Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2014

45th Edition

SPECIAL CHAPTER

Poverty in Asia: A Deeper Look

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

ADB

Foreword

The *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2014* (*Key Indicators 2014*), the 45th edition of this series, includes the latest available economic, financial, social, environmental, and Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators for the 48 regional members of the Asian Development Bank. Key statistics on development issues in the economies of Asia and the Pacific are presented to a wide audience, including policy makers, development practitioners, government officials, researchers, students, and the general public. *Key Indicators 2014* is supplemented by the fourth edition of the *Framework of Inclusive Growth Indicators*, which contains a set of 35 indicators that measure income and nonincome outcomes of inclusive growth; the processes and inputs that are important to improve access to opportunities, social inclusion, and social safety nets; and good governance and institutions.

Part I is a special chapter on "Poverty in Asia: A Deeper Look." Based on a conventional measure—the $1.25-a-day poverty line—the region, while still home to 733 million extremely poor, remains on track to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030. This is indeed a remarkable achievement, yet many argue this poverty line underestimates the cost required to maintain a minimum living standard by the poor in Asia and the Pacific. One attempt to adjust the poverty line is examined in this chapter. When based on an average of national poverty lines for less developed economies in the region, and when the added effects of vulnerability to risks (such as shocks and disasters) and food insecurity are considered, the number of extreme poor in the region in 2010 more than doubles—to about 1.75 billion.

Looking ahead, projections tentatively show that by 2030, some 700 million people in Asia and the Pacific could still suffer from extreme poverty. Most will live in middle income countries, raising particular challenges.

Aside from sustaining rapid economic growth, there are several policy implications for antipoverty strategies. They can help address vulnerability to risks by strengthening the infrastructure needed for disaster prevention and by broadening the region's social safety nets and insurance markets. Prudent macroeconomic management can make the economy more resilient. Food security can, for example, be enhanced through better productivity, use of technology, targeted food aid where needed, and building adequate national and regional reserves.

Part II contains the MDG indicators and short commentaries on progress toward achieving the specified targets. The region continues to make uneven progress toward achieving the MDGs by the 2015 deadline. While most of the region has made significant gains in reducing poverty, improving access to universal primary education, and promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, the 2015 targets for reducing child mortality and malnourishment and improving maternal health are not likely to be reached.

Regional tables in Part III present indicators in eight themes: People; Economy and Output; Money, Finance, and Prices; Globalization; Transport and Communications; Energy and Electricity; Environment; and Government and Governance. The data show that while economic growth in Asia and the Pacific was largely unchanged in 2013, a major transformation is under way in the region. Asia and the Pacific now accounts for over half of the world's population, nearly 40% of global gross domestic product in purchasing power parity terms, and about one-third of world exports. The region's growing importance also brings with it increasing challenges. Regional economies consume more than two-fifths of the world's energy, continue to increase their emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants, and are faced with the rapid consumption of finite resources. Improved governance is imperative as more than 40% of the region's economies reside in the bottom one-third of Transparency International's global corruption rankings.

We rely on and appreciate the continuing cooperation of regional governments and international agencies in providing data to the Asian Development Bank. Our objective is for *Key Indicators 2014* to continue being a valuable resource for monitoring progress and addressing development challenges in the region. As always, we welcome feedback from our users on both the content and structure of the publication, which can be e-mailed to keyindicators@adb.org

Takehiko Nakao
President

Acknowledgments

David Kruger, with the assistance of DER staff, organized the dissemination activities. We thank the Office of Information Systems and Technology for database management and technology support, and the Logistics Management Unit of the Office of Administrative Services for their cooperation in the timely and smooth production of *Key Indicators 2014*.

This publication could not have been prepared without the strong support of ADB's statistical partners in the regional members and international organizations that shared their data for the special chapter, the statistical tables on the MDG Indicators (Part II), regional tables (Part III), and country tables. We appreciate the continuing cooperation of the governments and international agencies.

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Statistical Partners

The preparation and publication of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2014* would not have been possible without the support, assistance, and cooperation of the partners in the regional members of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and in international, private, and nongovernment organizations. These partners, who shared their data, knowledge, expertise, and other information, help provide ADB, policy makers, and other data users a better understanding of the performance of countries around Asia and the Pacific region, so that better policies can be formulated to improve the quality of life of people around the region.

REGIONAL MEMBERS

Afghanistan	Central Statistics Organization (http://cso.gov.af/en)
	Da Afghanistan Bank (http://www.centralbank.gov.af)
	Ministry of Finance (http://mof.gov.af/en)
Armenia	Central Bank of Armenia (https://www.cba.am/en)
	National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia (http://www.armstat.am/en)
Australia Sciences	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and (http://www.daff.gov.au)
	Australian Bureau of Statistics (http://www.abs.gov.au)
	Bureau of Resources and Energy Economics (http://www.bree.gov.au)
	Reserve Bank of Australia (http://www.rba.gov.au/)
Azerbaijan	Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan (http://en.cbar.az)
	State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan (http://www.stat.gov.az)
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Bank (http://www.bangladesh-bank.org)
	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (http://www.bbs.gov.bd)
	Ministry of Finance (http://www.mof.gov.bd/en)
Bhutan	Ministry of Finance (http://www.mof.gov.bt)
	Ministry of Labor and Human Resources (http://www.molhr.gov.bt)
	National Statistics Bureau (http://www.nsb.gov.bt)
	Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan (http://www.rma.org.bt)
Brunei Darussalam	Autoriti Monetari Brunei Darussalam (http://www.ambd.gov.bn)
	Department of Statistics (http://www.depd.gov.bn)
	Ministry of Finance (http://www.mof.gov.bn/)
Cambodia	Ministry of Economy and Finance (http://www.mef.gov.kh)
	National Bank of Cambodia (http://www.nbc.org.kh)
	National Institute of Statistics (http://www.nis.gov.kh)

