and Kazakhstan (−2.4 percentage points). The largest increases occurred in Tajikistan (3.2 percentage points), Vanuatu (1.5 percentage points), and India (1.3 percentage points).

Stock markets in Fiji, New Zealand, and Pakistan were the region's top performers in 2016.

Fiji's stock market index gained 22.9% in 2016 despite the severe economic damage inflicted by Cyclone Winston (Figure 3.5). International relief and rehabilitation assistance and ambitious domestic public works helped the economy recover. In Pakistan, an improved growth outlook—supported by better security, macroeconomic stability, and strengthened economic fundamentals—was reflected in a sovereign rating upgrade from Standard & Poor's and significant gains in share prices of 13.2% on an annual basis. In Viet Nam, surging investment and

[Click here for figure data](#)

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



Note: This chart includes economies with available data for both 2015 and 2016.

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators.
<http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed 27 July 2017)

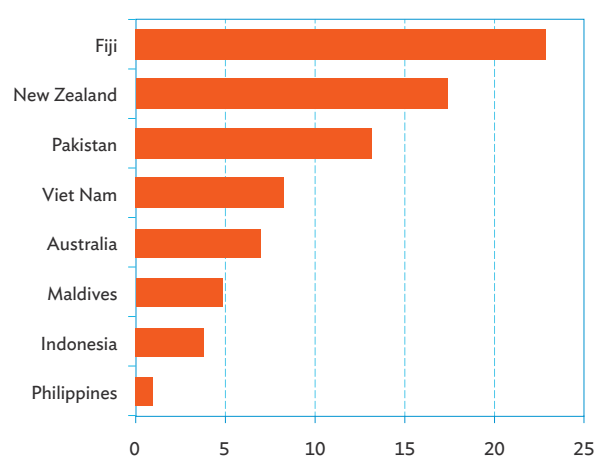
[Click here for figure data](#)

consumption led to GDP growth of 6.0% or more for the third straight year in 2016 and an 8.2% annual increase in the stock market index (ADB 2017).

Data Issues and Comparability

The CPI coverage differs from country to country. 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

Figure 3.5: Top Performers in Asia and the Pacific
Stock Market, 2016
(annual % change)



Source: Table 3.11.

[Click here for figure data](#)

the wholesale price index and the producer price index, are not available in the Pacific countries, and it is recommended that an attempt is made to compile these indexes.

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

Broad money supply in most economies relates to M2. However, 12 of the 43 reporting economies 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 countries use the central bank policy rate while others use commercial bank rates.

Prices

Table 3.1: **Growth Rates of Consumer Price Index^a**
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	11.9	-4.5	13.7	8.4	6.4	5.7	3.8	4.5
Armenia	-0.8	0.6	8.2	7.7	2.6	5.8	3.0	3.7	-1.4
Azerbaijan	1.5 (2001)	8.3 (2006)	1.5 (2009)	7.9	1.1	2.4	1.4	4.0	12.4
Georgia	4.6	6.2	11.2	2.0	-1.4	2.4	2.0	4.9	1.8
Kazakhstan	13.2	7.6	7.1	8.3	5.1	5.8	6.7	6.6	14.6
Kyrgyz Republic	18.8	4.3	8.0	16.6	2.8	6.6	7.5	6.5	0.4
Pakistan	3.6	9.2	10.1	13.7	11.0	7.4	8.6	4.5	2.9
Tajikistan	60.6	7.1	9.8	9.3	6.4	3.7	7.4	5.1	6.1
Turkmenistan	8.0	10.7	4.4	5.3	5.3	6.8	6.0	7.4	3.5
Uzbekistan	24.9	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.4	5.5	5.6
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	0.4	1.8	3.3	5.4	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.4	2.0
Hong Kong, China	-3.7	0.8	2.3	5.3	4.1	4.4	4.5	3.0	2.4
Korea, Rep. of ^b	2.3	2.8	2.9	4.0	2.2	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.0
Mongolia	8.0 (2001)	9.5	12.9	8.9	14.0	12.5	10.4	1.9	1.1
Taipei, China	1.3	2.3	1.0	1.4	1.9	0.8	1.2	-0.3	1.4
South Asia									
Bangladesh	2.8	6.5	7.3	10.9	8.7	6.8	7.3	6.4	5.9
Bhutan	4.0	5.3	7.0	8.8	10.9	8.8	8.3	4.5	3.2
India	3.7	4.2	10.4	...	9.9	9.4	5.9	4.9	4.5
Maldives	-1.2	1.3	6.2	11.3	12.5	2.3	2.1	1.0	0.5
Nepal	3.3	4.5	9.6	9.6	8.3	9.9	9.1	7.2	9.9
Sri Lanka ^c	6.2	11.0	6.2	6.7	7.5	...	5.1	2.2	4.0
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7
Cambodia ^c	-0.8	5.8	4.0	5.5	2.9	2.9	3.9	1.2	4.9
Indonesia ^d	9.3	10.5	5.1	5.4	4.3	7.0	6.4	6.4	3.5
Lao PDR	23.2	7.2	6.0	7.6	4.3	6.4	4.1	1.3	1.6
Malaysia	1.5	2.9	1.7	3.2	1.6	2.1	3.2	2.1	2.1
Myanmar	-0.2	9.4	7.7	5.0	1.5	8.9	5.0	9.5	6.9
Philippines	6.7	6.5	3.8	4.6	3.2	3.0	4.1	1.4	1.8
Singapore	1.3	0.5	2.8	5.2	4.6	2.4	1.0	-0.5	-0.5
Thailand	1.6	4.5	3.3	3.8	3.0	2.2	1.9	-0.9	0.2
Viet Nam	-1.6	8.3	10.0	18.6	9.2	6.6	4.1	0.6	2.7
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	3.2	2.5	-0.3	2.2	3.0	1.9	2.1	1.9	-0.3
Fiji	1.1	...	3.7	...	3.4	2.9	0.6	1.4	3.9
Kiribati ^c	0.4	-0.3	-3.9	1.5	-3.0	-1.5	2.1	0.6	...
Marshall Islands ^c	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	-0.3
Nauru	2.3	9.8	-4.6	-0.8	-0.8	-2.0	0.3	9.8	8.2
Palau	-1.7 (2001)	3.9	1.4	4.7	3.6	3.4	4.2	0.9	-1.0
Papua New Guinea	15.6	1.8	6.0	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.2	6.0	6.7
Samoa	0.9	1.9	0.8	5.2	2.1	0.6	-0.5	0.7	1.3
Solomon Islands ^c	7.1	7.2	1.0	7.4	5.9	5.4	5.2	-0.6	...
Timor-Leste	...	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	2.6
Tuvalu	1.5 (2001)	3.2	-1.9	0.5	1.4	2.0	1.1	3.1	3.5
Vanuatu	2.5	0.8	2.9	1.0	1.5	7.2	0.9	2.5	0.8
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.7	1.7	1.4
Japan	-0.7	-0.3	-0.7	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	2.7	0.8	-0.1
New Zealand	2.6	3.0	2.3	4.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.6

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

^a Unless otherwise indicated, data refer to the whole economy.^b Data refer to all cities.^c Data refer to capital city.^d CPI data of Indonesia for 2000–2002 refer to CPI for 43 cities; for 2003–2007, 45 cities; for 2008–2013, 66 cities; and for 2014–2016, 82 cities.

Source: Economy sources.

Table 3.2: **Growth Rates of Food Consumer Price Index^a**
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	9.1	-9.1	13.9	7.0	5.3	9.9	4.0	5.6
Armenia	-2.2	0.7	8.6	11.2	2.3	5.8	2.2	3.0	-3.0
Azerbaijan	2.7 (2001)	11.9 (2006)	-1.5 (2009)	10.4	0.8	2.2	1.0	6.1	14.7
Georgia	7.5	8.3	23.1	0.6	-4.1	6.3	2.7	3.6	1.3
Kazakhstan	16.0	8.1	6.2	11.9	4.5	4.3	6.6	6.4	12.7
Kyrgyz Republic	...	7.0	6.5	25.0	-4.1	5.3	8.2	3.7	-6.5
Pakistan	2.2	12.5	13.0	18.0	11.0	7.1	9.0	3.5	2.1
Tajikistan	66.3	8.3	13.4	10.3	5.6	3.2	9.7	4.3	6.8
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	18.9	6.7	4.8	3.5	5.1	4.9	3.9	2.8	-0.4
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	1.7	-6.4	6.5	4.3	-6.2	-0.2	-1.5	-0.7	2.2
Hong Kong, China	-2.2	1.7	2.3	7.1	5.8	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.4
Korea, Rep. of ^b	1.1	3.1	6.6	8.2	3.9	0.7	0.2	1.6	2.5
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	5.2
South Asia									
Bangladesh	2.6	7.9	8.5	14.1	7.7	5.2	8.6	6.7	4.9
Bhutan	...	5.7	8.8	10.2	13.9	8.7	10.4	3.2	3.9
India	1.6	4.2	10.0	...	11.2	12.1	6.4	4.9	4.2
Maldives	-4.7	8.0	7.5	19.9	20.9	4.3	0.7	0.5	0.8
Nepal	0.5	4.0	15.1	14.7	7.7	9.6	11.6	9.6	10.9
Sri Lanka ^c	4.5	11.4	6.9	8.8	4.7	...	4.3	5.5	6.1
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	-	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.8	-0.9
Cambodia ^c	-3.4	8.4	4.4	6.6	3.2	3.0	4.9	4.0	8.2
Indonesia ^d	2.7	10.0	9.4	6.9	5.7	9.3	...	7.6	6.6
Lao PDR	18.0	7.7	7.7	9.7	5.9	12.1	6.9	4.4	3.9
Malaysia	2.1	3.7	2.5	4.8	2.7	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.9
Myanmar	-2.6	9.3	7.2	3.9	-1.5	5.4	6.9	13.1	9.2
Philippines	3.0	6.4	4.1	5.7	2.4	2.8	6.3	3.3	1.3
Singapore	0.5	1.3	1.4	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.9	1.9	2.1
Thailand	-1.1	5.0	5.3	8.0	4.9	3.4	3.9	1.1	1.6
Viet Nam	-3.9	11.3	10.7	26.5	8.1	2.7	4.0	1.5	2.5
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	3.4	1.1	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.6	3.1	0.0	1.3
Fiji	-3.2	...	4.1	...	4.3	3.5	1.9	4.7	6.0
Kiribati ^c	0.7	-4.8	-11.1	-0.8	-2.4	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	1.2
Marshall Islands ^c	-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	-3.0
Papua New Guinea	13.6	3.5	5.4	-1.0	-1.4	-0.9	4.9	4.9	5.1
Samoa	-0.1	0.3	-6.6	5.3	1.9	0.7	-3.4	3.3	5.9
Solomon Islands ^c	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	1.3
Tuvalu	5.3 (2001)	5.5	-5.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.6	4.0	3.4
Vanuatu	2.0	0.5	5.2	1.0	2.3	1.5	1.7	3.6	2.3
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	2.1	1.6	1.6	3.7	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.1	0.1
Japan	-2.0	-0.9	-0.2	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	3.9	3.1	1.7
New Zealand	1.4	1.5	1.3	4.9	-0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.0

... = data not available at cutoff date, - = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, CPI = consumer price index, 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 CPI data of Indonesia for 2000–2002 refer to CPI for 43 cities; for 2003–2007, 45 cities; for 2008–2013, 66 cities; and for 2014–2016, 82 cities.

Source: Economy sources.

Prices

Table 3.3: **Growth Rates of Nonfood Consumer Price Index^a**
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	16.3	3.8	13.3	10.4	7.8	1.0	3.9	3.5
Armenia	3.0	0.5	9.6	3.4	4.6	4.6	1.7	5.6	-2.5
Azerbaijan	0.2 (2001)	5.3 (2006)	3.4 (2009)	2.6	1.0	0.8	3.2	3.8	16.7
Georgia	-0.8	3.6	5.0	1.0	-1.7	-1.6	0.7	6.4	2.0
Kazakhstan	11.5	6.3	6.4	5.4	4.3	3.1	6.9	8.1	22.4
Kyrgyz Republic	...	3.7	11.4	10.7	10.1	7.4	6.9	10.1	5.9
Pakistan	4.3	7.5	8.3	11.0	11.0	7.5	8.3	5.3	3.4
Tajikistan	44.2	2.7	5.5	7.2	6.7	6.1	2.9	7.8	5.7
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	36.6	6.9	5.3	8.3	4.9	5.5	7.6	6.3	10.2
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	-4.1	0.5	2.2	4.6	3.4	4.3	4.6	2.6	2.0
Korea, Rep. of ^b	2.4	2.7	2.4	3.4	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.7
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	-0.1
South Asia									
Bangladesh	3.0	4.3	5.4	4.2	10.2	9.2	5.5	6.0	7.4
Bhutan	...	5.1	6.1	8.1	9.3	8.7	6.9	5.4	2.8
India	7.2	4.6	11.2	...	8.8	7.4	5.6	5.0	4.8
Maldives	-0.2	-0.8	3.8	8.5	10.0	1.4	2.7	1.1	0.5
Nepal	6.9	5.1	4.9	5.4	9.0	10.0	6.8	5.2	9.2
Sri Lanka ^c	10.1	10.7	5.4	4.5	13.2	...	5.4	1.0	-4.7
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.7	-0.7
Cambodia ^c	1.2	3.9	3.8	4.5	2.7	2.0	2.7	-2.7	-3.0
Indonesia ^d	7.3	9.8	4.0	4.7	3.9	4.3	...	5.3	2.5
Lao PDR	30.4	6.7	4.2	6.1	3.1	2.0	1.8	-1.4	-0.7
Malaysia	1.3	2.7	1.4	2.5	1.3	1.6	3.0	1.2	1.3
Myanmar	...	9.4	8.8	7.3	7.4	12.9	2.1	3.8	3.1
Philippines	9.3	6.8	3.7	4.1	3.7	2.1	2.3	0.4	2.5
Singapore	1.7	0.2	3.2	5.9	5.2	2.4	0.5	-1.2	-1.3
Thailand	3.2	4.3	2.1	1.3	1.9	1.5	0.8	-2.0	-0.6
Viet Nam	-0.3 (2002)	5.6	9.1	13.3	8.4	4.6	2.9	-2.2	-1.3
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	3.1	3.0	-1.6	2.1	2.9	1.5	1.7	2.7	-0.9
Fiji	3.7	...	3.5	...	3.0	2.7	-0.3	0.3	...
Kiribati ^c	1.6	-1.9	2.8	4.8	22.8	-13.4	3.0	-1.1	3.7
Marshall Islands ^c	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	-0.2
Papua New Guinea	17.0	0.6	6.5	7.8	8.0	8.0	5.4	6.5	7.4
Samoa	1.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.1	0.6	2.7	-2.8	-3.2
Solomon Islands ^c	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	1.5	-3.6	3.7
Tuvalu	...	...	...	0.3	2.3	3.4	1.4	2.5	3.6
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	0.6	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	1.6	1.6
Japan	-0.3	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1	-0.2	0.6	2.3	0.0	-0.7
New Zealand	2.9	3.4	2.5	3.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.3	0.8

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

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

b Refers to all cities.

c Refers to capital city.

d CPI data of Indonesia for 2000–2002 refer to CPI for 43 cities; for 2003–2007, 45 cities; for 2008–2013, 66 cities; and for 2014–2016, 82 cities.

Sources: Economy sources; Asian Development Bank estimates based on CPI weights from official sources.

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.8	7.7	22.6	9.1	7.0	4.7	8.5	-0.8	1.5
Azerbaijan	3.3 (2001)	17.3	30.5	33.5	4.5	-3.9	-5.1	-30.6	27.5
Georgia	5.8	7.5	11.3	12.8	1.6	-2.0	2.9	7.5	-0.1
Kazakhstan	38.0	23.7	25.2	27.2	3.5	-0.3	9.5	-20.5	16.8
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	22.8	22.0	5.3	-2.1	1.4	8.7	6.4
Pakistan	1.8	6.7	13.8	21.2	10.4	7.4	8.2	-0.3	-1.1
Tajikistan	39.2	10.4	27.2	15.5	6.1	2.1	4.7	3.0	14.7
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	60.9	25.6	15.6	19.6	14.5	11.7	13.6	13.5	14.8
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	2.8	4.9	5.5	6.0	-1.7	-1.9	-1.9	-5.2	-2.0
Hong Kong, China	0.2	0.8	6.0	8.3	0.1	-3.1	-1.7	-2.7	1.3
Korea, Rep. of	2.1	2.1	3.8	6.7	0.7	-1.6	-0.5	-4.0	-1.8
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	1.8	0.6	5.5	4.3	-1.2	-2.4	-0.6	-8.8	-3.0
South Asia									
Bangladesh ^a	-0.4	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	7.2	4.5	9.6	...	6.9	5.2	1.3	-3.7	1.7
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	6.3
Sri Lanka	1.7	11.5	2.6	19.9	3.5	9.2	3.2	1.0	4.2
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia ^b	12.5	15.3	4.9	7.5	3.8	5.0	5.4	4.4	7.9
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	-1.8 (2001)	3.8 (2006)	-10.8 (2009)	12.3	-0.4	-2.7	1.5	-7.4	-1.1
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	5.8	11.4	5.9	8.7	1.1	1.6	2.7	-3.9	1.2
Singapore	10.1	9.6	4.7	8.4	0.5	-2.7	-3.3	-15.3	-6.9
Thailand	3.8	9.2	9.4	5.5	1.0	0.3	0.1	-4.1	-1.2
Viet Nam	-0.2	4.4	12.6	18.4	3.4	5.3	3.3	-0.6	-0.5
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	2.6	3.6	-0.1	2.8	2.0	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.5
Japan	0.0	1.6	-0.1	1.5	-0.9	1.3	1.1	-3.0	-3.5
New Zealand	5.2	3.4	2.7	4.7	1.0	0.9	1.1	-1.3	0.8

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

a 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.

Prices

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	11.6	14.3	10.4	9.3	3.5	-1.0	5.1	5.2
Armenia	-1.4	3.2	7.8	4.3	5.4	3.4	2.3	1.2	0.5
Azerbaijan	12.5	16.1	13.6	22.5	2.9	0.4	-1.3	-8.9	14.7
Georgia	4.7	7.9	8.5	9.5	1.1	-0.8	3.8	5.9	4.0
Kazakhstan	17.4	17.9	19.6	18.9	4.8	9.5	5.8	1.9	11.9
Kyrgyz Republic	27.2	7.1	10.0	22.5	8.7	3.2	8.4	3.4	2.5
Pakistan	5.3 (2001)	7.8	10.9	19.6	6.0	7.0	7.4	4.1	0.5
Tajikistan	22.7	9.5	12.4	18.8	11.8	4.3	5.5	0.2	5.2
Turkmenistan	21.3	7.0	2.3	12.8	8.3	1.2	0.6	-4.9	-5.0
Uzbekistan	47.1	21.4	16.5	16.6	15.0	14.3	11.7	9.2	8.1
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	2.0	3.9	6.9	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	3.7	1.7
Korea, Rep. of	1.1	1.0	3.2	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	2.4	1.8
Mongolia	12.0	20.1	...	15.1	12.8	2.9	7.4	1.9	2.2
Taipei, China	7.6	-1.5	-1.5	-2.3	0.5	1.5	1.7	3.3	0.7
South Asia									
Bangladesh	1.9	5.1	7.1	7.9	8.2	7.2	5.7	5.9	6.7
Bhutan	3.7	5.9	6.0	8.6	9.2	5.9	7.6	3.4	...
India	3.6	4.2	9.0	...	7.9	6.2	3.2	1.8	3.6
Maldives	2.1	1.4	0.9	10.6	5.5	6.0	4.5	7.9	5.9
Nepal	4.7	5.8	14.4	11.0	6.6	6.1	9.0	5.1	5.0
Sri Lanka	6.7	10.4	5.9 (2009)	3.8	10.8	6.2	2.9	0.8	3.6
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	29.0	18.8	5.3	20.2	1.2	-2.8	-1.8	-17.6	-9.2
Cambodia	-3.1	6.1	3.1	3.4	1.3	1.0	3.1	1.2	3.5
Indonesia	9.6	14.3	8.2	7.5	3.8	5.0	5.4	4.0	2.5
Lao PDR	21.8	7.8	3.1	7.6	...	6.5	5.7	2.3	3.0
Malaysia	-1.6 (2001)	4.0 (2006)	-6.0 (2009)	5.4	1.0	0.2	2.5	-0.4	1.9
Myanmar	2.5	19.2	7.0	10.3	3.1	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.6
Philippines	5.7	5.8	4.2	4.0	2.0	2.0	3.2	-0.6	1.6
Singapore	3.7	2.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.4	2.5	-1.4
Thailand	1.3	4.8	4.7	3.7	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.3	1.7
Viet Nam	3.4	9.0	12.1	21.3	10.9	4.8	3.7	-0.2	1.1
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	2.2	-2.6	6.2	1.4	-1.7	0.0	-1.0	1.9	-2.4
Fiji	-2.4	...	2.5	...	3.3	2.3	3.5	3.4	...
Kiribati	3.2	5.5	1.5	1.6	0.2	0.3	3.8	4.8	...
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	-0.3
Nauru	...	1.6	-18.4	7.0	16.4	-30.8	-23.5	-8.4	5.7
Palau	2.7 (2001)	8.9	-4.8	3.8	3.5	8.2	2.5	8.5	2.3
Papua New Guinea	13.1	7.9	9.9	8.8	-0.6	3.6	5.4	...	...
Samoa	1.1	5.1	2.0	4.4	2.9	0.8	1.5	0.4	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	53.4	26.9	12.1	-4.9	-3.2	-36.5	...
Tonga	7.4	6.7	3.7	5.8	2.2	0.6	1.1	-0.1	0.4
Tuvalu	6.1 (2001)	0.7	2.5	0.8	0.8	2.1	5.1	4.6	...
Vanuatu	2.4	0.4	2.6	3.1	0.4	2.7	2.0	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	2.4	3.7	1.1	6.1	2.1	-0.1	1.4	-0.7	-0.3
Japan	-1.4	-1.0	-1.9	-1.7	-0.8	-0.3	1.7	2.1	0.3
New Zealand	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.8	-0.3	3.3	2.2	0.2	1.5

... = 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.

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	44.6	26.9	21.3	8.7	9.9	8.1	3.1	9.7
Armenia	36.5	27.8	11.8	23.7	19.5	14.8	8.3	10.8	17.5
Azerbaijan ^b	21.8	22.3	24.3	32.1	20.7	15.0	11.8	-1.3	-1.9
Georgia ^b	39.2	27.9	30.1	14.5	11.4	24.5	13.8	19.3	20.2
Kazakhstan ^b	45.0	25.2	13.3	15.0	7.9	10.2	10.5	34.3	15.7
Kyrgyz Republic	12.1	9.9	21.1	14.9	23.8	22.8	3.0	14.9	14.6
Pakistan	9.4	19.8	13.0	16.8	13.4	16.9	12.6	12.8	14.5
Tajikistan	57.3	36.3	17.6	29.9	22.8	18.6	3.5	12.2	56.7
Turkmenistan ^b	94.6	5.6	74.2	52.1	37.4	26.0	10.0	18.0	...
Uzbekistan	37.1	54.4	52.4	32.3	29.2	22.5	15.8	17.5	...
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	12.3	16.5	19.7	17.3	14.4	13.6	11.0	13.3	11.3
Hong Kong, China	7.8	5.1	8.1	12.9	11.1	12.4	9.5	5.5	7.7
Korea, Rep. of	5.2	7.0	6.0	5.5	4.8	4.6	8.1	8.2	7.1
Mongolia	17.6	34.6	62.5	37.0	18.7	24.2	12.5	-5.5	20.2
Taipei, China	6.5	6.6	5.5	4.8	3.5	5.8	6.1	5.8	3.6
South Asia									
Bangladesh	18.6	16.7	22.4	21.3	17.4	16.7	16.1	12.4	16.3
Bhutan	16.1	13.2	16.5	4.1	5.9	3.3	26.0	3.8	23.0
India ^b	16.8	21.1	16.1	13.5	13.6	13.4	10.9	10.1	10.6
Maldives	4.2	10.6	14.6	20.0	4.9	18.4	14.7	12.3	-0.2
Nepal	21.8	8.3	14.1	28.0	22.7	16.4	19.1	19.9	19.5
Sri Lanka	12.9	19.1	18.0	20.9	18.3	18.0	13.1	17.2	...
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	1.9 (2002)	-4.5	4.8	10.1	0.9	1.5	3.2	-1.8	1.5
Cambodia	26.9	16.1	20.0	21.4	20.9	14.6	29.9	14.7	17.9
Indonesia	14.3	16.3	15.4	16.4	15.0	12.8	11.9	9.0	10.0
Lao PDR	45.9	8.2	39.5	28.7	31.0	17.0	25.2	14.7	10.9
Malaysia ^b	5.1	8.3	6.8	14.3	9.0	7.3	7.0	2.6	3.0
Myanmar	42.2	27.3	42.6	42.5	16.2	24.8	26.2	32.9	16.6
Philippines	4.8	16.4	10.4	7.0	9.4	33.5	10.5	9.1	13.3
Singapore	-2.0	6.2	8.6	10.0	7.2	4.3	3.3	1.5	8.0
Thailand	4.0	6.1	10.9	15.1	10.4	7.3	4.7	4.4	4.2
Viet Nam	56.2	29.7	33.3	12.1	18.5	18.8	17.7	16.2	18.4
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	4.8	-5.2	-2.8	-13.4	19.2	-25.6	3.0	9.6	-2.7
Fiji ^b	-2.1	15.2	3.5	11.0	6.3	19.0	10.4	14.0	4.7
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	16.6	-0.8	9.4	-3.8	-13.4	...	31.0	30.8	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea ^b	5.4	29.5	11.4	16.1	11.0	6.7	3.4	8.0	10.9
Samoa	16.4	15.6	6.4	-6.1	-1.6	6.4	9.6	6.0	9.2
Solomon Islands ^b	0.4	46.1	13.3	25.8	17.4	12.4	5.1	15.5	13.4
Timor-Leste	155.5 (2001)	17.6	18.2	9.3	26.2	22.9	19.9	7.1	14.2
Tonga	8.3	12.1	5.1	2.7	-1.6	7.0	8.0	2.4	12.6
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	5.5	11.6	-6.0	1.3	-0.6	-5.6	8.6	11.4	10.6
Developed Member Economies									
Australia ^b	7.3	8.9	4.5	9.1	9.1	6.5	7.0	6.7	5.8
Japan ^c	1.9	0.4	1.9	2.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	2.5	3.2
New Zealand ^b	6.6	7.8	3.2	6.5	6.0	5.0	6.3	8.1	6.4

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

^a Data are based on M2 unless stated otherwise.^b Refers to M3.^c Refers to M3 except for 2000 (M2).

Source: Economy sources.

Money and Finance

Table 3.7: **Money Supply^a**
(% of GDP)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	11.0 (2002)	17.9	34.4	34.8	31.2	31.1	33.0	32.9	33.1
Armenia	14.7	16.3	26.3	29.8	31.6	33.9	34.7	36.8	42.9
Azerbaijan ^b	10.8	14.7	24.8	26.7	30.6	33.2	36.5	39.2	34.6
Georgia ^b	10.1	16.9	29.9	29.2	30.2	36.6	38.4	42.0	47.3
Kazakhstan ^b	15.3	27.2	38.9	34.5	33.9	32.2	32.3	42.1	43.1
Kyrgyz Republic	11.3	21.1	31.4	27.8	31.7	34.0	31.1	33.3	35.8
Pakistan	33.0	41.6	37.7	35.8	37.0	38.8	38.8	40.2	43.4
Tajikistan	8.2	15.5	12.0	12.8	13.1	13.9	12.8	13.5	18.8
Turkmenistan ^b	19.4	10.5	17.6	32.3	36.9	41.7	41.4	48.2	...
Uzbekistan	12.2	14.4	22.4	23.5	24.4	24.2	23.2	23.2	...
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	134.2	158.0	175.7	174.0	180.3	185.9	190.7	202.1	208.3
Hong Kong, China	272.9	310.1	401.7	416.5	439.4	470.3	487.2	484.4	502.1
Korea, Rep. of	111.4	111.1	131.2	131.4	133.3	134.4	139.8	144.2	147.0
Mongolia	21.1	37.5	48.0	48.7	45.6	49.3	47.8	43.4	50.6
Taipei, China	182.6	201.9	219.2	226.7	228.6	233.2	234.0	238.0	241.4
South Asia									
Bangladesh	31.5	40.9	45.5	48.1	49.0	50.3	52.1	52.0	52.9
Bhutan	50.8	57.8	70.5	62.7	57.8	55.2	61.4	57.7	61.6
India ^b	60.3	73.6	83.6	84.5	84.3	84.7	84.9	85.0	84.2
Maldives	41.1	47.0	53.4	53.3	51.7	55.1	57.1	57.8	52.4
Nepal	49.0	51.0	60.3	67.4	74.0	77.6	79.7	88.2	99.8
Sri Lanka	37.6	41.7	28.3	30.4	29.7	31.9	33.1	36.3	...
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	77.8 (2001)	57.8	67.3	59.4	58.7	62.6	67.5	80.8	92.6
Cambodia	13.0	19.5	41.4	45.4	50.5	53.3	62.7	66.5	70.9
Indonesia	53.2	43.4	36.0	36.7	38.4	39.1	39.5	39.4	40.3
Lao PDR	17.4	18.7	38.0	42.1	43.8	44.5	49.0	51.2	51.5
Malaysia ^b	128.6	123.8	132.2	136.2	139.3	142.6	140.4	137.8	133.6
Myanmar	32.7	21.6	23.6	28.9	30.3	33.4	37.5	44.7	47.6
Philippines	39.7	41.2	47.6	47.2	47.5	58.0	58.5	60.6	63.1
Singapore	103.4	103.6	125.0	128.1	131.6	131.0	131.2	127.5	137.0
Thailand	122.4	104.1	109.0	119.9	121.1	124.3	127.3	128.4	127.4
Viet Nam	50.5	75.6	129.3	112.4	114.1	122.8	131.5	143.6	158.3
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	42.0	44.0	62.6	53.0	61.4	46.3	45.8	46.0	45.3
Fiji ^b	42.4	58.9	67.6	66.9	67.7	74.2	74.9	78.2	76.5
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	55.4	53.8	62.0	56.9	45.9	47.5	64.9	86.6	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea ^b	31.2	33.6	34.0	35.9	38.2	37.9	33.1	...	...
Samoa	38.2	41.1	45.0	39.1	38.3	40.2	42.6	43.8	44.9
Solomon Islands ^b	31.7	40.5	44.0	47.2	50.1	51.0	50.5	50.7	55.8
Timor-Leste	4.5	4.1	7.4	5.7	6.1	8.9	14.8	20.7	...
Tonga	29.2	39.0	40.9	38.6	36.8	40.4	42.3	41.1	44.0
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	89.7	98.6	83.3	80.8	78.6	70.9	73.8	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia ^b	65.4	73.5	94.8	95.1	98.1	102.1	104.9	110.1	113.8
Japan ^c	123.4	198.7	218.8	228.6	232.1	236.0	237.7	236.3	240.8
New Zealand ^b	86.3	98.7	110.5	112.2	116.6	114.7	117.0	121.5	124.6

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

^a Refers to M2, unless stated otherwise.^b Refers to M3.^c Refers to M3 except for 2002 (M2).

Source: Economy sources.

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

Regional Member	Savings Deposits				Time Deposits ^a			
	2000	2005	2010	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	4.26 (2006)	5.10	1.49	...	4.72 (2006)	8.94	4.34
Armenia	...	...	...	...	20.72	6.66	10.70	12.50
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	10.40	9.38	10.96	5.53
Georgia ^b	10.98	6.79	8.71	4.47	9.85	10.23	11.60	6.71
Kazakhstan ^b	...	...	...	...	7.53	10.29	9.84	11.45
Kyrgyz Republic ^c	...	...	...	...	28.07	9.78	11.47	13.33
Pakistan ^b	5.71	1.24	5.02	3.73	7.37	4.21	7.21	4.70
Tajikistan	5.28 (2002)	3.63	3.83	0.94 (2015)	14.84 (2002)	20.16	17.78	15.57 (2015)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	0.99	0.72	0.36	0.35	2.25	2.25	2.33	1.50
Hong Kong, China	4.50	0.97	0.01	0.01	5.40	1.73	0.16	0.15
Korea, Rep. of	7.08	3.57	3.18	1.47	7.94	3.72	3.86	1.56
Mongolia	13.80	12.60	10.70	13.07	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	3.50	0.55	0.24	0.25	4.98	1.77	1.03	0.83
South Asia								
Bangladesh	5.81	4.19	4.88	3.60	8.97	8.31	9.00	7.30
Bhutan ^d	6.00	4.50	4.75	5.30	9.50	6.50	6.75	7.00
India	4.00	3.50	3.50	4.00	7.10	5.32	7.50	7.10
Maldives ^e	5.50	2.25	2.25	1.65	6.50	4.50	3.75	2.50
Nepal	5.25	3.38	7.00	2.24	6.88	3.63	8.13	5.76
Sri Lanka	8.40	5.00	5.00	5.00 (2015)	15.00	9.00	8.50	7.25 (2015)
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	1.01	0.47	0.33	...	1.61	0.75	0.72
Cambodia	6.13	2.08	1.18	1.56	7.20	6.83	6.58	6.91
Indonesia	8.86	4.32	3.92	1.48	12.17	10.95	7.88	7.31
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	2.72	1.41	0.94	1.00	4.24	3.70	2.81	3.18
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines ^f	7.40	3.80	1.60	0.72	10.50	6.00	2.07	3.03
Singapore	1.30	0.24	0.14	0.14	2.45	0.76	0.48	0.33
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	0.67 (2015)	6.24	8.40	11.50	6.32 (2015)
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	3.88	1.80	1.00	...	9.38	1.30	4.80	...
Samoa	3.00	2.75	0.88	1.00	7.35	6.38	2.25	2.90
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	0.20 (2002)	0.75	0.75	0.75	...	1.28	1.33	1.25
Tonga	3.15	3.36	1.51	2.46 (2015)	5.13	5.93	3.45	4.90 (2015)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	...	5.40	4.50	1.55	5.90	4.55	6.00	2.35
Japan ^g	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.24	0.03	0.10	0.04
New Zealand ^h	...	...	...	...	6.49	6.90	4.72	3.30

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

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

b Refers to interest rate on time deposits of over 12 months.

c Rates for time deposits refer to interest rates of commercial banks in national currency for 6–12 months.

d Rates for time deposits refer to rates on fixed deposits of 1 year to less than 3 years.

e Refers to interest rate on time deposits of 2–3 years.

f Rates for time deposits refer to rates charged on interest-bearing deposits with maturities of over 1 year.

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

h Refers to interest rate on time deposits of 6 months.

Sources: Economy sources; for the People's Republic of China: CEIC database (accessed 18 July 2017).

Money and Finance

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 ^a				Lending Interest Rate			
	2000	2005	2010	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	18.0 (2006)	15.7	15.0
Armenia ^b	24.4	4.1	10.6	9.8	31.6	18.0	19.2	17.4
Azerbaijan	16.7	7.5	1.8	13.0	19.7	17.0	20.7	16.4
Georgia	29.9 (2001)	11.6	9.6	8.4	24.7	17.6	15.8	12.6
Kazakhstan	6.6	3.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	70.7	6.8	11.1	13.5 (2015)	51.9	26.6	23.1	22.2
Pakistan ^c	8.4	7.2	12.5	6.0	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan ^d	...	...	6.7	0.4 (2014)	25.6	23.3	23.4	25.8 (2015)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of ^e	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	0.7	9.5	7.8	5.0	5.0
Korea, Rep. of ^f	7.1	3.6	2.7	1.5	8.5	5.6	5.5	3.4
Mongolia ^g	...	13.7	12.9 (2012)	17.1	37.0	30.6	20.1	19.7
Taipei, China ^h	...	1.3	0.3	0.3	7.7	3.8	2.7	2.6
South Asia								
Bangladesh ^d	6.3	6.7	2.2	3.9	12.8	10.6	12.2	10.4
Bhutan ^d	7.3	3.5	2.0	5.5	16.0	14.0	14.0	14.2
India ^{d, i}	9.0	5.7	6.2	6.4	12.3	10.8	8.3	9.7
Maldives ^j	...	5.5 (2007)	4.9	3.5	13.0	13.0	10.4	10.8
Nepal ^d	5.3	2.2	6.8	2.3	9.5	8.1	8.0	...
Sri Lanka ^k	13.7 (2001)	10.4	7.6	10.2	14.3 (2001)	12.1	9.3	11.7
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	18.5	14.1	13.3	11.9
Lao PDR ^l	29.9	18.6	8.0	...	32.0	26.8	22.6	...
Malaysia	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.8	7.7	6.0	5.0	4.5
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	15.3	15.0	17.0	13.0
Philippines ^d	9.9	6.1	3.5	1.5	10.9	10.2	7.7	5.6
Singapore	2.2	2.1	0.3	...	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.4
Thailand ^d	1.9 (2002)	2.7	1.4	1.4	7.8	5.8	5.9	6.3
Viet Nam ^m	5.4	6.1	11.1	4.2 (2015)	10.6	11.0	13.1	7.0
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	3.5	1.9	3.4	1.4	8.4	6.8	7.5	5.9
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	15.3	16.4	15.1	15.7
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea ⁿ	17.0	3.8	4.6	4.6	17.5	11.5	10.4	8.4
Samoa	...	...	...	...	11.4 (2002)	11.4	10.7	9.1
Solomon Islands	7.0	4.5	3.7	0.5	14.6	14.1	14.4	10.1
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	16.7	11.0	14.2
Tonga	...	...	...	...	11.3	11.4	11.5	7.9
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	9.9	7.5	5.5	3.0
Developed Member Economies								
Australia ^o	6.0	...	4.4	...	7.7	7.3	7.3	5.4
Japan	0.7	0.0	0.1	-0.4	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.0
New Zealand	6.4	6.5	2.8	2.0	7.8	7.8	6.3	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.

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

b Refers to average yield on 9–12-month Treasury bills since March 2001.

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

d Refers to 91-day Treasury bills.

e Refers to the monthly yield of 3-month Treasury bonds.

f Refers to 91-day certificates of deposit.

g Refers to weighted average rate on Treasury bills of all maturities. Beginning December 2012, refers to yield on 12-week Treasury bills.

h Refers to prime lending rates.

i Figures are for fiscal year ending March.

j Refers to rate on 28-day Treasury bills.

k Refers to weighted average rate on the last monthly issuance of 364-day Treasury bills since December 2001.

l Refers to weighted average auction rate for 12-month Treasury bills.

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

n Refers to rate on 182-day Treasury bills.

o Refers to estimated closing yield in the secondary market on 13-week Treasury notes.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. International Financial Statistics. <http://data.imf.org/> (accessed 27 July 2017); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Main Economic Indicators. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00043-en> (accessed 27 July 2017); economy sources.

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

Regional Member	Domestic Credit Provided by Banking Sector ^a (% of GDP)				Bank Nonperforming Loans (% of total gross loans)	
	2000	2005	2010	2016	2010	2016
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	-4.8 (2006)	4.8	-1.2	49.9	11.1
Armenia ^b	11.5	8.8	27.8	54.4	3.0	6.7
Azerbaijan	9.6	11.2	23.0	40.0	...	...
Georgia	21.5	21.6	33.4	65.6	5.9	3.4
Kazakhstan ^c	12.3	39.0	45.4	44.8	20.9	6.7
Kyrgyz Republic ^d	12.2	13.8	12.5	19.3	14.8	8.5
Pakistan	41.6	46.5	46.2	51.4	14.7	10.1
Tajikistan ^e	17.9	13.0	7.6	25.2	7.4	20.4 (2014)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ^f	...	...	...	...	1.0	0.4
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of ^g	118.4	132.6	142.2	215.0	1.1	1.7 (2015)
Hong Kong, China ^h	134.0	139.8	195.4	211.9 (2015)	0.8	0.9
Korea, Rep. of ^e	70.9	125.5	151.0	170.1	0.6	0.5 (2014)
Mongolia	9.0	26.6	25.9	76.4	...	...
Taipei, China	1.8	1.9	0.9	...	0.6	0.3
South Asia						
Bangladesh ^e	30.2	47.7	57.4	60.6	5.8 (2011)	8.4 (2015)
Bhutan ^e	2.9	21.8	45.6	52.9	5.2	6.6 (2015)
India ^{e,i}	52.8	60.2	74.2	76.1 (2015)	2.7 (2011)	9.2
Maldives ^e	34.8	48.8	85.6	83.9	20.9 (2012)	10.6
Nepal	40.8	42.2	67.4	86.1	...	...
Sri Lanka	43.7	43.5	35.5	72.3	3.8 (2011)	2.6
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	38.6	10.4	22.7	35.5	6.9	4.6
Cambodia ^j	6.4	7.2	22.7	58.8	3.1	2.1
Indonesia ^k	60.7	46.2	34.2	47.9	2.5	2.9
Lao PDR	9.0	8.1	26.7	...	...	...
Malaysia ^l	138.4	117.7	123.3	145.3	3.4	1.6
Myanmar	31.2	23.1	25.2	37.0	...	...
Philippines ^m	58.3	47.2	49.2	63.5	3.4	1.7
Singapore ⁿ	76.7	61.2	80.8	135.1	1.4	1.2
Thailand ^e	134.3	111.0	133.4	169.4	3.9	3.0
Viet Nam ^e	32.6	65.4	124.7	128.3 (2015)	2.1	2.3 (2015)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	37.9	111.6	132.3	122.1	4.4	2.3
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^e	-42.3	-24.6	-14.9	-42.2	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	28.2	22.2	34.8	51.0 (2014)	1.9	3.1 (2015)
Samoa ^e	18.3	31.8	63.4	79.1	...	3.7
Solomon Islands ^e	26.5	29.4	27.2	29.7	9.3	3.8
Timor-Leste	-8.7 (2002)	-9.2	-23.5	-8.8 (2015)	...	...
Tonga	38.8	48.3	39.9	34.7	14.4 (2012)	7.6 (2015)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu ^o	35.6	44.5	63.7	60.9	4.8	12.3 (2015)
Developed Member Economies						
Australia ^p	93.3	113.3	154.2	183.4	2.1	1.0
Japan	295.0	308.0	320.2	352.5 (2015)	...	...
New Zealand	108.0	126.4	150.7	...	...	...