China, People's Republic of	National Bureau of Statistics (http://www.stats.gov.cn)
Cook Islands	Cook Islands Statistics Office (http://www.mfem.gov.ck) Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (http://www.mfem.gov.ck)
Fiji	Bureau of Statistics (http://www.statsfiji.gov.fj) Reserve Bank of Fiji (http://www.reservebank.gov.fj)
Georgia	Ministry of Finance of Georgia (http://www.mof.ge) National Bank of Georgia (http://www.nbg.gov.ge) National Statistics Office of Georgia (http://www.geostat.ge)
Hong Kong, China	Census and Statistics Department (http://www.censtatd.gov.hk) Hong Kong Monetary Authority (http://www.hkma.gov.hk)
India	Central Statistical Organization (http://mospi.nic.in) Ministry of Finance (http://finmin.nic.in) Reserve Bank of India (http://www.rbi.org.in)
Indonesia	Bank Indonesia (http://www.bi.go.id/web) Badan Pusat Statistik–Statistics Indonesia (http://www.bps.go.id) Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (http://www.esdm.go.id) PT Pertamina (Persero) (http://www.barata.co.id)
Japan	Bank of Japan (http://www.boj.or.jp/en) Economic and Social Research Institute (http://www.esri.go.jp) Japan Statistics Bureau (http://www.stat.go.jp/english) Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (http://www.meti.go.jp) Ministry of Finance (http://www.mof.go.jp)
Kazakhstan	Agency of Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan (http://www.stat.gov.kz) National Bank of Kazakhstan (http://www.nationalbank.kz)
Kiribati	Kiribati National Statistics Office (http://www.spc.int/prism/kiribati)
Korea, Republic of	Bank of Korea (http://eng.bok.or.kr) Ministry of Strategy and Finance (http://english.mosf.go.kr) Statistics Korea (http://kostat.go.kr)
Kyrgyz Republic	National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic (http://www.nbkr.kg) National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (http://www.stat.kg)

Lao People's Democratic Republic	Bank of the Lao PDR (http://www.bol.gov.la)
	Lao Statistics Bureau (http://www.lsb.gov.la)
	Ministry of Finance (http://www.mof.gov.la)
Malaysia	Bank Negara Malaysia (http://www.bnm.gov.my)
	Department of Statistics (http://www.statistics.gov.my)
	Ministry of Finance (http://www.treasury.gov.my)
Maldives	Department of National Planning (http://planning.gov.mv)
	Maldives Monetary Authority (http://www.mma.gov.mv)
	Ministry of Finance and Treasury (http://www.finance.gov.mv)
Marshall Islands, Republic of the	Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office (http://www.spc.int/prism/country/mh/stats)
Micronesia, Federated States of	Office of Statistics, Budget and Economic Management, Overseas Development Assistance and Compact Management (http://www.sboc.fm)
Mongolia	Bank of Mongolia (http://www.mongolbank.mn)
	National Statistical Office of Mongolia (http://en.nso.mn)
Myanmar	Central Statistical Organization (https://www.mnped.gov.mm)
	Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development (https://www.mnped.gov.mm)
Nauru	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (http://www.naurugov.nr)
	Nauru Bureau of Statistics (tp://www.spc.int/prism/country/nr/stats/)
Nepal	Central Bureau of Statistics (http://cbs.gov.np)
	Ministry of Finance (http://www.mof.gov.np)
	Nepal Rastra Bank (http://www.nrb.org.np)
New Zealand	Ministry of Economic Development (www.med.govt.nz)
	Reserve Bank of New Zealand (http://www.rbnz.govt.nz)
	Statistics New Zealand (http://www.stats.govt.nz)
Pakistan	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Statistics (http://www.ead.gov.pk)
	Ministry of Finance (http://www.finance.gov.pk)
	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (http://www.pbs.gov.pk)
	State Bank of Pakistan (http://www.sbp.org.pk)
Palau	Bureau of Budget and Planning, Ministry of Finance (http://palaugov.org/bureau-of-budget-planning)

Papua New Guinea	Bank of Papua New Guinea (http://www.bankpng.gov.pg)
	Department of Treasury (http://www.treasury.gov.pg)
	National Statistical Office (http://www.spc.int/prism/country/pg/stats)
Philippines	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (http://www.bsp.gov.ph)
	Bureau of Local Government Finance (http://www.blgf.gov.ph)
	Bureau of the Treasury (http://www.treasury.gov.ph)
	Department of Budget and Management (http://www.dbm.gov.ph)
	Department of Energy (http://www.doe.gov.ph)
	Philippine Statistics Authority (http://www.psa.gov.ph)
Samoa	Bureau of Statistics (http://www.cbs.gov.ws)
	Central Bank of Samoa (http://www.mof.gov.ws)
Singapore	Economic Development Board International Enterprise (http://www.edb.gov.sg/edb/sg)
	Singapore Ministry of Finance (http://app.mof.gov.sg)
	Ministry of Manpower (http://www.mom.gov.sg)
	Monetary Authority of Singapore (http://www.mas.gov.sg)
	Singapore Department of Statistics (http://www.singstat.gov.sg)
Solomon Islands	Central Bank of Solomon Islands (http://www.cbsi.com.sb)
Sri Lanka	Central Bank of Sri Lanka (http://www.cbsl.gov.lk)
	Department of Census and Statistics (http://www.statistics.gov.lk)
Taipei,China	Central Bank of China (http://www.cbc.gov.tw)
	Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw)
Tajikistan	National Bank of Tajikistan (http://www.nbt.tj)
	State Statistical Committee of Tajikistan (http://www.stat.tj)
Thailand	Bank of Thailand (http://www.bot.or.th)
	Ministry of Finance (http://www2.mof.go.th)
	National Economic and Social Development Board (http://eng.nesdb.go.th)
	National Statistical Office (http://web.nso.go.th)
Timor-Leste	Central Bank of Timor-Leste (http://www.bancocentral.tl)
	Ministry of Finance (http://www.mof.gov.tl)
	National Statistics Directorate (http://www.statistics.gov.tl)