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

a 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 Nonperforming loans exclude financial leases and repurchase agreements that are not classified as deposits. A loan is classified as nonperforming if (i) full or partial repayment of principal amount or its interest is past due, e.g., 1 day in Armenia; (ii) interest payments have been recapitalized; and (iii) payment terms have been adjusted (refinanced) toward more favorable conditions for the borrower, or rolled over.

c A nonperforming loan is defined as the sum of loans classified as doubtful of fifth category and loss loans (excluding homogeneous loans classified as doubtful of fifth category and loss loans) plus provisions for homogeneous loans.

d Nonperforming loans are all loans that are part of the "classified" category according to the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic.

e Loans are considered to be nonperforming if principal and/or interest is overdue for 90 days or more.

f Nonperforming loans include doubtful and bad loans based on the Central Bank of Uzbekistan regulation on classifying assets by their quality. Also includes provisions by commercial banks for covering possible losses in commercial banks. Data also include financial leasing, interbank loans, and factoring.

g Loans are classified as nonperforming based on the repayment ability of borrowers; credit records of borrowers; willingness of borrowers to repay; guarantee of loans; legal obligations of loans repayment; and credit management of banks.

h Classification of loans is largely based on the assessment of the borrower's ability to repay and on the degree of doubt about the recoverability of the principal and interest of the loan.

i Nonperforming loans exclude financial leases and repurchase agreements that are not classified as deposits.

j Nonperforming loans are loans that no longer generate income and are classified as substandard, doubtful, or loss.

k Nonperforming loans are loans with arrears for 90 days or more. Rural banks that meet the definition of deposit takers are not included due to their relatively small asset size (not more than 2% of commercial banks' total assets).

l Data on nonperforming loans exclude repos that are not classified as deposits.

m Loans payable in lump sum and payable in quarterly, semiannual, and annual installments are considered as nonperforming if they remain unpaid 30 days after due date or after they have become past due. Loans payable in monthly installments are considered as nonperforming when three or more installments are in arrears. Loans payable in daily, weekly, or semi-monthly installments are considered as nonperforming at the same time they become past due. Excluded from nonperforming loans starting 1 January 2013 are loans previously classified as "loss" by the BSP fully covered by allowance for probable losses; and outstanding credit card receivables classified as "loss" in the latest BSP examination; plus credit card receivables classified as "loss" by the bank but not to exceed the total amount classified as "loss" in the latest BSP examination.

n In addition to the past due for 90 days or more criterion, other characteristics that banks in Singapore consider when determining whether loans are nonperforming include (i) unfavorable economic and market conditions or operating problems that would affect the profitability and business of the borrower in future; (ii) weak financial condition, or inability of the borrower to generate sufficient cash flow to service the payments; (iii) difficulties experienced by the borrower in repaying other credit facilities granted by the same bank, or by other financial institutions; or (iv) breach of any key financial covenants by the borrower.

o Nonperforming loans are loans classified as substandard, doubtful, and loss.

p Nonperforming loans exclude repurchase agreements that are not classified as deposits. Includes both "past due" loans and "nonaccrual" loans.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed 27 July 2017); International Monetary Fund. <http://fsi.imf.org/> (accessed 3 July 2017); for Taipei, China: economy source.

Money and Finance

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan ^b	42.1	47.3	32.3	15.2	23.2	45.8	37.4	14.6	13.2
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	37.3	-22.1	3.4	-5.7	-16.8	-1.1	1.5	66.0	-19.0
Hong Kong, China	26.5	11.1	19.3	-0.3	-4.4	10.4	2.7	4.8	-12.0
Korea, Rep. of	-8.7	28.5	23.6	12.6	-2.6	1.5	1.1	1.4	-1.2
Mongolia	...	68.5	138.5	38.5	-15.2	-5.7	-6.6	-17.2	-5.5
Taipei, China	5.7	1.0	23.1	2.6	-8.3	8.2	11.1	-0.4	-2.2
South Asia									
Bangladesh ^b	12.2	23.4	114.4	-10.4	-23.6	-9.8	15.0	-1.6	-1.7
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	11.2	32.6	29.8	-2.6	-2.5	11.4	25.2	10.9	-3.6
Maldives	...	51.8	-20.4	-22.9	-6.9	-5.3	-4.8	8.9	4.8
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka ^b	...	27.6	96.0	-8.5	-7.1	4.8	23.4	-5.5	...
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia ^b	-9.1	35.0	53.9	21.0	10.0	11.8	7.2	-1.3	3.8
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	21.4	6.4	27.1	9.7	6.5	8.7	5.5	-6.1	-3.8
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	-6.3	17.5	43.1	32.8	14.7	16.0	1.8	5.5	0.9
Singapore	8.6	16.7	30.3	0.3	0.7	7.6	1.2	-2.5	-11.6
Thailand	-18.7	4.2	45.6	21.3	17.3	21.3	-0.2	0.2	-2.1
Viet Nam ^b	...	8.3	12.2	-11.1	-4.2	18.7	18.9	-0.6	8.2
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	14.9	-15.8	-5.3	8.6	-10.3	-	46.4	22.9
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia ^b	1.7	17.6	-2.6	-14.5	14.6	15.1	1.1	-2.1	7.0
Japan	11.6	13.5	2.0	-7.2	-6.5	46.0	12.6	22.7	-12.6
New Zealand	2.3	19.4	9.7	6.2	6.9	25.5	14.1	12.7	17.4

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

a Refers to growth rates of stock market prices (period average), unless otherwise indicated.

b Refers to growth rates of stock market prices as of end of period.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. 2017. International Financial Statistics. <http://data.imf.org/> (accessed 10 July 2017); for Taipei, China: economy source.

Table 3.12: Stock Market Capitalization

Regional Member	Stock Market Capitalization (\$ million)				Stock Market Capitalization (% of GDP)			
	2000	2005	2010	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	2 (2001)	43	145	...	0.1 (2001)	0.9	1.6	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	24	355	1,060	...	0.8	5.5	9.1	...
Kazakhstan	1,289 (2002)	10,529	26,673	40,161	5.2 (2002)	18.4	18.0	30.0
Kyrgyz Republic	4	42	79	...	0.3	1.7	1.6	...
Pakistan	6,625	45,317	38,007	...	9.0	41.4	21.4	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	32	37	...	...	0.2	0.3	...	...
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	...	401,852	4,027,840	7,320,738	...	17.6	66.0	65.4
Hong Kong, China	623,398	1,054,999	2,711,316	3,193,236	363.1	581.0	1,185.9	995.0
Korea, Rep. of	171,262	718,011	1,091,911	1,254,541	30.5	79.9	99.8	88.9
Mongolia	37	46	1,093	...	3.2	1.8	15.2	...
Taipei, China	262,295	485,825	752,335	842,806	79.1	129.3	168.6	159.2
South Asia								
Bangladesh	2,192	3,300	41,617	...	4.1	4.8	36.1	...
Bhutan	54	100	215	387 (2015)	12.0	12.4	13.8	18.3 (2015)
India	...	553,074	1,631,830	1,566,680	...	68.4	98.5	69.2
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	1,074	5,720	19,924	18,679	6.6	23.4	35.1	23.0
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	26,813	81,428	360,388	425,768	16.2	28.5	47.7	45.7
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	113,156	180,518	408,689	359,788	120.6	125.8	160.3	121.4
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	25,981	39,799	157,321	239,738	32.1	38.6	78.8	78.6
Singapore	152,826	257,340	647,226	640,428	159.5	202.0	273.8	215.7
Thailand	29,217	123,885	277,732	432,956	23.1	65.4	81.4	106.4
Viet Nam	...	...	30,115	66,396	...	...	26.0	32.8
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	244	587	419	...	14.5	19.5	13.3	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	6,138	11,027	...	...	126.1	113.5	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	372,794	804,015	1,454,491	1,268,494	89.7	115.9	127.3	105.3
Japan	3,157,222	4,572,901	3,827,774	4,955,300	64.6	96.2	67.2	100.3
New Zealand	18,613	40,592	52,870 (2012)	80,048	35.4	35.4	30.0 (2012)	43.3

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

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://databank.worldbank.org/data> (accessed 26 July 2017); Asian Development Bank estimates using data from economy sources for Bhutan and Taipei, China.

Exchange Rates

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	47.36	49.49	46.45	46.75	50.92	55.38	57.25	61.14	67.87
Armenia	539.53	457.69	373.66	372.50	401.76	409.63	415.92	477.92	480.49
Azerbaijan	0.89	0.95	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.78	0.78	1.02	1.60
Georgia	1.98	1.81	1.78	1.69	1.65	1.66	1.77	2.27	2.37
Kazakhstan	142.13	132.88	147.36	146.62	149.11	152.13	179.19	221.73	342.16
Kyrgyz Republic	47.70	41.01	45.96	46.14	47.00	48.44	53.65	64.46	69.91
Pakistan	53.65	59.51	85.19	86.34	93.40	101.63	101.10	102.77	104.77
Tajikistan	2.08	3.12	4.38	4.61	4.74	4.76	4.94	6.16	7.84
Turkmenistan	1.04	1.26	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	3.50	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	2,984.70
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	8.28	8.19	6.77	6.46	6.31	6.20	6.14	6.23	6.64
Hong Kong, China	7.79	7.78	7.77	7.78	7.76	7.76	7.75	7.75	7.76
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	1,160.27
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	2,140.29
Taipei, China	31.23	32.17	31.64	29.46	29.61	29.77	30.37	31.90	32.32
South Asia									
Bangladesh	52.14	64.33	69.65	74.15	81.86	78.10	77.64	77.95	78.47
Bhutan	44.94	44.10	45.73	46.67	53.44	58.60	61.03	64.15	67.20
India	44.94	44.10	45.73	46.67	53.44	58.60	61.03	64.15	67.20
Maldives	11.77	12.80	12.80	14.60	15.36	15.37	15.38	15.37	15.37
Nepal	71.09	71.37	73.26	74.02	85.20	92.99	97.55	102.41	107.46
Sri Lanka	77.01	100.50	113.06	110.57	127.60	129.07	130.56	135.86	145.58
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	1.72	1.66	1.36	1.26	1.25	1.25	1.27	1.37	1.38
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	4,058.69
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	13,308.33
Lao PDR	7,887.64	10,655.17	8,258.77	8,030.06	8,007.76	7,860.14	8,048.96	8,147.91	8,129.06
Malaysia	3.80	3.79	3.22	3.06	3.09	3.15	3.27	3.91	4.15
Myanmar ^a	6.52	5.82	5.63	5.44	640.65	933.57	984.35	1,162.62	1,234.87
Philippines	44.19	55.09	45.11	43.31	42.23	42.45	44.40	45.50	47.49
Singapore	1.72	1.66	1.36	1.26	1.25	1.25	1.27	1.37	1.38
Thailand	40.11	40.22	31.69	30.49	31.08	30.73	32.48	34.25	35.30
Viet Nam	14,167.75	15,858.92	18,612.92	20,509.75	20,828.00	20,933.42	21,148.00	21,697.57	21,935.00
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	2.20	1.42	1.39	1.27	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.43	1.44
Fiji	2.13	1.69	1.92	1.79	1.79	1.84	1.89	2.10	2.09
Kiribati	1.72	1.31	1.09	0.97	0.97	1.04	1.11	1.33	1.35
Marshall Islands ^b	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^b	1.00	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	1.35
Palau ^b	1.00	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	3.13
Samoa	3.29	2.71	2.48	2.32	2.29	2.31	2.33	2.56	2.56
Solomon Islands	5.09	7.53	8.06	7.64	7.36	7.30	7.38	7.91	7.95
Timor-Leste ^b	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tonga	1.76	1.94	1.93	1.83	1.70	1.73	1.82	1.94	2.22
Tuvalu	1.72	1.31	1.09	0.97	0.97	1.04	1.11	1.33	1.30
Vanuatu	137.64	109.25	96.91	89.47	92.64	94.54	97.07	108.99	108.48
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	1.72	1.31	1.09	0.97	0.97	1.04	1.11	1.33	1.35
Japan	107.77	110.22	87.78	79.81	79.79	97.60	105.94	121.04	108.79
New Zealand	2.20	1.42	1.39	1.27	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.43	1.44

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

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

b Unit of currency is the US dollar.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. International Financial Statistics. <http://data.imf.org/> (accessed 2 June 2017); 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.

Table 3.14: **Purchasing Power Parity Conversion Factor^a**
(local currency unit per \$, period averages)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	9.89 (2002)	12.16	16.04	17.36	18.62	18.96	18.44	19.17	19.90
Armenia	144.93	157.74	183.12	187.10	193.53	196.87	197.87	198.07	196.50
Azerbaijan	0.17	0.21	0.30	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.32	0.36
Georgia	0.53	0.64	0.80	0.86	0.85	0.83	0.85	0.89	0.91
Kazakhstan	22.15	35.14	67.88	80.17	82.49	88.89	92.36	93.05	101.71
Kyrgyz Republic	8.11	9.26	14.80	17.76	18.94	19.24	20.49	20.96	21.20
Pakistan	11.12	12.92	20.77	24.35	25.33	26.67	28.14	28.98	28.76
Tajikistan	0.29	0.66	1.49	1.74	1.91	1.96	2.03	2.01	2.09
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	66.55	222.68	525.83	600.58	677.64	762.07	838.12	904.45	960.74
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	2.71	2.82	3.31	3.51	3.52	3.55	3.51	3.48	3.47
Hong Kong, China	7.44	5.69	5.37	5.46	5.55	5.56	5.62	5.76	5.79
Korea, Rep. of	747.23	788.92	840.57	854.59	854.89	869.08	870.74	890.72	893.75
Mongolia	138.38	223.58	476.22	537.13	594.84	602.41	635.89	639.72	645.65
Taipei, China	21.54	18.38	15.79	15.11	14.92	14.90	14.88	15.21	15.11
South Asia									
Bangladesh	15.68	17.33	21.90	23.15	24.58	25.93	26.92	28.19	29.70
Bhutan	12.27	13.66	15.84	16.86	18.07	18.83	19.84	20.36	21.55
India	10.14	11.06	14.21	15.11	16.01	16.73	16.94	17.06	17.45
Maldives	6.45 (2001)	6.30	7.87	8.53	8.84	9.22	9.47	10.10	10.56
Nepal	13.10	15.33	22.68	24.63	25.79	27.05	29.06	30.20	31.44
Sri Lanka	15.24	21.79	38.00	38.65	42.06	43.98	44.46	44.35	45.34
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	0.48	0.59	0.61	0.72	0.71	0.68	0.66	0.54	0.48
Cambodia	1,062.54	1,106.83	1,330.18	1,347.11	1,340.27	1,349.27	1,347.84	1,350.34	1,379.79
Indonesia	1,427.63	2,013.80	3,425.30	3,606.57	3,674.27	3,795.44	3,931.64	4,046.50	4,091.83
Lao PDR	1,375.99	1,934.27	2,414.68	2,467.75	2,759.44	2,891.41	3,003.16	3,040.96	3,092.25
Malaysia	1.19	1.28	1.41	1.46	1.45	1.43	1.44	1.42	1.42
Myanmar	53.48	125.12	217.52	234.97	237.95	244.42	250.14	257.22	277.58
Philippines	13.71	15.47	17.52	17.85	17.88	17.95	18.19	17.89	17.95
Singapore	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.88	0.86	0.84	0.86	0.83
Thailand	11.06	11.34	12.17	12.37	12.38	12.40	12.33	12.28	12.33
Viet Nam	2,923.18	3,575.10	5,647.10	6,709.19	7,307.63	7,533.85	7,672.40	7,576.25	7,560.96
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	0.89	0.94	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.11	1.13
Kiribati	0.86	0.90	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.96	0.95	0.95
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.86	0.80	0.87	0.88	0.90	0.89	0.91	0.86	0.85
Nauru	...	...	0.86	1.00	1.22	0.94	0.81	0.74	0.77
Palau	0.72	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.82	0.85	0.88	0.89
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	1.66
Solomon Islands	3.91	4.66	5.87	6.37	6.66	6.53	6.96	6.96	7.18
Timor-Leste	0.38	0.40	0.47	0.52	0.54	0.52	0.52	0.51	...
Tonga	0.93	1.14	1.40	1.45	1.46	1.44	1.43	1.44	1.42
Tuvalu	1.04	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.12	1.14
Vanuatu	90.42	88.70	99.50	100.51	99.10	100.12	100.31	101.71	102.58
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	1.31	1.39	1.50	1.51	1.54	1.45	1.46	1.46	1.47
Japan	154.97	129.55	111.64	107.45	104.27	101.30	102.47	102.56	102.04
New Zealand	1.44	1.54	1.50	1.49	1.50	1.45	1.44	1.44	1.45

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

^a Purchasing power parity figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program benchmark estimates, or imputed using a statistical model based on these benchmark estimates.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx> (accessed 25 July 2016); Asian Development Bank estimates using data from economy sources and US Bureau of Economic Analysis for 2000–2016 in Afghanistan; Brunei Darussalam; Fiji; Pakistan; Taipei, China; Tajikistan; and 2016 in Maldives.

Exchange Rates

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	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	20.93 (2002)	24.57	34.54	37.13	36.57	34.24	32.21	31.35	29.32
Armenia	26.86	34.46	49.01	50.23	48.17	48.06	47.57	41.44	40.90
Azerbaijan	18.54	22.02	37.39	45.64	46.33	45.86	44.81	30.94	22.47
Georgia	26.75	35.05	44.93	50.92	51.62	50.04	48.06	39.18	38.55
Kazakhstan	15.58	26.45	46.07	54.68	55.32	58.43	51.54	41.96	29.73
Kyrgyz Republic	17.01	22.58	32.19	38.48	40.30	39.71	38.18	32.52	30.33
Pakistan	20.73	21.71	24.38	28.20	27.12	26.24	27.83	28.20	27.45
Tajikistan	13.96	21.04	34.12	37.73	40.31	41.15	41.15	32.68	26.70
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	28.13	20.13	33.31	35.19	35.71	36.34	36.13	35.01	32.22
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	32.71	34.43	48.86	54.25	55.83	57.23	57.17	55.85	52.29
Hong Kong, China	95.53	73.14	69.06	70.16	71.59	71.73	72.50	74.36	74.60
Korea, Rep. of	66.07	77.03	72.71	77.11	75.89	79.38	82.69	78.74	77.03
Mongolia	12.85	18.55	35.09	42.44	43.82	39.53	34.98	32.47	30.17
Taipei, China	68.97	57.14	49.92	51.29	50.38	50.04	49.02	47.68	46.75
South Asia									
Bangladesh	30.07	26.94	31.45	31.21	30.03	33.20	34.67	36.17	37.85
Bhutan	27.30	30.97	34.64	36.12	33.82	32.13	32.51	31.73	32.07
India	22.56	25.08	31.07	32.37	29.97	28.56	27.76	26.59	25.96
Maldives	52.71 (2001)	49.21	61.45	58.39	57.51	60.00	61.56	65.74	68.72
Nepal	18.42	21.48	30.96	33.27	30.27	29.08	29.78	29.50	29.26
Sri Lanka	19.80	21.68	33.61	34.96	32.97	34.07	34.05	32.65	31.14
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	27.69	35.33	44.69	57.03	57.07	54.50	51.89	38.99	34.79
Cambodia	27.66	27.05	31.79	33.19	33.23	33.50	33.38	33.20	34.00
Indonesia	16.95	20.75	37.68	41.12	39.14	36.28	33.14	30.22	30.75
Lao PDR	17.44	18.15	29.24	30.73	34.46	36.79	37.31	37.32	38.04
Malaysia	31.29	33.82	43.86	47.69	46.85	45.28	43.88	36.25	34.33
Myanmar ^a	7.70	20.17	36.20	40.48	37.14	26.18	25.41	22.12	22.48
Philippines	31.03	28.08	38.83	41.22	42.33	42.29	40.98	39.32	37.80
Singapore	58.06	54.14	65.92	70.88	70.30	68.93	66.60	62.27	60.28
Thailand	27.56	28.20	38.41	40.57	39.82	40.35	37.98	35.84	34.93
Viet Nam	20.63	22.54	30.34	32.71	35.09	35.99	36.28	34.92	34.47
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	42.02	55.33	53.42	58.13	58.95	57.69	57.34	52.79	53.90
Kiribati	50.08	69.03	88.02	99.19	98.29	91.00	86.80	71.40	70.78
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	86.48	80.03	86.81	87.93	90.16	89.15	91.34	86.23	85.40
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	72.08	73.67	73.86	74.92	76.39	82.27	85.04	88.13	88.63
Papua New Guinea	44.23	49.20	66.85	78.41	85.16	79.52	79.06	...	...
Samoa	43.43	54.47	66.67	71.65	73.95	73.43	71.70	66.36	64.68
Solomon Islands	76.93	61.84	72.85	83.43	90.51	89.38	94.41	87.91	90.26
Timor-Leste	38.30	40.15	46.82	51.68	54.02	52.44	51.89	50.72	...
Tonga	52.72	58.77	72.53	79.20	86.03	83.24	78.89	74.08	63.94
Tuvalu	60.07	84.47	102.59	114.49	113.83	106.27	99.29	83.92	87.31
Vanuatu	65.69	81.19	102.68	112.34	106.98	105.90	103.33	93.32	94.57
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	75.83	106.02	137.84	155.87	159.47	139.68	131.53	109.87	108.97
Japan	143.80	117.54	127.18	134.64	130.68	103.80	96.72	84.73	93.79
New Zealand	65.61	108.08	107.77	117.39	121.17	118.58	119.69	100.67	100.94

... = 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 2012. To achieve a consistent price series, the exchange rate used for estimating the price level index in prior years was extrapolated using the predevaluation exchange rate series.

Sources: Asian Development Bank estimates using economy sources, United States Bureau of Economic Analysis, and World Bank data.

IV. Globalization

Snapshot

- The People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China were once again the recipients of the largest net foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows in nominal terms in 2016, while Hong Kong, China and Singapore were the largest recipients of FDI as a share of gross domestic product for economies with available data.
- While global trade growth remained sluggish in 2016, the total value of exports from Asia and the Pacific approached that of the world's export leader, Europe.
- Remittance flows to developing economies declined for the second straight year, dipping 2.4% in 2016 after declining 1.0% in 2015; nevertheless, remittances to economies in Asia and the Pacific have increased significantly since 2000 from about \$36 billion to more than \$253 billion in 2016.
- The People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China together accounted for nearly 55% of developing member economies' total external debt in 2015.

Key Trends

The People's Republic of China and Hong Kong, China were once again the recipients of the largest net FDI inflows in nominal terms in 2016; Hong Kong, China and Singapore were the largest recipients of FDI as a share of gross domestic product for economies with available data. Based on data compiled by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), global flows of FDI fell about 2% to \$1.75 trillion between 2015 and 2016. Furthermore, investment in developing countries declined about 14% to \$646 billion. While UNCTAD projects a modest recovery in 2017–2018, FDI flows are expected to remain well below their 2007 peak (UNCTAD 2017).

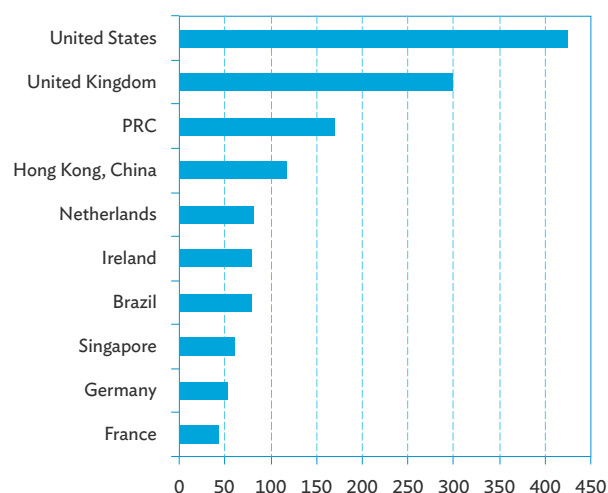
The impact of declining in FDI in developing economies of the world extends to Asia and the Pacific's developing economies which observed significant decline. In comparison to other developing regions, FDI flows to Latin America and the Caribbean (excluding Caribbean offshore financial centers) declined about 14% to \$142 billion in 2016, while inflows to Africa declined about 3% to \$59 billion.

By subregion, East Asia experienced declining FDI flows in 2016 following a corporate restructuring in Hong Kong, China in 2015 that resulted in a large, one-off surge in foreign investment. In Southeast Asia, several economies experienced declining inflows in 2016 due to global economic uncertainty. South Asia was the exception within the region because of stable FDI flows to India and increased flows to Pakistan arising from economic reform and improvements in security (ADB 2017).

The PRC (\$170.6 billion); Hong Kong, China (\$117.1 billion); Singapore (\$61.6 billion); and India (\$44.0 billion) ranked among the world's top 10 recipients of FDI in 2016 (Figure 4.1). Developed member economies Australia (\$42.0 billion) and Japan (\$34.9 billion) were the region's next largest recipients of FDI inflows in 2016 (Figure 4.2).

The two Asian economies with the highest levels of FDI as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2016 were Hong Kong, China and Singapore, both of which also had high levels of FDI in nominal terms (Table 4.7).

Figure 4.1: Top 10 Economies in Terms of Net Inflows of Foreign Direct Investment, 2016
(\$ billion)



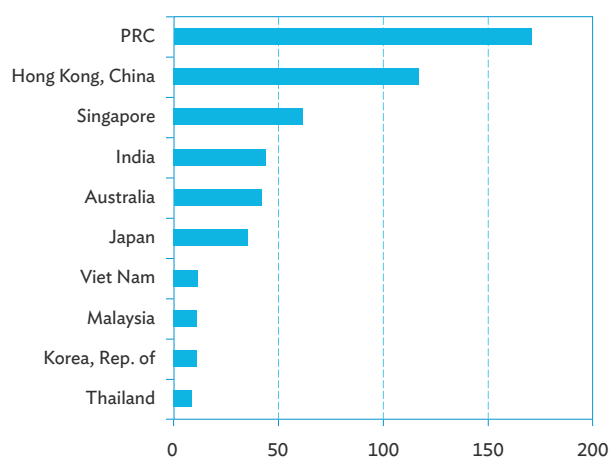
PRC = People's Republic of China.

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators. 2017.

<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.KLT.DINV.CD.WD>
(accessed 25 July 2017).

[Click here for figure data](#)

Figure 4.2: Top 10 Economies in Asia and the Pacific in Terms of Net Inflows of Foreign Direct Investment, Latest Year
(\$ billion)



PRC = People's Republic of China

Source: Table 4.6.

[Click here for figure data](#)

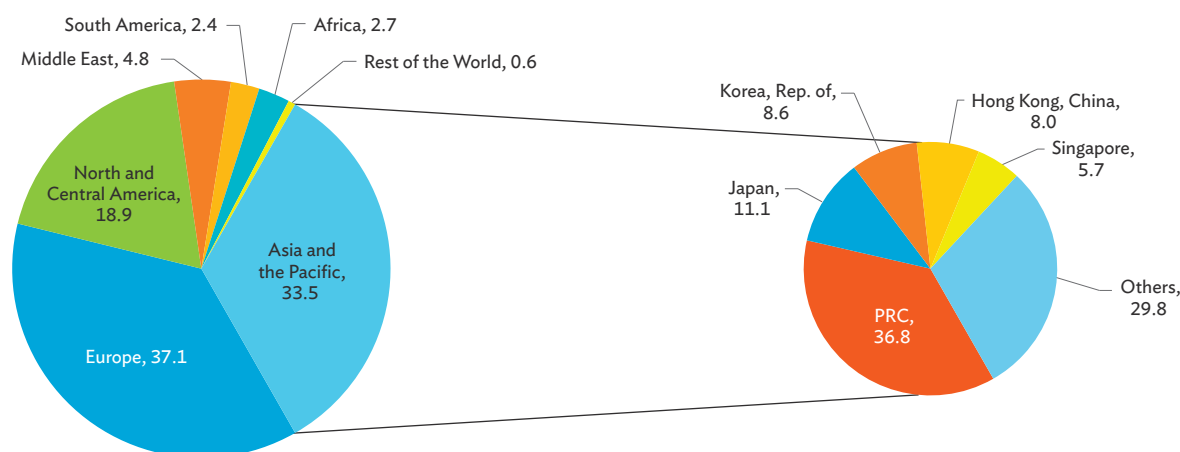
While global trade growth remained sluggish in 2016, the total value of exports from Asia and the Pacific approached that of the world's export leader, Europe. Global trade growth in 2016 fell to its lowest level since the global financial crisis, with sluggishness in both developed and developing economies resulting from maturing global value chains, the slowing pace of trade liberalization, tepid global growth, depressed commodity prices, macroeconomic rebalancing in the PRC, and policy uncertainty in developed economies (Constantinescu, Mattoo, and Ruta 2017). Amid slowing growth in global trade, Asia and the Pacific (33.5%) was second only to Europe (37.1%) in terms of its share of global exports (Figure 4.3). The gap between the two regions has closed considerably since 2000 when the respective global export shares for Asia and the Pacific and Europe were 29.6% and 40.2%.

Within Asia and the Pacific, the PRC is the largest exporter, accounting for 36.8% of the region's total in 2016, followed by Japan (11.1%); the Republic of Korea (8.6%); Hong Kong, China (8.0%); and Singapore (5.7%) (Figure 4.3).

Of the economies of Asia and the Pacific for which data are available, Asia and the Pacific was the destination for at least 50% of their exports in 30 economies. On the other hand, Europe was the most frequent destination of exports of 10 economies of Asia and the Pacific while North America was the most frequent destination of exports from two regional economies.

The aggregate level of remittances in Asia and the Pacific increased significantly from about \$36 billion in 2000 to \$264 billion in 2015; but it dropped to nearly \$254 billion in 2016. Globally, remittance flows to developing economies declined for the second straight year in 2016, dipping 2.4% after declining 1.0% in 2015. Amid this 2-year decline, remittance flows to developing economies

Figure 4.3: Shares in Total World Exports, Regions of the World; and Major Exporters in the Asia and Pacific Region, 2016
(%)



PRC = People's Republic of China.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. May 2017. *Direction of Trade Statistics* (CD-ROM). Washington DC; Table 4.13.

[Click here for figure data](#)

remained larger than official development assistance and more stable than private capital flows. Remittance growth to developing economies is expected to rebound to more than 3.0% in 2017 as oil prices stabilize (Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development 2017).

In Asia and the Pacific, the aggregate level of remittances amount was estimated at \$36 billion in 2000. This increased to \$264 billion in 2015 but dropped to nearly \$254 billion in 2016. Based on latest available data, India (\$62.7 billion) and the PRC (\$61.0 billion) received the most remittances in the region in nominal terms (Figure 4.4). Other regional economies receiving more than \$10.0 billion in remittances in 2016 included the Philippines (\$29.9 billion), Pakistan (\$19.8 billion), Bangladesh (\$13.7 billion), and Viet Nam (\$13.4 billion).

India, the world's largest recipient of remittances, experienced an 8.9% decline in remittance inflows in 2016, resulting from low oil prices; weak economic growth in Gulf

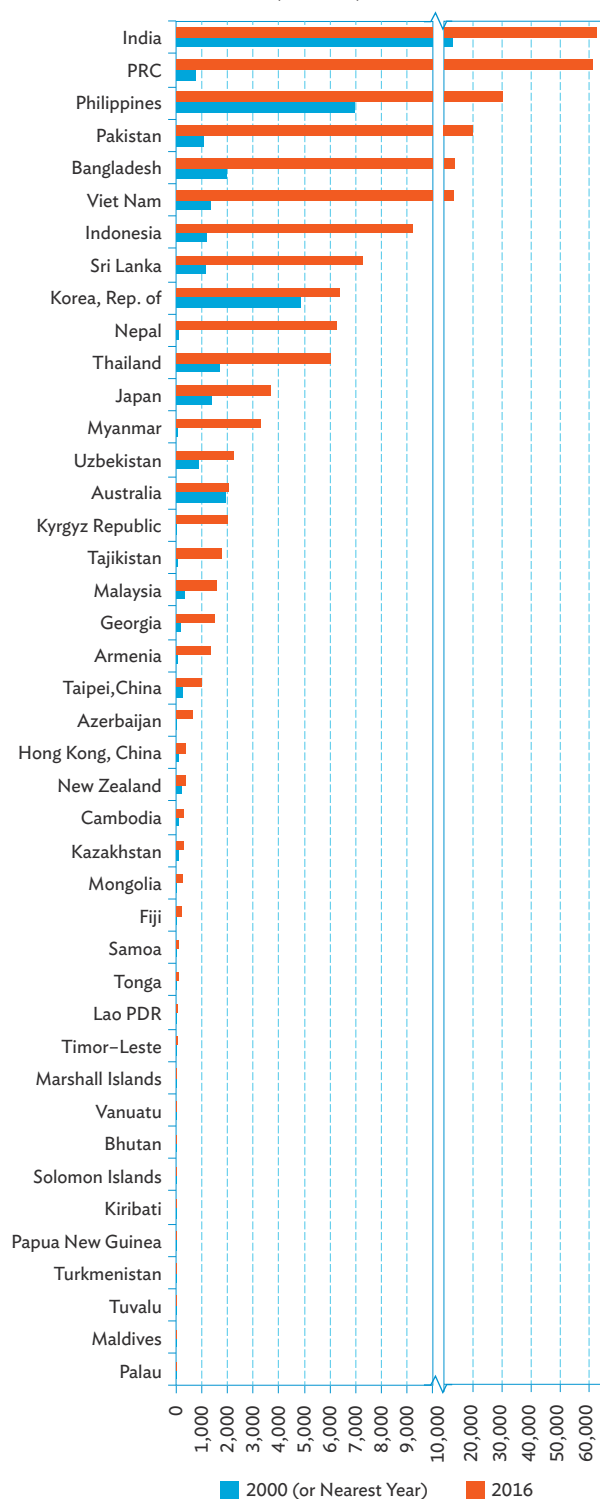
Cooperation Council countries and the Russian Federation; and depreciation of the euro, British pound, and ruble against the United States dollar. Dampened remittance flows were also observed in other developing economies. Despite this trend, remittances to the Philippines were resilient in 2016, with a recorded growth of 4.9% (ADB 2017).

Between 2000 (or the earliest year in which data are available) and 2016, the highest annual average rates of growth in remittances were observed in the Kyrgyz Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the PRC (Table 4.4).³ The only annual average declines during the review period were observed in Turkmenistan (−3.7%), Vanuatu (−1.9%), and Tuvalu (−1.7%).

As a share of GDP, the regional economies in which remittances accounted for more than one-quarter of GDP were the Kyrgyz Republic (30.5%), Nepal (30.0%), Tonga (29.8%), and Tajikistan (25.6%) (Table 4.5). The regional average in 2016 among developing members for which data are available was 1.3% of GDP.

³ Remittance growth in the Lao PDR came from a very low base of only \$830,000 in 2005.

Figure 4.4: Worker's Remittances and Compensation of Employees Receipts
(\$ million)



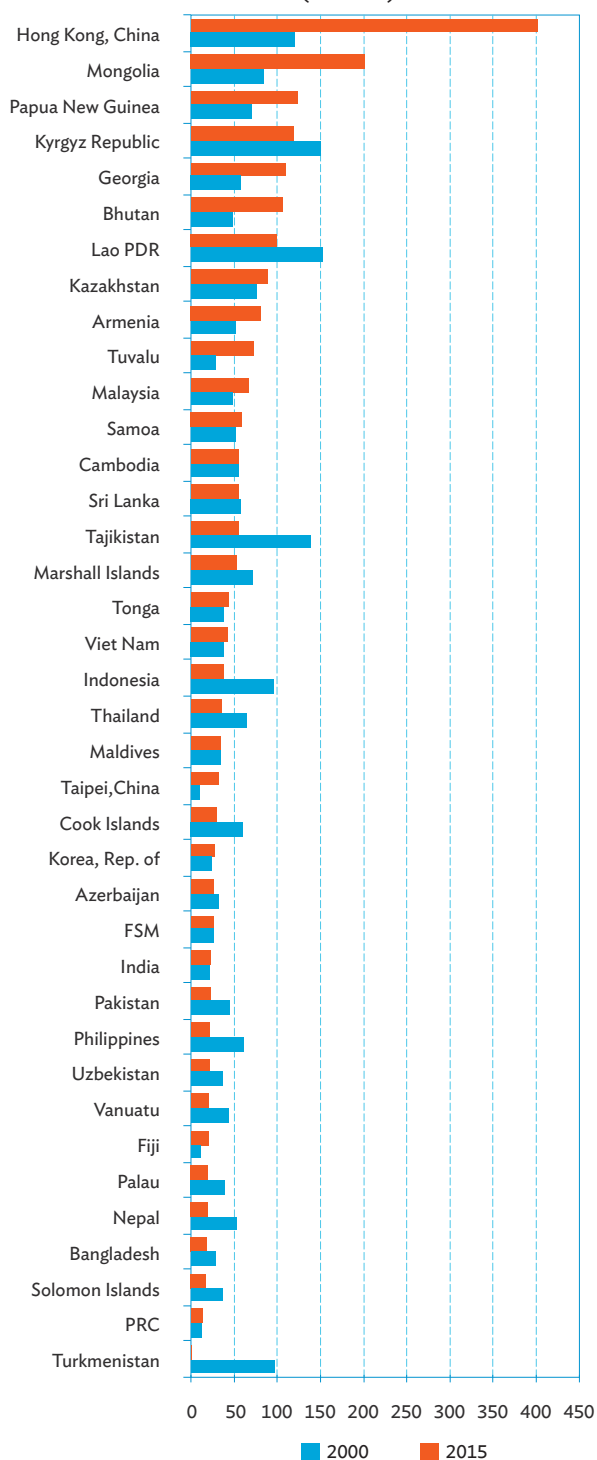
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Note: Data for 2000 include economies with data from 2000 to 2006.
Source: Table 4.4.

[Click here for figure data](#)

The PRC and Hong Kong, China together accounted for nearly 55% of developing member economies' total external debt in 2015. The total external debt of the PRC and Hong Kong, China, respectively, comprised 28.3% and 26.5% of the total among developing member economies in 2015 (Table 4.19). External debt in Hong Kong, China, measured as a share of gross national income (GNI), reached 401.2% in 2016, the latest year for which data are available (Figure 4.5a). PRC-related lending drives much of Hong Kong, China's external debt, including lending to state-owned enterprises in the PRC (Development Bank of Singapore 2016). Mongolia had the region's second highest debt level in 2015 at 201.7% of GNI, followed by Papua New Guinea at 123.6%. The (arithmetic) average among developing member economies in 2015 (or the latest year for which data are available) was 58.1%.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic had the highest total external debt-to-GNI at 152.4% in 2000. The next highest ratios in 2000 were observed in the Kyrgyz Republic (150.5%) and Tajikistan (138.4%). The regional average among developing member economies was 57.1% in 2000. Among the region's top 10 economies with the highest external debt-to-GNI ratio in 2015, only the Lao People's Democratic Republic experienced a decline during the preceding decade.

Figure 4.5b shows the top 20 global rankings in terms of total external debt to GNI in 2000 and 2015. Hong Kong, China and Mongolia are in the top two spots in 2015, while Serbia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic were first and second, respectively, in 2000.

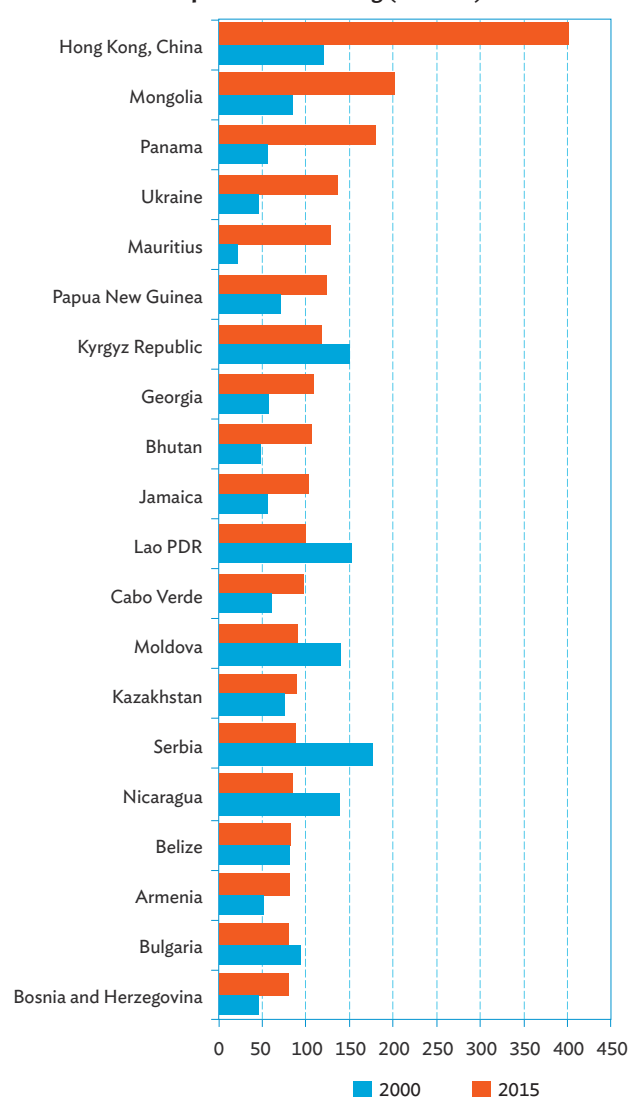
Figure 4.5a: Total External Debt of Developing Member Economies (% of GNI)

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

Notes: For Cook Islands; Hong Kong, China; Republic of Korea; Taipei, China; data refer to 2016. For Papua New Guinea, Tonga, and Vanuatu, data refer to 2014.

Source: Table 4.20.

[Click here for figure data](#)

Figure 4.5b: Total External Debt of Developing Economies—Top 20 Global Ranking (% of GNI)

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Notes: For Hong Kong, China, data refer to 2016. For Papua New Guinea, data refer to 2014.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators and International Debt Statistics. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed 7 July 2017); ADB estimates using economy sources.

[Click here for figure data](#)

Data Issues and Comparability

Most of the international transactions in this section are taken from balance of payments statistics. Economies follow IMF guidelines when compiling these statistics and meet regularly to discuss methodology, but many economies 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* was updated to the 6th edition, the *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* (BPM6). Analysis for this section was based on balance of payments data as reported by the economies. A majority of countries use BPM5,

some have shifted to BPM6, and a few continue to use BPM4. 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.