Tonga	Ministry of Finance and National Planning (http://www.finance.gov.to)
	National Reserve Bank of Tonga (http://www.reservebank.to)
	Department of Statistics (http://www.spc.int/prism/tonga)
Turkmenistan	The State Committee of Turkmenistan on Statistics (http://www.stat.gov.tm)
Tuvalu	Central Statistics Division (http://www.spc.int/prism/tuvalu)
Uzbekistan	Cabinet of Ministers (http://www.gov.uz/en/government)
	Central Bank of Uzbekistan (http://www.cbu.uz)
	Ministry of Finance (http://www.mf.uz)
	State Committee on Statistics (http://www.stat.uz)
Vanuatu	Department of Finance and Treasury(https://doft.gov.vu/)
	Reserve Bank of Vanuatu (http://www.rbv.gov.vu)
	Vanuatu National Statistics Office (http://www.vnso.gov.vu)
Viet Nam	General Statistics Office (http://www.gso.gov.vn)
	Ministry of Finance (http://www.mof.gov.vn)
	State Bank of Viet Nam (http://www.sbv.gov.vn)

INTERNATIONAL, PRIVATE, AND NONGOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Association of Southeast Asian Nations
Australian Institute of Petroleum
Commonwealth of Independent States
CEIC Data Company Ltd.
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Food and Agriculture Organization
International Development Association
International Energy Agency
International Labour Organization
International Monetary Fund
International Telecommunication Union
Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Pacific and Virgin Islands Training Initiatives, Graduate School USA
Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Transparency International
UNESCO Institute for Statistics
United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations Development Programme

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
United Nations Environment Program
United Nations Human Settlements Programme
United Nations Population Division
United Nations Statistics Division
United Nations World Tourism Organization
United States Census Bureau
United States Bureau of Economic Analysis
World Bank
World Health Organization
WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation
World Trade Organization

Guide for Users

The *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2014 (Key Indicators 2014)* has the following structure. The Highlights section presents key messages from various parts of the publication. Part I contains a special chapter that varies every year and deals with a topic on key policy issues, measurement issues, or development challenges. This year's special chapter discusses Poverty in Asia: A Deeper Look.

Part II comprises tables on indicators for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The indicators are presented according to the United Nations revised MDG framework, which was expanded in January 2008 to include new targets for full and productive employment and decent work for all, access to reproductive health, access to treatment for HIV/ AIDS, and protection of biodiversity, as agreed on by member states at the 2005 World Summit. This year's *Key Indicators 2014* includes as many of the indicators for the new targets as possible. The tables contain indicators associated with each MDG target.

Part III consists of 98 regional trends and tables grouped into eight themes: People; Economy and Output; Money, Finance, and Prices; Globalization; Transport and Communications; Energy and Electricity; and Environment; and Government and Governance. Each theme is further divided into subtopics. The tables contain indicators related to a subtopic.

The MDGs and themes in Parts II and III start with a brief analysis of key trends of selected indicators. The accompanying statistical tables are presented for 48 economies of Asia and the Pacific that are members of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The term "country," used interchangeably with "economy," is not intended to make any judgment as to the legal or other status of any territory or area. The 48 economies have been broadly grouped into developing and developed members aligned with the operational effectiveness of ADB's regional departments. The latter refer exclusively to Australia, Japan, and New Zealand. Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB that is now classified as a developing member. The 45 developing members are further grouped into five, based on ADB's operational regions—Central and West Asia, East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific. Economies are listed alphabetically in each group. The term "regional members" used in some tables refers to all 48 regional members of ADB, both developing and developed. Indicators are shown for the most recent year or period for which data are available and, in most tables, for an earlier year or period (usually 1990 or 1995).

Finally, Part IV defines the indicators in the MDGs and regional trends and tables. The publication also has a USB containing Parts I, II, III, and IV, plus individual tables for ADB's 48 regional members. The four parts and the individual statistical tables of the 48 regional members are also available on ADB's website at www.adb.org/key- indicators/2013.

Data for the MDG indicators, regional trends and tables, and country tables are obtained mainly from two sources: ADB's statistical partners among its regional members, and international statistical agencies. Data obtained from the regional members are comparable to the extent that the regional members follow standard statistical concepts, definitions, and estimation methods recommended by the United Nations and other applicable international agencies. Nevertheless, regional members invariably develop and use their own concepts, definitions, and estimation methodologies to suit their individual circumstances, and these may not necessarily comply with recommended international standards. Thus, even though attempts were made to present the data in a comparable and uniform format, they are subject to variations in the statistical methods used by regional members, so that full comparability of data may not be possible. These variations are reflected in the footnotes of the statistical tables or noted in the Data Issues and Comparability sections. Moreover, the aggregates for developing and regional members shown in some tables are treated as approximations of the actual total or average, or growth rates, due to missing data from the primary source. No attempt has been made to impute the missing data.

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Fiscal Year

The data cutoff date for this issue is **July 2014**.

Twenty-four regional members have varying fiscal years not corresponding to the calendar year. Whenever the statistical series (for example, national accounts or government finance) are compiled on a fiscal year basis, these are presented under single-year captions corresponding to the period under which most of the fiscal year falls, as follows:

Regional Members	Fiscal Year	Year Caption
Afghanistan	21 December 2012–20 December 2013	2013
Cook Islands (after 1990)	1 July 2012–30 June 2013	2013
Brunei Darussalam (after 2002) Hong Kong, China India Japan Myanmar New Zealand Singapore	1 April 2012–31 March 2013	2012
Indonesia (until 1999)	1 April 1999–31 March 2000	1999
Australia Bangladesh Bhutan Nauru Pakistan Samoa Tonga	1 July 2011–30 June 2012	2012
Taipei,China (until 1999)	1 July 1999–30 June 2000	2000
Nepal	16 July 2010–15 July 2011	2011
Lao People's Democratic Republic (after 1992) Marshall Islands, Republic of the Micronesia, Federated States of Palau Thailand	1 October 2011–30 September 2012	2012

Key Symbols

...	Data not available at cutoff date
–	Magnitude equals zero
0 or 0.0	Magnitude is less than half of unit employed
*	Provisional/preliminary/estimate/budget figure
ǀ	Marks break in series
>	Greater than
<	Less than
≥	Greater than or equal to
≤	Less than or equal to
na	Not applicable