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan ^a	-28.4	-65.5	-26.7	-27.7	-25.9	-35.0	-27.4	-31.3	-27.4
Armenia	-24.4	-13.0	-22.3	-20.8	-19.9	-18.8	-17.7	-11.2	-8.9
Azerbaijan	6.1	24.9	37.3	36.9	31.8	28.8	25.2	11.0	11.1
Georgia	-17.5	-19.0	-22.6	-24.2	-26.7	-21.7	-26.0	-28.3	-26.6
Kazakhstan	12.2	18.1	19.3	23.3	18.3	14.7	16.4	6.9	7.0
Kyrgyz Republic	0.3	-17.0	-25.2	-26.2	-39.8	-38.6	-38.1	-34.3	-31.6
Pakistan	-2.0	-4.1	-6.6	-4.9	-7.3	-7.0	-6.7	-6.4	-6.7
Tajikistan	-9.5	-14.0	-36.0	-43.7	-45.3	-45.9	-32.5	-29.1	-27.5
Turkmenistan	...	14.1	10.1	21.5	18.6	10.3	9.5	-5.3	-15.6
Uzbekistan	3.6	10.0	7.6	7.3	3.0	4.1	4.4	...	...
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	2.5	5.4	3.9	3.0	3.6	3.7	4.2	5.2	4.4
Hong Kong, China	11.9	17.1	1.4	-3.0	-7.2	-10.1	-11.1	-7.4	-5.5
Korea, Rep. of	2.8	3.6	4.4	2.4	4.0	6.3	6.3	8.8	8.5
Mongolia	-6.4	-3.9	-2.4	-25.6	-24.6	-20.7	1.5	4.8	12.0
Taipei, China	5.8	6.5	8.3	8.2	10.0	10.7	11.5	13.9	13.1
South Asia									
Bangladesh	-4.0	-5.5	-4.5	-7.7	-7.0	-4.7	-3.9	-3.6	-2.8
Bhutan	-15.6	-30.7	-17.3	-24.5	-20.4	-19.7	-20.2	-20.2	-23.9
India	-2.7	-6.2	-7.4	-10.4	-10.7	-7.9	-7.1	-6.3	-5.0
Maldives	-37.4	-44.1	-45.6	-55.8	-50.3	-49.3	-53.8	-48.3	-48.8
Nepal	-14.4	-14.6	-25.5	-23.4	-24.4	-27.2	-30.4	-31.3	-30.2
Sri Lanka	-10.8	-10.3	-8.5	-14.9	-13.8	-10.2	-10.4	-10.4	-11.2
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^b	45.4	43.5	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	-17.1
Indonesia	15.2	6.0	4.1	3.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.7
Lao PDR	-12.5	-12.1	-4.7	-2.7	-7.7	-6.8	-12.1	-17.1	-8.7
Malaysia	22.2	23.9	15.1	15.4	11.6	9.5	10.2	9.4	8.2
Myanmar	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	-2.8	-6.1	-5.3
Philippines	-7.4	-11.8	-8.4	-9.1	-7.6	-6.5	-6.1	-8.0	-11.2
Singapore	16.9	37.4	26.2	26.6	24.6	24.8	26.5	27.9	27.9
Thailand	4.3	1.8	7.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	6.7	8.8
Viet Nam	1.2	-4.2	-4.4	-0.3	5.6	5.1	6.5	3.8	6.8
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	-45.5	-41.6	-33.5	-37.2	-35.2	-35.0	-32.7	-33.5	-32.2
Fiji	-14.0	-26.0	-23.5	-22.6	-19.4	-27.8	-22.7	...	...
Kiribati	-52.2	-66.3	-41.7	-43.6	-50.4	-40.4	-50.5	-53.7	...
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	-79.5	-51.3	-50.3	-56.7	-58.3	-58.5	-64.9	-47.7	-45.6
Papua New Guinea	31.4	36.8	15.6	15.0	7.4	2.5	20.8	...	...
Samoa	-120.7	-31.5	-31.2	-29.3	-34.6	-37.5	-38.1	-34.1	-33.6
Solomon Islands	-8.1	-5.6	-23.4	-0.8	5.6	-2.5	...	...	...
Timor-Leste ^c	...	-3.7	-7.0	-6.6	-9.6	-11.0	-14.9	-20.5	...
Tonga	-27.4	-34.1	-27.6	-28.2	-29.9	-32.6	-31.1	-38.0	-34.5
Tuvalu ^c	-64.9	-40.5	-53.9	-19.7	-4.1	-34.7	-24.2	-29.2	...
Vanuatu	-18.2	-23.3	-27.1	-23.1	-25.4	-27.9	-24.2	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	-1.9	-2.6	-0.7	1.6	0.6	-0.2	0.6	-0.8	-1.6
Japan	2.4	2.2	1.9	-0.1	-0.9	-1.7	-2.0	-0.2	1.0
New Zealand	0.7	-2.1	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.9	-0.2	-0.7	...

... = 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 for 2000 refer to 2002.

b Data for 2000 refer to 2001.

c Data for 2005 refer to 2006.

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	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	-8.2|	4.4	3.9	-2.6	-6.0	-2.7	-3.6	-3.9
Armenia	-3.4	-3.0	-2.8	-0.6	-1.0	-1.1	-0.8	-0.9	-1.2
Azerbaijan	-4.3	-14.9	-3.3	-4.5	-4.2	-5.6	-8.1	-8.0	-8.3
Georgia	2.4	1.6	4.7	5.2	7.0	8.8	7.9	10.5	11.3
Kazakhstan	-5.3	-9.5	-4.9	-3.4	-3.8	-3.0	-2.8	-2.8	-3.5
Kyrgyz Republic	-12.2	-4.9	-4.2|	-1.7	-5.1	-0.7	-4.4	-2.8	-2.9
Pakistan	-3.5|	-2.8	-1.0	-1.0	-1.5	-0.7	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1
Tajikistan	-1.7	-4.5	-2.0	-3.0	-2.9	-3.3	-3.3	-3.1	-2.0
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ^{a,c}	-0.5	-1.1	-1.4	-1.6	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	...	...
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	-0.9	-1.3	-2.0	-2.0	-2.2
Hong Kong, China	-7.5	-4.9	4.4	6.9	8.3	10.7	11.3	9.8	7.5
Korea, Rep. of	-0.2	-1.0	-1.3	-1.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	-1.1	-1.2
Mongolia	-7.5	0.5	-4.2|	-8.1	-11.6	-10.4	-10.5	-6.1	-12.0
Taipei, China	-3.8	-3.8	-2.5	-2.3	-3.5	-2.7	-1.9	-1.9	-2.1
South Asia									
Bangladesh	-1.4	-1.5	-1.1	-2.1	-2.3	-2.1	-2.4	-1.6	-1.3
Bhutan	-1.8	-4.8|	-4.5	-5.2	-4.7	-3.0	-3.3	-3.4	-2.3
India	0.3	2.8|	2.6	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.0
Maldives	33.4	7.0|	...	61.9	63.6	67.3	71.3	59.1	53.2
Nepal ^b	7.2	-0.4	-1.3	-0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.4
Sri Lanka	0.2	1.4	1.2	1.7|	1.8	1.6	2.4	2.9	3.5
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^d	11.0	0.6|	-5.9	-7.1	-11.3	-13.1	-9.5	-7.8	...
Cambodia	-0.6	2.9|	9.3	10.9	11.8	11.3	11.5	11.3	10.4
Indonesia	-11.1|	-3.1	-1.3	-1.1	-1.2	-1.3	-1.1	-1.0	-0.7
Lao PDR	5.1	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.1	-0.3
Malaysia	-11.1|	-2.0	0.8	0.2	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-1.8	-1.6
Myanmar	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.4|	1.3	2.3	1.2
Philippines	-2.3	2.1|	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.9	2.3
Singapore	-4.6	-7.6	-0.2	0.4	-1.2	-2.4	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0
Thailand	3.7	-3.6	-2.1	-1.2	1.0	2.7	2.5	4.8	5.9
Viet Nam	-1.8	-0.5	-2.1	-2.3	-0.9	-1.8|	-1.9	-2.7	-2.6
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	7.1	11.0|	17.1	16.7	16.3	15.0	14.9	...	...
Kiribati	-27.4	-30.3|	-25.3	-27.6	-28.1	-27.9	-41.6	-41.5	...
Marshall Islands ^b	-24.5	-24.1	-22.7	-23.3	-23.6	-26.2	-23.0	-21.6	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-15.3	-15.4	-14.0	-14.3	-13.2	-11.8	-10.1	-8.3	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	-11.6	-7.4	-23.5	-13.4	-15.1
Palau	4.6	19.9	25.3	32.1	35.0	36.4	39.5	37.7	33.5
Papua New Guinea ^b	-21.2	-17.8	-17.2	-14.2	-15.3	-16.4	-9.0	...	...
Samoa	44.1	10.9	9.4	8.7	13.8	14.6	14.9	13.9	15.9
Solomon Islands	-8.2	1.5|	-13.8	-8.4	-9.2	-12.1	-10.7	-7.4	-8.6
Timor-Leste	...	...	-24.0	-24.9	-13.8	-7.6	-14.7	-18.7	...
Tonga	0.8	-6.1	-0.4	1.3	0.2|	0.8	-0.4	-0.9	1.9
Tuvalu ^e	-51.2	5.6	-3.8|	-80.5	-61.6	-63.1	-51.5	-60.1	...
Vanuatu	17.1	14.9	17.6|	16.4	19.9	24.8	19.3	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-1.0	-0.9	-0.6	-0.6
Japan	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	-0.6	-0.8	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2
New Zealand	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.7	...

... = data not available at cutoff date; | = marks break in series due to change in compilation methodology from *Balance of Payments Manual* (BPM), 5th edition to *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual*, 6th edition; 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; GDP = gross domestic product; Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

- a For Uzbekistan, refers to BPM4 methodology.
b Refers to economies using BPM5 methodology.
c Includes other goods and income starting 2005.
d Data for 2000 refer to 2001.
e Data for 2005 refer to 2006.

Sources: Economy sources.

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	-3.5 (2002)	-2.7	-10.4	-14.5	-20.3	-26.1	-18.5	-22.9	-18.7
Armenia	-15.8	-2.5	-13.6	-10.4	-10.0	-7.6	-7.3	-2.6	-2.7
Azerbaijan	-3.2	1.3	28.4	26.0	21.4	17.6	13.9	-0.4	-3.6
Georgia	-5.8	-10.8	-10.3	-12.8	-11.7	-5.8	-10.7	-12.0	-13.3
Kazakhstan	2.0	-1.8	0.9	5.3	0.5	0.5	2.8	-2.8	-6.3
Kyrgyz Republic	-5.5	-1.4	-6.6	-8.1	-15.8	-14.1	-17.2	-16.2	-9.6
Pakistan	-0.3	-1.4	-2.3	0.1	-2.2	-1.1	-1.3	-1.0	-1.2
Tajikistan	-7.2	-0.8	-3.9	-7.1	-9.0	-7.7	-2.8	-6.4	-3.8
Turkmenistan	...	5.1	-10.6	2.0	0.0	-7.2	-6.7	-14.0	-21.0
Uzbekistan	1.6	13.5	6.1	5.7	2.7	3.4	4.1	...	...
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	1.7	5.8	3.9	1.8	2.5	1.5	2.3	2.7	1.8
Hong Kong, China	4.4	11.9	7.0	5.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	3.3	4.5
Korea, Rep. of	1.9	1.4	2.6	1.6	4.2	6.2	6.0	7.7	7.0
Mongolia	-6.1	3.5	-12.3	-43.3	-43.8	-37.6	-15.8	-8.1	-6.3
Taipei, China	2.5	4.0	8.3	7.8	8.9	10.1	11.8	14.3	13.4
South Asia									
Bangladesh	-0.9	-1.0	3.7	-1.3	-0.3	1.6	0.8	1.8	2.0
Bhutan	-9.4	-29.0	-20.5	-27.6	-20.0	-24.4	-24.8	-27.0	-27.7
India	-0.6	-1.2	-2.8	-4.2	-4.8	-1.7	-1.3	-1.1	-0.7
Maldives	-8.2	-24.4	-15.3	-15.6	-7.4	-4.6	-3.9	-8.8	-22.3
Nepal	-2.2	2.0	-2.3	-0.9	4.8	3.3	4.5	5.0	6.3
Sri Lanka	-6.4	-2.7	-1.9	-7.1	-5.8	-3.4	-2.5	-2.3	-2.4
Southeast Asia									
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	-9.3	-8.3
Indonesia	4.8	0.1	0.7	0.2	-2.7	-3.2	-3.1	-2.0	-1.8
Lao PDR	-0.3	-7.1	0.4	2.0	-4.0	-3.7	-8.9	-15.7	-7.8
Malaysia	9.0	14.4	10.1	10.9	5.2	3.5	4.4	3.0	2.4
Myanmar	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.5	-0.8	-2.8	-4.0	-2.8
Philippines	-2.7	1.9	3.6	2.5	2.8	4.2	3.8	2.5	0.2
Singapore	10.8	22.1	23.4	22.1	17.4	16.9	19.7	18.1	19.0
Thailand	7.4	-4.0	3.4	2.5	-0.4	-1.2	3.7	8.1	11.5
Viet Nam	4.2	-1.0	-3.7	0.2	5.9	4.5	4.9	-0.2	4.0
The Pacific									
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	1.3	27.3	40.7	45.6	...
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	...	...	...	...	38.1	18.8	-13.5	-9.5	1.7
Palau	-60.1	-21.2	-9.0	-11.8	-11.2	-11.6	-15.0	-7.7	-10.3
Papua New Guinea	10.1	13.3	-4.4	-1.0	-10.8	-16.3	10.5	...	...
Samoa	-3.3	-8.5	-5.4	-5.5	0.1	-5.6	-5.7	-3.7	-4.0
Solomon Islands	-12.9	-1.9	-20.8	-2.4	2.9	-3.8	-4.7	-3.4	-5.0
Timor-Leste ^a	...	19.3 (2006)	42.0	41.4	41.0	43.6	27.0	6.4	...
Tonga	-5.2	-9.4	-7.4	-9.3	-6.9	-8.7	-5.0	-9.0	-0.2
Tuvalu	54.5	-1.6 (2006)	-3.8	-37.0	18.1	1.3	19.3	7.0	...
Vanuatu	-5.0	-3.5	-5.8	-7.4	-8.8	-0.5	-0.3	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	-4.9	-6.5	-5.0	-3.1	-3.3	-3.7	-3.0	-3.6	-4.4
Japan	2.7	3.6	3.9	2.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	3.1	3.8
New Zealand	-1.0	-5.4	-2.0	-2.5	-3.0	-2.1	-2.8	-2.1	...

... = 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 GDP estimates refer to non-oil GDP. Before 2002, estimates include the value added of United Nations activities.

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	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	106 (2008)	342	185	252	314	268	301	312
Armenia	87	915	1,669	1,799	1,915	2,192	2,079	1,491	1,339
Azerbaijan	57	623	1,410	1,893	1,990	1,733	1,846	1,270	643
Georgia	210	446	1,184	1,547	1,770	1,945	1,986	1,459	1,491
Kazakhstan	122	62	226	180	178	207	229	194	308
Kyrgyz Republic	9	313	1,266	1,709	2,031	2,278	2,243	1,688	1,997
Pakistan	1,080	4,280	9,690	12,263	14,007	14,629	17,244	19,306	19,847
Tajikistan	79 (2002)	467	2,306	3,060	3,626	4,219	3,384	2,259	1,778
Turkmenistan	...	14 (2006)	35	35	37	40	30	16	9
Uzbekistan	...	898 (2006)	2,858	4,276	5,693	6,689	5,828	3,053	2,263
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	758	23,626	52,460	61,576	57,987	59,491	62,332	63,938	61,000
Hong Kong, China	136	297	340	352	367	360	372	387	401
Korea, Rep. of	4,862	5,178	5,836	6,582	6,571	6,455	6,551	6,454	6,395
Mongolia	12	180	266	279	320	256	255	261	263
Taipei, China	274	323	500	613	688	792	860	915	997
South Asia									
Bangladesh	1,969	4,642	10,850	12,071	14,120	13,867	14,988	15,388	13,680
Bhutan	...	2 (2006)	8	10	18	12	14	20	21
India	12,845	22,125	53,480	62,499	68,821	69,970	70,389	68,910	62,745
Maldives	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Nepal	112	1,212	3,464	4,217	4,793	5,589	5,889	6,730	6,276
Sri Lanka	1,163	1,976	4,123	5,153	6,000	6,422	7,036	6,980	7,252
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	121	164	153	160	172	176	377	395	323
Indonesia	1,190	5,420	6,916	6,924	7,212	7,614	8,551	9,659	9,234
Lao PDR	1	1	42	110	59	60	40	93	95
Malaysia	342	1,117	1,103	1,211	1,294	1,423	1,580	1,643	1,586
Myanmar	102	129	115	127	275	1,644	3,103	3,236	3,312
Philippines	6,957	13,733	20,563	21,922	23,352	25,369	27,273	28,483	29,878
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	1,700	1,187	3,580	4,554	4,713	5,690	5,655	5,895	6,025
Viet Nam	1,340	3,150	8,260	8,600	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	13,383
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	44	204	174	160	191	204	206	251	255
Kiribati	...	12 (2006)	15	16	17	17	16	16	16
Marshall Islands	...	24	22	22	23	25	26	26	27
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	18	19	21	22	23	23	24
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Papua New Guinea	7	7	3	17	14	14	10	10	11
Samoa	45 (1999)	82	139	160	178	165	141	131	132
Solomon Islands	4	7	14	17	21	21	16	19	20
Timor-Leste	...	4 (2006)	137	137	120	34	44	62	65
Tonga	53 (2001)	69	77	79	118	121	118	118	119
Tuvalu	...	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4
Vanuatu	35	5	12	22	22	24	28	24	24
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	1,904	940	1,864	2,449	2,441	2,460	2,328	2,113	2,043
Japan	1,374	905	1,684	2,132	2,540	2,364	3,734	3,670	3,659
New Zealand	236	352	371	455	462	459	462	421	396
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	35,541	91,971	193,665	224,567	238,993	251,091	263,039	264,112	253,559
REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	39,055	94,169	197,584	229,603	244,435	256,375	269,563	270,316	259,657
WORLD	126,750	282,536	462,146	524,414	544,903	574,016	596,588	582,449	575,191

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

a For reporting economies only.

Sources: World Bank. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues> (accessed 14 June 2017); for Taipei, China: economy sources.

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	1.0 (2008)	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5
Armenia	4.6	18.7	18.0	17.7	18.0	19.7	17.9	14.1	12.7
Azerbaijan	1.1	4.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.7
Georgia	6.9	7.0	10.2	10.7	11.2	12.1	12.0	10.4	10.4
Kazakhstan	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Kyrgyz Republic	0.6	12.7	26.4	27.6	30.8	31.1	30.0	25.3	30.5
Pakistan	1.4	3.6	5.6	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.1
Tajikistan	6.4 (2002)	20.2	40.9	46.9	47.5	49.6	36.6	28.8	25.6
Turkmenistan	...	0.1 (2006)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	...	5.2 (2006)	7.2	9.3	11.0	11.6	9.3	4.6	3.4
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Hong Kong, China	0.1	0.2	0.1	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	0.5
Mongolia	1.1	7.1	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4
Taipei, China	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
South Asia									
Bangladesh	4.3	8.1	9.5	9.8	11.0	9.0	8.7	7.9	6.2
Bhutan	...	0.3 (2006)	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9
India	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.8
Maldives	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nepal	2.1	14.7	21.3	22.8	26.7	30.7	29.2	32.4	30.0
Sri Lanka	7.0	8.1	7.3	7.9	8.8	8.6	8.9	8.7	8.9
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	3.3	2.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.2	1.6
Indonesia	0.7	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0
Lao PDR	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6
Malaysia	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
Myanmar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.6	4.7	5.2	5.1
Philippines	8.6	13.3	10.3	9.8	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.8
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Viet Nam	4.3	5.5	7.1	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.5
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	2.6	6.8	5.5	4.2	4.8	4.9	4.6	5.7	...
Kiribati	...	11.1 (2006)	9.7	9.2	9.1	9.4	9.0	9.6	...
Marshall Islands	...	17.2	13.5	12.8	12.6	12.9	14.2	14.5	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	6.1	6.2	6.4	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.4
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Papua New Guinea	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	...	...
Samoa	19.5 (1999)	18.8	20.4	20.3	22.2	20.5	17.0	16.9	16.0
Solomon Islands	1.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.8	...
Timor-Leste	...	0.1 (2006)	3.4	2.4	1.8	0.6	1.1	2.0	...
Tonga	31.5 (2001)	26.0	21.0	18.6	25.0	26.9	26.6	27.0	29.8
Tuvalu	...	22.7	12.4	11.8	10.2	10.8	10.9	11.4	...
Vanuatu	12.7	1.3	1.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.5	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	0.5	0.1	0.2	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	0.1
New Zealand	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	...
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0

... = 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: Economy sources; World Bank. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues> (accessed 14 June 2017).

Balance of Payments

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	50	271	54	58	47	38	44	163	...
Armenia	104	292	529	653	497	346	404	178	338
Azerbaijan	130	4,476	3,353	4,485	5,293	2,619	4,430	4,048	4,500
Georgia	131	453	869	1,084	831	956	1,750	1,571	...
Kazakhstan	1,371	2,546	7,456	13,760	13,648	10,011	7,091	6,585	...
Kyrgyz Republic	-2	43	402	701	324	640	353	1,139	...
Pakistan	308	2,201	2,022	1,326	859	1,333	1,867	979	...
Tajikistan	24	54	79	161	239	125	309	426	344
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	...
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	42,095	104,109	243,703	280,072	241,214	290,928	268,097	242,489	170,557
Hong Kong, China	70,496	40,963	82,709	96,135	74,887	76,857	129,847	181,047	117,110
Korea, Rep. of	11,509	13,643	9,497	9,773	9,496	12,767	9,274	4,104	10,827
Mongolia	54	188	1,691	4,571	4,272	2,060	338	94	...
Taipei, China	4,928	1,625	2,492	-1,957	3,207	3,598	2,839	2,413	8,334
South Asia									
Bangladesh	280	761	1,232	1,265	1,584	2,603	2,539	3,380	...
Bhutan	2 (2002)	6	75	31	24	20	29	11	8
India	3,584	7,269	27,397	36,499	23,996	28,153	34,577	44,009	...
Maldives	22	53	216	424	228	361	333	299	...
Nepal	-0	2	88	94	92	74	30	52	...
Sri Lanka	173	272	478	956	941	933	894	681	...
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	61	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	25,121	19,779	3,762
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	2,175	4,084	...
Philippines	1,487	1,664	1,070	2,007	3,215	3,737	5,740	5,639	7,933
Singapore	15,515	18,090	55,076	49,156	56,237	64,685	73,987	70,580	61,597
Thailand	3,366	8,216	14,747	2,474	12,899	15,936	4,975	9,004	...
Viet Nam	1,298	1,954	8,000	7,430	8,368	8,900	9,200	11,800	...
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	1	185	356	402	376	265	348	308	...
Kiribati	1	3	-7	1	-3	1	8	2	...
Marshall Islands	126	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	35	...
Papua New Guinea	96	32	29	-310	-64	18	-30	203	...
Samoa	-1	4	-1	9	14	14	23	41	...
Solomon Islands	2	1	166	120	24	53	21	32	...
Timor-Leste	1 (2002)	1	30	49	40	56	34	43	5
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	31	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	14,893	-25,093	35,211	65,555	57,550	53,997	45,979	36,595	41,951
Japan	10,688	5,460	7,441	-851	547	10,648	19,752	5,585	34,905
New Zealand	-1,508	1,907	286	1,378	4,004	-70	3,296	-135	1,527
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	157,045	223,091	497,722	556,517	500,618	571,948	605,412	634,454	385,314
REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	181,118	205,364	540,660	622,599	562,720	636,524	674,439	676,499	463,697

... = 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. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.KLT.DINV.CD.WD?locations=MH> (accessed 25 July 2017); for Taipei, China: economy sources.

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	1.2 (2002)	4.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	...
Armenia	5.5	6.0	5.7	6.4	4.7	3.1	3.5	1.7	3.2
Azerbaijan	2.5	33.8	6.3	6.8	7.6	3.5	5.9	7.6	11.9
Georgia	4.3	7.1	7.5	7.5	5.2	5.9	10.6	11.2	...
Kazakhstan	7.5	4.5	5.0	7.1	6.6	4.2	3.2	3.6	...
Kyrgyz Republic	-0.2	1.7	8.4	11.3	4.9	8.7	4.7	17.1	...
Pakistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Tajikistan	2.7	2.4	1.4	2.5	3.1	1.5	3.3	5.4	5.0
Turkmenistan	2.7	2.9	16.1	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	...
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	3.5	4.6	4.0	3.7	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.2	1.5
Hong Kong, China	41.1	22.6	36.2	38.7	28.5	27.9	44.6	58.5	36.5
Korea, Rep. of	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.8
Mongolia	4.7	7.4	23.5	43.9	34.8	16.4	2.8	0.8	...
Taipei, China	1.5	0.4	0.6	-0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.6
South Asia									
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	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.4
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	10.8	8.7	...
Nepal	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	...
Sri Lanka	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.8	...
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	1.0	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	2.8	2.3	0.4
Lao PDR	2.1	1.0	4.1	3.7	2.9	3.6	6.9	7.5	...
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	3.3	6.5	...
Philippines	1.8	1.6	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.6
Singapore	16.2	14.2	23.3	17.8	19.4	21.4	24.0	23.8	20.7
Thailand	2.7	4.3	4.3	0.7	3.2	3.8	1.2	2.3	...
Viet Nam	4.2	3.4	6.9	5.5	5.4	5.2	4.9	6.1	...
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	0.0	6.2	11.3	10.7	9.5	6.3	7.8	7.0	...
Kiribati	1.1	2.3	-4.3	0.4	-1.8	0.6	4.6	1.0	...
Marshall Islands	113.3	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	0.0 (2009)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	2.1	2.1	1.5	4.2	10.1	7.9	16.2	11.6	...
Papua New Guinea	2.8	0.7	0.2	-1.7	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Samoa	-0.5	0.9	-0.2	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.8	5.3	...
Solomon Islands	0.7	0.2	28.4	16.6	2.9	5.8	2.2	3.1	...
Timor-Leste	0.2 (2002)	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.4	...
Tonga	4.9	2.7	2.4	0.9	0.4	1.5	12.7	2.9	...
Tuvalu	-0.1 (2001)	-0.1	1.4	-0.3	3.5	0.9	1.7	1.7	...
Vanuatu	7.4	3.4	9.0	7.7	7.7	7.4	1.6	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	3.9	-3.6	3.0	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.4
Japan	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.7
New Zealand	-2.8	1.7	0.2	0.8	2.3	0.0	1.6	-0.1	...
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	4.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.0
REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.8

... = 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 For reporting economies only.

Sources: Economy sources; International Monetary Fund. International Financial Statistics. 2017. <http://data.imf.org/> (accessed 25 July 2017); World Bank. World Development Indicators. 2017. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.KLT.DINV.CD.WD> (accessed 25 July 2017).

External Trade

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	137	384	388	376	415	515	571	571	596
Armenia	300	974	1,041	1,334	1,380	1,479	1,547	1,485	1,783
Azerbaijan	1,745	7,649	26,374	34,393	32,374	31,703	28,260	15,586	13,211
Georgia	324	865	1,677	2,186	2,377	2,911	2,861	2,205	2,113
Kazakhstan	8,812	27,849	60,271	84,336	86,449	84,700	79,460	45,956	36,776
Kyrgyz Republic	505	674	1,756	2,242	1,928	2,007	1,884	1,470	1,545
Pakistan	8,335	14,453	19,261	24,917	22,797	23,383	25,715	23,526	20,859
Tajikistan	784	909	1,195	1,257	1,358	1,162	977	891	899
Turkmenistan	2,508	4,944	9,679	16,751	19,987	18,854	19,782	12,164	7,520
Uzbekistan	3,265	5,409	13,023	15,021	13,600	14,323	13,546	12,508	12,179
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	249,203	761,953	1,577,754	1,898,381	2,048,714	2,209,004	2,342,293	2,273,468	2,098,154
Hong Kong, China	201,855	289,325	390,134	428,732	442,775	458,959	473,654	465,092	462,269
Korea, Rep. of	172,268	284,419	466,384	555,214	547,870	559,632	572,665	526,757	495,426
Mongolia	536	1,064	2,909	4,817	4,385	4,269	5,774	4,669	4,916
Taipei, China	151,458	199,807	277,413	312,051	306,269	310,237	318,871	283,467	279,521
South Asia									
Bangladesh	4,780	8,259	16,099	22,061	23,508	27,619	30,217	30,590	33,354
Bhutan	103	214	535	646	580	511	539	561	487
India	45,297	103,496	249,951	314,109	305,839	325,099	310,742	267,549	274,024
Maldives	109	162	62	115	162	166	145	144	...
Nepal	701	823	830	869	872	827	943	833	652
Sri Lanka	5,456	6,351	8,618	10,560	9,761	10,413	11,130	10,536	10,309
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	3,906	6,247	8,887	12,464	12,980	11,436	10,601	6,338	4,876
Cambodia	1,397	2,908	3,906	5,035	5,633	6,530	7,407	8,453	9,233
Indonesia	62,124	85,660	157,779	203,497	190,032	182,552	175,981	150,366	144,490
Lao PDR	330	553	1,746	2,190	2,271	2,264	2,662	2,769	3,352
Malaysia	98,229	141,595	198,325	228,059	227,480	228,503	233,868	199,041	189,460
Myanmar	1,961	3,558	8,861	9,136	8,977	11,204	12,524	11,149	11,663
Philippines	38,078	41,255	51,498	48,305	52,100	56,698	62,102	58,648	56,313
Singapore	137,954	230,523	352,553	416,027	415,590	419,969	415,191	357,729	337,962
Thailand	69,152	110,360	192,937	219,994	227,721	227,524	226,662	214,120	214,054
Viet Nam	14,483	32,447	72,237	96,906	114,529	132,033	150,217	162,017	176,632
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	9	5	5	3	5	11	18	14	14
Fiji	543	705	837	1,073	1,224	1,137	1,220	896	...
Kiribati	4	4	4	9	7	7	10	9	...
Marshall Islands	25	34	34 (2009)	65	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	17	13	30	43	52	35	32	40	...
Nauru	68	44	189	242	70	56	46	19	26
Palau	12	14	16	19	21	21	19	18	...
Papua New Guinea	2,089	3,311	5,737	6,907	6,323	5,942	8,786	8,417	7,919
Samoa	14	12	23	25	31	24	27	34	36
Solomon Islands	65	105	227	408	488	487	458	401	...
Timor-Leste	...	43	42	53	77	53	39	47	...
Tonga	9	10	8	15	16	18	19	...	...
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
Vanuatu	26	46	48	67	55	39	63	39	50
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	63,980	106,211	212,027	269,941	256,522	252,894	239,708	187,525	191,218
Japan	479,320	595,696	767,825	821,312	798,937	714,931	689,916	624,681	643,753
New Zealand	13,292	21,698	31,365	37,685	37,321	39,434	41,541	34,152	33,750
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	1,288,974	2,379,437	4,181,284	4,980,911	5,139,079	5,374,315	5,549,527	5,160,592	4,912,670
REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	1,845,566	3,103,042	5,192,501	6,109,849	6,231,859	6,381,574	6,520,692	6,006,950	5,781,391

... = 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: Economy sources; International Monetary Fund. International Financial Statistics. <http://data.imf.org/> (accessed 2 June 2017).

Table 4.9: **Growth Rates of Merchandise Exports^a**
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	-17.4	25.9	-3.7	-3.1	10.4	24.1	10.9	-	4.5
Armenia	29.7	34.7	46.6	28.2	3.4	7.1	4.6	-4.0	20.0
Azerbaijan	87.7	111.6	25.3	30.4	-5.9	-2.1	-10.9	-44.8	-15.2
Georgia	36.0	33.8	48.0	30.4	8.7	22.5	-1.7	-22.9	-4.2
Kazakhstan	50.1	38.6	39.5	39.9	2.5	-2.0	-6.2	-42.2	-20.0
Kyrgyz Republic	11.2	-6.5	5.0	27.7	-14.0	4.1	-6.1	-22.0	5.1
Pakistan	4.8	14.9	12.0	29.4	-8.5	2.6	10.0	-8.5	-11.3
Tajikistan	13.9	-0.7	18.3	5.2	8.0	-14.4	-15.9	-8.9	0.9
Turkmenistan	115.5	28.3	3.8	73.1	19.3	-5.7	4.9	-38.5	-38.2
Uzbekistan	0.9	11.5	10.6	15.3	-9.5	5.3	-5.4	-7.7	-2.6
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	27.8	28.4	31.3	20.3	7.9	7.8	6.0	-2.9	-7.7
Hong Kong, China	16.1	11.6	22.5	9.9	3.3	3.7	3.2	-1.8	-0.6
Korea, Rep. of	19.9	12.0	28.3	19.0	-1.3	2.1	2.3	-8.0	-5.9
Mongolia	18.0	22.4	54.3	65.6	-9.0	-2.6	35.3	-19.1	5.3
Taipei, China	22.6	8.6	35.1	12.5	-1.9	1.3	2.8	-11.1	-1.4
South Asia									
Bangladesh	12.5	11.3	3.7	37.0	6.6	17.5	9.4	1.2	9.0
Bhutan	-11.3	35.8	6.5	20.7	-10.2	-11.9	5.5	4.1	-13.2
India	22.2	25.0	43.1	25.7	-2.6	6.3	-4.4	-13.9	2.4
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	14.0	-11.6	-21.7
Sri Lanka	18.5	10.1	21.7	22.5	-7.6	6.7	6.9	-5.3	-2.2
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	53.1	23.3	23.9	40.2	4.1	-11.9	-7.3	-40.2	-23.1
Cambodia	23.6	12.3	24.5	28.9	11.9	15.9	13.4	14.1	9.2
Indonesia	27.7	19.7	35.4	29.0	-6.6	-3.9	-3.6	-14.6	-3.9
Lao PDR	9.6	52.2	65.9	25.4	3.7	-0.3	17.6	4.0	21.1
Malaysia	16.1	11.8	26.5	15.0	-0.3	0.4	2.3	-14.9	-4.8
Myanmar	72.3	21.5	16.8	3.1	-1.7	24.8	11.8	-11.0	4.6
Philippines	8.7	4.0	34.0	-6.2	7.9	8.8	9.5	-5.6	-4.0
Singapore	20.3	15.7	30.5	18.0	-0.1	1.1	-1.1	-13.8	-5.5
Thailand	18.0	14.6	27.3	14.0	3.5	-0.1	-0.4	-5.5	0.0
Viet Nam	25.5	22.5	26.5	34.2	18.2	15.3	13.8	7.9	9.0
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	154.4	-26.9	88.0	-39.4	69.9	100.6	65.8	-20.3	-2.9
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	-11.0	...
Marshall Islands	48.7	14.0	5.6 (2009)	90.6	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	-7.3	63.5	45.1	20.2	-33.3	-7.8	23.0	...
Nauru	-7.9	-15.3	58.0	27.8	-71.2	-19.5	-18.7	-58.9	36.2
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	-8.5	-6.0	47.9	-4.2	-5.9
Samoa	-24.9	0.6	114.4	6.3	26.8	-23.2	14.7	23.8	6.3
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	19.8	...
Tonga	-27.1	-35.2	5.6	83.5	6.1	11.3	9.8	...	...
Tuvalu	-91.5	-54.0	55.5	-46.2	-83.7	4.4	464.8	-12.0	...
Vanuatu	2.8	-6.5	-14.8	38.7	-18.5	-29.4	62.6	-38.0	28.8
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	14.1	22.6	38.3	27.3	-5.0	-1.4	-5.2	-21.8	2.0
Japan	14.8	5.4	32.6	7.0	-2.7	-10.5	-3.5	-9.5	3.1
New Zealand	6.5	6.6	26.6	20.1	-1.0	5.7	5.3	-17.8	-1.2
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^b	21.0	18.3	30.2	19.1	3.2	4.6	3.3	-7.0	-4.8
REGIONAL MEMBERS^b	19.0	15.6	30.8	17.7	2.0	2.4	2.2	-7.9	-3.8

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

a Rates are based on US dollar values of exports.

b For reporting economies only.

Sources: Economy sources; International Monetary Fund. International Financial Statistics. <http://data.imf.org/> (accessed 2 June 2017).

External Trade

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	1,176	2,470	5,154	6,390	9,832	8,724	7,729	7,723	6,534
Armenia	885	1,802	3,749	4,145	4,261	4,386	4,424	3,239	3,292
Azerbaijan	1,172	4,350	6,662	10,056	10,192	10,321	9,332	9,774	9,004
Georgia	710	2,488	5,236	7,072	8,056	8,023	8,602	7,292	7,288
Kazakhstan	5,040	17,353	31,127	36,906	46,358	48,806	41,296	30,568	25,175
Kyrgyz Republic	554	1,189	3,223	4,261	5,576	5,987	5,735	4,070	3,919
Pakistan	9,967	20,630	34,169	40,042	42,960	42,802	45,820	45,394	44,665
Tajikistan	675	1,330	2,657	3,206	1,779	4,121	4,297	3,436	3,031
Turkmenistan	1,742	2,947	8,204	11,361	14,138	16,090	16,638	14,051	13,177
Uzbekistan	2,947	4,091	9,176	11,345	12,817	13,947	13,984	12,417	12,131
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	225,094	659,953	1,396,244	1,743,484	1,818,405	1,949,989	1,959,235	1,679,565	1,587,419
Hong Kong, China	212,800	299,520	433,102	483,633	504,377	523,558	544,107	522,001	516,395
Korea, Rep. of	160,481	261,238	425,212	524,413	519,584	515,586	525,515	436,499	406,193
Mongolia	615	1,177	3,200	6,598	6,738	6,358	5,237	3,798	3,358
Taipei, China	140,630	185,245	255,679	287,156	277,269	276,886	280,724	235,579	229,872
South Asia									
Bangladesh	8,080	12,575	23,581	34,715	35,219	38,738	41,031	40,562	42,810
Bhutan ^a	193	466	810	1,093	952	864	935	977	1,020
India	51,372	149,753	368,166	502,558	499,495	463,402	448,486	388,187	379,629
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	7,323	7,565	7,199
Sri Lanka	7,198	8,869	13,441	20,273	19,129	17,999	19,417	18,935	19,414
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	1,107	1,448	2,535	3,600	3,565	3,613	3,596	3,235	2,671
Cambodia ^a	1,936	3,918	5,756	7,180	8,139	9,749	10,613	11,920	12,649
Indonesia	33,515	57,701	135,663	177,436	191,691	186,629	178,179	142,695	135,653
Lao PDR	535	882	2,060	2,404	3,055	3,081	4,271	5,233	4,739
Malaysia	81,963	114,302	164,177	187,460	196,412	205,875	208,667	175,593	168,422
Myanmar	2,319	1,984	6,413	9,035	9,069	13,760	16,633	16,578	17,180
Philippines ^a	34,491	47,418	54,933	60,496	62,129	62,411	65,398	71,067	80,834
Singapore	134,675	200,861	312,668	372,313	385,851	388,053	377,714	307,967	291,922
Thailand	62,180	118,200	184,834	229,004	227,564	227,071	209,392	187,079	178,307
Viet Nam	15,637	36,761	84,839	106,750	113,780	132,033	147,849	165,570	174,111
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	51	81	91	110	112	116	121	110	106
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	161	160	...
Nauru ^a	78	51	42	62	...	54	85	77	87
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	2,551	1,823
Samoa	91	187	280	319	308	326	341	298	312
Solomon Islands	92	185	405	473	497	537	499	467	...
Timor-Leste	...	109	298	340	670	529	554	655	...
Tonga	70	121	156	181	202	203	222	...	...
Tuvalu	5	13	22	27	21	21	22	37	...
Vanuatu	84	165	284	305	296	314	314	367	416
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	67,806	118,924	193,081	234,046	250,419	232,685	227,859	200,643	189,042
Japan	379,884	516,697	692,242	853,449	885,928	832,440	810,886	647,744	607,043
New Zealand	13,963	26,248	30,523	37,048	38,256	39,646	42,523	36,618	35,935
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^b	1,204,318	2,228,185	3,995,937	4,909,876	5,054,921	5,207,345	5,223,397	4,567,417	4,390,756
REGIONAL MEMBERS^b	1,665,972	2,890,053	4,911,783	6,034,418	6,229,525	6,312,116	6,304,665	5,452,423	5,222,776

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

a Compilation methodology shifted from cost, insurance and freight to free on board for Bhutan from 2003, Cambodia from 2005, and Nauru from 2012.

b For reporting economies only.

Sources: Economy sources; International Monetary Fund. International Financial Statistics. <http://data.imf.org/> (accessed 2 June 2017).