Measurement Units

µg	microgram
kg	kilogram
km	kilometer
kWh	kilowatt-hour
kt	kiloton

Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADB SDBS	Asian Development Bank Statistical Database System
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand
BOP	balance of payments
BRT	bus rapid transit
CDIAC	Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center
CFC	chlorofluorocarbons
CIF	cost, insurance, and freight
CNG	compressed natural gas
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CPI	corruption perceptions index
CPI	consumer price index
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short Course
EFB	empty fruit bunches
EKC	Environmental Kuznets Curve
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	foreign direct investment
FIZ	free industrial zone
FOB	free on board
FTZ	free trade zone
GAR	Global Assessment Report on Risk Reduction
GCF	gross capital formation
GDP	gross domestic product
GHG	greenhouse gas
GNI	gross national income
GPI	gender parity index
GRUMP	Global Rural Urban Mapping Project
HCR	head count ratio
HDI	human development index
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IBT	increasing block tariff
IEA	International Energy Agency
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
IT	information technology
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KILM	Key Indicators of the Labour Market
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LCU	local currency unit
LDC	least developed countries
LECZ	low-elevation coastal zone
Ln	natural logarithm
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NPL	non-performing loan
ODA	official development assistance
ODP	ozone-depleting potential
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PLI	price level index
PM	particulate matter
PM_{10}	particulate matter with diameter of 10 micrometers or less
PPP	purchasing power parity
PRC	People's Republic of China
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPM	suspended particulate matter
TB	tuberculosis
TFR	total fertility rate

UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nation on HIV/AIDS
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSD	United Nation Statistics Division
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
US	United States
US EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDI	World Development Indicators
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
WEO	World Energy Outlook
WHO	World Health Organization
WRI	World Resource Institute
WUP	World Urbanization Prospects
WVS	World Values Survey

Unless otherwise indicated, "$" refers to United States dollars.

Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2014 Highlights

The *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2014* is the flagship annual statistical publication of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The *Key Indicators* presents the latest available indicators for the 48 regional ADB members. It contains analyses and statistical tables on the Millennium Development Goals and eight other economic, financial, social, and environmental themes. The *Key Indicators* also includes a special chapter—"Poverty in Asia: A Deeper Look"—that reviews the direction and pace of Asia's poverty.

Part I: Special Chapter
Poverty in Asia: A Deeper Look

Rapid economic growth in Asia and the Pacific has led to a dramatic reduction in extreme poverty at the conventional $1.25/person/day poverty line. By that measure, Asia's extreme poverty could be eradicated before 2030.

- The extreme poverty rate declined from 54.7% in 1990 to 20.7% in 2010, benefiting 745 million Asians. The early attainment of the first target of the Millennium Development Goals—halving extreme poverty globally—would not have been possible without Asia.

- The drop in extreme poverty has varied by Asian subregion: it has been particularly impressive in East Asia, where the poverty rate fell by 48.6 percentage points—largely driven by the People's Republic of China (PRC), followed by Central and West Asia (39.4 percentage points), Southeast Asia (31.0 percentage points), South Asia (19.8 percentage points), and the Pacific (10.9 percentage points).

- If these trends continue, Asia's $1.25 poverty rate would decline to 5.8% in 2020, 2.5% in 2025, and 1.4% in 2030, meaning that extreme poverty could be "eradicated" (below 3% poverty rate) by 2025.

Yet many will argue that, for Asia and the Pacific, the $1.25 poverty line is inadequate; it underestimates the costs required to maintain a minimum living standard by the poor.

- A deeper look at Asia's poverty considers three basic elements that make the conventional $1.25 poverty line inadequate: (i) updated consumption data specific to Asia's poor; (ii) the impact of volatile and rising costs associated with food insecurity; and (iii) the region's increasing vulnerability to natural disasters, climate change, economic crises, and other shocks.

An estimated Asia-specific poverty line of $1.51/person/day increases the region's extreme poverty rate in 2010 by 9.8 percentage points.

- For Asia as a region—and for many individual economies—the $1.25 poverty line is too low. It was derived from the world's 15 poorest countries—only two from Asia—and based on 1988–2005 consumption data. Consumption patterns vary by region and change over time—in Asia today, for example, a mobile phone is considered a necessity. Thus, poverty lines must change accordingly. Several Asian countries—including the PRC and India—have recently raised their national poverty lines to make them more relevant for policy making.

- Broadly following the procedure used for obtaining the $1.25 poverty line—an Asia-specific extreme poverty line was estimated at $1.51/person/day in 2005 purchasing power parity terms.

- Adopting the $1.51 poverty line raises Asia's poverty rate in 2010 by 9.8 percentage points—from 20.7% to 30.5%. This increases the number of extreme poor by 343.20 million. For developing Asia's largest economies, India's poverty rate rises by 15.0 percentage points, Indonesia's by 9.9 percentage points, and the PRC by 4.9 percentage points.

When the impact of food insecurity is considered, Asia's 2010 extreme poverty rate rises by 4.0 percentage points.

- Food prices have increased due to both supply- and demand-side factors. On the supply side, rapid urbanization continues to absorb farmland, extreme weather or water shortages cut into yields, and rising ethanol production restricts food supply. On the demand side, rising incomes increase both the quantity and quality of food consumed, with higher quality food using up more resources. Over 2000–2012, the global food price increased by an average of about 7.4% a year.

- Although there are some variations in trend, developing Asia's food consumer price index (CPI) increased faster than general CPI for most countries in most years, both before and after the 2008 food crisis. The difference was largest in the PRC and Indonesia, while in India it remained small due to government intervention.

- Rapidly rising food prices increase food insecurity, threatening the very survival of the poor, particularly the landless and urban poor. The poor spend far more of their income on food than the nonpoor, so food insecurity should be considered when measuring poverty.

- One way of adjusting for food insecurity involves inflating the poverty line by changes in food prices—when the increase in food CPI is greater than general CPI. This affects Asia's 2010 extreme poverty rate by 4 percentage points, an addition of 140.52 million poor.

Accounting for vulnerability to risks—such as natural disasters, climate change, illness, and economic crises—raises the 2010 extreme poverty rate by 11.9 percentage points.

- In recent years, vulnerability to natural calamities has been increasing in both frequency and severity—especially in East, South, and Southeast Asia. Asia is home to seven of the world's 10 most vulnerable countries. In addition, globalization has led to the increased possibility of economic shocks affecting the region.

- Poor and low-income households are particularly vulnerable to natural disasters, financial crises, or illness because they have little or no savings. Many low-income households live just above extreme poverty and can easily fall back into poverty due to a shock. Consequently, coping with vulnerability increases the poor's minimum costs.

- The vulnerability-adjusted poverty line adds about 11.9 percentage points to Asia's poverty rate in 2010, adding 417.99 million to those considered extremely poor.

Considering these factors together, Asia's extreme poverty rate is estimated at 49.5% in 2010, and will likely remain over 17.1% through 2030, with most of the poor living in middle income countries. Despite the huge gains already made, alleviating poverty will continue to be a significant challenge in Asia for decades to come.

- Using an Asia-specific poverty line and incorporating the effects of food insecurity and vulnerability raise Asia's 2010 poverty rate by

28.8 percentage points, from 20.7% to 49.5%. It increases the number of extreme poor in 2010 by 1,017.36 million, from 733.06 million to 1,750.42 million.

- Looking ahead, poverty will decline further if recent economic growth trends continue. The overall poverty rate using the broader measure is projected to fall from 49.5% in 2010 to 17.1% in 2030. Food insecurity and vulnerability will continue to make poverty reduction in Asia a significant challenge.

- By subregion, the poverty rate using the broader measure is projected to fall to 27.0% for the Pacific, 24.5% for South Asia, 20.1% for Central and West Asia, 10.9% for East Asia, and 9.7% for Southeast Asia by 2030.

While the reduction in Asia's extreme poverty has been a remarkable achievement—and projections show poverty will continue to drop significantly— much work remains. Policy actions are needed to promote economic growth, and reduce food insecurity and vulnerability.

- Food security can be improved by enhancing food availability (through improved productivity and technological development, for example), affordability and access (such as targeted food aid for the poor and upgrading farm-to-fork infrastructure), and stabilizing food supply (national or regional emergency reserve stocks, among others).

- To deal with increasing vulnerability, risk-mapping can better identify and help assess those most exposed, and what resources are available to respond. Efforts in disaster risk reduction (through infrastructure sufficiently resilient to withstand disasters, early warning systems, livelihood diversification, stockpiling relief supplies, and training local response teams, for example) need to intensify. Climate change initiatives should continue to concentrate on both adaptation and mitigation. Publicly funded social safety nets and market-based instruments (such as insurance policies) need to be broadened and deepened in most Asian countries. Finally, strong economic growth, prudent macroeconomic management, and close regional cooperation can reduce a country's vulnerability to external shocks.

Part II: Millennium Development Goals

Part II contains the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators and short commentaries on progress toward achieving the specified targets. While the target to halve extreme poverty has generally been met, progress against child malnutrition in many economies is slower. Most of the region has achieved significant progress in improving access to universal primary education, and promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. The targets for reductions larger than half by 2015 in child and maternal mortality appear beyond reach.

A few economies are expected to meet the goal of halting and starting to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. As to environmental sustainability, emissions of carbon dioxide have increased rapidly, but most economies have placed more land and sea areas under protection. The record on provision for improved sanitation is less than satisfactory compared to the solid progress made toward improving access to safe drinking water. The latest data show official flows from all sources to developing member economies increased.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Most of the economies have achieved the target of halving extreme poverty, defined as people having average income or consumption less than $1.25 per day in 2005 purchasing power parity terms. However, the extreme poverty rate still persists at over 20% including in a few economies that have large populations (Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan).

- The employment-to-population ratio increased in most reporting economies, but in some economies such as Nepal and Cambodia, the increase may reflect high levels of employment in low-paying informal jobs.

- Proportion of vulnerable workers remained high at over 40% in 15 of the 27 reporting developing economies. However, the decline in the proportion of the working poor in all the economies suggests that there has been progress in generating decent jobs.

- Indicators measuring hunger (proportion of undernourished people and the proportion of underweight children under 5 years of age) showed much improvement, but malnourishment and undernourishment remain a serious problem in many economies, with 17 of the 29 economies being unable to meet the hunger target.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

- Developing economies have made substantial progress toward universal primary education with most having achieved the target 95% net enrollment rate in primary education. Except for Pakistan, where the net enrollment rate for boys is about 10 percentage points above that for girls, there is no apparent gender bias against girls in primary school enrollment.

- Providing universal primary education remains a challenge for Sri Lanka and especially for the Philippines, both having had the largest declines in net enrollment rates in primary education.

- Though there has been general improvement, fewer economies have achieved the 95% target for expected primary school completion. This indicates more should be done to help children stay in school.

- In economies where the literacy rates of 15–24-year-olds are below 85%, there are gender disparities in favor of boys.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

- Gender parity in primary and secondary level enrollment has been generally achieved by the economies in the region.

- Though in about half of the developing member economies, there are more females than males enrolled at the tertiary level, in some other economies gender disparity at the tertiary level in favor of males still persists and is more severe compared to that at the primary and secondary levels.

- Of the 38 economies with available data, more than half—21 economies—have their proportion of women in nonagricultural wage employment at 40% or better. The lack of women's economic empowerment is most severe in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan where the proportions of women in nonfarm paid employment are below 20%.

- The proportion of parliamentary seats held by women has increased between 2000 and 2014, reflecting greater political empowerment. However, the proportions are still low (below 10%) in some economies in South Asia and the Pacific.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

- Substantial progress has been achieved in reducing under-5 mortality, but the region still falls short of the target reduction of two-thirds of the 1990 rate. Fifteen of the 43 reporting members are not expected to meet the target reduction even by 2030. However, on aggregate, the region's under-5 mortality rate of 41 in 2012 is better than the global average of 48.

- Infant mortality rate has been halved in the region from 66 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 32 in 2012, a level slightly better than the global average of 35. However, the percentage reductions in infant mortality rates have been lower than those for under-5 mortality, implying that increasingly, infant deaths are accounting for a larger proportion of under-5 deaths.