Table 4.11: **Growth Rates of Merchandise Imports^a**
(%)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	16.2	13.5	54.5	24.0	53.9	-11.3	-11.4	-0.1	-15.4
Armenia	9.1	33.4	12.9	10.6	2.8	2.9	0.9	-26.8	1.6
Azerbaijan	13.1	23.7	6.9	50.9	1.4	1.3	-9.6	4.7	-7.9
Georgia	2.9	34.9	17.0	35.1	13.9	-0.4	7.2	-15.2	-0.1
Kazakhstan	37.9	35.8	9.6	18.6	25.6	5.3	-15.4	-26.0	-17.6
Kyrgyz Republic	-7.6	25.5	6.0	32.2	30.9	7.4	-4.2	-29.0	-3.7
Pakistan	5.7	33.7	2.5	17.2	7.3	-0.4	7.1	-0.9	-1.6
Tajikistan	1.8	11.7	3.4	20.7	-44.5	131.6	4.3	-20.1	-11.8
Turkmenistan	26.8	-6.4	-8.8	38.5	24.4	13.8	3.4	-15.5	-6.2
Uzbekistan	-5.2	7.2	-2.8	23.6	13.0	8.8	0.3	-11.2	-2.3
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	35.8	17.6	38.8	24.9	4.3	7.2	0.5	-14.3	-5.5
Hong Kong, China	18.5	10.5	24.7	11.7	4.3	3.8	3.9	-4.1	-1.1
Korea, Rep. of	34.0	16.4	31.6	23.3	-0.9	-0.8	1.9	-16.9	-6.9
Mongolia	19.8	15.5	49.7	106.2	2.1	-5.6	-17.6	-27.5	-11.6
Taipei, China	26.3	7.8	44.3	12.3	-3.4	-0.1	1.4	-16.1	-2.4
South Asia									
Bangladesh	3.1	16.5	4.4	47.2	1.5	10.0	5.9	-1.1	5.5
Bhutan ^b	2.9	77.2	40.7	34.9	-12.9	-9.2	8.2	4.5	4.4
India	2.8	35.4	30.7	36.5	-0.6	-7.2	-3.2	-13.4	-2.2
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	22.3	3.3	-4.8
Sri Lanka	20.5	10.7	31.8	50.8	-5.6	-5.9	7.9	-2.5	2.5
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	-16.7	1.5	5.6	42.0	-1.0	1.4	-0.5	-10.0	-17.4
Cambodia ^b	21.6	...	18.0	24.7	13.4	19.8	8.9	12.3	6.1
Indonesia	39.6	24.0	40.1	30.8	8.0	-2.6	-4.5	-19.9	-4.9
Lao PDR	-3.4	23.8	41.0	16.7	27.1	0.8	38.6	22.5	-9.4
Malaysia	25.3	8.7	33.1	14.2	4.8	4.8	1.4	-15.9	-4.1
Myanmar	-11.0	0.6	53.4	40.9	0.4	51.7	20.9	-0.3	3.6
Philippines	5.9	2.9	19.7	10.1	2.7	0.5	4.8	8.7	13.7
Singapore	21.3	15.4	26.9	19.1	3.6	0.6	-2.7	-18.5	-5.2
Thailand	23.3	25.1	37.7	23.9	-0.6	-0.2	-7.8	-10.7	-4.7
Viet Nam	33.2	15.0	21.3	25.8	6.6	16.0	12.0	12.0	5.2
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	21.9	7.0	11.2	21.0	1.9	3.9	4.1	-9.3	-3.0
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	-14.3	-0.3	...
Nauru ^b	104.9	52.3	-79.4	48.8	-45.6	59.5	59.1	-10.3	14.1
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	-36.2	-28.5
Samoa	-21.7	20.7	36.6	14.1	-3.3	5.6	4.8	-12.7	4.8
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	18.2	...
Tonga	-3.8	15.3	8.9	16.0	11.4	0.4	9.7	...	...
Tuvalu	-36.0	13.3	59.2	21.9	-22.9	-1.2	7.1	66.3	...
Vanuatu	-12.6	22.4	-2.5	7.3	-2.7	5.8	0.0	17.0	13.5
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	3.5	14.5	23.4	21.2	7.0	-7.1	-2.1	-11.9	-5.8
Japan	22.7	13.6	25.8	23.3	3.8	-6.0	-2.6	-20.1	-6.3
New Zealand	-2.7	13.4	21.5	21.4	3.3	3.6	7.3	-13.9	-1.9
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^c	24.3	16.2	32.6	22.9	3.0	3.0	0.3	-12.6	-3.9
REGIONAL MEMBERS^c	22.6	15.6	31.1	22.9	3.2	1.3	-0.1	-13.5	-4.2

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

a Rates are based on US dollar values of exports.

b Compilation methodology shifted from cost, insurance, and freight to free on board for Bhutan from 2003, Cambodia from 2005, and Nauru from 2012.

c For reporting economies only.

Sources: Economy sources; International Monetary Fund. International Financial Statistics. <http://data.imf.org/> (accessed 2 June 2017).

External Trade

Table 4.12: **Trade in Goods^a**
(% of GDP)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	43.1	34.5	35.3	48.0	42.8	38.9	40.2	35.2
Armenia	62.0	56.6	51.7	54.0	53.1	52.7	51.4	44.8	48.0
Azerbaijan	55.3	90.6	62.4	67.4	61.1	56.7	50.0	47.8	58.7
Georgia	33.8	52.3	59.4	64.1	65.8	67.7	69.4	67.9	65.6
Kazakhstan	75.7	79.1	61.7	62.9	63.9	56.4	54.5	41.5	45.9
Kyrgyz Republic	77.3	75.7	103.8	104.9	113.6	109.0	102.0	83.0	83.4
Pakistan	23.1	29.3	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.0	28.7	25.8	23.6
Tajikistan	169.6	96.8	68.3	68.4	41.1	62.1	57.1	55.1	56.5
Turkmenistan	86.2	55.6	79.2	96.2	97.0	89.1	83.8	73.1	...
Uzbekistan	45.1	66.0	56.2	57.1	51.2	49.1	43.8	37.5	...
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	39.2	62.2	48.7	48.1	45.2	43.3	41.0	35.7	32.9
Hong Kong, China	241.5	324.3	360.1	367.1	360.6	356.4	349.2	319.0	305.2
Korea, Rep. of	59.2	60.8	81.5	89.8	87.3	82.4	77.8	69.7	63.9
Mongolia	101.2	88.8	85.0	109.7	90.5	84.5	90.1	72.1	74.1
Taipei, China	88.1	102.4	119.5	123.4	117.7	114.8	113.0	98.8	96.2
South Asia									
Bangladesh	28.3	36.2	34.7	46.0	45.6	43.2	41.2	36.6	34.5
Bhutan	67.3	83.1	84.9	95.5	84.0	76.5	75.2	74.7	66.5
India	20.0	30.2	36.3	43.6	43.3	41.1	37.2	30.7	28.9
Maldives	79.7	75.4	41.8	59.0	68.1	67.8	69.0	59.3	...
Nepal	41.7	35.3	36.5	33.7	35.1	37.4	41.0	40.4	37.5
Sri Lanka	75.7	62.4	38.9	47.2	42.2	38.2	38.5	36.6	36.5
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	83.5	80.7	83.3	86.7	86.9	83.2	83.0	74.0	66.2
Cambodia ^b	90.9	108.5	85.9	95.2	98.1	106.6	107.2	112.7	109.3
Indonesia	58.0	50.1	38.9	42.7	41.6	40.5	39.8	34.0	30.0
Lao PDR	52.9	52.8	56.5	57.0	52.3	44.8	52.3	55.6	50.9
Malaysia	192.1	178.3	142.1	139.5	134.8	134.4	130.9	126.4	120.8
Myanmar	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	22.6	40.2	44.0	44.3	44.7
Philippines	89.6	86.0	53.3	48.5	45.7	43.8	44.8	44.3	45.0
Singapore ^c	284.5	338.6	281.4	286.0	277.2	267.1	257.3	224.3	212.1
Thailand	103.9	120.7	110.7	121.1	114.5	108.1	107.3	100.5	96.4
Viet Nam	96.6	120.1	135.5	150.3	146.5	154.2	160.1	169.5	170.9
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	65.3	47.3	37.5	39.4	38.7	42.0	43.9	43.3	41.7
Fiji	83.3	77.7	84.2	86.3	87.6	94.5	86.7	67.8	...
Kiribati	63.6	72.0	50.2	56.9	62.1	62.3	66.0	...	...
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	85.1	107.4	114.0	105.6	108.3
Palau	94.1	63.8	64.8	71.8	72.8	72.6	68.3	58.4	...
Papua New Guinea	88.3	99.3	65.0	61.9	52.0	53.4	55.6	...	...
Samoa	45.1	45.9	44.5	43.6	42.4	43.5	44.7	42.9	42.4
Solomon Islands	55.1	68.3	91.1	106.9	108.0	101.4	92.2	84.6	...
Timor-Leste	...	8.2	8.5	6.9	11.2	10.3	14.7	22.6	...
Tonga	41.9	49.6	44.6	46.4	46.2	49.0	54.6	...	...
Tuvalu	37.3	59.8	71.9	70.9	55.7	55.3	60.0	104.4	...
Vanuatu	40.5	53.5	47.4	46.9	44.9	43.9	46.2	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	34.4	31.9	34.0	34.6	32.8	32.9	32.6	32.0	30.9
Japan	17.6	23.4	25.6	27.2	27.2	30.0	31.0	29.1	25.3
New Zealand	50.1	41.8	42.2	44.4	42.9	41.5	41.9	40.3	...
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^d	63.0	58.0	42.5	43.1	65.0	62.1	59.2	52.2	49.9
REGIONAL MEMBERS^d	38.5	45.0	38.8	39.9	53.4	53.8	52.6	47.8	45.9

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

a The sum of merchandise exports and imports.

b Starting 2005, compilation methodology for imports shifted from cost, insurance and freight to free on board.

c Prior to 2003, data excluded Indonesia.

d For reporting economies only.

Sources: Economy sources; International Monetary Fund. International Financial Statistics. <http://data.imf.org/> (accessed 2 June 2017).

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

From Regional Member	To		Asia		Europe		North and Central America		Middle East		South America		Africa		Oceania		Rest of the World	
	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016
	Developing Member Economies																	
Central and West Asia																		
Afghanistan	51.7	85.8	31.3	5.1	1.8	0.7	13.1	8.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Armenia	8.5	18.0	56.1	52.9	12.9	10.1	12.5	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.8
Azerbaijan	13.4	19.6	76.4	66.5	0.5	5.5	8.6	5.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Georgia	38.9	39.8	52.7	45.2	2.7	5.9	4.0	7.9	0.1	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Kazakhstan	13.0	24.3	48.3	69.8	14.8	2.4	2.5	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0
Kyrgyz Republic	39.4	34.1	58.3	60.8	0.6	0.1	1.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pakistan	24.3	33.0	28.6	29.8	28.1	17.8	12.4	9.8	1.2	1.2	3.6	6.5	1.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9
Tajikistan	24.5	51.4	73.6	41.3	0.1	0.0	1.7	7.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkmenistan	12.1	85.5	75.0	14.1	1.1	0.2	10.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
Uzbekistan	31.7	49.6	62.6	48.3	2.1	0.4	2.2	1.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
East Asia																		
China, People's Rep. of	50.9	45.4	18.0	18.4	23.6	21.9	2.9	5.2	1.4	3.0	1.7	3.9	1.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hong Kong, China	52.7	73.3	16.5	10.4	26.1	10.9	1.4	2.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Korea, Rep. of	48.0	59.9	15.6	11.2	26.4	17.5	4.3	5.0	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.2	1.8	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mongolia	55.5	86.9	17.5	12.4	24.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taipei, China	52.1	71.6	15.7	9.4	26.1	13.7	1.7	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3
South Asia																		
Bangladesh	7.1	12.5	41.0	45.0	33.8	15.7	2.4	2.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.9	14.5	21.6	0.0	0.0
Bhutan	99.3	99.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	26.0	30.6	27.9	19.4	23.7	18.6	12.2	19.3	1.3	2.1	4.5	7.8	1.2	1.3	3.3	0.9	0.0	0.0
Maldives	36.9	65.2	18.6	25.8	44.4	7.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nepal	46.0	69.1	23.9	13.5	28.1	12.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.6	3.0	0.0	0.0
Sri Lanka	14.3	21.2	31.6	34.0	42.2	30.6	7.5	9.7	0.6	1.4	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southeast Asia																		
Brunei Darussalam	80.0	91.5	0.7	0.4	13.1	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cambodia	28.1	30.8	17.2	38.8	54.4	27.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Indonesia	61.7	63.7	14.8	14.3	15.1	11.9	3.4	3.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lao PDR	58.3	90.6	38.0	7.4	3.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	57.3	67.2	14.3	10.9	22.3	11.8	2.0	3.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	2.1	2.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Myanmar	74.0	87.3	8.4	7.5	16.6	2.2	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines	47.9	66.5	18.6	13.0	31.7	17.4	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Singapore	59.9	72.8	14.5	10.7	19.2	9.2	1.7	2.1	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.0	3.0	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thailand	50.8	58.9	17.3	13.0	23.3	13.8	3.1	4.1	0.6	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.7	5.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
Viet Nam	57.1	48.3	22.9	19.4	6.3	22.9	2.9	4.4	0.3	1.7	0.8	1.5	8.9	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
The Pacific																		
Cook Islands ^a	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	0.0	0.0
Fiji	10.2	16.1	20.7	8.5	24.3	21.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	44.7	53.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kiribati	37.5	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	15.4	50.2	54.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marshall Islands	0.0	16.3	43.4	78.0	56.6	1.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	42.2	66.0	0.4	2.4	57.4	6.5	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nauru	38.7	25.7	1.3	0.3	7.5	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	7.0	46.9	45.4	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palau	64.6	2.7	7.0	57.7	12.3	20.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea	64.1	62.7	19.9	9.5	6.9	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9	1.1	0.2	7.9	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa	1.1	15.7	1.6	1.0	24.4	6.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.0	0.1	0.1	72.7	73.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solomon Islands	87.1	83.0	0.6	13.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	11.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Timor-Leste ^b	33.5	17.9	17.1	16.4	6.7	34.2	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	11.8	42.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tonga	40.1	54.6	1.2	1.5	21.5	13.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.2	21.6	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tuvalu	3.4	21.1	77.4	31.8	0.6	6.6	0.0	0.1	8.5	2.8	7.5	21.1	2.6	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vanuatu	24.6	15.1	60.9	7.4	1.1	48.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.8	0.0	0.4	13.3	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Developed Member Economies																		
Australia	58.7	69.6	12.2	11.2	11.6	7.6	5.1	2.9	0.8	0.8	1.9	0.9	8.0	4.5	1.7	2.6	0.0	0.0
Japan	41.6	53.8	17.7	12.9	34.3	24.5	2.3	3.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	2.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	36.5	45.7	16.5	10.7	18.0	13.7	2.8	4.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	3.0	22.6	19.8	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES																		
REGIONAL MEMBERS																		
WORLD																		

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

a Data for 2016 refer to 2015.

b Data for 2000 refer to 2004.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, May 2017, *International Financial Statistics* (CD-ROM), Washington, DC; for the Cook Islands: economy source; and for Taipei, China: Ministry of Finance. <http://www.mof.gov.tw/Eng/Pages/Detail.aspx?nodeid=259&pid=74391> (accessed 27 July 2017).

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	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016
Developing Member Economies																		
Central and West Asia																		
Afghanistan		96.1	59.9	3.6	3.5	0.1	5.5	0.2	29.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Armenia		8.9	27.1	55.8	57.8	14.6	3.2	15.4	7.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	5.3	0.6	0.0
Azerbaijan		24.8	31.0	54.1	54.4	10.5	10.2	7.3	2.2	0.5	1.8	2.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Georgia		33.1	33.2	51.2	41.9	10.2	20.8	4.2	2.6	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kazakhstan		14.4	29.0	75.7	62.7	7.0	5.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Kyrgyz Republic		44.4	64.3	40.9	29.7	11.8	4.4	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pakistan		29.0	47.0	19.0	12.5	7.0	5.3	38.3	28.9	1.0	1.5	2.7	3.4	3.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tajikistan		57.7	36.8	40.5	52.1	0.1	1.8	1.6	7.9	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkmenistan		31.8	54.4	44.8	43.1	3.5	2.4	13.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan		38.5	53.5	49.8	42.4	11.0	3.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
East Asia																		
China, People's Rep. of		55.6	43.7	17.6	18.1	11.9	10.4	4.5	5.4	2.1	5.6	2.4	3.5	2.6	5.0	3.2	8.2	0.0
Hong Kong, China		79.5	82.9	10.2	8.5	7.6	5.7	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Korea, Rep. of		43.8	49.9	12.5	16.0	19.9	12.7	15.9	13.3	1.6	2.6	1.9	1.2	4.3	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Mongolia		47.0	56.2	47.7	37.6	4.8	5.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taipei, China		56.1	59.9	13.6	12.5	19.4	13.6	4.8	7.7	1.0	1.6	2.3	1.3	2.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Asia																		
Bangladesh		58.1	65.7	12.0	10.6	3.6	3.1	5.1	5.3	1.4	3.3	0.9	1.8	2.1	1.9	16.9	8.4	0.0
Bhutan		91.3	97.4	8.1	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
India		21.3	38.2	28.9	17.7	7.2	7.6	9.4	20.5	1.4	4.1	6.1	7.0	2.4	2.7	23.4	2.2	0.0
Maldives		73.3	63.4	10.5	12.6	3.7	2.3	8.7	18.3	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.7	2.9	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0
Nepal		69.8	87.5	12.6	3.9	2.0	1.6	5.8	3.8	0.8	1.8	0.1	0.7	1.9	0.7	7.0	0.0	0.0
Sri Lanka		65.5	67.6	16.2	15.0	4.5	4.6	9.1	8.0	0.5	1.3	0.5	1.3	3.4	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Southeast Asia																		
Brunei Darussalam		74.4	58.8	11.1	6.8	9.9	28.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	4.0	4.4	0.3	0.8	0.0
Cambodia		88.3	90.9	8.2	5.2	2.8	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0
Indonesia		54.7	72.0	13.9	9.3	12.3	6.3	8.4	4.0	1.5	2.9	2.4	1.1	5.8	4.3	0.9	0.1	0.0
Lao PDR		91.3	96.6	7.0	2.5	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malaysia		62.9	70.7	12.5	11.1	17.3	8.2	2.0	3.7	0.6	2.0	0.4	0.9	2.3	2.6	1.9	0.8	0.0
Myanmar		88.7	87.7	8.5	4.7	2.3	1.9	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines		55.4	76.2	10.7	8.4	19.4	9.0	10.5	3.4	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.1	3.0	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Singapore		58.9	60.8	14.1	16.2	15.8	12.0	8.2	8.1	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.9	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0
Thailand		58.0	66.2	12.6	12.6	12.6	7.1	10.2	7.6	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.0	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.5	0.0
Viet Nam		80.6	79.1	11.8	7.0	2.6	6.4	1.3	1.6	0.4	2.2	0.3	1.1	2.3	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.0
The Pacific																		
Cook Islands ^a		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	0.0
Fiji		20.0	58.6	3.1	10.1	4.1	3.5	0.0	0.3	35.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	30.7	26.6	6.6	0.4	0.0
Kiribati		17.2	35.4	2.5	2.1	12.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	68.0	58.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marshall Islands		0.0	55.2	99.9	43.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of		0.0	25.8	2.0	0.6	0.0	23.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	98.0	35.9	0.0	13.0	0.0
Nauru		6.2	10.7	7.9	0.8	10.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.3	0.8	26.1	86.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palau		39.8	55.7	0.7	1.7	59.4	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea		39.3	51.6	3.2	6.0	2.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	54.8	38.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa		16.0	52.4	0.8	1.0	25.7	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	57.3	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solomon Islands		47.1	67.9	3.0	1.4	6.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	43.5	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Timor-Leste ^b		76.3	90.5	5.3	4.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.3	17.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tonga		12.3	32.5	0.5	4.0	10.3	8.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	76.6	54.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Tuvalu		15.9	62.2	32.6	1.1	0.2	6.5	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	50.2	23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vanuatu		22.8	44.4	5.9	10.8	1.3	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.0	68.4	40.6	1.0	0.0	0.0
Developed Member Economies																		
Australia		44.1	56.5	23.3	20.8	22.1	13.3	2.8	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	5.5	4.5	0.4	1.3	0.0
Japan		41.8	50.5	15.0	16.0	22.2	14.1	13.0	9.9	2.0	2.6	1.3	1.2	4.7	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Zealand		30.8	48.2	18.6	19.1	19.6	13.4	5.6	4.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.6	22.6	12.8	0.5	0.3	0.0
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES		57.9	56.3	14.6	15.1	13.6	9.3	6.7	7.2	1.1	3.3	1.5	2.3	2.6	3.3	2.0	3.4	0.0
REGIONAL MEMBERS		53.4	55.5	15.1	15.4	15.9	10.0	7.9	7.2	1.3	3.1	1.4	2.1	3.4	3.7	1.5	2.9	0.0
WORLD		28.3	35.4	40.2	37.4	20.0	13.9	4.1	4.4	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.1	0.0

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

a Data for 2016 refer to 2015.

b Data for 2000 refer to 2004.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, May 2017. *International Financial Statistics* (CD-ROM). Washington, DC; for the Cook Islands: economy source; and for Taipei, China: Ministry of Finance. <http://www.mof.gov.tw/Eng/Pages/Detail.aspx?nodeid=259&pid=74391> (accessed 27 July 2017).

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

Regional Member	International Reserves ^a (end of year; \$ million)				Ratio of International Reserves to Imports ^b (months)			
	2000	2005	2010	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	7(2002)	0	5,147	7,268	0.0(2002)	0.0	13.2	14.2
Armenia	314	669	1,866	2,200	4.8	4.8	6.9	9.3
Azerbaijan	680	1,178	6,409	7,142	5.3	3.2	11.5	9.5
Georgia	116	479	2,264	2,756	1.4	2.2	5.4	5.0
Kazakhstan	2,096	7,070	28,275	29,532	3.6	4.7	10.3	12.7
Kyrgyz Republic	262	612	1,720	1,970	6.2	6.6	6.9	6.4
Pakistan	2,056	10,948	17,210	22,050	2.6	6.9	6.6	6.5
Tajikistan	94	189	403	653	1.2	1.6	1.9	3.0
Turkmenistan	1,808	4,457	13,222(2007)	...	12.5	18.1	42.0(2007)	...
Uzbekistan	1,273	2,900	14,600	24,149(2014)	6.3	10.5	22.0	23.1(2014)
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	168,855	825,588	2,875,894	3,097,653	10.8	17.5	27.8	24.9
Hong Kong, China	107,560	124,278	268,743	386,241	7.9	6.1	8.4	8.9
Korea, Rep. of	96,198	210,391	291,571	371,103	7.5	10.0	8.4	11.4
Mongolia	202	333	2,288	1,304	4.0	3.4	8.9	4.5
Taipei, China	111,370	257,952	387,207	438,984	9.7	17.0	18.4	21.7
South Asia								
Bangladesh	1,516	2,825	11,178	32,279	2.4	2.9	6.3	9.8
Bhutan	318	467	1,002	1,103(2015)	20.6	12.2	15.1	13.1(2015)
India	40,155	136,026	297,746	359,729	8.3	10.4	9.3	11.0
Maldives	123	189	364	478	4.3	3.5	3.5	2.7
Nepal	952	1,504	2,939	7,945(2015)	7.3	8.9	7.2	12.5(2015)
Sri Lanka	1,147	2,735	7,196	6,019	1.9	3.7	6.4	3.7
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	382(2001)	492	1,563	3,367(2015)	4.2(2001)	4.2	7.3	12.6(2015)
Cambodia	611	1,159	3,802	9,122	3.8	3.5	7.9	8.7
Indonesia	29,268	34,731	96,211	116,370	8.7	6.5	9.7	10.8
Lao PDR	140	239	713	69	3.1	3.3	4.2	0.2
Malaysia	28,624	70,152	106,525	94,501	4.4	7.8	8.6	8.0
Myanmar	234	782	5,729	3,817(2015)	1.3	5.3	16.0	3.2(2015)
Philippines	15,063	18,494	62,373	80,692	4.2	5.9	14.0	12.5
Singapore	80,170	116,172	225,715	246,576	6.9	7.2	8.8	10.6
Thailand	32,661	52,065	172,129	171,853	6.3	5.9	12.4	11.6
Viet Nam	3,510	9,216	12,926	28,616(2015)	3.0	3.2	2.0	2.2(2015)
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	412	321	721	916(2014)	6.4	2.6	5.6	4.9(2014)
Kiribati	0	0	8(2012)	7(2015)	0.0	0.0	1.0(2012)	0.7(2015)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	113	50	56	135(2015)	12.4	4.8	4.2	9.7(2015)
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	0	0	5	4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Papua New Guinea	296	749	3,092	1,656	3.5	5.9	10.5	10.9
Samoa	64	77	189	99	2.4	6.3	11.3	3.8
Solomon Islands	32	95	266	534(2015)	4.2	9.4	8.9	14.6(2015)
Timor-Leste	...	84(2006)	406	438(2015)	...	8.9(2006)	15.9	8.0(2015)
Tonga	25	47	105	176	4.7	5.0	11.5	14.6
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	39	67	161	302	6.1	6.2	8.1	11.7
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	18,817	43,257	42,268	55,069	3.5	4.5	2.6	3.3
Japan	361,639	846,896	1,096,185	1,216,843	12.9	21.9	21.0	25.0
New Zealand	3,952	8,893	16,723	14,700(2015)	3.7	4.2	6.5	5.1(2015)
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^c	728,742	1,895,784	4,929,939	5,559,810	7.7	11.1	15.9	15.8
REGIONAL MEMBERS^c	1,113,150	2,794,830	6,085,114	6,846,422	8.6	12.7	16.0	16.3

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0 or 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of 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 2017. *International Financial Statistics* (CD-ROM). Washington, DC; for Taipei, China: economy source; for the reserves-to-imports ratio: Asian Development Bank estimates using data from International Monetary Fund. May 2017. *International Financial Statistics* (CD-ROM). Washington, DC; economy sources.

Capital Flows

Table 4.16: **Official Flows^a from All Sources to Developing Member Economies**
(\$ million)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	136	2,838	6,470	6,866	6,667	5,153	4,945	4,239
Armenia	216	173	343	396	271	280	268	348
Azerbaijan	141	211	162	287	287	-71	217	70
Georgia	172	293	627	587	659	646	562	448
Kazakhstan	189	225	212	201	132	91	93	83
Kyrgyz Republic	215	267	384	523	470	539	627	770
Pakistan	707	1,617	3,021	3,498	2,017	2,194	3,615	3,790
Tajikistan	124	252	433	349	394	391	356	426
Turkmenistan	36	29	44	41	38	36	34	24
Uzbekistan	186	169	234	204	256	295	325	448
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	1,749	1,799	672	-603	-181	-657	-947	-332
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	218	221	303	351	447	431	317	236
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	1,174	1,320	1,405	1,495	2,154	2,634	2,423	2,570
Bhutan	53	90	131	141	162	137	131	97
India	1,383	1,876	2,831	3,270	1,682	2,456	2,992	3,173
Maldives	19	77	112	54	57	22	23	27
Nepal	386	423	814	887	770	873	884	1,216
Sri Lanka	278	1,165	580	613	491	403	492	427
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	396	539	734	792	808	808	803	677
Indonesia	1,663	2,537	1,390	402	69	69	-382	-33
Lao PDR	281	297	413	400	411	423	474	471
Malaysia	49	29	-6	41	18	-113	20	-1
Myanmar	106	145	355	380	505	3,936	1,385	1,169
Philippines	575	568	541	-184	-3	192	677	515
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	699	-167	-20	-134	-131	29	355	59
Viet Nam	1,683	1,911	2,948	3,619	4,113	4,086	4,216	3,157
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	4	8	14	27	21	16	27	24
Fiji	29	66	76	75	105	91	94	102
Kiribati	18	28	23	65	66	65	81	65
Marshall Islands	57	57	33	82	84	94	56	57
Micronesia, Fed. States of	102	106	63	133	143	143	117	81
Nauru	4	9	28	38	36	29	23	31
Palau	39	24	29	28	15	35	23	14
Papua New Guinea	275	267	512	613	670	657	580	590
Samoa	28	44	148	98	117	113	91	94
Solomon Islands	68	198	340	339	305	290	199	190
Timor-Leste	231	185	291	279	284	259	250	212
Tonga	19	32	70	93	78	81	80	68
Tuvalu ^b	4	9	14	39	25	28	34	50
Vanuatu	46	40	108	91	102	91	100	187
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^b	13,760	19,977	26,883	26,478	24,613	27,276	26,658	25,840
DEVELOPING ECONOMIES^c	50,072	108,542	131,574	141,810	133,752	151,138	161,703	152,603

... = 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 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients*. Paris.

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD.Stat Online. <http://stats.oecd.org> (accessed 27 June 2017).

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	21	-12	-22	7	-11	26	32	-5
Armenia	-21	54	40	19	-90	207	-1	65
Azerbaijan	467	1,193	724	885	136	927	-143	635
Georgia	24	-33	27	146	190	48	-75	1,241
Kazakhstan	473	2,341	-1,349	1,786	223	3,629	1,951	2,870
Kyrgyz Republic	11	2	23	15	15	19	18	-0
Pakistan	-596	883	134	472	533	-550	83	46
Tajikistan	-8	-1	14	5	14	60	-9	-10
Turkmenistan	93	-69	680	3	-458	156	1,162	2,231
Uzbekistan	123	-151	29	-58	119	264	-391	110
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	-308	21,264	46,798	48,961	18,773	53,944	60,986	17,443
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	-6	-17	20	65	425	582	480	249
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	63	232	-82	373	805	-17	446	60
Bhutan	-9	1	26	-5	107	-165	6	16
India	1,122	5,815	20,931	14,685	15,721	7,659	12,232	7,096
Maldives	-5	8	29	-80	-32	25	90	103
Nepal	-4	-2	-11	-7	78	123	5	-8
Sri Lanka	99	19	213	179	421	654	507	484
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	9	2	253	124	271	312	401	396
Indonesia	43	7,115	3,509	10,242	7,123	6,995	11,827	9,674
Lao PDR	6	-	78	26	345	58	45	-22
Malaysia	-189	1,263	6,569	7,001	10,582	10,085	7,935	3,503
Myanmar	-70	14	293	499	323	597	-148	853
Philippines	1,048	3,299	2,296	2,368	4,889	2,067	4,959	1,860
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	-137	11,062	6,109	10,550	5,888	7,074	9,620	-2,002
Viet Nam	-182	349	3,209	3,751	4,604	8,846	3,678	3,901
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	-31	-29	-0	8	-1	3	-2	-2
Fiji	1	42	-3	51	163	65	115	48
Kiribati	0	1	-0	3	0	0	3	3
Marshall Islands	108	2,737	973	2,968	2,122	-1,069	-256	2,250
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	0	3	599	5	92	320	798
Nauru	-2	2	...	-0	...	...	...	...
Palau	18	1	3	6	22	2	-5	7
Papua New Guinea	-24	232	4,108	-172	3,062	1,016	-3,311	-2,931
Samoa	1	29	22	7	7	-32	35	1
Solomon Islands	-15	-17	3	8	-463	4	23	11
Timor-Leste	...	0	-4	-1	3	25	2	17
Tonga	-7	2	-10	-3	0	1	1	-1
Tuvalu	-4	-1	...	1	-0	-2	-1	0
Vanuatu	25	11	31	-23	86	43	15	-5
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^b	2,136	57,640	95,668	105,466	76,001	103,774	112,635	50,985
DEVELOPING ECONOMIES^c	81,273	178,572	351,214	337,663	309,244	267,476	414,153	133,010

... = data not available at cutoff date, - = magnitude equals zero, 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. The list of Development Assistance Committee economies is available at <http://www.oecd.org/dac/dacmembers.htm>

b For reporting economies only.

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

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD.Stat Online. <http://stats.oecd.org> (accessed 27 June 2017).

Capital Flows

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	157	2,826	6,448	6,873	6,655	5,178	4,977	4,234
Armenia	194	226	382	415	180	488	266	413
Azerbaijan	608	1,404	886	1,172	422	856	74	705
Georgia	196	261	654	733	849	694	487	1,689
Kazakhstan	662	2,566	-1,137	1,987	355	3,720	2,044	2,952
Kyrgyz Republic	226	270	407	539	485	558	644	770
Pakistan	110	2,500	3,155	3,970	2,550	1,645	3,698	3,836
Tajikistan	116	251	448	354	409	451	348	417
Turkmenistan	129	-40	723	44	-420	192	1,197	2,255
Uzbekistan	310	18	264	146	375	559	-66	558
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	1,441	23,063	47,470	48,358	18,593	53,287	60,039	17,111
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	213	204	323	417	871	1,013	797	485
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	1,237	1,553	1,323	1,868	2,959	2,617	2,869	2,631
Bhutan	44	91	157	137	268	-28	136	113
India	2,505	7,691	23,762	17,955	17,403	10,116	15,224	10,269
Maldives	14	85	140	-26	25	46	113	130
Nepal	383	421	803	879	848	996	889	1,208
Sri Lanka	377	1,184	793	792	912	1,057	999	911
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	405	540	987	917	1,078	1,121	1,204	1,073
Indonesia	1,706	9,651	4,899	10,644	7,192	7,065	11,445	9,641
Lao PDR	287	297	492	425	755	481	519	450
Malaysia	-141	1,292	6,563	7,042	10,600	9,971	7,955	3,502
Myanmar	35	158	648	879	828	4,533	1,236	2,021
Philippines	1,623	3,867	2,837	2,184	4,886	2,259	5,636	2,375
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	562	10,895	6,088	10,416	5,757	7,102	9,975	-1,943
Viet Nam	1,501	2,260	6,157	7,370	8,717	12,931	7,895	7,059
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	-27	-21	13	36	20	18	25	22
Fiji	30	108	73	127	268	157	209	151
Kiribati	18	29	23	68	66	65	84	68
Marshall Islands	165	2,794	1,006	3,050	2,206	-975	-200	2,307
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	106	67	733	149	235	437	879
Nauru	2	12	...	37	...	...	...	...
Palau	57	25	32	34	37	38	18	21
Papua New Guinea	251	499	4,621	441	3,732	1,674	-2,731	-2,341
Samoa	28	73	170	105	125	81	126	95
Solomon Islands	54	182	344	348	-158	293	222	201
Timor-Leste	...	185	287	278	286	284	252	229
Tonga	12	34	61	91	78	82	82	68
Tuvalu	-0	8	...	40	25	26	34	50
Vanuatu	71	51	139	68	188	134	116	181
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^b	15,896	77,617	122,550	131,944	100,614	131,049	139,293	76,824
DEVELOPING ECONOMIES^c	131,345	287,114	482,788	479,472	442,996	418,614	575,855	285,613

... = 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 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients*. Paris.

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD.Stat Online. <http://stats.oecd.org> (accessed 27 June 2017).

Table 4.19: **Total External Debt of Developing Member Economies^a**
(\$ million)

Regional Member	Total External Debt				External Debt, Public and Publicly Guaranteed			
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	969 (2006)	2,425	2,489	...	911 (2006)	1,966	1,959
Armenia	1,010	1,968	6,304	8,925	675	923	2,557	3,992
Azerbaijan	1,585	2,247	7,159	13,215	794	1,491	3,720	8,505
Georgia	1,826	2,151	9,656	14,854	1,274	1,531	4,141	5,664
Kazakhstan	12,890	43,857	119,145	154,288	3,623	2,177	3,845	20,070
Kyrgyz Republic	1,938	2,257	4,114	7,504	1,220	1,665	2,442	3,393
Pakistan	33,022	34,018	64,003	65,482	27,192	30,089	43,403	48,212
Tajikistan	1,141	1,121	3,562	5,100	755	826	1,806	1,954
Turkmenistan	2,627	1,153	529	403	2,271	878	359	234
Uzbekistan	4,948	4,632	7,802	14,838	3,766	3,626	3,423	6,498
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	145,666	283,310	734,465	1,418,291	94,489	84,212	94,003	158,402
Hong Kong, China ^b	208,260	470,288	879,034	1,330,055 (2016)	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	135,208	161,956	355,911	380,949 (2016)	52,128	39,665	120,636	158,701
Mongolia	960	1,396	5,928	21,542	833	1,267	1,782	3,596
Taipei, China	34,757	86,732	101,581	172,238 (2016)	23	222	8,035	1,109 (2016)
South Asia								
Bangladesh	15,603	18,506	26,881	38,640	14,992	17,441	21,453	27,101
Bhutan	212	657	935	1,956	202	636	919	1,945
India	101,131	121,195	290,428	479,559	81,196	54,726	100,563	175,718
Maldives	203	362	917	943	185	300	628	633
Nepal	2,878	3,191	3,789	4,155	2,826	3,112	3,509	3,612
Sri Lanka	9,250	11,300	21,684	43,920	7,945	9,658	16,430	27,448
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	1,946	2,769	3,685	9,319	1,853	2,666	2,874	5,420
Indonesia	144,032	142,120	198,268	308,540	70,025	77,705	103,387	160,038
Lao PDR	2,531	3,279	6,525	11,645	2,474	2,354	3,771	6,657
Malaysia	41,946	64,911	133,800	190,951	19,125	34,387	61,858	66,385
Myanmar	5,875	6,674	8,217	6,401	5,328	5,815	6,646	5,240
Philippines	58,456	58,693	65,303	77,725	33,744	35,364	45,039	36,145
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	79,830	58,467	106,358	129,654	29,462	12,602	15,929	22,420
Viet Nam	12,785	18,530	44,902	77,798	11,584	16,219	32,764	46,335
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	55	71	76	85 (2016)	...	...	...	...
Fiji	195	303	570	871	174	185	388	697
Kiribati	8	11	14	36	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	105	92	105	95	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	63	62	86	81	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	58	60	67	60	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	2,325	1,871	5,987	20,031	1,454	1,264	1,042	1,501
Samoa	139	169	325	437	138	167	299	408
Solomon Islands	156	167	231	207	121	144	125	81
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	74	89	154	173	65	80	144	164
Tuvalu	4	10 (2006)	16	14 (2013)	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	112	100	174	170	73	72	99	74
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^c	1,065,811	1,611,715	3,221,113	5,013,640	472,010	444,378	709,986	1,010,310
DEVELOPING ECONOMIES^d	2,469,681	3,245,953	5,872,519	8,552,978	1,323,338	1,325,514	1,796,923	2,571,498

... = 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, 2005, and 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 World Bank. International Debt Statistics. For developing member economies not covered by the World Bank, data are from economy sources.

Sources: World Bank. International Debt Statistics. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/international-debt-statistics> (accessed 7 July 2017); Asian Development Bank estimates; 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	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	13.6 (2006)	15.2	12.6	...	12.8 (2006)	12.3	10.0
Armenia	51.4	38.5	64.9	81.3	34.4	18.1	26.3	36.4
Azerbaijan	31.8	19.4	14.5	25.8	15.9	12.9	7.5	16.6
Georgia	57.5	33.2	85.6	109.4	40.1	23.7	36.7	41.7
Kazakhstan	75.7	84.7	92.6	89.3	21.3	4.2	3.0	11.6
Kyrgyz Republic	150.5	95.1	91.7	118.6	94.8	70.2	54.4	53.6
Pakistan	45.2	30.4	34.8	22.9	37.2	26.9	23.6	16.8
Tajikistan	138.4	50.2	64.0	54.4	91.6	37.0	25.9	20.4
Turkmenistan	96.3	15.3	2.6	1.1	83.3	11.6	1.7	0.7
Uzbekistan	36.5	32.4	19.3	21.8	27.8	25.4	8.5	9.6
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	12.2	12.6	12.2	13.1	7.9	3.7	1.5	1.4
Hong Kong, China ^a	120.3	257.7	376.5	401.2 (2016)	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	24.2	18.2	32.5	27.0 (2016)	9.3	4.5	11.0	11.4
Mongolia	84.8	56.5	89.9	201.7	73.6	51.2	27.0	33.4
Taipei, China	10.3	22.5	22.1	31.5 (2016)	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.2
South Asia								
Bangladesh	28.3	25.5	21.6	18.6	27.2	24.1	17.2	13.0
Bhutan	48.2	81.3	62.4	105.8	46.1	78.7	61.4	103.7
India	21.4	14.6	17.2	23.4	17.2	6.6	6.1	8.5
Maldives	34.2	33.3	45.6	33.5	31.1	27.5	31.2	20.5
Nepal	52.2	39.1	23.5	19.6	51.2	38.2	21.8	16.8
Sri Lanka	57.8	46.9	38.6	54.6	49.6	40.1	29.3	34.1
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	55.1	46.1	34.3	54.6	52.4	44.4	26.8	31.8
Indonesia	95.8	52.3	27.0	37.0	45.4	28.6	14.1	19.2
Lao PDR	152.4	122.8	97.2	99.6	149.0	88.2	56.5	56.7
Malaysia	48.7	47.3	54.2	66.3	22.2	25.1	25.1	23.1
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	59.9	48.5	13.4	8.9
Philippines	61.6	45.2	24.6	22.0	35.5	27.2	16.9	10.2
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	64.4	32.3	32.6	35.2	23.8	7.0	4.9	6.0
Viet Nam	38.5	32.8	40.3	42.5	34.9	28.7	29.4	25.2
The Pacific								
Cook Islands ^b	60.1	38.7	29.7	29.5 (2016)	...	...	...	...
Fiji	11.3	9.9	18.7	20.9	10.1	6.1	12.8	16.6
Kiribati	...	7.1	6.3	10.7	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	71.2	51.5	53.0	52.7	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	26.4	23.9	27.8	25.8	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^b	39.6	31.1	36.3	20.1	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	70.4	41.3	65.6	123.6 (2014)	44.0	27.9	11.4	8.3 (2014)
Samoa	51.7	38.3	50.9	59.5	51.2	37.9	46.9	55.4
Solomon Islands	35.9	40.3	46.5	18.0	27.7	34.7	25.2	7.2
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	38.7	34.4	40.3	44.1 (2014)	32.2	30.1	37.6	37.4
Tuvalu ^b	28.9	45.7 (2006)	49.4	72.5	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	43.3	27.2	25.8	21.1 (2014)	28.2	19.5	14.7	9.4 (2014)

... = 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 7 July 2017); Asian Development Bank estimates using 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	2015
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	91.6	78.3	126.7	147.1	123.2	164.9
Armenia	181.0	101.3	193.4	194.5	189.4	196.5	188.7	221.9
Azerbaijan	72.9	26.9	24.8	19.2	27.3	27.2	34.4	62.1
Georgia	183.7	89.1	210.3	189.3	174.7	166.3	174.0	211.6
Kazakhstan	123.0	139.8	174.7	135.5	144.4	160.5	177.2	281.0
Kyrgyz Republic	328.5	234.4	181.0	169.6	170.6	176.5	218.9	285.9
Pakistan	326.5	172.1	222.7	203.0	194.4	196.6	200.2	224.5
Tajikistan	...	88.7	158.3	132.8	130.9	130.4	162.5	198.9
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	71.9	34.9	42.1	48.5	48.6	57.9	64.1	53.4
Hong Kong, China ^{a, b}	76.8	121.2	149.2	148.1	145.6	152.0	166.2	174.1 (2016)
Korea, Rep. of ^a	64.6	46.5	62.5	56.7	55.5	56.3	56.4	60.7 (2016)
Mongolia	153.2	93.6	173.3	208.3	340.8	416.9	339.4	414.6
Taipei, China ^a	19.3	35.9	29.9	32.1	29.2	38.4	39.6	44.9 (2016)
South Asia								
Bangladesh	214.0	163.4	123.5	100.5	102.8	107.0	107.6	110.6
Bhutan	...	...	154.0	140.6	194.2	233.9	270.6	269.1
India	161.9	75.6	81.1	73.2	86.5	89.1	91.8	108.2
Maldives	43.4	73.1	45.6	35.9	35.6	30.8	31.7	29.9
Nepal	212.5	224.2	212.7	178.0	178.6	162.5	143.1	155.0
Sri Lanka	141.7	141.9	189.8	182.8	260.2	257.8	250.2	257.9
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	102.8	67.6	61.2	54.0	70.7	70.7	69.5	74.5
Indonesia	197.1	146.5	117.6	101.9	118.2	127.8	145.8	177.9
Lao PDR	493.1	430.1	282.7	307.6	280.4	302.3	293.3	317.3
Malaysia	36.7	38.9	57.2	53.4	73.7	72.8	74.0	85.6
Myanmar	273.9	173.9	104.7	94.6	80.5	58.5	46.6	45.2
Philippines	189.8	152.4	106.6	102.0	92.4	86.9	91.7	94.8
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	92.8	44.4	45.7	40.8	47.0	46.9	46.7	46.2
Viet Nam	73.1	50.1	56.0	50.7	49.4	45.8	44.8	44.8
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	19.0	17.9	30.2	36.2	29.7	32.2	34.0	39.5
Kiribati ^a	16.3	17.6	...	...	11.2	9.5	7.4	17.0
Marshall Islands ^a	141.1	98.0	97.7	75.6	67.7	62.3	65.6	60.4
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^a	100.3	98.2	91.9	88.9	69.3	65.6	65.8	52.7
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^a	119.0	69.2	65.4	51.4	48.6	43.9	37.5	31.2
Papua New Guinea	98.2	51.3	98.2	170.5	217.7	337.3	227.4	205.6
Samoa	...	114.8	161.1	173.9	177.7	179.4	185.3	195.5
Solomon Islands	121.3	108.1	68.9	45.5	35.0	33.7	30.5	35.9
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	151.0	224.7	191.6	174.8	177.4	265.3	227.9
Tuvalu ^a	85.9	54.9	65.0	67.6	48.1	47.3	...	...
Vanuatu	63.9	49.0	48.0	43.5	88.5	41.8	39.7	47.5

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

a External debt as percent of exports of goods, services, and primary income was derived using balance of payments data. The 2005 data for Tuvalu refer to 2006.

b Data prior to 2005 are not comparable with the rest of the series 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 7 July 2017); Asian Development Bank 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	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	11 (2006)	10	44	...	...	0.4	2.9
Armenia	51	142	969	1,556	9.1	7.3	29.7	38.7
Azerbaijan	138	242	432	1,106	6.4	2.9	1.5	5.2
Georgia	126	195	803	2,082	12.7	8.1	17.5	29.7
Kazakhstan	3,392	13,158	39,474	34,951	32.4	41.9	57.9	63.6
Kyrgyz Republic	178	143	557	412	30.2	14.8	24.5	15.7
Pakistan	2,871	2,466	4,273	3,751	28.4	12.5	14.9	12.9
Tajikistan	68	73	695	430	...	5.8	30.9	16.8
Turkmenistan	472	310	155	54	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	908	795	618	1,269	...	...	...	...
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	26,610	27,469	51,992	123,858	13.1	3.4	3.0	4.7
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of ^{a, b}	22,905	7,224	2,843	...	10.9	2.1	0.5	...
Mongolia	41	45	239	1,754	6.6	3.0	7.0	33.8
Taipei, China ^{a, b}	45	11,006	3,630	6,150	0.0	4.6	1.1	1.5
South Asia								
Bangladesh	773	812	1,106	1,438	10.6	7.2	5.1	4.1
Bhutan	7	7	87	129	...	...	14.4	17.8
India	10,668	23,922	24,413	48,379	17.1	14.9	6.8	10.9
Maldives	20	31	81	110	4.2	6.3	4.0	3.5
Nepal	103	120	188	222	7.6	8.5	10.6	8.3
Sri Lanka	791	441	1,408	3,182	12.1	5.5	12.3	18.7
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	13	30	65	774	0.7	0.7	1.1	6.2
Indonesia	16,696	20,281	29,343	55,719	22.8	20.9	17.4	32.1
Lao PDR	41	136	302	398	8.0	17.8	13.1	10.9
Malaysia	6,441	9,381	5,575	13,503	5.6	5.6	2.4	6.1
Myanmar	9	5	4	76	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5
Philippines	7,066	9,528	11,461	8,104	22.9	24.7	18.7	9.9
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	14,013	18,044	10,965	19,281	16.3	13.7	4.7	6.9
Viet Nam	1,306	946	1,873	6,624	7.5	2.6	2.3	3.8
The Pacific								
Cook Islands ^a	1	3	2	5	...	...	...	...
Fiji	26	15	24	48	2.6	0.9	1.2	2.2
Kiribati ^b	1	1	1	1	1.7	1.9	...	0.2
Marshall Islands ^b	22	4	9	7	29.8	4.8	8.0	4.5
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^b	23	2	5	8	36.1	3.9	5.3	5.4
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	305	308	812	1,102	12.9	8.4	13.3	11.3
Samoa	6	6	11	21	...	3.9	5.3	9.4
Solomon Islands	9	14	21	14	7.1	9.1	6.2	2.4
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	5	5	5	15	...	8.8	7.4	20.2
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	3	3	6	5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4

... = 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 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 7 July 2017); Asian Development Bank estimates; economy sources.