- Immunization against measles increased from 74% in 1990 to 85% in 2012, at par with the global average of 84%. By 2012, almost two-thirds (28 of 43) of the developing economies in the region have at least 90% of their 1-year-old children immunized against measles.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

- Maternal mortality ratio in Asia and the Pacific had been reduced by 61% from 343 in 1990 to 133 in 2010–63% lower than the global average of 210 but short of the three-quarters target reduction.

- Births attended by skilled health personnel were below 50% in only six out of 43 developing economies. In 25 of 37 remaining economies, more than 90% of births were in the presence of skilled health personnel.

- Since the 1990s, the adolescent birth rate has declined in all but nine developing economies. The adolescent birth rate, however, remains high in the region. In six economies, there were over 80 births per 1,000 women between the ages 15 and 19.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases

- HIV prevalence declined in economies with the highest rates of infection in the region, but increased in 10 economies, mostly in Central and West Asia and Southeast Asia.

- Access to antiretroviral drugs for those with advanced HIV infection increased in the region, particularly in the economies with high rates of infection—Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, and Thailand.

- About half of the 25 reporting economies have made significant progress in halting the incidence of malaria. These economies have malaria incidence at less than 1,000 per 100,000 population and associated death rates at near zero. In the remaining economies, malaria remains a severe problem where either the incidence is over 5,000 or the associated death rate is at least 10 per 100,000 population.

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

- While forest cover did not change very much in the region since 1990, 12 economies recorded increases. Almost all reporting economies registered an increase in the proportion of protected terrestrial and marine areas.

- Per capita emissions of CO_2 increased in about 70% of the region's economies but remain well below those of developed economies. However, because of its population size, Asia is a major contributor to global CO_2 emissions.

- Solid progress has been made in improving access to safe drinking water with two-thirds of the economies having achieved the target. Increase in improved sanitation facilities however has been less impressive.

- The proportion of the urban population living in slums declined in most reporting economies.

MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development

- Net official development assistance (ODA) to developing member economies increased by 1.7% to $34 billion in 2012, with Afghanistan being the largest recipient with $6.7 billion. Most donor economies allocate less than 20% of bilateral ODA to basic social services.

- The share of untied ODA increased from 49% in 2011 to 52% in 2012, but remained constant in value terms over 2011–2012.

- Merchandise exports from Asia and the Pacific grew by 1.9% in 2012 and in 2013, 60% higher than that in 2009, when exports dipped due to the global financial crisis.

- Debt–service ratio was highest in Central and West Asia at 18% in 2012, but all other subregions had reduced their debt ratios to single-digit levels.

Part III: Region at a Glance

Economic growth in Asia and the Pacific was unchanged in 2013, yet the region is undoubtedly on the move. Asia and the Pacific now accounts for over half of the global population, nearly 40% of global gross domestic product (GDP) in purchasing power parity terms, and about one-third of world exports. This growing importance also brings with it increasing challenges. The region now consumes more than two-fifths of the world's energy, continues to increase its emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants, and faces the rapid consumption of scarce resources. Furthermore, corruption is hindering development, with more than 40% of the region's economies falling into the bottom one-third of Transparency International's global corruption rankings.

There are plenty of positive indicators on which to reflect as well. Quality of life, as measured by the Human Development Index, continues to improve in most of the region. Inflation generally remained low across Asia and the Pacific in 2013. For businesses, the time it takes to start a business and the cost of registering a new business are declining. And in a growing number of economies, the services sector has become an important contributor to exports, offering the opportunity to meet the employment needs of an expanding population.

People

- Asia and the Pacific accounts for nearly 55% of the global population and six of the world's 10 most populous economies are in the region. The region's population is forecast to grow by almost 1 billion by 2050.

- Population growth and fertility rates have slowed down in most economies, but remain high in some. India's population is expected to surpass that of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in the next 15 years.

- The region's population is aging, and this has major implications for economic growth. Developed member economies already have a relatively high proportion of older people.

- The rate of urbanization is increasing in most of the region. Asia is home to 12 of the world's 23 biggest cities and 8 of the 10 most densely populated cities.

- Based on UNDP's Human Development Index, about half of developing member economies are in the "medium human development" category and all have shown improvements in quality of life indicators since 2000.

Economy and Output

- The Asia and Pacific region generated more than 38% of global GDP in purchasing power parity terms in 2013. The PRC and India accounted for nearly three-quarters of the region's output.

- GDP growth accelerated in half of the region's economies in 2013, but the region's unweighted average growth rate slipped to 4.8% from 5.0% a year earlier.

- The role of services has been expanding in more than three-quarters of the region's economies since 2000, generating at least half of GDP in 60% of the economies in 2013.

- Almost two-thirds of the region's economies raised investment spending between 2000 and 2013, expanding productive capacity to promote further output growth.

- Private consumption spending as a share of GDP declined in almost two-thirds of reporting economies between 2000 and 2013.

Money, Finance, and Prices

- Inflation generally remained at low levels across Asia and the Pacific in 2013, reflecting softer economic growth and relatively stable global food and commodity prices.

- Capital outflows contributed to the depreciation of many regional currencies against the United States dollar.

- Growth in the money supply (M2) slowed in most of the region's economies.

- Yields on short-term Treasury bills eased in most economies in Asia and the Pacific.

- The ratio of nonperforming loans to total gross loans declined in most regional economies between 2010 and 2012.

- In spite of the turbulence generated by the anticipation of Fed tapering, stock market performances were generally positive across the region in 2013.

Globalization

- The Asia and Pacific region accounted for about one-third of the world's merchandise exports in 2013, up from about one-quarter in 2001. At the same time, merchandise exports contracted in 2013 for the first time since 2009.

- Intraregional trade comprised the majority of the region's exports and imports in 2013.

- The share of GDP generated by migrant worker remittances has increased in two-thirds of the region's economies since 2000.

- More than 60% of the region's economies recorded current account deficits in 2012–2013.

- External debt as a percentage of gross national income fell in about 60% of reporting economies between 2000 and 2012.

Transport and Communications

- Road networks have expanded rapidly in most economies in Asia and the Pacific since 1990. The latest data show that the PRC and India account for almost two-thirds of the region's roads.

- The number of vehicles has surged in the region. Nineteen economies have at least 100 vehicles per 1,000 people. The increase in the number of registered motor vehicles in many developing economies has been accompanied by a relatively high incidence of fatal road accidents.

- While rail networks have expanded in all but six of the region's economies since 1990, rail lines are still heavily concentrated in three economies—the PRC, India, and Japan.

- Mobile phone subscriptions have shown huge growth across the region since 2000, while the penetration of fixed-line phones has increased more moderately and even declined in some economies.

- The number of fixed broadband internet subscriptions has risen throughout Asia and the Pacific, but many developing economies still have low penetration rates.

Energy and Electricity

- Per capita electricity consumption rose by at least 200% in 13 developing member economies between 1990 and 2011.

- Two-thirds of the region's leading energy producers became more reliant on coal to generate electricity.

- The Asia and Pacific region accounts for more than 40% of global energy demand.

- Most economies in the region rely on energy imports. The four biggest energy users—the PRC, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea—have all increased their dependence on energy imports since 2000.

- Inefficient fossil fuel subsidies persist in some economies, yet energy efficiency—as measured by GDP per unit of energy use—has improved in most economies.

Environment

- Asia's economic development has led to increased emissions of greenhouse gasses.

- Between 2000 and 2011, over 60% of economies in the region either expanded or retained the area devoted to agriculture.

- Five of the 10 economies with the highest rates of deforestation in 2012 were located in Southeast Asia.

- The management of limited freshwater resources amid population growth is a challenge facing many Asia and Pacific economies.

Government and Governance

- Fiscal positions either improved—with deficits shrinking and surpluses increasing—or remained steady in 2013 in most economies in Central and West Asia, East Asia, and South Asia. Fiscal performances were mixed in the economies of Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

- Government revenue as a share of GDP showed little significant change in most of the region in 2013.

- Government expenditure relative to GDP decreased in two-thirds of the economies of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific in 2013. Government expenditure as a share of GDP increased in the majority of economies in East Asia and Central and West Asia.

- Government spending on health and social security and welfare increased as a percentage of GDP in most economies between 2000 and 2013. At the same time, governments in the region generally spent more on education than on health.

- The average time required to start a business in developing Asian economies fell from 47 days in 2005 to 29 days in 2013. The cost of starting a business also declined in much of the region over the same period.

- Corruption remains a problem in much of Asia. Over 40% of the region's developing economies ranked in the bottom one-third of Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index 2013.

PART I–SPECIAL CHAPTER
Poverty in Asia: A Deeper Look

Section 1: Introduction

Asia and the Pacific[1] continues to lead the world in reducing extreme poverty.[2] The early attainment of the global Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target of cutting extreme poverty in half could not have happened if Asia had been excluded. Should Asia's growth and poverty trends continue, the region will be free of extreme poverty[3] by 2025. Yet many will argue that, for Asia and the Pacific, the $1.25 poverty line is inadequate; it underestimates the minimal costs actually faced by the poor. This special chapter examines several critical aspects that are not captured by the $1.25 poverty line and that could have significant implications for poverty assessment in the region.

In 1981, 1.59 billion Asians were poor—a poverty rate[4] of 69.8% (Figure 1.1). In 1990, the number of poor had fallen to 1.48 billion people—or a 54.7% poverty rate. By 2005, Asia had succeeded in halving extreme poverty—its 26.9% rate just below half the 1990 level. That beats the 2015 MDG target deadline by a decade.

For the developing world as a whole, the poverty rate fell from 43.1% in 1990 to 25.1% in 2005 and to 20.6% in 2010. This met the MDG global target (Figure 1.2). However, excluding Asia, the extreme poverty rate would have been 24.9% in 1990 and 20.5% in 2010; meaning the rest of the developing world would not be able to halve its 1990 poverty rate until after 2030.

1　Asia and the Pacific (or "Asia" in this chapter) includes the 48 regional members of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Developing Asia refers to ADB's 45 developing members. Not all countries are covered in this chapter due to unavailable data.

2　"Extreme poverty" is the number or proportion of people living below the extreme poverty line as set by the World Bank—$1.25/day/person adjusted by 2005 purchasing power parity exchange rates (PPPs). This contrasts with a "moderate poverty" line of $2.00/day/person. PPPs for 2011 were released in May 2014, but cannot be applied to poverty assessments until national poverty lines are updated (Box 1.1). Thus, all poverty lines used here are expressed in terms of 2005 PPPs.

3　The World Bank considers poverty "eradicated" when the proportion of the poor is 3% or less.

4　The poverty rate is the percentage of the total population below a given poverty line.

Box 1.1: Poverty Assessment and Purchasing Power Parities

The International Comparison Program (ICP) provides internationally comparable prices or purchasing power parities (PPPs). For the 2011 round, 199 countries participated and collected price and expenditure data over a large range of final goods and services that make up gross domestic product (GDP).

PPPs are expressed as the ratio of prices in local currency of the same defined products across different counties. Their computation involves three steps: (i) for individual products, price relatives are calculated; (ii) the price relatives under each basic heading are averaged to yield unweighted PPPs; and (iii) the unweighted PPPs are then averaged to obtain final PPPs using expenditure shares of basic headings as weights (World Bank 2014a).

The first $1.08/person/day international poverty line was based on 1993 PPPs and 33 national poverty lines. The $1.25 poverty line was based on 2005 PPPs and 74 national poverty lines. Although the 2011 PPPs were released in May 2014, these will not be used to update the international poverty line until a large number of national poverty lines are updated. The World Bank is reported to have begun the process of updating the international poverty line—which could take some time, judging from past experience.

By magnitude, from 1990 to 2010 the number of extremely poor declined by 745.42 million in Asia—as against 693.47 million globally. This means the number of extremely poor actually increased across the rest of the developing world (by 51.95 million), partly due to population growth. Asia also stands out if the "moderate poverty" line of $2/day/person is used. Between 1990 and 2010, the number of moderately poor declined by 566.31 million in Asia, while increasing by 97.73 million in other regions.