Table 4.23: **International Tourist Arrivals^a**
(thousand)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies					
Central and West Asia^b	3,404	6,086	8,922	8,861	6,020
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	45	319	687	1,192	1,260
Azerbaijan	576 (2002)	693	1,280	1,922	2,045
Georgia	387	560	1,067	2,282	2,715
Kazakhstan	1,471	3,143	2,991	4,560 (2014)	...
Kyrgyz Republic	59	319	855	3,051	...
Pakistan	557	798	907	965 (2014)	...
Tajikistan	4	...	160	414	...
Turkmenistan	3	12	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	302	242	975	...	...
East Asia	48,126	71,322	90,571	107,630	114,159
China, People's Rep. of	31,229	46,809	55,665	56,886	59,270
Hong Kong, China	8,814	14,773	20,085	26,686	26,553
Korea, Rep. of	5,322	6,023	8,798	13,232	17,242
Mongolia	137	339	456	386	404
Taipei, China	2,624	3,378	5,567	10,440	10,690
South Asia^b	4,187	5,460	8,169	17,010	18,869
Bangladesh	199	208	303	125 (2014)	...
Bhutan	8	14	41	155	210
India	2,649	3,919	5,776	13,284	14,569
Maldives	467	395	792	1,234	1,286
Nepal	464	375	603	539	753
Sri Lanka	400	549	654	1,798	2,051
Southeast Asia^b	35,458	43,540	63,428	104,181	96,784
Brunei Darussalam	...	126	214	218	219
Cambodia	...	1,333	2,508	4,775	5,012
Indonesia	5,064	...	...	9,963	...
Lao PDR	191	672	1,670	3,543	3,315
Malaysia	10,222	16,431	24,577	25,721	26,757
Myanmar	208	232	792	4,681	...
Philippines	1,992	2,623	3,520	5,361	5,967
Singapore	6,062	7,079	9,161	12,052	12,913
Thailand	9,579	11,567	15,936	29,923	32,588
Viet Nam	2,140	3,477	5,050	7,944	10,013
The Pacific^b	701	1,046	1,345	1,629	1,367
Cook Islands	73	88	104	125	146
Fiji	294	545	632	755	792
Kiribati	5	5	5	4	5
Marshall Islands	5	9	5	6	10
Micronesia, Fed. States of	21	19	45	30	24
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	58	81	85	162	138
Papua New Guinea	58	69	140	184	...
Samoa	88	102	122	134	...
Solomon Islands	5	9	21	22	22
Timor-Leste	...	14 (2006)	40	61	72
Tonga	35	42	47	54	61
Tuvalu	1	1	2	2	2
Vanuatu	58	62	97	90	95
Developed Member Economies^b	11,475	14,544	16,836	30,220	32,302
Australia	4,931	5,463	5,790	7,444	8,263
Japan	4,757	6,728	8,611	19,737	24,039
New Zealand	1,787	2,353	2,435	3,039	...
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^b	91,876	127,454	172,435	239,311	237,199
REGIONAL MEMBERS^b	103,351	141,998	189,271	269,531	269,501

... = data not available at cutoff date, | = marks break in series, 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. June 2017. *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer and Statistical Annex*. Volume 15.

Tourism

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies					
Central and West Asia^a	679	1,526	3,639	7,540	8,201
Afghanistan	...	...	86	82	49
Armenia	38	223	646	936	968
Azerbaijan	63	78	657	2,309	2,714
Georgia	97	241	659	1,936	2,166
Kazakhstan	356	701	1,005	1,534	1,549
Kyrgyz Republic	15	73	160	426	432
Pakistan	81	182	305	317	323
Tajikistan	2 (2002)	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	27	28	121	...	...
East Asia	32,707	50,550	87,307	110,966	108,201
China, People's Rep. of	16,231	29,296	45,814	44,969	44,432
Hong Kong, China	5,868	10,294	22,200	36,150	32,860
Korea, Rep. of	6,834	5,806	10,328	15,214	17,210
Mongolia	36	177	244	246	316
Taipei, China	3,738	4,977	8,721	14,387	13,383
South Asia	4,247	8,974	17,249	27,288	29,386
Bangladesh	50	75	87	150	175
Bhutan	10	19	40	94	90
India	3,460	7,493	14,490	21,013	22,427
Maldives	321	826	1,713	2,569	2,730
Nepal	158	132	343	481	446
Sri Lanka	248	429	576	2,981	3,518
Southeast Asia^a	25,502	34,986	68,423	108,502	116,453
Brunei Darussalam	155 (2001)	191	...	140	...
Cambodia	304	840	1,519	3,130	3,207
Indonesia	4,975	4,522	6,958	10,761	11,349
Lao PDR	114	147	382	679	...
Malaysia	5,011	8,847	18,115	17,584	18,074
Myanmar	162	67	72	2,101	2,177
Philippines	2,156	2,287	2,645	5,272	5,139
Singapore	5,142	6,209	14,178	16,563	18,386
Thailand	7,483	9,576	20,104	44,922	49,871
Viet Nam	...	2,300	4,450	7,350	8,250
The Pacific^a	416	859	1,296	1,366	1,028
Cook Islands	36	91	111	175 (2014)	...
Fiji	189	485	634	744	765
Kiribati	3	4	4	3 (2014)	...
Marshall Islands	3	3	4	5 (2014)	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	17	16	24	25 (2014)	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	53	60	73	149	...
Papua New Guinea	7	4	2	2	1
Samoa	41	73	123	141	151
Solomon Islands	4	2	44	51	53
Timor-Leste	...	20 (2006)	31	51	58
Tonga	7	15	27	...	...
Tuvalu	...	1	2	...	...
Vanuatu	56	85	217	228	...
Developed Member Economies^a	14,934	29,851	48,319	62,905	72,739
Australia	9,289	16,748	28,598	28,872	32,423
Japan	3,373	6,630	13,199	24,983	30,678
New Zealand	2,272	6,473	6,522	9,050	9,638
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	63,550	96,895	177,914	255,662	263,269
REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	78,484	126,746	226,233	318,567	336,008

... = data not available at cutoff date, | = marks break in series, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a For reporting economies only.

Source: World Tourism Organization. June 2017. *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer and Statistical Annex*. Volume 15.

V. Transport and Communications

Snapshot

- In 2013, occupants of four-wheeled vehicles comprised a plurality of traffic-related deaths in 15 of 35 regional economies for which data are available.
- Air carrier departures increased between 2000 and 2016 in 31 out of 39 economies in Asia and the Pacific for which data are available.
- The People's Republic of China and India together accounted for nearly one-third of the world's mobile phone subscriptions in 2015.
- While the People's Republic of China led the region in fixed broadband subscriptions in 2015 by a wide margin, the Republic of Korea; Hong Kong, China; and New Zealand had the highest subscription rates per 100 inhabitants.

Key Trends

In 2013, occupants of four-wheeled vehicles comprised a plurality of traffic-related deaths in 15 of 35 regional economies for which data are available. The highest percentages of occupants of four-wheeled vehicles as a share of total road-user deaths in 2013 were in Bhutan (94.9%), Turkmenistan (74.7%), and the Kyrgyz Republic (67.3%).

Occupants of two- and three-wheeled vehicles comprised a plurality of road deaths in 11 regional economies, with Thailand (72.8%), Cambodia (70.4%), and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (66.9%) reporting the highest percentages of such road deaths. Pedestrians comprised the highest share of total of road-user deaths in nine regional

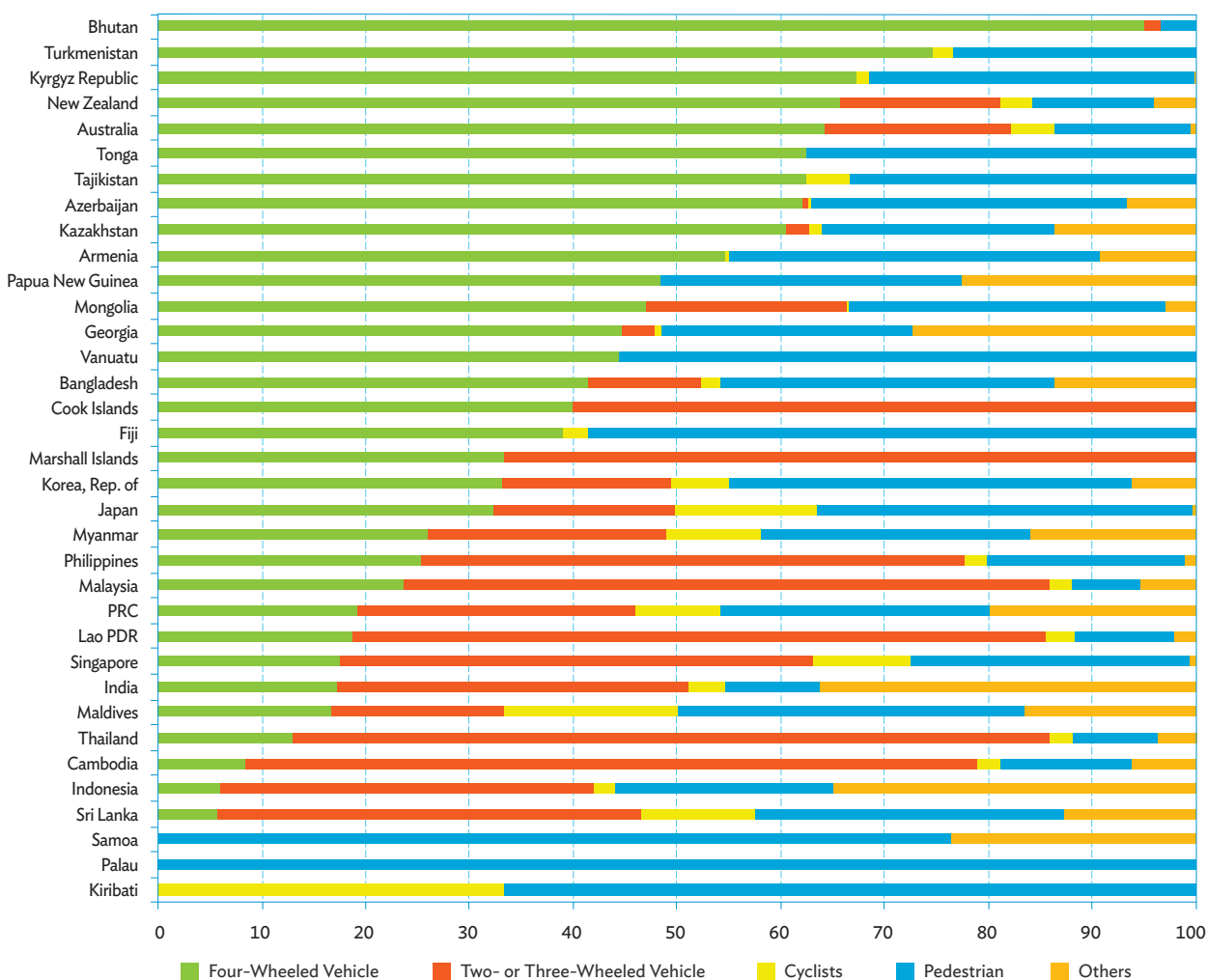
economies, led by Palau (100.0%), Samoa (76.5%), and Kiribati (66.7%).

By subregion, occupants of four-wheeled vehicles accounted for 62.0% of road-user deaths in Central and West Asia, 19.6% in East Asia, 19.3% in South Asia, 13.8% in Southeast Asia, 46.8% in the Pacific, and 38.9% in developed member economies. Occupants of two- and three-wheeled vehicles comprised 1.2% of road-user deaths in Central and West Asia, 26.6% in East Asia, 31.9% in South Asia, 49.0% in Southeast Asia, 0.4% in the Pacific, and 17.4% in developed member economies. Pedestrians accounted for 27.1% of road-user deaths in Central and West Asia, 26.4% in East Asia, 11.6% in South Asia, 16.6% in Southeast Asia, 32.0% in the Pacific, and 31.5% in developed member economies.

Air carrier departures increased between 2000 and 2016 in 29 out of 39 Asia and the Pacific economies for which data are available. With the exception of a 2-year dip in 2002–2003, global air carrier departures grew steadily between 2000 and 2016, rising an average of 5.5% per year to reach more than 34 million annually (WB 2017). In Asia and the Pacific, air carrier departures increased in

29 out of 39 economies between 2000 and 2016, or the most recent year for which data are available (Table 5.6). The largest average annual increases (Figure 5.2) during the review period were seen in Bangladesh (15.1%), Kazakhstan (14.8%), and Viet Nam (14.5%). The largest average annual declines during the review period were observed in Armenia (–11.9%), Fiji (–6.2%), and Turkmenistan (–3.2%).

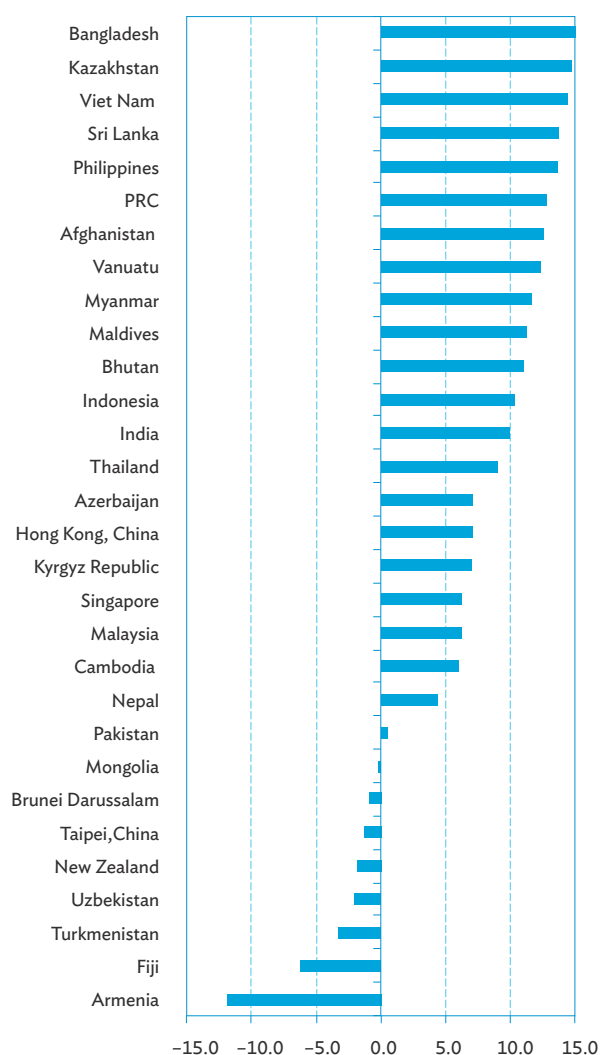
Figure 5.1: Distribution of Road Deaths by Type of Vehicle, 2013



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

[Click here for figure data](#)

Figure 5.2: Annual Percentage Change in Air Carrier Departures (%)



PRC = People's Republic of China.

Note: This chart includes economies with available data between 2000 and 2016.

Source: Table 5.6.

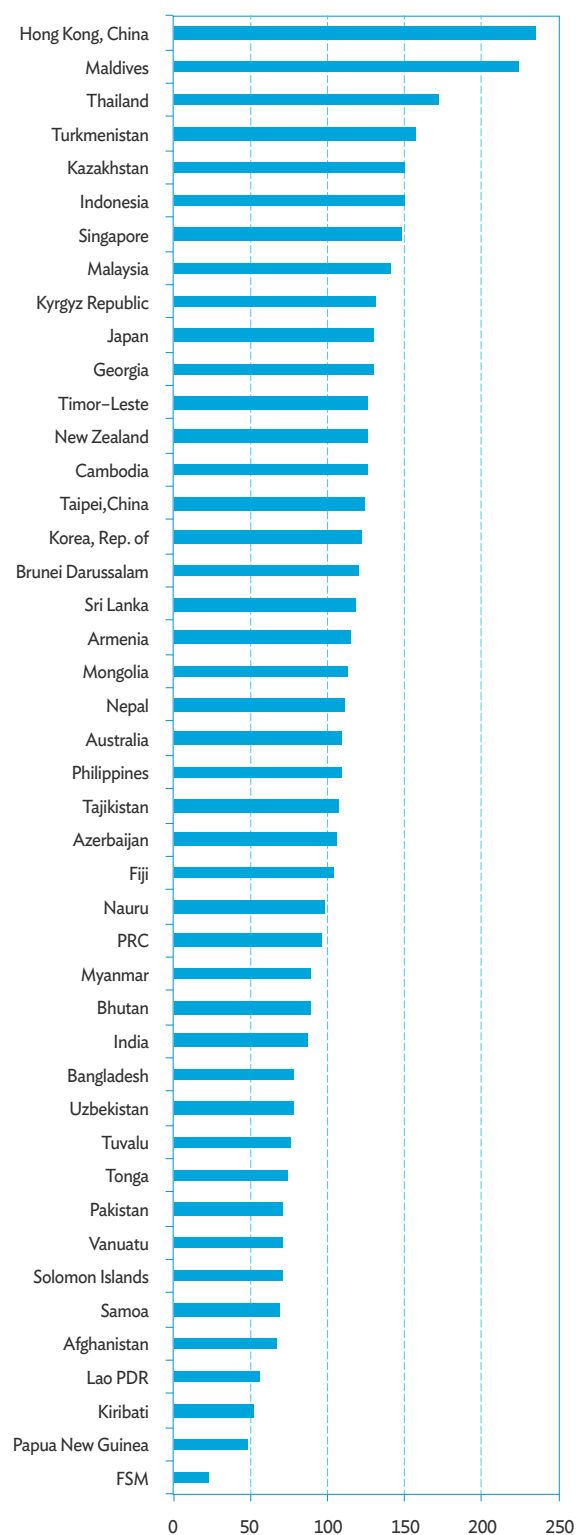
[Click here for figure data](#)

The PRC and India together account for nearly one-third of the world's mobile phone subscriptions. In 2016, the PRC (1.36 billion) and India (1.13 billion) led the world in terms of mobile cellular subscriptions (Table 5.8), together accounting for 33.2% of the global total (ITU 2017). However, the highest rates of subscription per 100 people were observed in Hong Kong, China (234); Maldives (223); and Thailand (173). The lowest rates (Figure 5.3) were found in Kiribati (51), Papua New Guinea (49), and the Federated States of Micronesia (22).

Asia and the Pacific led all regions of the globe with 4.106 billion mobile cellular subscriptions in 2016 (Table 5.8). Within the region, East Asia has the most mobile cellular subscriptions (1.48 billion), followed by South Asia (1.31 billion), Southeast Asia (861 billion), Central and West Asia (252 million), developed member economies (197 million), and the Pacific (7.15 million). However, East Asia's average of 98.9 mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants exceeded only that of Central and West Asia (81.7), South Asia (86.9), and the Pacific (63.1), while it trailed the averages of the Southeast Asia (136) and the developed member economies.⁴

⁴ The numbers are based on the weighted average using the figures provided in Tables 5.8 and 5.9.

Figure 5.3: Mobile Telephone Subscriptions per 100 Inhabitants, 2016



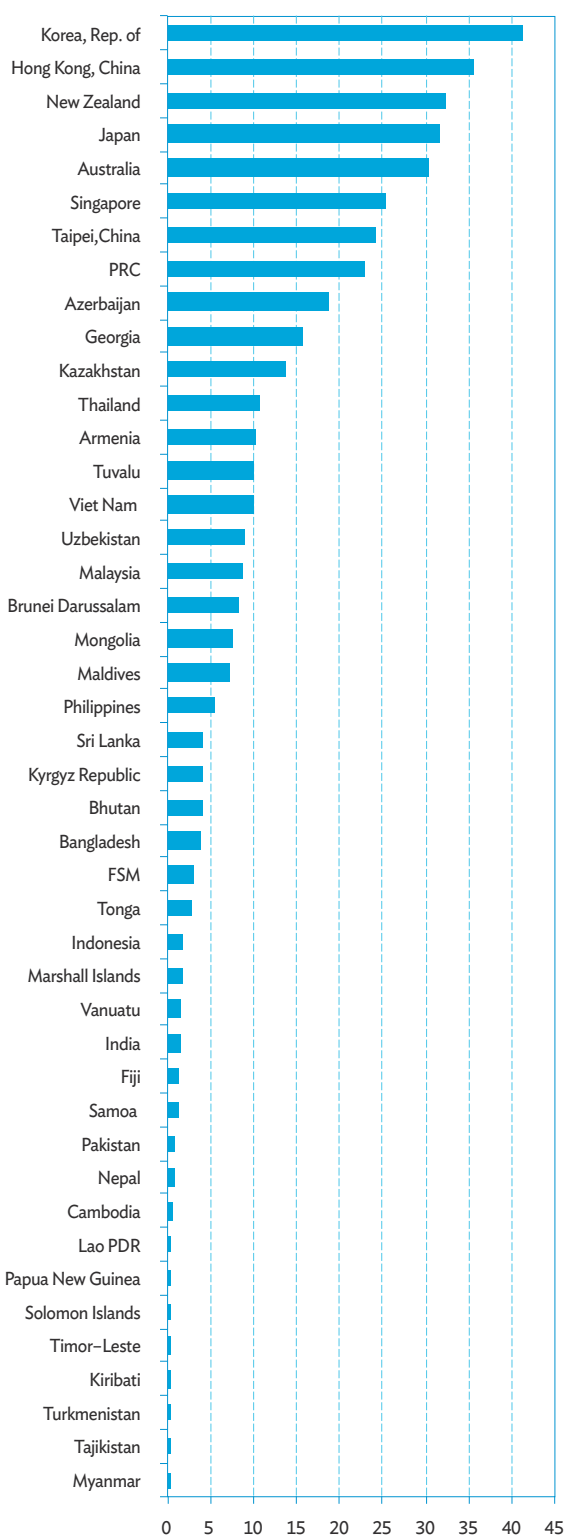
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Source: Table 5.9.

While the PRC led the region in fixed broadband subscriptions in 2016 by a wide margin, the Republic of Korea; Hong Kong, China; and New Zealand had the highest subscription rates per 100 inhabitants. The number of fixed broadband subscriptions in the PRC in 2016 exceeded 323 million, more than twice as many as total fixed broadband subscriptions in the rest of Asia and the Pacific combined (Table 5.8). The list of other economies with high fixed broadband subscriptions also includes Japan (39.8 million), the Republic of Korea (20.6 million), and India (18.7 million). On the basis of fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (Figure 5.4), the highest rates in 2016 were observed in the Republic of Korea (41.1); Hong Kong, China (35.5); and New Zealand (32.4). The fewest number of subscriptions per 100 inhabitants were seen in Tajikistan (0.07), Myanmar (0.06), and Afghanistan (0.03).

[Click here for figure data](#)

Figure 5.4: Fixed Broadband Subscriptions per 100 Inhabitants, 2016



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

Source: Table 5.9.

[Click here for figure data](#)

Data Issues and Comparability

Recent and complete data for all types of road indicators are scarce. Some subregions, especially the Pacific, have incomplete or no data. In addition, the definition of road traffic fatalities varies across economies. Some economies report deaths caused by road accidents if the person died within 24 hours; some are within 30 days; some are within a year or more. Data are usually reported by the police authorities and hospitals and later compiled by the relevant government agencies. The issues with data organization, collection, compilation, and dissemination pose a continuing challenge and affect the availability, quality, and timeliness of statistics.

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

Transport

Table 5.1: **Road Indicators—Network^a**
(kilometers)

Regional Member	Primary		Class I		Class II		Class III		Below III		Other		Total ^b	
	2004	2015	2004	2015	2004	2015	2004	2015	2004	2015	2004	2015	2004	2015
Developing Member Economies														
Central and West Asia														
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	291	1,012	1,174	348	...	...	...	228	...	1,670	1,465
Georgia	8	64	788	877	358	160	...	...	...	...	1,154	1,101
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
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of ^c	4,140	8,437	189	230	2,749	1,855	2,008	321	1,443	5	15,400	...	25,929	10,847
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
South Asia														
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	7,067	...	1,071	10,869	3,556	105	117	...	160	11,458	11,901
Maldives
Nepal	311	218	1,003	1,082	12	13	...	...	1,326	1,313
Sri Lanka	60	269	519	190	71	191	...	...	...	650	650
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia	398	610	743	1,346	199	...	...	...	1,340	1,956
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	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	...	2	4	...	5,112	5,540
Viet Nam	408	968	1,915	1,872	104	282	251	76	...	...	2,678	3,121
The Pacific														
Cook Islands
Fiji
Kiribati
Marshall Islands
Micronesia, Fed. States of
Nauru
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Timor-Leste
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Developed Member Economies														
Australia
Japan	1,111	1,138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,138
New Zealand

... = data not available at cutoff date, 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 (i) capital cities; (ii) main industrial and agricultural centers; (iii) major air, sea, and river ports; (iv) major container terminals and depots; and (v) major tourist attractions. "Primary" class in the classification is access-controlled motorways. Access-controlled motorways are used exclusively by automobiles. Motorcycles, bicycles, and pedestrians will not be 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 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.

c Initial and latest year estimates may not be comparable. Estimates for 2015 do not include approximately 15,400 kilometers of potential Asian Highway routes based on the electronic files provided by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Statistics Division on 30 June 2017.

Source: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. ESCAP Online Statistical Database. http://data.unescap.org/escap_stat/ (accessed 26 June 2017).

Table 5.2: Road Indicators—Vehicles

Regional Member	Number of Registered Vehicles in 2013						
	Total		By Type ^a				
	(thousand)	(per 1,000 people) ^b	Cars and Four- Wheeled	Two- or Three- Wheeled	Heavy Trucks	Buses	Others
Developing Member Economies							
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	655,357	23.8	407,608	68,090	81,416	20,589	77,654
Armenia	300,091 (2010)	92.3	247,723	28	40,924	11,396	20
Azerbaijan	1,135,936 (2012)	122.3	958,594	2,067	130,019	29,647	15,609
Georgia	951,649	212.2	774,453	4,830	151,057	21,309	-
Kazakhstan	3,926,487	230.5	3,190,057	74,762	398,753	94,417	168,498
Kyrgyz Republic	958,187	169.2	777,847	21,696	114,853	34,561	9,230
Pakistan	9,080,437 (2011)	51.3	3,095,900	5,560,218	223,152	201,167	-
Tajikistan	411,548	50.4	353,919	4,925	36,942	15,762	-
Turkmenistan	847,874 (2014)	159.7	676,622	37,275	114,004	19,973	-
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia							
China, People's Rep. of ^c	250,138,212	183.8	137,406,846	95,326,138	5,069,292	...	12,335,936
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	23,150,619	461.0	15,078,354	2,117,035	970,805	4,984,425	-
Mongolia	675,064	232.9	491,771	25,771	151,530	5,992	-
Taipei, China ^d	21,400,863 (2015)	911.0	6,573,746	13,661,719	1,069,434	33,890	62,074
South Asia							
Bangladesh	2,088,566 (2014)	13.4	547,423	1,336,339	141,850	59,500	3,454
Bhutan	68,173 (2014)	91.5	46,575	9,758	9,397	475	1,968
India	159,490,578 (2012)	129.1	38,338,015	115,419,175	4,056,885	1,676,503	-
Maldives	61,412	141.3	10,256	50,775	145	140	96
Nepal	1,178,911 (2011)	44.3	133,992	891,018	47,930	35,100	70,871
Sri Lanka	5,203,678	252.9	832,840	3,566,184	329,648	93,428	381,578
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam	349,279 (2010)	903.0	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	2,457,569	164.9	67,645	2,068,937	45,625	4,473	270,889
Indonesia	104,211,132	418.8	10,838,592	86,253,257	5,156,362	1,962,921	-
Lao PDR	1,439,481	215.5	276,493	1,120,673	38,454	3,861	-
Malaysia	23,819,256	796.1	10,689,450	11,087,878	1,116,167	62,784	862,977
Myanmar	4,310,112 (2014)	83.7	386,049	3,712,220	127,947	22,253	61,643
Philippines	7,690,038	79.0	3,009,116	4,250,667	358,445	31,665	40,145
Singapore	974,170	180.4	763,008	144,934	48,719	17,065	444
Thailand	32,476,977 (2012)	488.4	11,829,221	19,169,418	901,014	137,609	439,715
Viet Nam	40,790,841	454.7	798,592	38,643,091	696,316	111,030	541,812
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	12,453	669.5	5,085	6,846	491	31	-
Fiji	86,535	100.4	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	3,452	31.4	1,926	701	536	289	-
Marshall Islands	2,116	39.5	1,917	52	26	63	58
Micronesia, Fed. States of	8,337 (2010)	81.1	7,356	96	747	138	-
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	7,102	405.1	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	94,297 (2014)	12.4	61,255	1,155	21,075	10,812	-
Samoa	17,449	91.5	16,243	97	873	236	-
Solomon Islands	45,000	79.5	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste ^e	63,553	53.9	14,621	48,143	651	138	-
Tonga	8,154	78.8	6,039	184	1,882	49	-
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	14,000	52.9	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies							
Australia	17,180,596	742.9	15,871,827	744,732	416,902	93,034	54,101
Japan	91,377,312	717.6	76,137,715	11,948,432	...	...	3,291,072
New Zealand	3,250,066 (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 Computation per 1,000 people 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 to 2013.

Sources: All economies use World Health Organization. 2015. *Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015*. Geneva, except for Armenia and Brunei Darussalam, which use the *Global Status Report on Road Safety 2013*; Asian Development Bank estimates; for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. 2016. *Statistical Yearbook 2015*. Nantou City.

Transport

Table 5.3: Road Indicators—Safety

Regional Member	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
Developing Member Economies							
Central and West Asia							
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	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia							
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia							
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
Southeast Asia							
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	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific							
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	–
Developed Member Economies							
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	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	842.0	732.0	826.0	703.2	29.6	25.7	29.0	24.7
Azerbaijan	2,116.0	2,122.0	2,079.0	2,067.8	25.6	25.7	25.2	25.0
Georgia	1,562.0	1,513.0 (2007)	1,566.0	1,491.0	22.5	21.8 (2007)	22.5	21.5
Kazakhstan	13,545.0	14,204.0	14,202.0	14,767.1	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.5
Kyrgyz Republic	...	417.0 (2007)	417.0	417.0 (2014)	...	2.2 (2007)	2.2	2.2 (2014)
Pakistan	7,791.0	7,791.0	7,791.0	9,255.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	12.0
Tajikistan	...	616.0	621.0	621.0 (2014)	...	4.4	4.4	4.5 (2014)
Turkmenistan	...	2,529.0	3,115.0	3,115.0 (2014)	...	5.4	6.6	6.6 (2014)
Uzbekistan	3,645.0	4,014.0	4,227.0	4,192.0 (2014)	8.6	9.4	9.9	9.9 (2014)
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	58,656.0	62,200.0	66,239.0	67,212.0	6.2	6.6	7.1	7.2
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	3,123.0	3,392.0	3,379.0	3,909.2	32.4	35.0	34.8	40.1
Mongolia	1,810.0	1,810.0	1,814.0	1,810.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Taipei, China	1,190.0	1,336.0	1,743.0	1,771.0	80.0	87.0	109.0	111.0 (2014)
South Asia								
Bangladesh	2,768.0	2,855.0	2,835.0	2,835.0 (2014)	21.3	21.9	21.8	21.8 (2014)
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	62,759.0	63,465.0	63,974.0	66,030.0	21.1	21.3	21.5	22.2
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	...	1,449.0 (2004)	1,463.0 (2008)	...	...	23.1 (2004)	23.3 (2008)	...
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	601.0	650.0	...	...	3.4	3.7	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	4,684.0 (2012)	4,684.0 (2014)	...	...	2.6 (2012)	2.6 (2014)
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	1,622.0	1,657.0	1,665.0	2,250.0 (2014)	4.9	5.0	5.1	6.8 (2014)
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	491.0	491.0 (2004)	479.0 (2008)	...	1.6	1.6 (2004)	1.6 (2008)	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	4,103.0	4,044.0 (2004)	4,429.0	5,327.0 (2014)	8.0	7.9 (2004)	8.7	10.4 (2014)
Viet Nam	2,545.0 (2002)	2,671.0	2,347.0	3,186.0	8.2 (2002)	8.6	7.6	10.3
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	9,499.0	9,528.0	9,674.0 (2009)	...	1.2	1.2	1.3 (2009)	...
Japan	20,165.0	20,096.0	20,035.0	16,704.4	55.3	55.1	55.0	45.8
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = 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 12 July 2017); Asian Development Bank estimates; for Taipei, China: National Development Council. 2016. *Statistical Data Book*. Taipei City.

Transport

Table 5.5: Railways, Passengers Carried, and Goods Transported

Regional Member	Passenger Carried (million passenger-kilometers)				Goods Transported (million ton-kilometers)			
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2000	2005	2010	2015
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	47	30	50	44	354	654	346	640
Azerbaijan	493	789	917	495	5,770	10,374 (2007)	8,250	6,211
Georgia	453	720	655	465	3,912	6,127	6,228	4,261
Kazakhstan	10,215	12,129	15,448	17,085	124,983	171,855	213,174	189,759
Kyrgyz Republic	...	60 (2007)	99	75 (2014)	...	752 (2007)	738	922 (2014)
Pakistan	18,495	23,045	24,731	20,288	3,754	4,796	6,187	3,301
Tajikistan	...	50	33	24 (2014)	1,326	1,274 (2007)	808	554 (2014)
Turkmenistan	...	1,286	1,811	1,811 (2014)	...	8,670	11,992	11,992 (2014)
Uzbekistan	2,163	2,012	2,905	3,437 (2014)	15,441	18,007	22,282	22,686 (2014)
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	441,468	583,320	791,158	723,006	1,333,606	1,934,612	2,451,185	1,980,061
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	28,097	31,004	33,027	23,450	10,803	10,108	9,452	9,479
Mongolia	1,070	1,228	1,220	997	4,293	8,361 (2007)	10,287	11,463
Taipei, China	12,624	12,255	20,931	27,111	1,179	982	873	636
South Asia								
Bangladesh	3,941	4,340	7,305	7,305 (2014)	777	896	710	710 (2014)
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	430,666	575,702	903,465	1,147,190	305,201	407,398	600,548	681,696
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	...	4,682	4,767 (2008)	...	88	138	135 (2008)	...
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	45	45	...	...	92	92	...	...
Indonesia	...	25,535	20,283 (2012)	20,283 (2014)	...	4,698	7,166 (2012)	7,166 (2014)
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	1,312	1,181	1,527	3,293 (2014)	907	1,178	1,384	3,071 (2014)
Myanmar	...	4,163 (2006)	...	...	...	885 (2006)	...	...
Philippines	171	83 (2006)	...	...	...	1 (2004)	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	9,935	9,195	8,037	7,504 (2014)	3,384	4,037	3,161	2,455 (2014)
Viet Nam	3,200	4,558	4,378	4,234	1,902	2,928	3,901	4,125
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	1,265	1,290	1,500	...	34,050	46,164	64,172	59,649 (2014)
Japan	240,793	239,246	244,235	206,722	22,313	21,900	20,432	20,255 (2014)
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	4,078	...	...	...

... = 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 July 2017); for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. 2016. *Statistical Yearbook 2015*. Nantou City.

Table 5.6: Air Transport

Regional Member	Carrier Departure Worldwide (number of takeoffs)				Freight (million ton-kilometers)				Passenger Carried (thousand)			
	2000	2005	2010	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	3,409	...	21,677	22,771	7.8	...	108.0	29.0	150	...	1,999	1,918
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	24,009	47.2	11.9	7.8	732.8	546	1,134	797	1,962
Georgia	1,906	4,673	2,803	3,200	2.0	2.8	0.9	0.2	118	249	164	220
Kazakhstan	8,041	17,302	33,483	73,188	11.8	15.8	42.4	38.9	461	1,160	3,098	5,008
Kyrgyz Republic	6,051	5,228	7,371	17,904	3.7	2.0	1.3	0.1	241	226	376	584
Pakistan	63,956	48,905	64,932	70,005	340.3	407.9	333.0	175.5	5,294	5,364	6,588	9,628
Tajikistan	3,953	6,987	5,710	6,472	2.0	3.7	1.0	1.5	168	479	617	1,038
Turkmenistan	21,858	14,094	3,221	12,890	11.9	10.1	6.2	6.0	1,284	1,654	301	1,318
Uzbekistan	30,075	22,183	22,924	21,486	79.6	71.6	153.7	112.3	1,745	1,639	2,114	2,384
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	572,921	1,349,269	2,377,789	3,952,098	3,900.1	7,579.4	17,193.9	21,304.6	61,892	136,722	266,293	487,960
Hong Kong, China	79,182	122,705	158,255	235,385	5,111.5	7,763.9	10,373.4	11,409.1	14,378	20,230	28,348	43,454
Korea, Rep. of	226,910	221,424	280,427	433,525	7,651.3	7,432.6	12,942.7	11,484.9	34,331	33,888	36,988	77,134
Mongolia	6,200	5,332	6,528	6,009	8.4	6.1	3.9	8.1	254	295	391	538
Taipei, China ^a	586,560	479,499	360,409	481,028 (2015)	1.3	1.8	2.3	2.2 (2015)	48,407	44,268	41,091	58,156 (2015)
South Asia												
Bangladesh	6,313	7,399	19,300	59,728	193.9	183.5	164.4	54.0	1,331	1,634	1,819	3,816
Bhutan	1,138	2,467	3,053	6,065	-	0.3	0.4	0.7	34	49	182	224
India	198,426	330,484	623,197	917,625	547.7	774.0	1,631.0	1,893.9	17,299	27,879	64,374	119,578
Maldives	5,970	4,520	26,849	33,006	13.2	0.0	...	6.9	315	82	1,025	1,410
Nepal	12,130	6,255	45,990	24,063	17.0	6.9	6.5	4.9	643	480	918	634
Sri Lanka	5,206	19,712	20,921	40,711	255.7	310.4	339.0	403.1	1,756	2,818	3,008	5,285
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	12,739	11,808	12,333	11,058	140.2	134.1	148.5	124.3	864	978	1,263	1,169
Cambodia	4,648	3,207	5,105	11,933	4.1	1.2	0.0	1.4	125	169	278	1,047
Indonesia	159,027	320,724	520,932	762,715	408.5	439.8	665.7	931.3	9,916	26,836	59,384	96,529
Lao PDR	6,411	9,002	11,374	9,985	1.7	2.5	0.1	1.5	211	293	444	1,220
Malaysia	169,263	176,152	302,185	447,000	1,863.8	2,577.6	2,564.7	1,149.9	16,561	20,369	34,239	53,817
Myanmar	10,329	26,460	20,485	60,627	0.8	2.7	2.1	5.1	438	1,504	924	2,598
Philippines	44,547	58,944	205,318	345,773	289.9	322.7	460.2	646.0	5,756	8,057	22,575	40,051
Singapore	71,042	77,119	131,722	188,576	6,004.9	7,571.3	7,121.4	6,423.2	16,704	17,744	24,860	34,969
Thailand	101,591	124,347	201,306	405,393	1,712.9	2,002.4	2,938.7	2,160.1	17,392	18,903	28,781	60,455
Viet Nam	28,999	54,415	109,176	252,441	117.3	230.2	426.9	459.0	2,878	5,454	14,378	37,937
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	57,776	41,886	26,127	20,906	90.8	92.1	77.1	87.0	586	871	1,259	1,403
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	31,745	22.3	21.1	28.5	34.5	1,100	819	1,405	2,061
Samoa	10,877	11,439	9,144	13,805	2.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	164	267	77	116
Solomon Islands	11,481	12,318	7,388	13,711	1.0	0.8	2.5	3.6	75	91	143	373
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	3,814	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	52	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	1,402	1,580	17,212	9,037	1.8	1.8	0.2	1.2	102	112	248	299
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	382,514	342,509	572,906	676,526	1,730.7	2,444.6	2,938.3	1,902.1	32,578	44,657	60,641	72,598
Japan	645,087	651,858	934,487	984,303	8,672.0	8,549.2	7,698.8	9,360.9	109,123	102,279	109,617	117,706
New Zealand	240,046	209,469	207,872	178,594	817.1	781.5	468.6	1,232.7	10,781	11,952	13,295	15,243

... = 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 Carried departure worldwide is based on the number of aircraft movements both domestic and international; freight is based on million ton.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators> (accessed 17 July 2017); for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. 2016. *Statistical Yearbook 2015*. Nantou City.

Transport

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Developing Member Economies											
Central and West Asia											
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia											
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
South Asia											
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
Southeast Asia											
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
The Pacific											
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies											
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 18 July 2017); for Taipei, China in 2005–2007: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. 2008 and 2010. *Review of Maritime Transport*. New York; for 2008–2014: UNCTADstat. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/Index.html> (accessed 18 July 2017).

Table 5.8: **Access to Fixed Telephone, Mobile Phones, and Internet**
(thousand)

Regional Member	Fixed Telephone		Mobile Cellular		Fixed Broadband	
	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	29.0	114.2	25.0 (2002)	21,603.0	0.2 (2004)	8.8
Armenia	533.4	531.6	17.5	3,434.6	0.0 (2001)	303.0
Azerbaijan	801.2	1,700.2	420.4	10,316.0	1.0 (2002)	1,803.7
Georgia	508.8	831.3	194.7	5,532.7	0.4 (2001)	677.6
Kazakhstan	1,834.2	3,931.1	197.3	25,395.0	1.0 (2003)	2,316.3
Kyrgyz Republic	376.1	382.1	9.0	7,613.5	0.0 (2002)	236.2
Pakistan	3,053.5	3,067.9	306.5	136,489.0	14.6 (2005)	1,642.8
Tajikistan	218.5	468.0	1.2	9,400.0	0.0 (2003)	6.0
Turkmenistan	364.4	665.0	7.5	8,575.0	...	4.0
Uzbekistan	1,655.0	3,412.9	53.1	23,265.4	2.8 (2003)	2,746.4
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	144,829.0	206,624.0	85,260.0	1,364,934.0	22.7	322,597.0
Hong Kong, China	3,925.8	4,323.3	5,447.3	17,233.3	444.5	2,611.7
Korea, Rep. of	25,863.0	28,035.6	26,816.4	61,295.5	3,870.0	20,555.7
Mongolia	117.5	225.3	154.6	3,367.6	0.0 (2001)	226.1
Taipei, China	12,642.2	13,771.0	17,873.8	29,244.3	229.0	5,686.0
South Asia						
Bangladesh	491.3	772.4	279.0	126,391.3	43.7 (2007)	6,112.7
Bhutan	14.1	21.1	-	698.4	...	31.0
India	32,436.1	24,404.0	3,577.1	1,127,809.0	50.0 (2001)	18,733.5
Maldives	24.4	21.1	7.6	812.1	0.2 (2002)	26.3
Nepal	266.9	858.2	10.2	32,120.3	1.0 (2006)	224.2
Sri Lanka	767.4	2,479.8	430.2	25,797.2	0.3 (2001)	892.2
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	80.5	74.2	95.0	523.5	1.9 (2001)	36.1
Cambodia	30.9	227.3	130.5	19,915.5	0.1 (2002)	96.7
Indonesia	6,662.6	10,372.9	3,669.3	385,573.4	4.0	4,897.9
Lao PDR	40.9	1,266.6	12.7	3,958.5	0.0 (2003)	24.4
Malaysia	4,628.0	4,510.2	5,121.7	43,912.6	4.0 (2001)	2,718.8
Myanmar	271.4	514.4	13.4	48,728.4	0.2 (2005)	30.2
Philippines	3,061.4	3,835.9	6,454.4	113,000.0	10.0 (2001)	5,649.4
Singapore	1,946.0	2,003.2	2,747.4	8,399.7	69.0	1,454.8
Thailand	5,591.1	4,706.0	3,056.0	116,606.0	1.6 (2001)	7,219.0
Viet Nam	2,542.7	5,598.0	788.6	120,600.2	1.1 (2002)	9,335.2
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	5.7	7.8	0.6	11.5	0.0	2.7
Fiji	86.4	74.2	55.1	927.8	7.0 (2005)	12.3
Kiribati	3.4	1.0	0.3	55.0	0.3 (2005)	0.1
Marshall Islands	4.0	2.4 (2014)	0.4	15.5 (2015)	...	1.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	9.6	6.9	-	23.4	0.0 (2003)	3.2
Nauru	1.8	1.9 (2009)	1.2	9.9	...	1.0 (2010)
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	64.8	154.0	8.6	3,782.0	...	17.0
Samoa	8.5	7.2	2.5	134.6	0.0 (2004)	2.4
Solomon Islands	7.7	7.4	1.2	416.6	0.2 (2004)	1.3
Timor-Leste	2.0 (2003)	2.7	20.1 (2003)	1,492.1	0.0 (2003)	1.0
Tonga	9.7	11.0	0.2	80.0	0.0 (2002)	3.0
Tuvalu	0.7	2.0	0.5 (2004)	7.6	0.1 (2004)	1.0
Vanuatu	6.6	4.3	0.4	192.2	0.0 (2003)	4.4
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	10,050.0	8,180.0	8,562.0	26,550.0	122.8 (2001)	7,374.0
Japan	61,957.1	64,024.9	66,784.4	164,265.1	854.7	39,842.1
New Zealand	1,831.0	1,820.0	1,542.0	5,800.0	4.7	1,503.6

... = 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 17 July 2017).

Communications

Table 5.9: Access to Fixed Telephone, Mobile Phones, and Internet
(per 100 people)

Regional Member	Fixed Telephone				Mobile Cellular				Fixed Broadband				Internet Users ^a			
	2000	2005	2010	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016
Developing Member Economies																
Central and West Asia																
Afghanistan	0.1	...	0.1	0.3	-	4.8	36.0	66.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	1.2	4.0	10.6
Armenia	17.3	19.7	20.0	17.8	0.6	10.5	130.4	114.8	...	0.1	3.2	10.1	1.3	5.3	25.0	62.0
Azerbaijan	9.9	12.8	16.6	17.5	5.2	26.2	100.1	106.3	...	0.0	5.2	18.6	0.1	8.0	46.0	78.2
Georgia	10.7	12.7	25.3	19.4	4.1	26.2	90.6	129.1	...	0.1	4.2	15.8	0.5	6.1	26.9	50.0
Kazakhstan	12.6	18.0	25.5	23.2	1.4	35.8	121.9	150.0	...	0.0	5.5	13.7	0.7	3.0	31.6	76.8
Kyrgyz Republic	7.6	8.7	9.2	6.6	0.2	10.7	98.9	131.4	...	0.0	0.4	4.1	1.0	10.5	16.3	34.5
Pakistan	2.1	3.3	3.5	1.6	0.2	8.1	57.3	71.4	...	0.0	0.5	0.9	...	6.3	8.0	15.5
Tajikistan	3.5	4.1	4.8	5.3	0.0	3.9	77.9	106.7	...	...	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	11.6	20.5
Turkmenistan	8.1	8.4	10.3	12.2	0.2	2.2	63.4	157.7	...	...	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	3.0	18.0
Uzbekistan	6.7	6.9	6.8	11.3	0.2	2.8	75.5	77.3	...	0.0	0.4	9.1	0.5	3.3	15.9	46.8
East Asia																
China, People's Rep. of	11.3	26.6	21.6	14.7	6.7	29.8	63.2	96.9	0.0	2.8	9.3	22.9	1.8	8.5	34.3	53.2
Hong Kong, China	57.4	55.0	61.9	58.7	79.7	123.9	195.7	234.0	6.5	24.1	30.7	35.5	27.8	56.9	72.0	87.3
Korea, Rep. of	56.3	50.8	58.9	56.1	58.3	81.5	104.8	122.7	8.4	25.9	35.5	41.1	44.7	73.5	83.7	92.7
Mongolia	4.9	6.2	7.1	7.6	6.4	22.1	92.5	113.6	...	0.1	2.8	7.6	1.3	...	10.2	22.3
Taipei, China	57.6	63.7	70.8	58.7	81.5	97.5	119.9	124.6	1.0	19.1	22.9	24.2	28.1	58.0	71.5	79.7
South Asia																
Bangladesh	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.2	6.3	44.9	77.9	...	...	0.3	3.8	0.1	0.2	3.7	18.2
Bhutan	2.5	5.1	3.7	2.7	-	5.5	55.0	88.8	...	...	1.2	3.9	0.4	3.8	13.6	41.8
India	3.1	4.5	2.9	1.9	0.3	8.0	62.4	87.0	...	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.5	2.4	7.5	29.5
Maldives	9.0	10.9	8.7	5.8	2.8	68.4	151.8	223.0	...	1.1	4.8	7.2	2.2	6.9	26.5	59.1
Nepal	1.2	1.9	3.1	3.0	0.0	0.9	34.3	111.7	...	...	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.8	7.9	19.7
Sri Lanka	4.1	6.2	17.2	11.4	2.3	16.8	83.6	118.5	...	0.1	1.1	4.1	0.6	1.8	12.0	32.1
Southeast Asia																
Brunei Darussalam	24.3	22.8	19.9	17.1	28.6	63.3	108.6	120.7	...	2.2	5.4	8.3	9.0	36.5	53.0	75.0
Cambodia	0.3	0.2	2.5	1.4	1.1	8.0	56.7	124.9	...	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.3	25.6
Indonesia	3.2	6.0	17.0	4.0	1.8	20.9	87.8	149.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.9	0.9	3.6	10.9	25.4
Lao PDR	0.8	1.6	1.6	17.7	0.2	11.4	62.6	55.4	...	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	7.0	21.9
Malaysia	19.8	16.9	16.3	14.5	21.9	75.6	119.7	141.2	...	1.9	7.4	8.7	21.4	48.6	56.3	78.8
Myanmar	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.3	1.1	89.3	...	0.0	0.0	0.1	...	0.1	0.3	25.1
Philippines	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.7	8.3	40.5	89.0	109.2	...	0.1	...	5.5	2.0	5.4	25.0	55.5
Singapore	49.7	41.0	39.3	35.0	70.1	97.5	145.4	146.9	1.8	14.6	26.4	25.4	36.0	61.0	71.0	81.0
Thailand	9.0	10.7	10.3	7.0	4.9	46.5	108.0	172.6	...	0.8	4.9	10.7	3.7	15.0	22.4	47.5
Viet Nam	3.1	...	16.1	5.9	1.0	...	...	...	...	0.2	4.1	9.9	0.3	12.7	30.7	46.5
The Pacific																
Cook Islands	31.9	34.2	35.6	...	3.1	20.6	38.5	...	...	0.3	8.3	...	15.7	26.2	35.7	54.0
Fiji	10.6	13.7	15.1	8.3	6.8	24.9	81.1	103.3	...	0.9	2.7	1.4	1.5	8.5	20.0	46.5
Kiribati	4.1	4.6	8.6	0.9	0.4	0.7	10.8	51.3	...	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.8	4.0	9.1	13.7
Marshall Islands	7.7	...	...	...	0.9	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	1.5	3.9	7.0	29.8
Micronesia, Fed. States of	9.0	11.7	8.2	6.5	-	13.3	26.6	22.2	...	0.0	1.0	3.0	3.7	11.9	20.0	33.4
Nauru	17.9	17.8	-	...	11.9	...	61.8	97.3	...	...	9.5	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1.2	1.0	1.8	2.0	0.2	1.2	27.8	48.6	...	...	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.7	1.3	9.6
Samoa	4.9	10.8	4.3	3.7	1.4	13.3	48.4	69.2	...	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.6	3.4	7.0	29.4
Solomon Islands	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.3	1.3	21.9	69.9	...	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.8	5.0	11.0
Timor-Leste	...	0.2	0.3	0.2	...	3.3	43.8	125.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.1	...	0.1	3.0	25.2
Tonga	9.9	13.6	29.8	10.3	0.2	29.6	52.2	74.7	...	0.6	1.1	2.8	2.4	4.9	16.0	40.0
Tuvalu	7.0	9.2	12.2	20.1	-	13.4	16.3	76.4	...	1.5	2.4	10.1	5.2	...	25.0	46.0
Vanuatu	3.6	3.3	3.0	1.6	0.2	6.1	71.9	71.3	...	0.0	0.2	1.6	2.1	5.1	8.0	24.0
Developed Member Economies																
Australia	52.2	49.3	47.4	33.8	44.5	89.8	100.4	109.6	...	9.8	24.6	30.4	46.8	63.0	76.0	88.2
Japan	49.3	45.7	51.5	50.6	53.1	76.0	96.8	129.8	0.7	18.4	26.8	31.5	30.0	66.9	78.2	92.0
New Zealand	47.5	41.8	43.0	39.2	40.0	85.4	107.8	125.0	0.1	7.8	25.0	32.4	47.4	62.7	80.5	88.5

... = 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.

a The reference population differs across economies. For example, some economies refer to population of people aged 6 years and above, others use 7 years and above, or between 16 to 74 years. The details are provided in the documentation of the International Telecommunication Union.

Source: International Telecommunication Union. World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database. <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx> (accessed 17 July 2017).

VI. Energy and Electricity

Snapshot

- Asia and the Pacific accounted for nearly 44% of global energy use in 2014, more than twice as much as any other region.
- The region led the world by a wide margin in energy production in 2014, comprising 35.6% of the global total.
- Since 2000, per capita electricity consumption rose in 38 out of the 41 developing member economies for which data are available, and declined in all three developed members.
- Asia and the Pacific improved its energy efficiency more rapidly than the global average between 2000 and 2014.
- Coal remained the dominant source of electricity among six of the region's top 10 electricity producers in 2014.

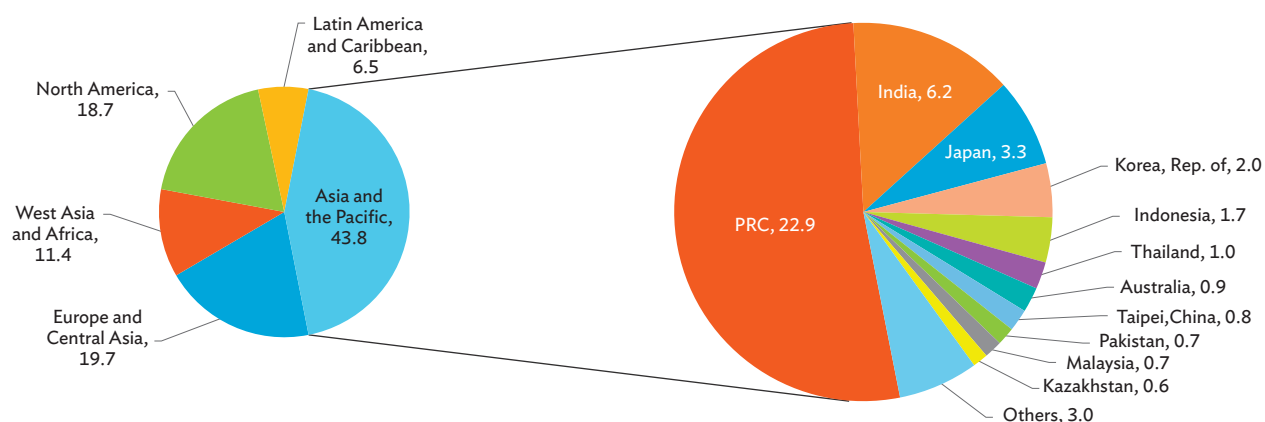
Key Trends

Asia and the Pacific accounted for nearly 44% of global energy use in 2014, more than twice as much as any other region. The economies of Asia and the Pacific collectively accounted for 43.8% of total global energy use in 2014, surpassing all other regions by a wide margin (Figure 6.1). The region consuming the next largest amount of energy was

Europe and Central Asia (19.7%), followed by North America (18.7%), West Asia and Africa (11.4%), and Latin America and the Caribbean (6.5%).

The region's global share of energy consumption is expected to increase in the decades ahead due to continued rapid gains in gross domestic product (GDP) per capita and increased use of energy-consuming goods (ADB 2013).

Figure 6.1: Energy Use by Global Region and by Economy in Asia and the Pacific, 2014
(kilotons of oil equivalent, %)



PRC = People's Republic of China.
Sources: Table 6.3 and International Energy Agency.

[Click here for figure data](#)

The People's Republic of China (PRC) accounted for most of the energy demand in Asia and the Pacific, comprising 52.3% of the regional total and 22.9% of the world total in 2014, up from 36.2% and 11.6%, respectively, in 2000. While energy consumption continues to rise in the PRC, energy intensity, which refers to the physical energy required to generate each unit of GDP, has fallen in the PRC by more than 37% since peaking in 2005 (ADB 2017).

The next largest regional consumers of energy in 2014 were India with a global share of 6.2%, up from 4.6% in 2000; and Japan with a global share of 3.3%, down from 5.3% in 2000.

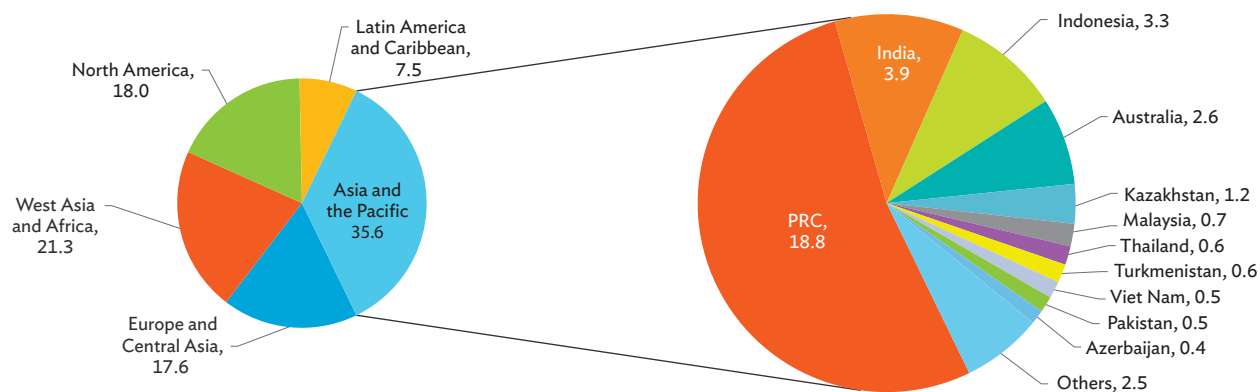
The region led the world by a wide margin in energy production in 2014, comprising 35.6% of the global total. Relative to other regions, Asia and the Pacific's 35.6% share of global energy production in 2014 (Figure 6.2) was followed by West Asia and Africa (21.3%), North America (18.0%), Europe and Central Asia (17.6%), and Latin America and the Caribbean (7.5%). The PRC led all regional economies in production in 2014, accounting for more than half of the regional total and 18.8% of the

global total. The next largest energy producers and their respective global shares in 2014 were India (3.9%), Indonesia (3.3%), and Australia (2.6%).

In 2000, Asia and the Pacific accounted for a 26.2% share of global energy production. The increase of more than 9 percentage points between 2000 and 2014 was led by the PRC, whose share of global energy production increased more than 7 percentage points from 11.2% in 2000. India (from 3.5% to 3.9%), Indonesia (from 2.4% to 3.3%), and Australia (from 2.3% to 2.6%) also experienced gains in their respective global energy production shares during the review period.

Since 2000, per capita electricity consumption rose in 38 out of the 42 developing member economies for which data are available, and declined in all three developed members. Figure 6.3 shows that between 2000 and 2014 (or between the earliest and latest years for which data are available), per capita electricity consumption increased on an average annual basis in all developing member economies except Uzbekistan (−0.5%), Solomon Islands (−0.8%), and Tajikistan (−2.6%). In addition, all three developed member economies

Figure 6.2: Energy Production by Global Region and by Economy in Asia and the Pacific, 2014
(kilotons of oil equivalent, %)

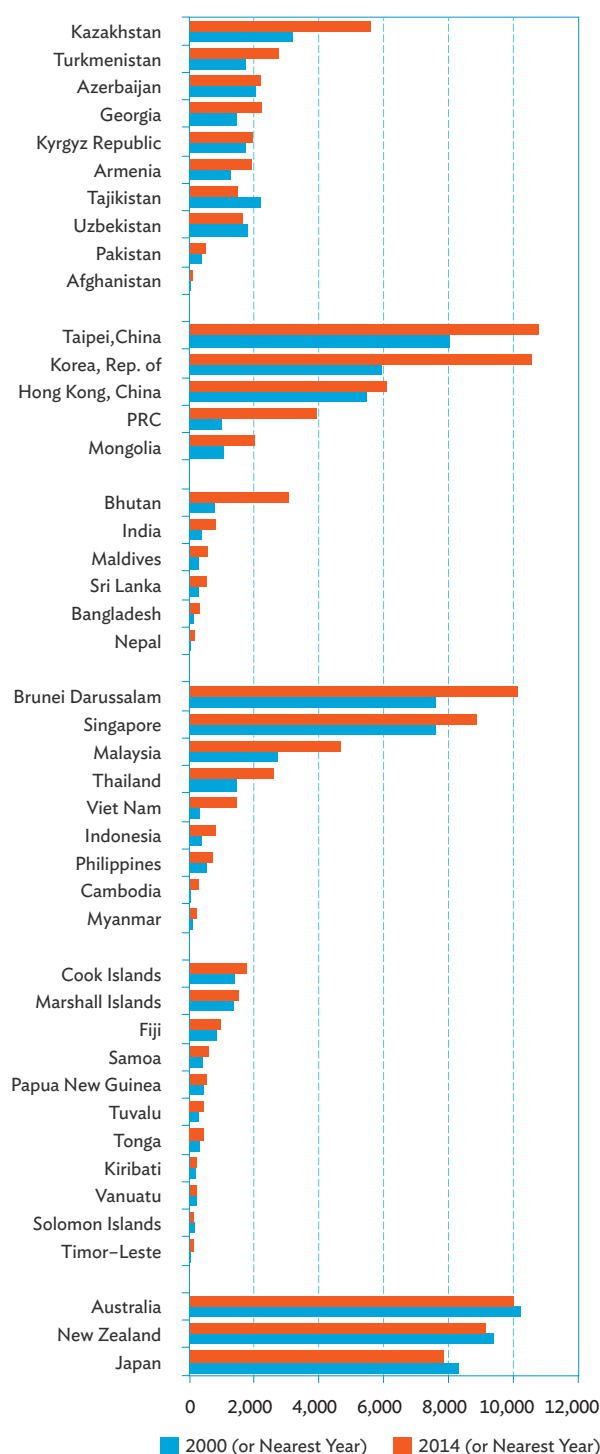


PRC = People's Republic of China.

Sources: Table 6.4 and International Energy Agency.

[Click here for figure data](#)

Figure 6.3: Per Capita Electric Power Consumption
(kWh)



kWh = kilowatt-hour, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Notes: Earliest year: 2000 except for Afghanistan (2001) and Timor-Leste (2006). Latest year: 2016 for Afghanistan, the Cook Islands, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu; 2015 for Bhutan, Fiji, Maldives, Samoa, and Timor-Leste; 2006 for the Marshall Islands; and 2014 for the rest of the economies.

Source: Table 6.2.

[Click here for figure data](#)

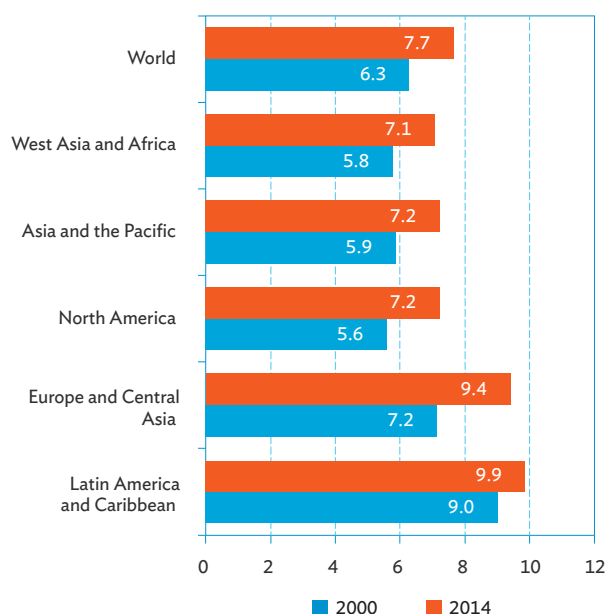
experienced average annual declines in per capita electricity consumption during the review period: Australia (−0.1%), New Zealand (−0.2%), and Japan (−0.4%). The largest average annual gains in per capita electricity consumption occurred in Cambodia (17.0%), Timor-Leste (18.9%), and Viet Nam (11.9%), although Cambodia's and Timor-Leste's per capita consumption continue to be low.

Table 6.2 shows that in 2014, the Asia and Pacific region's economies with the highest levels of per capita electricity consumption, measured in terms of kilowatts per hour (kWh), were Taipei, China (10,740 kWh); the Republic of Korea (10,560 kWh); and Brunei Darussalam (10,110 kWh). The region's economies with the lowest levels of per capita electricity consumption in 2014 were Afghanistan (98 kWh), Solomon Islands (118 kWh), and Timor-Leste (129 kWh).

Asia and the Pacific improved its energy efficiency more rapidly than the global average between 2000 and 2014. The level of energy efficiency—measured as the amount of GDP per unit of energy use—in Asia and the Pacific was \$7.2 in 2014, which trailed the global average of \$7.7 (Figure 6.4, Table 6.3).⁵ By comparison, the most energy-efficient region in 2014 was Latin America and the Caribbean (\$9.9), followed by Europe and Central Asia (\$9.4), North America (\$7.2), and West Asia and Africa (\$7.1). Asia and the Pacific increased energy efficiency relatively well between 2000 and 2014 with annual average gains of 1.5%. The rest of the regions registered the following average annual gains: Europe and Central Asia (2.0%), North America (1.9%), West Asia and Africa (1.5%), and Latin America and the Caribbean (0.6%).

⁵ Energy efficiency measured in constant 2011 prices (at purchasing power parity) per kilogram of oil equivalent.

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



PPP = purchasing power parity.

Sources: Table 6.3 and International Energy Agency.

[Click here for figure data](#)

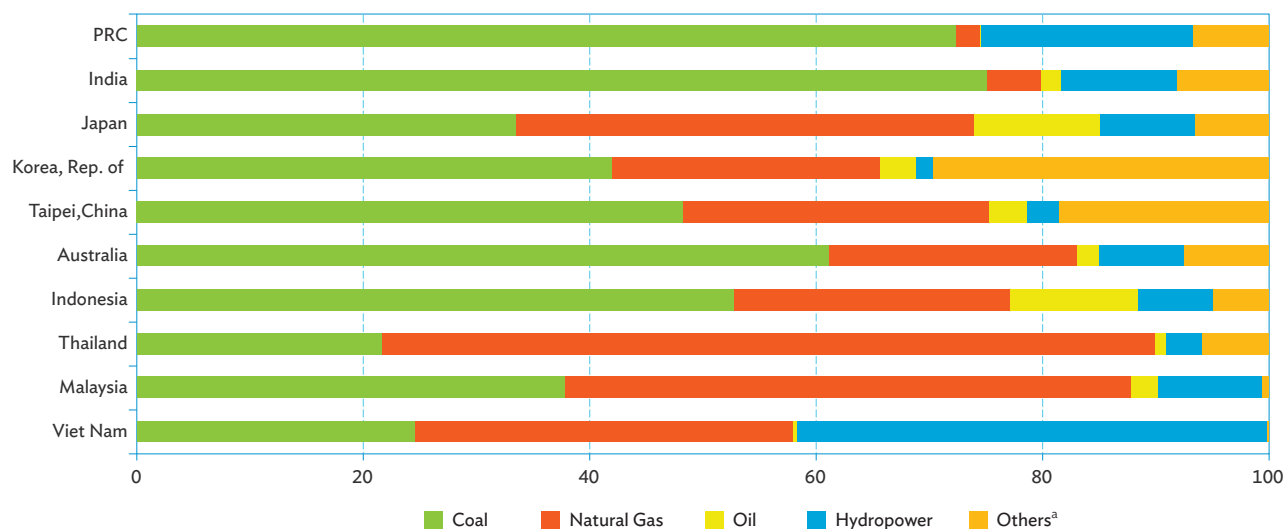
Of the 40 economies in Asia and the Pacific for which data are available, 32 increased their level of energy efficiency between 2000 and 2014 (Table 6.3). High-income Hong Kong, China led all economies in the region (\$26.8). This was followed by lower-middle-income Sri Lanka (\$20.7) and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (\$18.1).

Coal remained the dominant source of electricity among 6 of the region's top 10 electricity producers in 2014.

In Asia and the Pacific's three largest electricity producers—the PRC, India, and Australia—coal accounted for 72.5%, 75.1%, and 33.5% of electricity production in 2014, respectively, compared with shares of 78.2%, 68.5%, and 21.3% in 2000 (Figure 6.5, Table 6.1).

Among the region's top 10 electricity producers, Viet Nam depends most on renewable source of energy as its primary source of electricity generation, with hydropower accounting for 41.6% of

Figure 6.5: Sources of Electricity (Top Producers), 2014
(%)



PRC = People's Republic of China.

^a Computed as a 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](#)

the total electricity produced in the country in 2014. However, this figure was down from 54.8% in 2000, while the share of natural gas in domestic electricity production more than doubled from 16.4% to 33.5% during the same period.

Among the remainder of the region's top 10 electricity producers, natural gas was the biggest contributor to electricity production in 2014 in Japan (40.4%), Malaysia (50.1%), and Thailand (68.3%).

Data Issues and Comparability

Most of the energy data are compiled by the International Energy Agency (IEA) using standard procedures and conversion factors. However, breaks in the series cannot be avoided as IEA revises its time series occasionally to improve the coverage and methodology with the availability of more detailed energy accounts (World Bank 2017b). For economies without IEA data, these are obtained either from the Energy Balances or the Energy Statistics Yearbook of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). Where data are obtained from the Energy Statistics Yearbook (for earlier years), some degree of precision

may be lost with the conversion from petajoules (reported in whole numbers) to kilotons of oil equivalent. The use of mixed data sources (IEA and UNSD) has minimal implications on comparability as the energy balances of IEA and UNSD are found to correspond fairly closely with each other (Treanton 2011, Quadrelli 2015). Users are advised to visit the IEA and UNSD websites for the detailed differences in energy balances and estimates between these two organizations.

Data for the indicator household electrification rate are lacking. Rather than having data for one starting and one ending year across all economies, data for each economy are posted over different ranges 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, no data on the source of electricity generated is available.

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 ^a	
	2000	2014	2000	2014	2000	2014	2000	2014	2000	2014	2000	2014
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	0.7	1.1 (2016)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	6.0	7.8	-	-	45.2	42.4	-	-	21.2	25.7	33.7	31.9
Azerbaijan	18.7	24.7	-	-	19.8	93.9	72.0	0.2	8.2	5.3	-	0.7
Georgia	7.4	10.4	-	-	17.4	19.6	3.7	-	78.9	80.4	-	-
Kazakhstan	51.3	105.1	69.5	71.9	10.7	19.2	5.2	1.0	14.7	7.9	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	14.9	14.6	4.3	7.4	9.8	0.8	-	0.6	85.9	91.3	-	-
Pakistan	68.1	105.3	0.4	0.2	32.0	25.1	39.5	39.7	25.2	29.8	2.9	5.2
Tajikistan	14.2	16.5	-	-	1.6	2.9	-	-	98.4	97.1	-	-
Turkmenistan	9.8	20.4	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	46.9	55.4	4.1	4.1	73.3	74.2	10.1	0.4	12.5	21.4	-	-
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	1,355.7	5,678.9	78.2	72.5	0.4	2.0	3.5	0.2	16.4	18.7	1.5	6.6
Hong Kong, China	31.3	39.9	98.2	76.2	-	23.0	1.8	0.6	-	-	-	0.2
Korea, Rep. of	290.1	550.9	38.4	42.0	10.2	23.7	11.9	3.2	1.9	1.4	37.6	29.7
Mongolia	2.9	5.4	97.0	92.3	-	-	3.0	4.5	-	-	-	3.2
Taipei, China	184.9	260.0	47.8	48.2	9.5	27.1	16.2	3.3	4.8	2.9	21.7	18.5
South Asia												
Bangladesh	15.8	55.8	-	2.0	88.8	82.0	6.5	14.7	4.7	1.1	-	0.3
Bhutan	1.9	7.4 (2015)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	569.7	1,287.4	68.5	75.1	9.8	4.9	5.1	1.8	13.1	10.2	3.5	8.0
Maldives	0.1	0.4 (2015)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	1.7	3.8	-	-	-	-	1.6	0.0	98.4	99.8	-	0.2
Sri Lanka	7.0	12.5	-	25.7	-	-	54.2	35.1	45.6	36.5	0.2	2.7
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	2.5	4.5	-	-	99.1	99.0	0.9	1.0	-	-	-	0.0
Cambodia	0.2	3.1	-	28.2	-	-	100.0	10.7	-	60.5	-	0.6
Indonesia	93.3	228.6	36.4	52.6	28.0	24.6	19.7	11.3	10.7	6.6	5.2	4.8
Lao PDR	3.7	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	69.3	147.5	11.1	37.9	73.6	50.1	5.2	2.4	10.1	9.1	-	0.6
Myanmar	5.1	14.2	-	2.0	49.5	35.2	13.5	0.5	37.0	62.4	-	-
Philippines	45.3	77.3	36.8	42.8	0.0	24.2	20.3	7.4	17.2	11.8	25.7	13.8
Singapore	31.7	49.4	-	1.1	18.5	95.3	80.0	0.7	-	-	1.5	2.9
Thailand	96.0	173.6	18.5	21.6	64.2	68.3	10.4	1.0	6.3	3.2	0.5	5.9
Viet Nam	26.6	140.9	11.8	24.5	16.4	33.5	17.0	0.3	54.8	41.5	-	0.1
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	0.0	0.0 (2016)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	0.7	0.9 (2015)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.1	0.1 (2011)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	0.1	0.1 (2011)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	2.4	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	0.1	0.1 (2015)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	0.1	0.1 (2016)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	0.1 (2006)	0.4 (2015)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	0.0	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	0.0	0.1 (2016)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	210.2	248.3	82.9	61.2	7.7	21.9	0.8	2.0	8.0	7.4	0.6	7.5
Japan	1,099.7	1,040.7	21.3	33.5	23.1	40.4	16.3	11.2	8.8	8.4	30.6	6.5
New Zealand	39.2	43.6	3.9	4.5	24.4	16.3	-	0.0	62.3	55.9	9.4	23.3

... = 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. <http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/> (accessed 16 June 2017); economy sources for Afghanistan, Bhutan, the Lao PDR, 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	2014	Earliest Year	Latest Year
Developing Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	21 (2001)	98 (2016)	...	71.5 (2015)
Armenia	1,290	1,900	98.9 (2000)	99.8 (2010)
Azerbaijan	2,040	2,200	99.5 (2006)	...
Georgia	1,450	2,220	...	...
Kazakhstan	3,170	5,600	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	1,700	1,940	...	99.8 (2012)
Pakistan	370	470	89.2 (2006)	93.6 (2012)
Tajikistan	2,170	1,490	...	99.1 (2012)
Turkmenistan	1,700	2,760	99.6 (2000)	...
Uzbekistan	1,780	1,650	99.7 (2002)	...
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	990	3,930	...	...
Hong Kong, China	5,450	6,070	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	5,910	10,560	...	...
Mongolia	1,050	2,030	67.3 (2000)	...
Taipei, China	8,030	10,740	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	100	310	32.0 (2000)	62.4 (2014)
Bhutan	773	3,039 (2015)	41.1 (2003)	...
India	390	800	67.9 (2006)	...
Maldives	273	558 (2015)	83.8 (2000)	99.8 (2009)
Nepal	60	140	24.6 (2001)	76.3 (2011)
Sri Lanka	290	530	80.7 (2002)	...
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	7,600	10,110	...	...
Cambodia	30	270	16.6 (2000)	56.1 (2014)
Indonesia	390	810	90.7 (2003)	96.0 (2012)
Lao PDR	...	...	46.3 (2002)	...
Malaysia	2,720	4,650	...	...
Myanmar	70	210	47.0 (2002)	55.6 (2016)
Philippines	500	710	76.6 (2003)	87.5 (2013)
Singapore	7,580	8,840	...	...
Thailand	1,450	2,570	...	...
Viet Nam	300	1,440	89.1 (2002)	...
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	1,372	1,750 (2016)	97.0 (2006)	99.0 (2010)
Fiji	858	950 (2015)	...	84.0 (2008)
Kiribati	169	211	...	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	...	...	99.0 (2005)	98.0 (2012)
Papua New Guinea	457	523	12.0 (2006)	19.5 (2010)
Samoa	400	594 (2015)	98.0 (2006)	96.4 (2011)
Solomon Islands	134	118 (2016)	...	21.0 (2009)
Timor-Leste	27 (2006)	129 (2015)	27.0 (2002)	38.0 (2009)
Tonga	324	461	89.0 (2006)	97.0 (2011)
Tuvalu	289	453	94.0 (2005)	98.0 (2012)
Vanuatu	214	232 (2016)	...	33.0 (2009)
Developed Member Economies				
Australia	10,210	10,000	...	...
Japan	8,300	7,830	...	...
New Zealand	9,370	9,130	...	...

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

Sources: For electric power consumption: International Energy Agency. <http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/> (accessed 16 June 2017); economy sources for Afghanistan, Bhutan, the Lao PDR, Maldives, and the Pacific economies. For household electrification rate: International Development Association. Results Measurement System Online. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/IDA-results-measurement> (accessed 16 June 2017); United States Agency for International Development, Demographic and Health Surveys Program. The DHS Program STAT compiler. <http://www.statcompiler.com/> (accessed 16 June 2017); Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Pacific Regional Information System. National Minimum Development Indicators. <http://www.spc.int/nmdi/MdiHome.aspx> (accessed 16 June 2017).

Energy

Table 6.3: Use of Energy

Regional Member	Energy Use (kilotons of oil equivalent)				GDP per Unit of Energy Use (constant 2011 PPP \$ per kilogram of oil equivalent)			
	2000	2005	2010	2014	2000	2005	2010	2014
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	597	860	3,339	3,674	...	33.1	13.9	15.9
Armenia	2,015	2,512	2,483	2,959	4.5	6.4	7.8	7.8
Azerbaijan	11,296	13,427	11,585	14,322	3.2	5.0	12.5	11.1
Georgia	2,869	2,841	3,122	4,390	5.0	7.2	8.5	7.4
Kazakhstan	35,679	50,878	69,121	76,667	4.2	4.8	4.7	5.3
Kyrgyz Republic	2,319	2,574	2,753	3,795	4.4	4.8	5.5	4.9
Pakistan	64,063	76,512	85,020	89,887	7.6	8.1	8.6	9.4
Tajikistan	2,149	2,340	2,176	2,805	3.4	5.0	7.4	7.6
Turkmenistan	14,880	19,175	22,685	26,749	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.9
Uzbekistan	50,868	47,085	43,210	43,677	1.2	1.7	2.8	3.8
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	1,135,102	1,816,983	2,614,842	3,051,504	4.1	4.1	4.9	5.7
Hong Kong, China	13,590	12,567	13,674	14,246	16.7	22.2	24.7	26.8
Korea, Rep. of	188,158	210,288	250,025	268,413	5.2	5.8	6.0	6.3
Mongolia	2,397	2,996	3,942	5,375	4.7	5.1	5.3	6.2
Taipei, China	84,840	102,370	111,445	110,232	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	18,262	22,794	30,513	35,423	11.8	12.1	12.2	13.4
Bhutan	1,051	1,146	1,403	1,507	1.9	2.6	3.3	3.8
India	448,096	516,156	693,238	824,743	5.9	7.0	7.8	8.5
Maldives	143	215	366	457	...	11.9	10.5	10.4
Nepal	8,108	9,132	10,211	11,690	4.5	4.7	5.3	5.5
Sri Lanka	8,326	9,001	9,741	10,711	12.5	14.0	17.7	20.7
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	2,385	2,218	3,240	3,554	11.5	13.7	9.7	8.8
Cambodia	3,412	3,436	5,299	6,367	4.9	7.6	6.8	7.5
Indonesia	155,656	179,767	212,107	225,513	7.9	8.6	9.6	11.3
Lao PDR	1,624	1,767	1,810	1,867	7.7	9.6	13.7	18.1
Malaysia	48,889	65,729	73,382	89,703	7.7	7.3	8.1	8.2
Myanmar	12,842	14,896	14,021	19,309	4.7	7.4	13.3	12.8
Philippines	39,990	38,854	40,397	47,673	8.2	10.6	13.0	13.8
Singapore	18,668	21,568	25,417	28,015	11.2	12.3	14.4	15.7
Thailand	72,285	99,005	117,840	134,756	8.0	7.6	7.7	7.5
Viet Nam	28,736	41,252	58,912	66,620	7.2	7.0	6.6	7.3
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	9	20	...	24	...	...	...	...
Fiji	534	776	669	553	10.1	7.9	9.5	13.4
Kiribati	11	8	...	22	15.4	22.8	...	9.3
Marshall Islands	...	...	24	24	...	...	7.6	8.1
Micronesia, Fed. States of	45	38	...	54	7.6	9.2	...	6.1
Nauru	44	46	...	54	...	...	...	2.8
Palau	67	66	74	87	3.9	4.5	3.4	3.2
Papua New Guinea	1,123	1,797	1,249	2,479	8.9	6.2	11.9	8.2
Samoa	67	74	...	108	11.3	13.0	...	9.8
Solomon Islands	134	138	...	148	5.3	5.4	...	7.9
Timor-Leste	...	...	96	182	...	...	21.5	14.1
Tonga	41	58	...	39	11.0	8.6	...	13.8
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	48	39	...	77	10.9	14.0	...	9.7
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	643,196	649,546	644,625	587,544	7.9	8.4	8.7	10.1
Japan	108,101	113,478	127,632	125,235	6.3	7.0	7.1	8.1
Japan	518,005	519,139	498,611	441,745	8.3	8.8	9.2	10.8
New Zealand	17,090	16,929	18,382	20,564	6.4	7.8	7.6	7.6
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	2,481,418	3,393,405	4,539,430	5,230,454	5.3	5.5	6.2	6.9
REGIONAL MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	3,124,614	4,042,951	5,184,055	5,817,998	5.9	6.0	6.5	7.2
WORLD	10,036,889	11,532,975	12,951,898	13,699,127	6.3	6.6	7.0	7.7

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

a For reporting economies only.

Sources: For GDP per unit use of energy: Asian Development Bank estimates; for energy use: International Energy Agency. Statistics. <http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/> (accessed 16 June 2017); for Papua New Guinea: Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. Expert Group on Energy Data Analysis Database. <http://www.egeda.ewg.apec.org/> (accessed 20 June 2017); for Afghanistan, Bhutan, the Lao PDR, Maldives, and the Pacific economies except Papua New Guinea: ADB. *Energy Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 1990–2009*. Manila; United Nations Statistics Division. 2014. *Energy Balances*. New York; United Nations Statistics Division. 2011, 2013, and 2014. *Energy Statistics Yearbook*. New York.

Table 6.4: Energy Production and Imports

Regional Member	Energy Production (kiloton of oil equivalent)				Energy Imports, Net (% of energy use)			
	2000	2005	2010	2014	2000	2005	2010	2014
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	1,064	1,515	...	...	68.1	58.8
Armenia	643	869	878	848	68.0	65.4	64.7	71.3
Azerbaijan	18,808	27,253	65,514	58,777	-66.5	-103.0	-465.5	-310.4
Georgia	1,324	980	1,312	1,372	53.9	65.5	58.0	68.7
Kazakhstan	78,575	118,644	156,875	166,284	-120.2	-133.2	-127.0	-116.9
Kyrgyz Republic	1,369	1,324	1,270	1,915	40.9	48.6	53.9	49.6
Pakistan	46,890	60,991	64,989	68,203	26.8	20.3	23.6	24.1
Tajikistan	1,264	1,546	1,542	1,788	41.1	34.0	29.1	36.2
Turkmenistan	45,968	61,602	47,247	77,976	-208.9	-221.3	-108.3	-191.5
Uzbekistan	55,085	56,535	55,133	55,845	-8.3	-20.1	-27.6	-27.9
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	1,128,877	1,706,943	2,315,537	2,593,113	0.5	6.1	11.4	15.0
Hong Kong, China	50	51	96	188	99.6	99.6	99.3	98.7
Korea, Rep. of	34,445	42,982	44,955	49,108	81.7	79.6	82.0	81.7
Mongolia	1,949	3,848	15,674	14,410	18.7	-28.4	-297.6	-168.1
Taipei, China	11,793	12,485	12,957	13,636	86.1	87.8	88.4	87.6
South Asia								
Bangladesh	15,156	19,364	26,080	29,457	17.0	15.0	14.5	16.8
Bhutan	1,115	1,284	1,749	1,781	-4.6	-4.1	-24.7	-18.2
India	350,752	402,330	496,722	541,811	20.1	22.1	28.3	34.3
Maldives	-	-	...	4	100.0	100.0	...	99.2
Nepal	7,138	8,152	8,876	9,740	12.0	10.7	13.1	16.7
Sri Lanka	4,748	4,920	5,544	5,327	43.0	45.3	43.1	50.3
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	19,684	21,060	18,573	16,256	-725.4	-849.5	-473.2	-357.4
Cambodia	2,718	2,496	3,621	4,258	20.3	27.4	31.7	33.1
Indonesia	237,479	280,282	379,769	457,998	-52.6	-55.9	-79.0	-103.1
Lao PDR	...	...	1,878	1,712	...	...	-3.8	8.3
Malaysia	77,545	95,568	89,308	94,641	-58.6	-45.4	-21.7	-5.5
Myanmar	15,419	22,277	22,559	25,675	-20.1	-49.6	-60.9	-33.0
Philippines	19,549	21,396	23,548	25,854	51.1	44.9	41.7	45.8
Singapore	202	394	588	649	98.9	98.2	97.7	97.7
Thailand	43,948	55,188	70,578	78,740	39.2	44.3	40.1	41.6
Viet Nam	39,919	60,759	66,388	71,198	-38.9	-47.3	-12.7	-6.9
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fiji	269	250	143	186	49.6	67.8	78.6	66.3
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	...	98.6
Nauru	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palau	2	2	-	-	97.0	97.0	100.0	100.0
Papua New Guinea	3,866	2,775	1,458	2,772	-244.3	-54.4	-16.7	-11.8
Samoa	21	21	...	39	68.7	71.6	...	63.9
Solomon Islands	79	79	...	77	41.0	42.8	...	47.8
Timor-Leste	...	...	4,443	3,405	...	...	-4,550.0	-1,771.7
Tonga	-	1	...	1	100.0	98.3	...	98.3
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	20	20	...	23	58.3	48.7	...	70.5
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	352,439	377,053	439,572	409,345	-116.1	-133.7	-153.6	-192.0
Japan	233,552	265,161	323,683	365,707	79.8	80.9	80.3	94.0
New Zealand	104,596	99,030	99,004	26,587	16.4	24.0	8.1	17.1
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES ^a	2,266,669	3,094,671	4,006,868	4,476,583				
REGIONAL MEMBER ECONOMIES ^a	2,619,108	3,471,724	4,446,440	4,885,928				
WORLD	10,031,786	11,588,027	12,868,539	13,805,443				

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

a For reporting economies only.

Sources: For production: International Energy Agency. Statistics. <http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/> (accessed 16 June 2017); for Papua New Guinea: Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. Expert Group on Energy Data Analysis Database. <http://www.egeda.ewg.apec.org/> (accessed 20 June 2017); for Afghanistan, Bhutan, the Lao PDR, Maldives, and the Pacific economies except Papua New Guinea: Asian Development Bank. *Energy Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 1990–2009*. Manila; United Nations Statistics Division. 2014. *Energy Balances*. New York; United Nations Statistics Division. 2013 and 2014. *Energy Statistics Yearbook*. New York; for net energy imports as % of energy use: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Energy

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

Regional Member	Gasoline (Premium)				Diesel			
	2000	2005	2010	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.51	0.73	1.01	0.78	0.34	0.60	0.92	0.72
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	0.35	0.47	0.58	0.39	0.30	0.39	0.53	0.38
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	0.48	0.82	0.80	0.73	0.22	0.54	0.83	0.77
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	0.44	0.33 (2004)	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	1.32	1.60	1.75	1.70	0.80	1.00	1.25	1.38
Korea, Rep. of	1.10	1.40	1.48	1.21	0.54	1.05	1.30	1.02
Mongolia	0.33	0.56	1.01	0.68	0.38	0.81 (2006)	0.96	0.98
Taipei, China	0.57	0.73	0.94	0.69	0.44	0.60	0.82	0.61
South Asia								
Bangladesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	0.58	0.86	1.05	1.18 (2014)	0.32	0.64	0.83	0.91 (2014)
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	0.58	0.87	1.22	1.30 (2014)	0.33	0.58	0.95	1.08 (2014)
Sri Lanka	0.65	0.80	1.02	0.86 (2015)	0.32	0.50	0.65	0.70 (2015)
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	0.14	0.30	0.50	0.58 (2014)	0.07	0.27	0.50	0.48 (2014)
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	0.29	0.40	0.67	0.51	0.18	0.29	0.57	0.39
Myanmar	...	1.84 (2007)	1.41	0.76 (2015)	...	1.62 (2007)	1.37	0.80 (2015)
Philippines	0.37	0.57	0.96	0.84	0.28	0.51	0.76	0.54
Singapore	0.81	0.83 (2004)	...	...	0.33	0.56	0.89	0.75
Thailand	0.39	0.59	1.12 (2009)	...	0.32	0.50	0.90	0.73 (2015)
Viet Nam	...	...	0.99 (2011)	0.85 (2015)	...	...	0.93 (2011)	0.68 (2015)
The Pacific								
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	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	0.49	0.82	1.09	0.79	...	0.87	1.09	0.76
Japan	1.05	1.23	1.64	1.21	0.76	0.91	1.28	0.94
New Zealand	0.51	0.97	1.34	1.33	0.33	0.64	0.85	0.70

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

Source: Economy sources.

VII. Environment

Snapshot

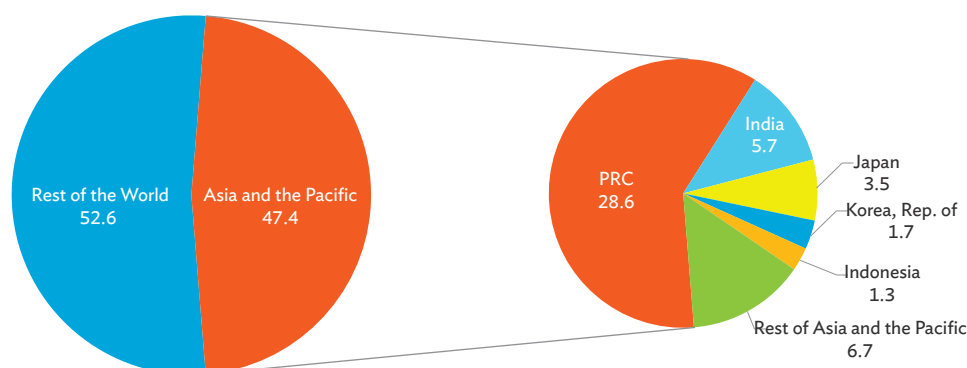
- Economic progress in Asia and the Pacific has been accompanied by rising carbon dioxide emissions. Based on latest data, the region was responsible for 47.4% of total global carbon dioxide emissions.
- Deforestation was reported in almost one-third of the Asia and Pacific region's economies but large economies like India and the People's Republic of China experienced an increase in total forested land in 2014.
- Between 2000 and 2014, almost the same number of economies from the region experienced an increase in the share of land devoted to agriculture as those that experienced a decrease (21 and 24 economies, respectively), while in three economies there was no change during the review period.
- Between 2002 and 2014, the internal renewable freshwater resources of the Asia and Pacific region's economies declined on a per capita basis in all but two (Armenia and Georgia) of the 37 economies for which data are available.

Key Trends

Economic progress in Asia and the Pacific has been accompanied by rising carbon dioxide emissions. Based on latest data, the region was responsible for 47.4% of total global carbon dioxide emissions. Climate change threatens access to water, food production, health, use of land, and physical and natural capital (OECD 2012). In 2011–2015, 45% of the world's nearly 700

climate-related disasters occurred in Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP 2017). The region accounted for 47.4% of total global carbon dioxide emissions in 2013, with its top five emitters—the People's Republic of China, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Indonesia—responsible for more than two-thirds of the regional total (Figure 7.1). Since 2000, Asia and the Pacific's share to total global carbon dioxide emissions has increased by roughly 15 percentage points.

Figure 7.1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Accounted for by Asia and the Pacific, 2013
(% of global carbon dioxide emissions)



PRC = People's Republic of China.

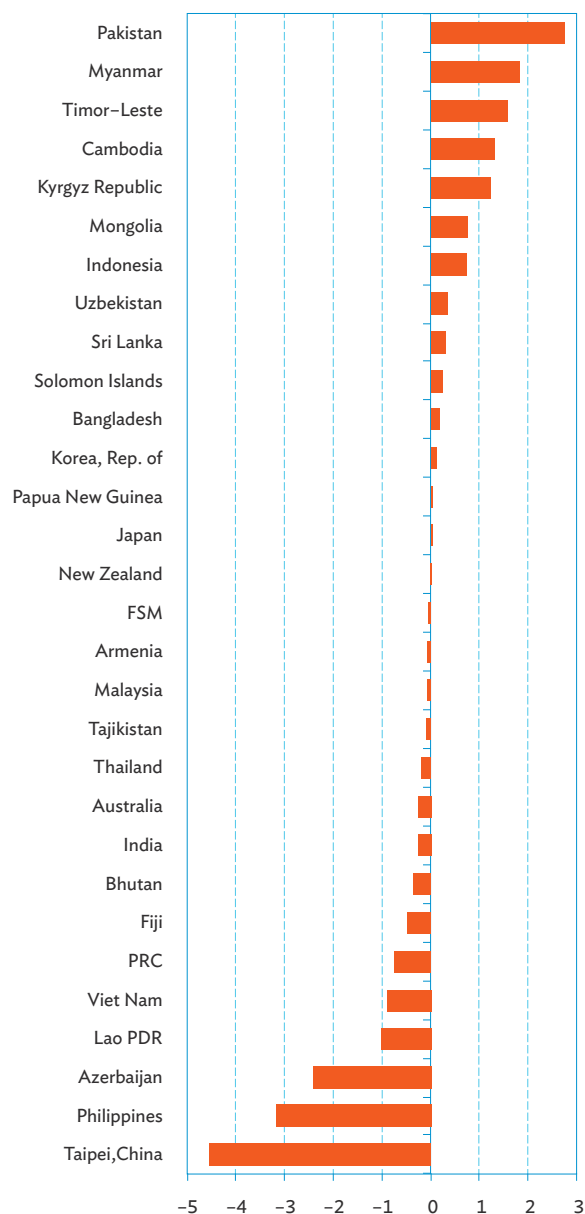
Sources: Table 7.2; World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator> (accessed 9 August 2017).

[Click here for figure data](#)

Deforestation was reported in almost one-third of the Asia and Pacific region's economies but large economies like India and the People's Republic of China experienced an increase in total forested land in 2014. In 2014, 16 out of 46 regional economies for which data are available expanded their forested area (Figure 7.2), up slightly from 18 in 2000. Asia's total forest area has expanded since 1990 on an aggregate basis, albeit with subregional variations (UNEP 2016). The largest annual increases in forested area in 2014 occurred in Taipei, China (4.5%); the Philippines (3.2%); and Azerbaijan (2.4%). In the same year, the highest annual deforestation rates were observed in Pakistan (2.8%), Myanmar (1.8%), and Timor-Leste (1.6%). In addition, large economies like the PRC and India also experienced an increase in their respective total forested land in 2014.

Between 2000 and 2014, almost the same number of economies from the region experienced an increase in the share of land devoted to agriculture as those that experienced a decrease (21 and 24 economies, respectively), while in three economies there was no change during the review period. Two factors that contribute to the expansion of agricultural land as a percentage of total land area are an expanding population and increased meat consumption. At the same time, urbanization and the development of rural areas reduce the area for agriculture (Chakravorty, Moreaux, and Nostbakken 2010).

Figure 7.2: Deforestation Rates, Latest Year
(%)



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

Note: This chart includes economies with available data between 2014–2015. Deforestation rates for Afghanistan, Brunei Darussalam, the Cook Islands, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Nepal, Palau, Samoa, Singapore, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu are zero.

Source: Table 7.2.

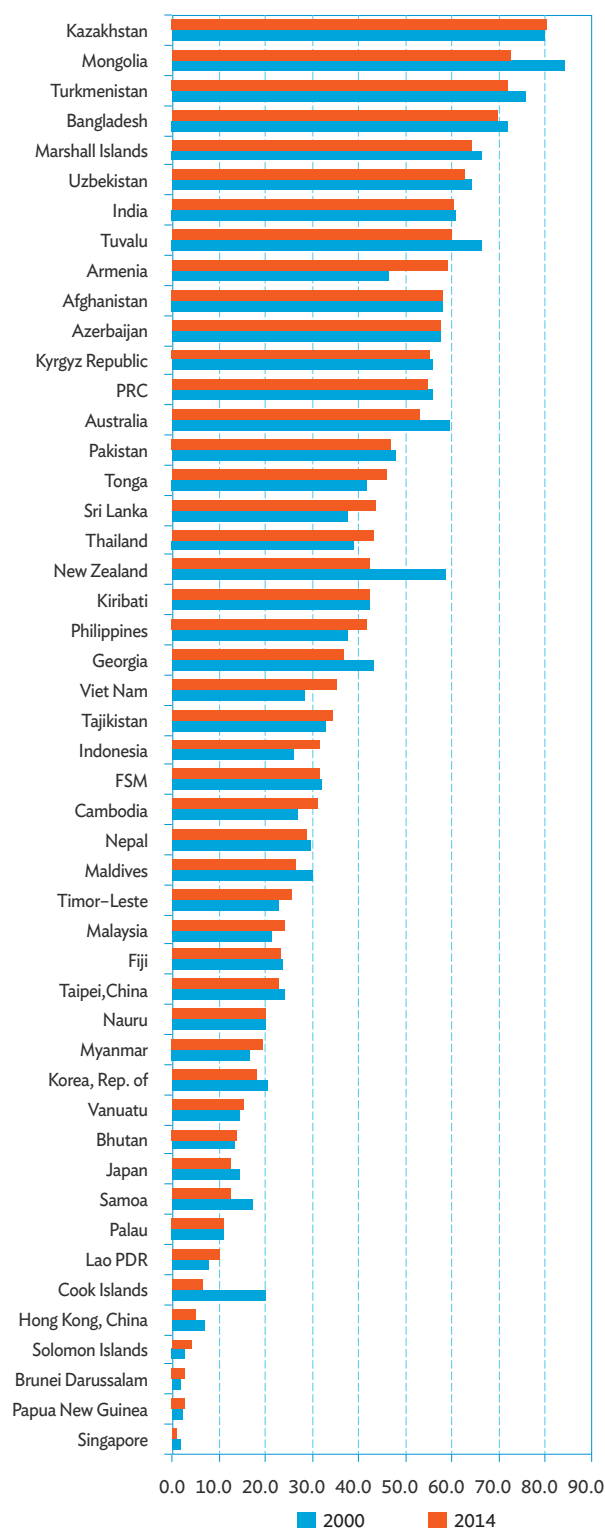
[Click here for figure data](#)

Out of all 48 regional economies, 21 saw an increase in the percentage of land devoted to agriculture between 2000 and 2014, 24 experienced a decline, and 3 had no change (Figure 7.3). The largest percentage point gains occurred in Armenia, where the size of agricultural land as a share of total land rose 2.6 percentage points during the review period (Table 7.3). This was followed by gains in Viet Nam (6.8 percentage points), and Sri Lanka (6.2 percentage points). The most significant declines were observed in New Zealand (–16.3 percentage points); the Cook Islands (–13.8 percentage points), and Mongolia (–11.3 percentage points).

Between 2002 and 2014, the internal renewable freshwater resources of the Asia and Pacific region's economies declined on a per capita basis in all but two (Armenia and Georgia) of the 37 economies for which data are available.

In Armenia, per capita freshwater resources increased 1.0% during the review period but population growth was negative; in Georgia, there was very little population growth as freshwater resources expanded 15.7% on a per capita basis (Figure 7.4, Table 1.1). Among the region's economies experiencing a decrease in per capita internal renewable freshwater resources in 2014 as a percentage of the values in 2002, Afghanistan's was the most significant (–33.9%), followed by Vanuatu (–26.7%), and Singapore (–26.2%). In terms of levels of internal renewable freshwater resources per capita, the decline was most pronounced in Bhutan, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands.

Figure 7.3: Agricultural Land
(% 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](#)

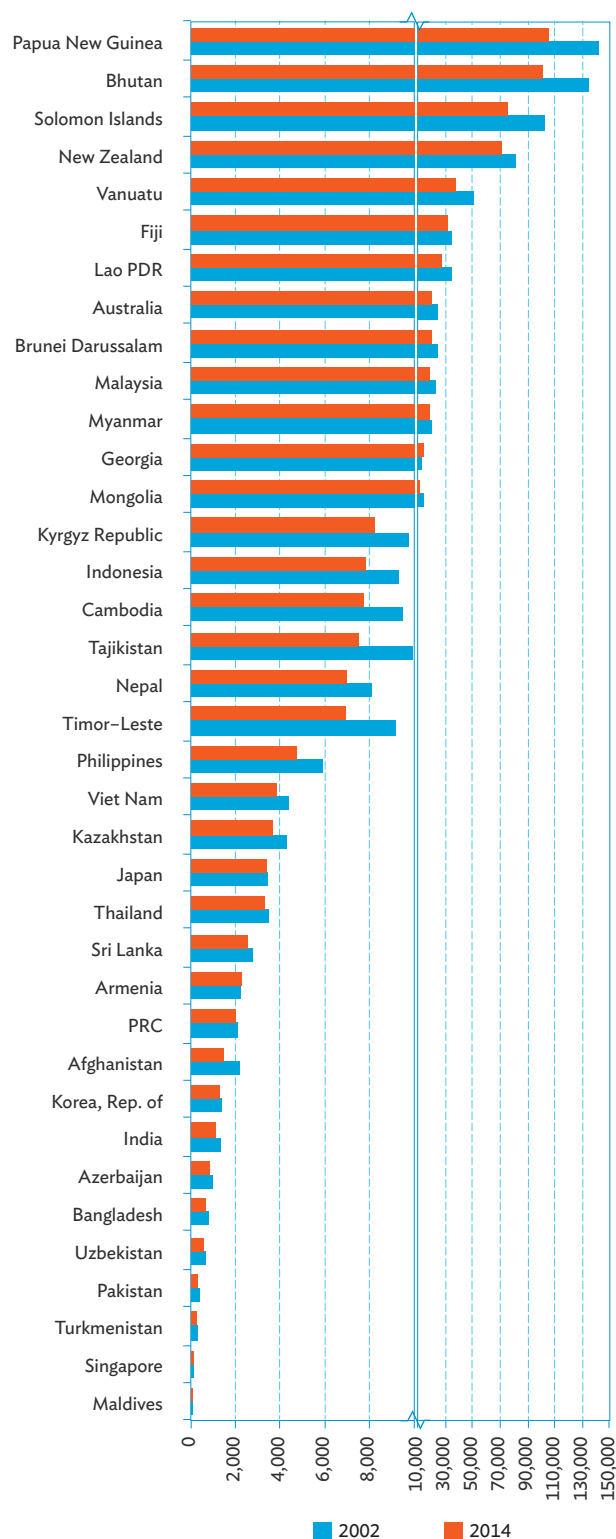
Asia and the Pacific is home to 55% of the world's population but less than one-third of the globe's internal renewable freshwater resources (Chakravorty, Moreaux, and Nostbakken 2010). There is extreme variation within Asia and the Pacific in terms of per capita freshwater resources. The region's (arithmetic) average freshwater resources per capita in 2014 was 17,151 cubic meters (m³), with values greater than 75,000 m³ in Papua New Guinea, Bhutan, and Solomon Islands. The bottom three countries for this indicator include Maldives, Singapore, and Turkmenistan. (Table 7.3).

Data Issues and Comparability

In previous issues of Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, data from the World Development Indicators for GHG emissions were compiled from the International Energy Agency. Starting in 2016, World Development Indicators data were compiled from the European Commission Joint Research Centre's Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research, which consistently applies a technology-based emissions factor approach for all economies when calculating emissions.

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

Figure 7.4: Internal Renewable Freshwater Resources Per Capita
(cubic meters/year per inhabitant)



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Source: Table 7.3.

[Click here for figure data](#)

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

Regional Member	Agricultural Land				Arable Land				Permanent Cropland			
	2000	2005	2010	2014	2000	2005	2010	2014	2000	2005	2010	2014
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
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	59.0	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	36.8	11.4	6.8	6.0	6.6	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	55.0	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Pakistan	47.6	46.7	45.7	47.0	40.3	39.1	38.1	39.5	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Tajikistan	32.7	33.4	34.0	34.2	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	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
East Asia												
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	17.9	17.8	17.0	15.5	15.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2
Mongolia	84.0	73.0	73.1	72.7	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
South Asia												
Bangladesh	72.2	71.5	71.0	69.9	64.1	60.8	59.9	58.9	3.5	6.1	6.5	6.4
Bhutan	13.3	15.6	13.6	13.8	2.7	4.4	2.6	2.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
India	60.9	60.6	60.4	60.4	54.1	53.6	52.8	52.6	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
Southeast Asia												
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	30.9	30.9	21.0	21.0	21.5	21.5	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	10.3	4.0	5.0	6.1	6.6	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	19.4	15.2	15.4	16.5	16.5	0.9	1.4	2.2	2.4
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
The Pacific												
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	44.4	45.8	20.8	20.8	23.6	25.0	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
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	59.3	57.9	51.9	52.9	6.2	6.4	5.5	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
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	2.2	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://www.faostat.fao.org> (accessed 4 July 2017).

Pollution

Table 7.2: Deforestation and Pollution

Regional Member	Deforestation Rate ^a (average % change)		Carbon Dioxide Emissions ^b (thousand metric tons)		Nitrous Oxide Emissions (thousand metric tons CO ₂ equivalent)	
	2000	2014	2000	2013	2000	2012
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	-	-	774	21,269	3,317	3,424
Armenia	0.06	-0.06	3,465	5,497	462	1,023
Azerbaijan	-0.23	-2.41	29,508	35,643	2,030	2,673
Georgia	-0.03	-	4,536	7,510	2,437	2,352
Kazakhstan	0.17	-	118,099	262,902	14,865	17,822
Kyrgyz Republic	-0.26	1.23	4,635	9,842	1,452	1,567
Pakistan	1.91	2.76	106,449	153,369	26,350	30,651
Tajikistan	-0.05	-0.10	2,237	3,586	1,110	1,848
Turkmenistan	-	-	37,539	66,893	3,046	4,924
Uzbekistan	-0.52	0.34	121,059	103,226	9,610	13,192
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	-1.13	-0.75	3,405,180	10,249,463	414,138	587,166
Hong Kong, China	...	...	40,440	44,994	513	476
Korea, Rep. of	0.13	0.12	447,561	592,499	18,576	14,979
Mongolia	0.69	0.76	7,506	41,591	5,058	3,548
Taipei, China	-	-4.54 (2015)	227,109	269,627	3,816	4,594 (2013)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	0.18	0.18	27,869	68,951	20,770	26,683
Bhutan	-0.38	-0.36	396	884	281	555
India	-0.22	-0.25	1,031,853	2,034,752	207,700	239,755
Maldives	-	-	451	1,049	12	27
Nepal	2.30	-	3,069	6,502	4,232	4,598
Sri Lanka	0.42	0.32	10,238	16,025	2,044	2,174
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	0.40	-	4,712	7,785	395	342
Cambodia	1.20	1.31	1,977	5,574	3,295	16,685
Indonesia	1.89	0.74	263,419	479,365	94,933	93,139
Lao PDR	0.67	-1.03	939	2,175	3,265	8,987
Malaysia	0.36	-0.06	125,734	236,510	13,822	15,310
Myanmar	1.23	1.81	10,088	12,603	31,300	26,783
Philippines	-0.68	-3.17	73,307	98,239	12,365	12,762
Singapore	-	-	49,006	50,557	6,635	1,909
Thailand	-1.80	-0.18	181,271	303,118	18,677	30,833
Viet Nam	-2.06	-0.89	53,645	152,624	19,746	34,494
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	-0.47	-	...	...	...	...
Fiji	-0.28	-0.48	865	1,709	343	344
Kiribati	-	-	33	62	3	4
Marshall Islands	-	-	77	103	0	0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-0.05	-0.05	136	147	11	11
Nauru	...	...	84	44	0	0
Palau	-0.38	-	114	224	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0.01	0.01	2,666	6,073	1,613	1,234
Samoa	-2.46	-	139	238	37	40
Solomon Islands	0.25	0.25	147	198	2,425	2,656
Timor-Leste	1.29	1.58	...	440	164	226
Tonga	-	-	95	209	22	22
Tuvalu	-	-	...	...	1	1
Vanuatu	-	-	84	106	118	109
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	-0.02	-0.25	329,443	377,906	75,581	54,247
Japan	0.03	0.01	1,220,528	1,243,384	30,411	24,911
New Zealand	-0.48	-0.00	32,981	33,960	11,549	11,880

continued

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

Regional Member	Methane Emissions (thousand metric tons CO ₂ equivalent)		Other Greenhouse Gases ^c (thousand metric tons CO ₂ equivalent)	
	2000	2012	2000	2012
Developing Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	9,384	13,763	126	349
Armenia	2,565	3,426	112	710
Azerbaijan	9,955	19,955	464	1,142
Georgia	4,137	5,019	3	227
Kazakhstan	38,779	71,350	14,065	30,363
Kyrgyz Republic	3,486	4,291	93	68
Pakistan	117,125	158,337	757	1,159
Tajikistan	3,304	5,408	798	367
Turkmenistan	21,241	22,009	124	595
Uzbekistan	37,233	47,333	298	989
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	1,043,400	1,752,290	104,677	251,254
Hong Kong, China	2,695	3,147	155	150
Korea, Rep. of	30,916	32,625	14,934	8,968
Mongolia	9,218	6,257	26,233	2,216
Taipei, China	13,490	5,927(2013)	2,452	3,632(2013)
South Asia				
Bangladesh	89,247	105,142	686	1,329
Bhutan	1,032	1,770	644	488
India	561,733	636,396	56,626	153,658
Maldives	34	52	0	-0
Nepal	21,206	23,982	2,443	7,995
Sri Lanka	9,606	11,864	441	91
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	3,882	4,539	101	427
Cambodia	14,985	35,915	23,021	73,300
Indonesia	170,032	223,316	63,048	2,556
Lao PDR	7,219	15,011	13,588	136,841
Malaysia	29,309	34,271	5,144	3,866
Myanmar	66,942	80,637	78,176	406,274
Philippines	49,911	57,170	12,487	3,891
Singapore	1,684	2,386	1,410	3,299
Thailand	83,564	106,499	8,756	45,556
Viet Nam	75,430	113,564	5,782	25,707
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji	705	715	9	52
Kiribati	13	16	-	-0
Marshall Islands	6	8	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	28	30	...	...
Nauru	3	3	-0	-0
Palau	1	1	...	...
Papua New Guinea	2,001	2,143	1,949	2,188
Samoa	116	133	-0	0
Solomon Islands	1,394	1,449	0	0
Timor-Leste	450	732	-	-0
Tonga	58	61	-0	0
Tuvalu	3	3	-0	0
Vanuatu	267	254	0	-0
Developed Member Economies				
Australia	128,133	125,588	520,911	174,653
Japan	47,496	38,957	51,527	71,746
New Zealand	26,584	28,658	1,506	1,764

... = data not available at cutoff date, - = magnitude equals zero, CO₂ = 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 Data from the World Bank are expressed in kiloton (kt), while data provided in the table are expressed in thousand metric tons using 1 kt = 1000 metric tons conversion factor.

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

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. FAOSTAT Database. <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RL> (accessed 9 August 2017); World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator> (accessed 9 August 2017); for Taipei, China: Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. *Statistical Yearbook 2015*. <http://ebook.dgbas.gov.tw/public/Data/610281138403HCL2D30.pdf>.

Freshwater

Table 7.3: Freshwater Resources

Regional Member	Internal Renewable Freshwater Resources (billion cubic meters per year)		(cubic meters per inhabitant per year)		Annual Freshwater Withdrawals (billion cubic meters)	Water Productivity ^a	
	2002	2014	2002	2014		2002	2014
Developing Member Economies	11,043	11,040	3,228	2,808			
Central and West Asia	370	370	1,554	1,210			
Afghanistan	47	47	2,194	1,450	20 (2000)	0	1
Armenia	7	7	2,251	2,273	3 (2012)	3	4
Azerbaijan	8	8	980	832	12 (2012)	2	5
Georgia	58	58	12,555	14,532	2 (2008)	...	8
Kazakhstan	64	64	4,287	3,651	20 (2010)	4	9
Kyrgyz Republic	49	49	9,732	8,237	8 (2006)	0	1
Pakistan	55	55	381	291	184 (2008)	1	1
Tajikistan	63	63	9,905	7,482	11 (2006)	0	1
Turkmenistan	1	1	305	261	28 (2004)	0	1
Uzbekistan	16	16	651	547	49 (2005)	0	1
East Asia	2,913	2,913	2,137	1,994			
China, People's Rep. of	2,813	2,813	2,141	1,999	604 (2013)	...	14
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	65	65	1,387	1,289	29 (2005)	27	42
Mongolia	35	35	14,239	11,761	1 (2009)	...	21
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia	1,883	1,880	1,482	1,235			
Bangladesh	105	105	771	652	36 (2008)	...	4
Bhutan	81	78	135,361	100,671	0 (2008)	...	6
India	1,446	1,446	1,326	1,103	648 (2010)	1	3
Maldives	0	0	103	82	0 (2008)	...	487
Nepal	198	198	8,084	6,951	9 (2006)	1	2
Sri Lanka	53	53	2,770	2,549	13 (2005)	3	6
Southeast Asia	4,985	4,985	9,223	7,884			
Brunei Darussalam	9	9	24,752	20,085	0 (1994)	...	149
Cambodia	121	121	9,510	7,742	2 (2006)	...	7
Indonesia	2,019	2,019	9,288	7,839	113 (2000)	4	8
Lao PDR	190	190	34,606	27,992	3 (2005)	...	3
Malaysia	580	580	23,769	19,122	11 (2005)	19	28
Myanmar	1,003	1,003	20,600	18,610	33 (2000)	1	2
Philippines	479	479	5,892	4,757	82 (2009)	...	3
Singapore	1	1	145	107	...	...	1,493
Thailand	225	225	3,500	3,303	57 (2007)	...	7
Viet Nam	359	359	4,387	3,846	82 (2005)	...	2
The Pacific	892	892	104,114	79,857			
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	29	29	35,001	32,003	0 (2005)	35	43
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	801	801	141,695	105,132	0 (2005)	24	34
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	45	45	102,782	76,594	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	8	8	9,181	6,932	1 (2004)	...	1
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	10	10	51,546	37,793	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies	1,249	1,249	8,342	8,054			
Australia	492	492	25,213	20,527	19 (2013)	41	65
Japan	430	430	3,406	3,397	81 (2009)	64	73
New Zealand	327	327	82,534	72,201	5 (2010)	39	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 20 July 2017); World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator> (accessed 20 July 2017).

VIII. Government and Governance

Snapshot

- Based on latest data, three-quarters of the economies in Asia and the Pacific incurred fiscal deficits. Fiscal deficits also exceeded 2% of gross domestic product (GDP) in half of the region's economies.
- Tax revenue as a share of GDP rose between 2015 and 2016 in 19 of 34 economies for which data are available.
- Government expenditure as a share of GDP rose between 2015 and 2016 in more than half of the economies in the region.
- The (arithmetic) average number of days required to start a business in developing member economies for which data are available declined from 50 days in 2005 to 19 days in 2016, compared with a decline in the global average from 51 days to 21 days during the same period.
- On a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean), the average score for 37 economies in Asia and the Pacific with available data in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index was 42 in 2016, up from 40 in 2015.

Key Trends

Based on latest data, three-quarters of the economies in Asia and the Pacific incurred fiscal deficits. Fiscal deficits also exceeded 2% of gross domestic product (GDP) in half of the region's economies. Figure 8.1 shows that three-quarters of the Asia and Pacific region's economies for which data are available had a fiscal deficit in 2016. In half of the economies, fiscal deficit exceeded 2% of GDP. As a percentage of GDP, the largest deficits were in Mongolia (15.4%), Tajikistan (10.4%), and Myanmar (6.0%). The largest surpluses as a percentage of

GDP were in the Federated States of Micronesia (11.0%); Palau (4.3%); and Hong Kong, China (3.7%).

Afghanistan, Bhutan, and Solomon Islands all posted fiscal deficits in 2016 after running surpluses in 2015 (Table 8.1). The largest shift from surplus to deficit, measured as a percentage of GDP, occurred in Solomon Islands (5.7 percentage points). Brunei Darussalam, the Republic of Korea, Tonga, and Turkmenistan each ran fiscal surpluses in 2016 after posting deficits in 2015. The largest fiscal shift in this direction occurred in Brunei Darussalam (16.9 percentage points).

Figure 8.1: Fiscal Balance as a Percentage of GDP, 2016
(%)



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

[Click here for figure data](#)

Tax revenue as a share of GDP rose between 2015 and 2016 in 19 of 34 economies for which data are available.

Figure 8.2 shows government tax revenue—including value-added tax, sales tax, import duties, income tax, profit tax, property tax, capital gains tax, and compulsory social security charges, among others—as a percentage of GDP in both 2015 and 2016.⁶ The largest increase in tax revenue during the review period, measured as a percentage of GDP, occurred in Nauru (3.7 percentage points), followed by Tonga (1.8 percentage points) and Nepal and Pakistan (1.6 percentage points each). The largest declines occurred in Solomon Islands (3.3 percentage points), Afghanistan (2.1 percentage points), and Tajikistan (1.3 percentage points).

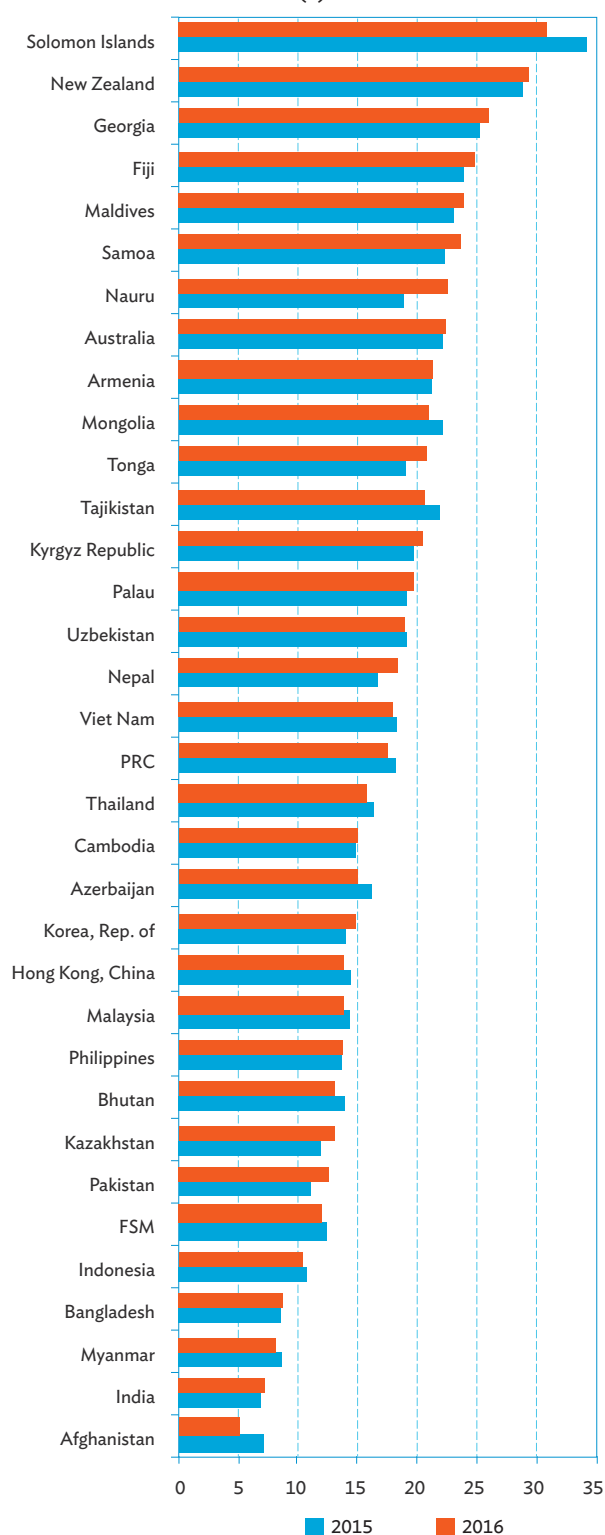
Government expenditure as a share of GDP rose between 2015 and 2016 in more than half of the economies in the region.

Table 8.4 shows that the largest gains in government expenditure between 2015 and 2016, measured as a share of GDP, were in Nauru (19.3 percentage points), Mongolia (7.0 percentage points), and Nepal (6.3 percentage points). The largest declines during the review period were in Azerbaijan (4.8 percentage points), Solomon Islands (3.7 percentage points), and Turkmenistan (3.2 percentage points).

Developed economies and societies with relatively older populations tend to spend more on health and social security and welfare (ADB 2016). Latest available data show that in Asia and the Pacific, Japan (7.6%) and New Zealand (7.0%) were among the regional leaders in public spending on health when measured as a share of GDP (Table 8.5).

⁶ Caution should be exercised when making intercountry comparisons of tax revenue-to-GDP ratios due to differences in the definition of tax revenue employed in each economy. For instance, some economies consider revenues from mandatory social contribution as part of tax revenue while others do not. The country tables accompanying this publication provide details on the composition of tax revenue in each member economy of ADB.

Figure 8.2: Tax Revenue as a Percentage of GDP (%)



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

Note: This chart includes economies with available data for both 2015 and 2016.

Source: Table 8.2.

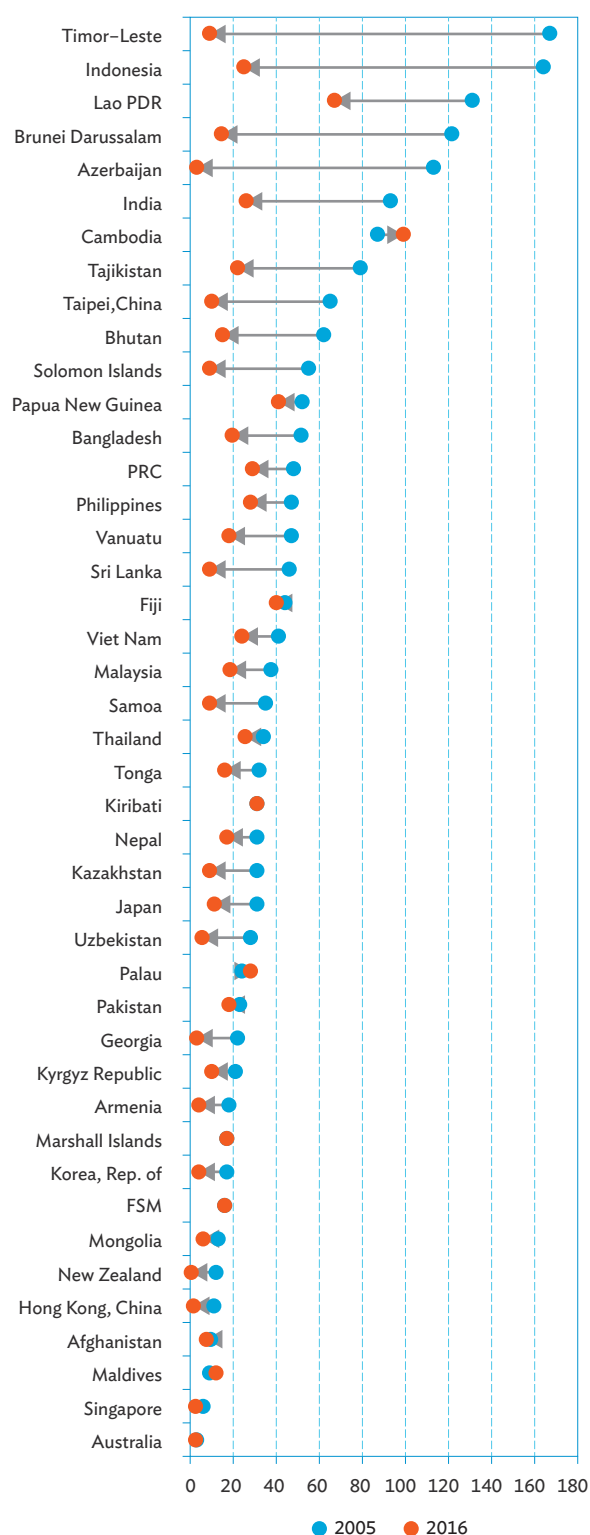
[Click here for figure data](#)

At the same time, Kiribati led all regional economies with an 8.0% share of GDP allocated to spending on health, resulting from large inflows of international aid. Japan (16.0%) and New Zealand (11.4%) led the region in terms of social security and welfare spending as a percentage of GDP based on latest data. The only other two economies in the region to exceed 10% of GDP on social security and welfare spending were Timor-Leste (10.9%) and Mongolia (10.3%).

The (arithmetic) average number of days required to start a business in developing member economies for which data are available declined from 50 days in 2005 to 19 days in 2016, compared with a decline in the global average from 51 days to 21 days during the same period. Between 2005 and 2016, the time required to start a business in the region's developing member economies for which data are available fell in 34 instances, rose in 3, and remained unchanged in 3 (Figure 8.3). The largest declines between 2005 and 2016 in the number of days required occurred in Timor-Leste (158 days), Indonesia (139 days), and Azerbaijan (110 days). Increases in the number of days required to start a business were observed in Cambodia (12 days), Palau (4 days), and Maldives (3 days); no change was observed in Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia. Reforms that facilitate the start-up process include online business registration, a single office for business start-up permits, and reduced minimum capital requirements (WB 2016).

By subregion, the (arithmetic) average number of days required to start a business in 2016 was 32 in Southeast Asia, 21 in the Pacific, 16 in South Asia, 10 in East Asia, and 9 in Central and West Asia (Table 8.6).

Figure 8.3: Number of Days Required to Start a Business



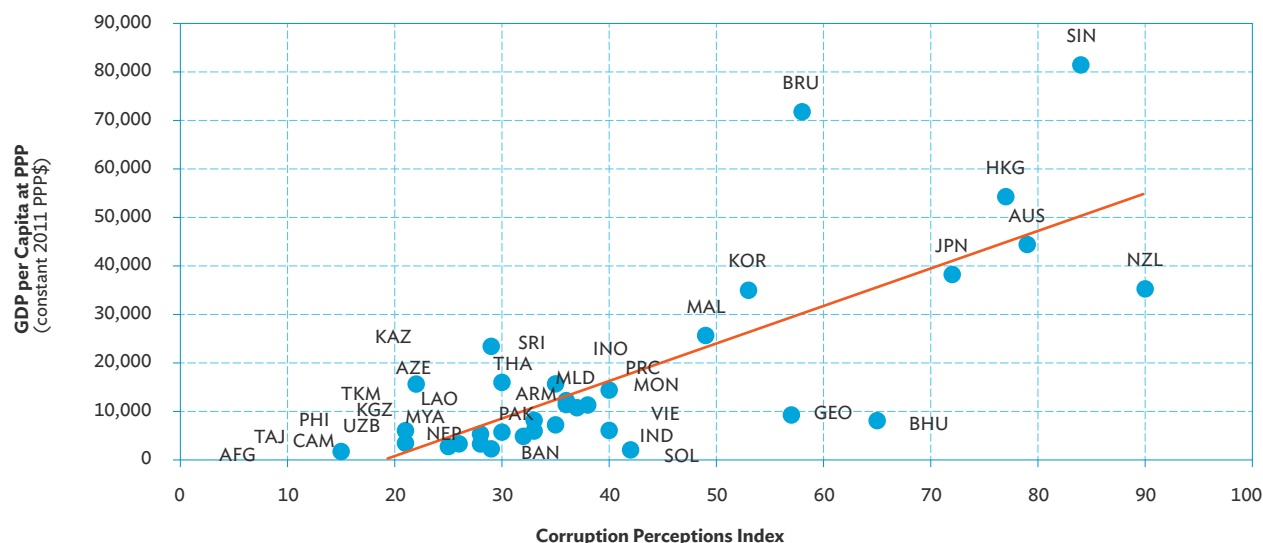
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
 Note: This chart includes economies with available data between 2005 and 2016.
 Source: Table 8.6.

[Click here for figure data](#)

On a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean), the (arithmetic) average score for 34 economies in Asia and the Pacific with available data in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index was 42 in 2016, up from 40 in 2015. Transparency International's 2016 Corruption Perceptions Index assessed 176 economies for levels of corruption. Although the average score out of 100 for Asia and the Pacific economies was 42, about two-thirds of the region's economies had scores below the regional average in 2016 (Table 8.7). New Zealand moved up three spots to attain the number one global ranking in 2016. The region's developing member economies with the highest global rankings were Singapore (7th); Hong Kong, China (15th); and Bhutan (27th). The region's lowest rankings belonged to Afghanistan (169th) and Cambodia and Uzbekistan (tied for 156th).

A correlation between GDP per capita and perceived corruption persisted in Asia and the Pacific economies in 2016. Figure 8.4 shows a correlation between higher levels of GDP per capita (in constant 2011 dollars at purchasing power parity) and lower levels of perceived corruption. This correlation is partially explained by the tendency of corruption to reduce the effectiveness of governance and impede the efficient allocation of resources within an economy (IMF 2016b). The region's two developing member economies with the highest scores in the 2016 Corruption Perceptions Index—Singapore and Hong Kong, China—were first and third, respectively, among developing members in terms of GDP per capita (in constant 2011 dollars at purchasing power parity).

Figure 8.4: Corruption Perceptions Index (score) and GDP per Capita at PPP (constant 2011 PPP\$), 2016



AFG = Afghanistan, ARM = Armenia, AUS = Australia, AZE = Azerbaijan, BAN = Bangladesh, BHU = Bhutan, BRU = Brunei Darussalam, CAM = Cambodia, GDP = Gross Domestic Product, GEO = Georgia, IND = India, INO = Indonesia, JPN = Japan, KAZ = Kazakhstan, KGZ = Kyrgyz Republic, HKG = Hong Kong, KOR = Republic of Korea, LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic, MAL = Malaysia, MLD = Maldives, MON = Mongolia, MYA = Myanmar, NEP = Nepal, NZL = New Zealand, PAK = Pakistan, PHI = Philippines, PRC = People's Republic of China, PPP = Purchasing Power Parity, SIN = Singapore, SOL = Solomon Islands, SRI = Sri Lanka, TAJ = Tajikistan, THA = Thailand, TKM = Turkmenistan, UZB = Uzbekistan, VIE = Viet Nam.

Sources: Table 8.7; World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators> (accessed 5 July 2017).

[Click here for figure data](#)

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 Australia, data refer to the Commonwealth government. Most economies try to follow the International Monetary Fund's Government Finance Statistics guidelines, while some economies are still using the 1986 version and others have switched to the 2001 guidelines. Most economies record their transactions on a cash basis, and a few on accrual. Few economies include

revenues from social contributions as part of tax revenue, others lump it under nontax revenue; and some countries do not include social contributions as part of revenue.

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; small changes from one year to the next should be interpreted with care. For more details on the methodology, refer to the methodological notes of the World Bank's Doing Business database and Transparency International.

Government Finance

Table 8.1: **Fiscal Balance^a**
(% of GDP)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan ^b	-1.2 (2002)	-4.5	2.5	-0.2	-0.5	2.3	-1.7	1.6	-0.1
Armenia	-4.9	-1.9	-5.0	-2.8	-1.4	-1.6	-1.9	-4.8	-3.4
Azerbaijan	-1.0	-0.7	-0.9	0.6	-0.2	0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4
Georgia	-1.3	1.2	-5.6	-2.1	-1.7	-2.1	-2.8	-2.6	-2.9
Kazakhstan	-0.1	0.6	-2.4	-2.0	-2.9	-1.9	-2.7	-2.2	-1.6
Kyrgyz Republic	-2.0	0.2	-4.9	-4.8	-6.5	-0.7	-0.5	-1.4	-4.6
Pakistan ^c	-5.4	-3.0	-5.9	-6.3	-8.6	-8.1	-4.7	-5.2	-4.5
Tajikistan	-0.6	0.2	-7.1	-5.8	-3.4	-5.4	-3.8	-7.8	-10.4
Turkmenistan	-0.3	0.8	2.0	3.5	6.4	1.5	0.9	-0.7	0.6
Uzbekistan	-1.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.1
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	-2.8	-1.2	-1.6	-1.1	-1.6	-1.8	-1.8	-3.4	-3.8
Hong Kong, China ^d	-0.6	1.0	4.2	3.8	3.2	1.0	3.6	0.6	3.7
Korea, Rep. of	1.0	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.6	-0.0	1.0
Mongolia	-5.7	2.4	0.4	-6.4	-6.8	-1.2	-3.9	-5.0	-15.4
Taipei, China	-4.5	-0.3	-2.6	-1.5	-2.8	-1.0	-0.8	0.2	...
South Asia									
Bangladesh ^c	-4.5	-3.7	-2.8	-3.6	-3.2	-3.3	-3.1	-3.9	-3.7
Bhutan ^c	-3.9	-6.6	1.5	-2.0	-1.1	-4.0	3.6	1.4	-1.0
India ^d	-5.5	-4.0	-4.8	-5.9	-4.9	-4.5	-4.1	-3.9	-3.5
Maldives	-4.4	-7.3	-14.4	-6.6	-7.7	-4.1	-2.9	-6.8	-5.8
Nepal ^e	-4.7	-2.4	-1.9	-2.4	-2.0	0.6	0.9	-0.7	-4.5
Sri Lanka	-9.3	-7.0	-7.0	-6.2	-5.6	-5.4	-5.7	-7.4	...
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^f	10.9	21.1	15.6	25.6	15.7	10.1	-0.7	-14.0	2.9
Cambodia	-2.1	-0.7	-8.8	-7.6	-6.8	-6.9	-3.8	-2.6	-1.5
Indonesia	-1.1	-0.5	-0.7	-1.1	-1.8	-2.2	-2.1	-2.6	-2.5
Lao PDR ^g	-4.6	-4.5	-2.2	-1.6	-1.0	-5.2	-3.2	-3.4	...
Malaysia	-5.5	-3.4	-5.3	-4.7	-4.3	-3.8	-3.4	-3.2	-3.1
Myanmar ^d	0.7	-4.3 (2006)	-4.6	-3.8	-4.7	-5.4	-1.1	-4.3	-6.0
Philippines	-3.7	-2.6	-3.5	-2.0	-2.3	-1.4	-0.6	-0.9	-2.4
Singapore ^d	9.7	6.4	7.6	9.2	8.6	8.2	7.3	4.4	...
Thailand ^g	-2.8	0.1	-2.9	-1.6	-2.2	-0.7	-2.0	-1.3	-0.7
Viet Nam ^h	-4.3	-1.0	-2.1	-0.5	-3.4	-5.0	-4.4	-4.6	-4.2
The Pacific									
Cook Islands ^c	-1.5	2.1	6.4	3.7	4.1	2.6	...	...	...
Fiji ⁱ	-3.1	-3.4	-2.2	-1.4	-1.1	-0.5	-4.0	-3.2	-1.6
Kiribati	42.3	7.0	16.9 (2008)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands ^g	8.1	-22.3	3.4	2.1	-0.7	-0.2	3.2	2.8	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^g	-3.5	-5.6	0.5	-0.6	0.9	2.9	11.2	10.5	11.0
Nauru ^c	...	4.3	0.1	...	...	...	0.1	...	-0.1
Palau ^g	-12.9	1.6	-1.0	1.3	1.0	0.7	3.6	4.8	4.3
Papua New Guinea	-2.0	0.1	0.5	-0.2	-3.1	-5.6	-5.3	...	...
Samoa ^c	-0.7	2.0	-5.6	-5.1	-7.2	-3.7	-5.1	-3.8	-0.4
Solomon Islands	-0.6	-0.9	8.3	6.4	6.6	5.0	2.9	1.1	-4.6
Timor-Leste	...	3.9	3.7	-11.7	-31.6	-29.5	-54.9	-76.1	...
Tonga ^c	-0.3	3.0	2.7	-7.6	-7.1	-0.8	1.9	-0.1	2.6
Tuvalu	-2.0	-7.8	-0.1	-8.9	9.3	26.3	36.4	7.2	...
Vanuatu	-6.2	2.9	4.9	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.7	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia ^c	1.8	1.5	-3.5	-3.3	-2.7	-1.4	-2.0	-2.3	-2.1
Japan ^d	-6.1	-3.9	-7.5	-8.3	-7.4	-6.8	-5.2	-4.5	...
New Zealand ^j	2.0	6.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1

... = 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, the Federated States of Micronesia, 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 and local governments. For Australia, data refer to the Commonwealth government.

b For 2012, government finance covers 9 months only (21 March to 20 December) due to the change of Afghanistan's fiscal year effective FY1391 (2012). From 2013 onward, 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 2015 onward are based on fiscal year ending 31 July.

j Data for 2000–2008 refer to fiscal year ending 31 March, and for 2009–2016 to fiscal year ending 30 June.

Source: Economy sources.

Table 8.2: **Tax Revenue^a**
(% of GDP)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan ^b	...	3.8	8.9	8.4	5.5	6.7	6.4	7.1	5.0
Armenia	14.8	14.3	20.2	20.6	20.6	22.0	22.0	21.2	21.3
Azerbaijan	12.2	14.0	12.4	12.3	12.7	13.2	14.2	16.2	15.0
Georgia	14.6	20.8	23.5	25.2	25.5	24.8	24.8	25.2	25.9
Kazakhstan	20.2	26.3	13.4	14.1	13.2	13.3	12.9	11.9	13.0
Kyrgyz Republic	11.7	16.2	17.9	18.5	20.6	20.5	20.6	19.7	20.5
Pakistan ^c	10.6	10.1	9.9	9.3	10.2	9.8	10.2	11.0	12.6
Tajikistan	13.1	16.5	18.0	19.5	19.6	20.8	22.7	21.9	20.6
Turkmenistan	23.0	20.9 (2004)	...	17.5	20.2	17.7	17.0	15.6	...
Uzbekistan	23.4 (2001)	20.6	20.0	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.1	18.9
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	12.5	15.4	17.7	18.3	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.1	17.5
Hong Kong, China ^d	9.7	12.3	13.6	14.2	13.7	13.5	15.7	14.4	13.9
Korea, Rep. of	17.0	13.9	14.0	14.4	14.7	14.1	13.8	14.0	14.8
Mongolia	22.4	22.8	27.6	27.8	25.2	26.5	23.2	22.1	20.9
Taipei, China	13.1	8.8	7.6	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.4	8.7	...
South Asia									
Bangladesh ^c	6.8	8.6	7.8	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.5	8.8
Bhutan ^c	10.0	9.4	13.3	13.6	15.1	14.6	13.5	13.9	13.1
India ^d	6.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.9	7.2
Maldives	13.8	12.0	9.9	13.7	17.8	20.7	22.8	23.0	23.9
Nepal ^e	8.7	9.2	13.4	13.0	13.9	15.3	15.9	16.7	18.3
Sri Lanka	14.2	13.7	11.3	11.7	10.4	10.5	10.1	12.1	...
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^f	23.4	33.1	24.0 (2009)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	7.3	7.7	10.1	10.2	11.4	11.9	13.8	14.7	15.0
Indonesia	8.3	12.5	10.5	11.2	11.4	11.3	10.9	10.8	10.4
Lao PDR ^g	10.6	9.7	13.5	14.1	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.4	...
Malaysia	13.2	14.8	13.3	14.8	15.6	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.8
Myanmar ^d	2.0	4.3 (2006)	3.2	3.7	3.8	6.3	10.0	8.7	8.2
Philippines	12.8	12.4	12.1	12.4	12.9	13.3	13.6	13.6	13.7
Singapore ^d	14.9	11.6	13.0	13.3	13.9	13.5	13.9	13.6	...
Thailand ^g	12.8	15.2	14.6	15.9	15.1	16.9	15.6	16.3	15.7
Viet Nam ^h	18.0	21.0	22.4	22.3	19.0	19.1	18.2	18.2	17.9
The Pacific									
Cook Islands ^c	22.3	25.3	25.5	25.1	23.6	25.5	...	...	...
Fiji ⁱ	20.0	21.1	21.6	23.5	24.2	24.3	24.8	23.9	24.8
Kiribati	21.5	20.8	17.1	18.1	17.7	17.7	16.1	17.5	...
Marshall Islands ^g	15.4	18.3	17.1	16.8	15.8	15.9	15.9	17.2	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^g	11.9	11.7	12.0	12.0	11.6	12.1	19.0	12.4	12.0
Nauru ^c	...	...	...	...	8.0	15.3	14.9	18.8	22.5
Palau ^g	16.1	16.7	17.0	17.3	18.1	18.2	19.2	19.1	19.7
Papua New Guinea	23.8	24.8	16.6	18.5	18.4	18.0	16.9	...	...
Samoa ^c	20.6	20.6	20.9	18.8	19.7	21.8	22.4	22.3	23.6
Solomon Islands	19.1	24.3	34.0	36.9	37.3	37.2	35.0	34.2	30.8
Timor-Leste	...	1.5	1.2	2.1	3.5	4.7	7.5	8.0	...
Tonga ^c	15.8	19.2	16.1	17.0	15.9	17.0	17.0	19.0	20.8
Tuvalu	21.5	21.5	16.3	16.9	15.0	19.0	18.0	19.4	...
Vanuatu	15.7	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.5	17.2	17.2	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia ^c	23.2	24.8	20.7	20.6	21.4	22.2	22.2	22.1	22.4
Japan ^d	10.0	9.8	8.6	9.1	9.4	10.0	11.1	11.1	...
New Zealand ⁱ	32.7	35.9	27.0	26.5	27.1	28.3	27.8	28.8	29.3

... = 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, the Federated States of Micronesia, 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 and local governments. For Australia, data refer to the Commonwealth government.

b For 2012, government finance covers 9 months only (21 March to 20 December) due to the change of Afghanistan's fiscal year effective FY1391 (2012). From 2013 onward, 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 2015 onward are based on fiscal year ending 31 July.

j Data for 2000–2008 refer to fiscal year ending 31 March, and for 2009–2016 to fiscal year ending 30 June.

Source: Economy sources.

Government Finance

Table 8.3: **Total Government Revenue^a**
(% of GDP)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan ^b	2.9 (2002)	6.9	10.8	11.1	7.5	9.2	8.2	9.7	10.3
Armenia	15.9	16.2	21.7	21.8	21.8	23.3	23.4	22.7	22.6
Azerbaijan	14.7	16.3	26.8	30.1	31.6	33.5	31.2	32.2	29.0
Georgia	15.5	27.1	27.1	28.9	28.9	27.3	27.3	28.3	28.7
Kazakhstan	22.9	27.6	14.2	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.5	12.7	14.0
Kyrgyz Republic	14.2	19.8	23.1	24.2	26.2	26.1	27.3	27.7	26.4
Pakistan ^c	13.4	13.8	14.0	12.3	12.8	13.3	14.5	14.3	15.3
Tajikistan	14.1	19.2	19.3	21.1	21.5	22.7	25.1	25.0	23.4
Turkmenistan	23.5	20.5	16.1	18.1	21.0	18.4	17.9	16.6	14.7
Uzbekistan	28.0	21.6	21.8	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.2	20.6
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	13.4	16.9	20.1	21.2	21.7	21.7	21.8	22.1	21.4
Hong Kong, China ^d	16.8	17.5	21.2	22.6	21.7	21.3	21.2	18.8	22.5
Korea, Rep. of	21.4	20.8	21.4	21.9	22.6	22.0	21.6	21.8	22.7
Mongolia	27.8	27.4	31.6	32.2	29.1	31.0	28.2	25.6	24.2
Taipei, China	17.7	14.3	10.7	11.8	11.0	11.5	10.9	11.6	...
South Asia									
Bangladesh ^c	8.5	10.6	9.5	10.2	10.9	10.8	10.5	9.7	10.0
Bhutan ^c	23.2	17.0	27.4	20.8	20.7	20.0	19.7	19.9	17.8
India ^d	9.5	9.7	10.6	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.8
Maldives	30.0	26.4	21.5	25.6	25.3	27.4	31.5	31.5	37.1
Nepal ^e	11.3	11.9	14.9	14.5	16.0	17.6	18.8	19.3	20.5
Sri Lanka	16.4	15.5	12.7	13.4	12.0	11.9	11.4	13.0	...
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^f	49.1	53.2	49.0	55.3	46.8	37.9	31.1	20.3	13.8
Cambodia	10.0	10.6	12.6	12.4	14.4	14.3	17.1	16.8	17.6
Indonesia	14.7	17.8	14.5	15.4	15.5	15.0	14.6	13.0	12.5
Lao PDR ^g	13.1	11.7	15.3	15.7	15.2	15.6	16.1	15.5	...
Malaysia	17.4	19.6	19.4	20.3	21.4	20.9	19.9	18.9	17.3
Myanmar ^d	4.2	17.6 (2006)	14.2	14.7	23.0	24.4	25.1	21.7	19.8
Philippines	14.3	14.4	13.4	14.0	14.5	14.9	15.1	15.8	15.2
Singapore ^d	29.3	20.9	22.1	23.8	22.9	22.2	22.2	22.5	...
Thailand ^g	14.7	17.3	16.8	17.8	17.1	19.4	18.2	19.2	18.8
Viet Nam ^h	20.1	25.7	26.7	25.5	22.3	22.8	22.0	23.5	24.3
The Pacific									
Cook Islands ^c	27.0	29.3	34.1	35.1	33.4	35.3	...	...	...
Fiji ⁱ	25.5	24.2	25.4	26.6	27.0	27.0	27.6	26.5	29.1
Kiribati	94.4	65.2	52.4 (2009)	...	88.8	86.6	114.3	126.2	...
Marshall Islands ^g	22.0	22.0	19.9	20.0	19.2	21.4	23.8	27.1	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^g	22.5	19.7	21.4	20.6	22.8	26.7	36.9	37.1	35.1
Nauru ^c	...	33.1	39.2	...	31.9	39.1	60.0	64.7	94.1
Palau ^g	22.4	19.1	19.7	20.6	21.8	22.0	24.1	23.9	25.1
Papua New Guinea	25.7	26.8	17.8	19.4	19.5	18.8	18.8	...	...
Samoa ^c	25.6	24.1	23.6	21.9	22.7	23.8	24.6	24.9	26.1
Solomon Islands	21.6	26.7	37.0	40.4	43.0	51.4	47.2	46.6	40.3
Timor-Leste	...	9.5	22.7	17.0	5.4	6.5	10.2	12.0	...
Tonga ^c	21.1	22.8	20.1	19.6	18.1	19.7	20.1	22.3	24.7
Tuvalu	215.6	55.7	52.2	47.8	56.5	82.9	74.2	105.5	...
Vanuatu	18.7	18.5	18.1	18.1	18.8	19.2	19.1	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia ^c	25.3	26.2	22.6	22.0	22.7	23.7	23.6	23.6	23.9
Japan ^d	11.7	11.5	9.9	10.4	10.8	11.6	12.5	12.7	...
New Zealand ^j	37.6	41.9	33.5	35.1	33.5	34.5	33.9	34.5	35.5

... = 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, the Federated States of Micronesia, 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 and local governments. For Australia, data refer to the Commonwealth government.

b For 2012, government finance covers 9 months only (21 March to 20 December) due to the change of Afghanistan's fiscal year effective FY1391 (2012). From 2013 onward, 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 2015 onward are based on fiscal year ending 31 July.

j Data for 2000–2008 refers to fiscal year ending 31 March, and for 2009–2016 refers to fiscal year ending 30 June.

Source: Economy sources.

Table 8.4: **Total Government Expenditure^a**
(% of GDP)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan ^b	7.7 (2002)	16.5	20.6	22.0	17.4	23.2	24.6	25.5	25.7
Armenia	20.1	18.0	27.6	26.2	23.6	25.1	25.6	28.0	26.3
Azerbaijan	16.2	16.8	27.6	29.2	31.6	31.4	31.1	31.7	26.9
Georgia	16.3	26.6	34.0	30.7	30.6	29.4	30.3	30.5	31.1
Kazakhstan	22.2	25.6	22.0	20.8	21.5	19.6	21.1	20.7	21.2
Kyrgyz Republic	18.0	20.4	31.2	32.0	34.5	29.3	30.3	31.3	33.1
Pakistan ^c	18.9	18.0	20.2	18.6	21.2	19.8	20.4	20.2	20.6
Tajikistan	14.7	19.4	25.1	27.4	25.1	28.5	28.8	33.6	33.8
Turkmenistan	23.9	19.7	14.1	14.6	14.7	16.9	17.0	17.3	14.1
Uzbekistan	28.9	21.5	21.5	21.2	21.3	21.4	20.4	21.1	20.5
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	16.1	18.1	21.8	22.3	23.3	23.6	23.6	25.5	25.2
Hong Kong, China ^d	17.4	16.5	17.0	18.8	18.5	20.3	17.5	18.2	18.7
Korea, Rep. of	17.2	20.1	19.8	20.2	20.8	21.1	21.0	21.2	20.9
Mongolia	28.6	22.7	29.2	34.3	35.5	31.5	31.8	30.7	37.8
Taipei, China	22.2	14.6	13.3	13.3	13.7	12.5	11.7	11.4	...
South Asia									
Bangladesh ^c	14.5	15.0	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.3	13.5	13.0	13.7
Bhutan ^c	42.2	35.4	35.6	34.8	35.8	34.7	29.0	27.6	29.4
India ^d	15.0	13.7	15.4	14.9	14.2	13.9	13.4	13.1	13.4
Maldives	37.3	40.3	37.0	35.4	34.1	31.8	34.8	40.3	45.0
Nepal ^e	17.5	15.3	19.0	18.8	19.3	17.8	18.8	20.1	26.4
Sri Lanka	25.0	23.8	19.3	19.4	17.5	17.3	17.1	20.5	...
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^f	40.6	32.1	33.3	29.7	31.0	27.8	31.8	34.3	38.2
Cambodia	14.8	13.2	21.4	20.0	21.2	21.1	20.9	19.4	19.1
Indonesia	15.8	18.4	15.2	16.5	17.3	17.3	16.8	15.7	15.0
Lao PDR ^g	20.8	18.4	24.2	23.3	22.1	26.3	24.8	23.5	...
Malaysia	22.9	23.0	24.7	25.0	25.7	24.7	23.3	22.1	20.4
Myanmar ^d	3.5	19.2	18.9	18.5	27.6	29.8	26.2	26.0	25.8
Philippines	18.1	16.9	16.8	15.9	16.6	16.1	15.6	16.7	17.5
Singapore ^d	18.2	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.3	14.0	15.0	18.1	...
Thailand ^g	16.8	17.2	19.7	19.4	19.4	20.0	20.3	20.5	19.5
Viet Nam ^h	22.6	25.1	27.2	25.4	28.2	28.8	26.4	28.5	28.7
The Pacific									
Cook Islands ^c	31.0	33.3	33.0	39.7	36.5	41.2	...	...	...
Fiji ⁱ	28.6	27.6	27.7	28.0	28.3	27.6	31.3	29.9	30.8
Kiribati	87.4	100.2	86.9	92.3	104.5	97.4	105.4	86.3	...
Marshall Islands ^g	58.6	85.3	57.9	55.8	52.0	53.7	50.0	55.8	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^g	67.2	59.1	67.0	65.2	65.0	59.1	53.6	55.5	53.4
Nauru ^c	...	28.5	83.6	...	44.7	57.4	51.8	72.4	91.7
Palau ^g	56.5	38.9	47.7	42.3	43.2	39.6	39.7	33.7	36.7
Papua New Guinea	32.9	35.2	20.9	22.0	24.7	26.2	25.6	...	...
Samoa ^c	31.2	32.7	30.0	33.0	32.6	30.1	34.0	30.8	28.6
Solomon Islands	31.6	34.6	39.7	41.2	41.9	58.4	54.5	55.0	51.3
Timor-Leste	...	5.6	19.0	28.7	37.0	35.9	65.0	88.1	...
Tonga ^c	22.2	21.2	28.0	32.4	29.5	25.5	26.7	35.8	39.4
Tuvalu	186.3	78.6	104.7	77.9	75.0	81.2	86.8	116.3	...
Vanuatu	26.0	18.4	22.2	21.8	21.8	20.6	21.4	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia ^c	23.5	24.8	26.1	25.3	25.4	25.1	25.5	25.9	26.0
Japan ^d	17.8	15.4	17.3	18.8	18.3	18.4	17.8	17.2	...
New Zealand ⁱ	35.7	35.8	35.9	42.0	35.7	35.4	33.9	33.7	33.3

... = 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, the Federated States of Micronesia, 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 and local governments. For Australia, data refer to the Commonwealth government.

b For 2012, government finance covers 9 months only (21 March to 20 December) due to the change of Afghanistan's fiscal year effective FY1391 (2012). From 2013 onward, 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 2015 onward are based on fiscal year ending 31 July.

j Data for 2000–2008 refer to fiscal year ending 31 March, and for 2009–2016 to fiscal year ending 30 June.

Source: Economy sources.

Government Finance

Table 8.5: **Government Expenditure by Economic Activity^a**
(% of GDP)

Regional Member	Health			Education			Social Security and Welfare		
	2000	2010	2016	2000	2010	2016	2000	2010	2016
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1.0	1.6	1.6	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.1	7.1	7.8
Azerbaijan	0.9	1.0	1.2	3.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.6	4.4
Georgia	0.6	2.2	3.1	2.2	2.9	3.8	4.3	6.9	7.8
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	2.0	2.9	2.9	3.5	5.4	6.6	1.7	5.0	5.5
Pakistan ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan ^c	0.9	1.4	2.1	2.3	4.0	5.8	1.8	3.5	5.0
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	2.8	3.0 (2015)	...	7.2	7.1 (2015)	...	2.2	1.3 (2015)
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	...	1.2	1.8	3.3 (2002)	3.0	3.8	0.7	2.2	2.9
Hong Kong, China ^d	2.4	2.2	2.7	3.9	3.4	3.3	2.1	2.3	2.7
Korea, Rep. of	0.1	0.2	0.3 (2015)	3.1	3.0	3.2 (2015)	3.0	4.5	5.6 (2015)
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 (2015)	2.3	1.7	1.5 (2015)	5.6	3.1	3.5 (2015)
South Asia									
Bangladesh ^b	1.0	0.8	0.7	2.0	2.0	2.3	0.1	0.9	0.9
Bhutan ^b	...	3.0	2.7	...	6.7	5.9	...	3.1	3.0
India ^{d,e}	0.7	0.7	1.2 (2014)	3.2	1.9	4.6 (2014)	0.8	0.4	1.9 (2014)
Maldives	4.1	3.3	4.2 (2015)	7.4	5.5	5.6 (2015)	1.0	1.9	6.3 (2015)
Nepal ^f	0.9	1.5	1.5	2.4	3.9	4.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
Sri Lanka	1.6	1.2	1.6 (2015)	2.4	1.6	2.0 (2015)	2.8	1.7	2.1 (2015)
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^g	2.1	1.8	...	4.2	3.6	...	1.2	0.8	...
Cambodia	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.3	0.2	0.5	0.8
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao PDR ^h	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	1.5	2.0	1.9	5.6	6.1	4.5	0.9	1.2	0.9
Myanmar ^d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	0.4	0.3	0.9	3.3	2.5	3.5	0.7	0.5	0.8
Singapore ^d	0.9	1.2	2.2 (2015)	3.9	3.0	3.0 (2015)	0.6	1.1	1.9 (2015)
Thailand ^h	1.3	1.9	1.2	3.9	4.1	3.7	0.9	1.7	2.4
Viet Nam ⁱ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific									
Cook Islands ^b	3.1	3.3	...	3.2	4.9	...	...	...	...
Fiji	2.3	2.1	2.1 (2015)	4.3	3.5	3.2 (2015)	0.1	0.1	0.1 (2015)
Kiribati	7.6	8.6	8.0 (2015)	11.0	10.1	8.9 (2015)	0.9	1.6	1.3 (2015)
Marshall Islands ^h	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^h	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^h	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1.6	...	...	5.1	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa ^b	4.0	3.7	4.1	4.9	4.3	4.1	1.1	1.2	1.5
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	0.9	3.8 (2015)	...	1.7	7.6 (2015)	...	3.5	10.9 (2015)
Tonga ^b	4.8	...	...	4.4	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	2.4	...	...	4.9	...	...	0.0	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia ^b	3.9	4.0	4.2	1.6	2.8	2.0	8.6	8.4	9.2
Japan ^d	6.1	7.1	7.6 (2015)	3.7	2.9	2.8 (2015)	10.2	15.8	16.0 (2015)
New Zealand ^k	5.3	7.1	7.0	4.9	6.8	6.2	11.7	12.6	11.4

... = 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, the Federated States of Micronesia, 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 and local governments. For Australia, data refer to the Commonwealth government.

b Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

c Data for social security and welfare include defense.

d Data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

e For 2012 to 2016, data for general government relate to administrative departments (current and capital expenditure) excluding the local bodies.

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 Total expenditure includes local government expenditure.

j Data for 2015 onward are based on fiscal year ending 31 July.

k Data for 2000–2008 refer to fiscal year ending 31 March, and for 2009–2016 to fiscal year ending 30 June.

Source: Economy sources.

Table 8.6: **Doing Business Start-Up Indicators**

Regional Member	Cost of Business Start-Up Procedure (% of GNI per capita)			Time Required to Start a Business (days)		
	2005	2010	2016	2005	2010	2016
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia^a	27.8	12.0	6.6	38	14	9
Afghanistan	75.2	26.7	19.9	10	8	8
Armenia	6.1	3.1	0.9	18	14	4
Azerbaijan	12.3	3.1	1.3	113	8	3
Georgia	13.7	5.0	2.4	22	4	3
Kazakhstan	9.9	1.0	0.3	31	25	9
Kyrgyz Republic	10.4	3.7	2.0	21	14	10
Pakistan	25.6	17.8	12.4	23	20	18
Tajikistan	85.1	36.9	16.8	79	16	22
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	11.5	10.8	3.2	28	14	6
East Asia^a	9.3	5.7	3.9	31	17	10
China, People's Rep. of	13.6	4.5	0.7	48	38	29
Hong Kong, China	3.4	2.0	0.6	11	6	2
Korea, Rep. of	15.7	14.7	14.6	17	14	4
Mongolia	9.6	3.2	1.5	13	13	6
Taipei, China	4.4	4.0	2.1	65	15	10
South Asia^a	44.8	28.0	12.5	49	31	16
Bangladesh	56.1	21.2	13.8	52	27	20
Bhutan	16.9	6.1	3.8	62	46	15
India	62.0	50.5	13.8	93	30	26
Maldives	14.0	9.4	5.2	9	12	12
Nepal	69.9	46.6	26.1	31	31	17
Sri Lanka	50.0	33.9	12.2	46	38	9
Southeast Asia^a	55.6	39.4	15.7	74	55	32
Brunei Darussalam	8.9 (2006)	13.7	1.6	122 (2006)	109	15
Cambodia	276.1	127.5	57.2	87	102	99
Indonesia	101.7	25.8	19.4	164	49	25
Lao PDR	17.4	8.9	4.6	131	85	67
Malaysia	26.6	17.5	6.2	38	18	19
Myanmar	...	157.7 (2012)	40.4	...	76 (2012)	13
Philippines	23.9	22.1	15.8	47	37	28
Singapore	0.9	0.7	0.6	6	3	3
Thailand	17.3	7.7	6.6	34	33	26
Viet Nam	27.6	12.1	4.6	41	36	24
The Pacific^a	59.4	37.1	28.5	47	39	21
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	28.4	23.8	17.9	44	44	40
Kiribati	40.3	47.1	36.3	31	31	31
Marshall Islands	22.4	17.6	12.5	17	17	17
Micronesia, Fed. States of	127.6	137.8	140.4	16	16	16
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	4.7	5.7	2.9	24	28	28
Papua New Guinea	27.7	27.0	15.6	52	52	41
Samoa	46.4	9.8	7.7	35	9	9
Solomon Islands	135.5	78.5	28.5	55	55	9
Timor-Leste	125.4	5.7	0.5	167	110	9
Tonga	11.7	7.0	6.8	32	25	16
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	83.5	48.2	44.3	47	47	18
Developed Member Economies^a	4.3	2.9	2.8	15	9	5
Australia	1.9	0.7	0.7	3	3	3
Japan	10.7	7.5	7.5	31	23	11
New Zealand	0.2	0.4	0.3	12	1	1
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	43.0	27.0	15.2	50	33	19
REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	40.3	25.3	14.4	47	32	18
WORLD	80.1	42.9	25.9	51	35	21

... = 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 4 July 2017).

Governance

Table 8.7: **Corruption Perceptions Index^a**

Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Rank in 2015 ^b	Rank in 2016 ^b
Developing Member Economies											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan	...	2.5	1.4	1.5	8	8	12	11	15	166	169
Armenia	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.6	34	36	37	35	33	95	113
Azerbaijan	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.4	27	28	29	29	30	119	123
Georgia	2.4 (2002)	2.3	3.8	4.1	52	49	52	52	57	48	44
Kazakhstan	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.7	28	26	29	28	29	123	131
Kyrgyz Republic	...	2.3	2.0	2.1	24	24	27	28	28	123	136
Pakistan	2.3 (2001)	2.1	2.3	2.5	27	28	29	30	32	117	116
Tajikistan	...	2.1	2.1	2.3	22	22	23	26	25	136	151
Turkmenistan	...	1.8	1.6	1.6	17	17	17	18	22	154	154
Uzbekistan	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.6	17	17	18	19	21	153	156
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.6	39	40	36	37	40	83	79
Hong Kong, China	7.7	8.3	8.4	8.4	77	75	74	75	77	18	15
Korea, Rep. of	4.0	5.0	5.4	5.4	56	55	55	56	53	37	52
Mongolia	...	3.0	2.7	2.7	36	38	39	39	38	72	87
Taipei, China	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.1	61	61	61	62	61	30	31
South Asia											
Bangladesh	0.4 (2001)	1.7	2.4	2.7	26	27	25	25	26	139	145
Bhutan	...	6.0 (2006)	5.7	5.7	63	63	65	65	65	27	27
India	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.1	36	36	38	38	40	76	79
Maldives	...	3.3 (2007)	2.3	2.5	...	...	...	...	36	...	95
Nepal	...	2.5	2.2	2.2	27	31	29	27	29	130	131
Sri Lanka	3.7 (2002)	3.2	3.2	3.3	40	37	38	37	36	83	95
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	5.5	5.2	55	60	...	...	58	...	41
Cambodia	...	2.3	2.1	2.1	22	20	21	21	21	150	156
Indonesia	1.7	2.2	2.8	3.0	32	32	34	36	37	88	90
Lao PDR	...	3.3	2.1	2.2	21	26	25	25	30	139	123
Malaysia	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.3	49	50	52	50	49	54	55
Myanmar	...	1.8	1.4	1.5	15	21	21	22	28	147	136
Philippines	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.6	34	36	38	35	35	95	101
Singapore	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.2	87	86	84	85	84	8	7
Thailand	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.4	37	35	38	38	35	76	101
Viet Nam	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	31	31	31	31	33	112	113
The Pacific											
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	28	139	136
Samoa	...	4.5 (2007)	4.1	3.9	...	...	52	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	2.8 (2007)	2.8	2.7	...	...	...	...	42	...	72
Timor-Leste	...	2.6 (2006)	2.5	2.4	33	30	28	28	35	123	101
Tonga	...	1.7 (2007)	3.0	3.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	3.1 (2007)	3.6	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies											
Australia	8.3	8.8	8.7	8.8	85	81	80	79	79	13	13
Japan	6.4	7.3	7.8	8.0	74	74	76	75	72	18	20
New Zealand	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.5	90	91	91	88	90	4	1

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

a For 2000–2011, score relates to perception of the degree of corruption as seen by businesspeople and country analysts and are not comparable over time; score ranges from 10 (highly clean) to 0 (highly corrupt). Starting 2012, computation of the score used an updated methodology and is now presented on a 100 (very clean) to 0 (highly corrupt) scale. Scores from 2011 and previous years should not be compared with scores from 2012 onward due to differences in methodology.

b Based on Transparency International, an economy's rank indicates its position relative to the other countries in the index; 2016 rankings are based on 176 economies while 2015 rankings are based on 168 economies of the world.

Source: Transparency International. http://files.transparency.org/content/download/2060/13252/file/CPI2016_FullDataSetWithRegionalTables.xlsx (accessed 5 July 2017).

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