Within Asia, poverty reduction has varied across subregions and by economy. It has done best by far in East Asia—led by the People's Republic of China (PRC), the world's most populous country. Over a 20-year period, extreme poverty in East Asia fell from about 60.2% in 1990 to 11.6% in 2010—with the PRC reducing the number of extremely poor by 527.64 million. By contrast, India, the second most populous country, reduced its extremely poor by 48.26 million.

Figure 1.1: Poverty in Asia
($1.25 a day poverty line)
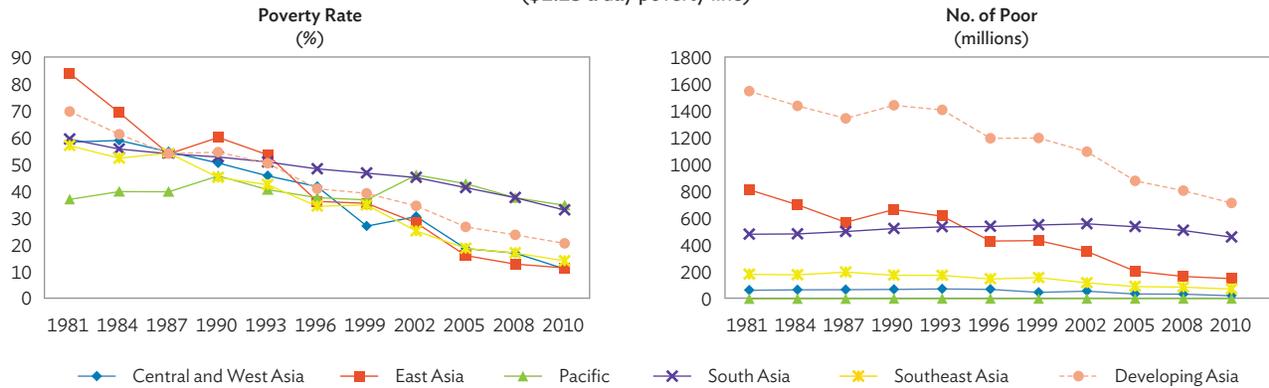
Poverty Rate
(%)

No. of Poor
(millions)

◆ Central and West Asia   ■ East Asia   ▲ Pacific   ✕ South Asia   ✕ Southeast Asia   ●-- Developing Asia

Source: ADB estimates using data from World Bank. Povcalnet: An Online Poverty Analysis Tool. http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm?0,0
           (accessed 28 April 2014).

Figure 1.2: Poverty Worldwide and by Region
($1.25 a day poverty line)
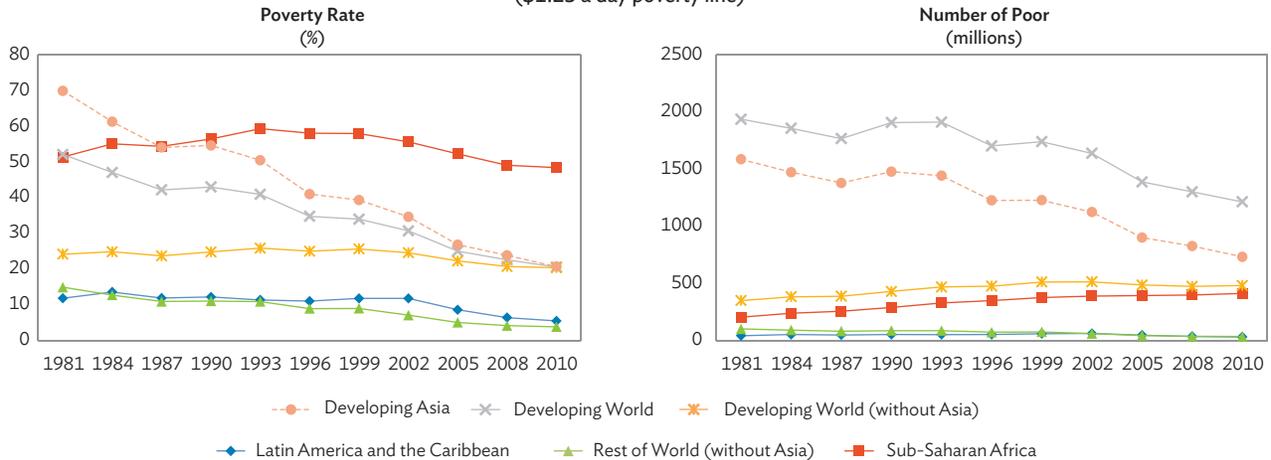
Poverty Rate
(%)

Number of Poor
(millions)

●-- Developing Asia   ✕ Developing World   ✕ Developing World (without Asia)

◆ Latin America and the Caribbean   ▲ Rest of World (without Asia)   ■ Sub-Saharan Africa

Source: ADB estimates using data from World Bank. Povcalnet: An Online Poverty Analysis Tool. http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm?0,0
           (accessed 28 April 2014).

The level of extreme poverty in developing Asia will very likely continue to decline significantly. As presented in Section 5, the extreme poverty rate for the region is projected to decline from 20.7% in 2010 to 12.7% in 2015, 5.8% in 2020 and about 2.5% in 2025. Using World Bank criterion, this means extreme poverty will be technically "eradicated" by 2025. These projections support other studies.[5]

But this is not the whole story by any means. There is an untold side of Asia's poverty. This special chapter looks deeper into this story by examining three major issues in determining more appropriate poverty lines. The household expenditure data used here are from PovcalNet of the World Bank.[6]

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[5]   For example, the United Nations (2010) projected poverty rates in 2015 would fall to around 5% in the PRC and 24% in India. Chandy and Gertz (2011) were more optimistic, asserting that the PRC poverty rate would drop below 1% by 2015; for India, the drop could be as dramatic as 34.6% points—from 41.6% in 2005 to 7.0% in 2015.

[6]   These data are in grouped form and available from the PovcalNet website of the World Bank; at http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm. An algorithm developed by Shorrocks and Wan (2009) is used to ungroup the data (Box 1.2).

To start with, the extreme poverty line of $1.25 no longer works for Asia. It was largely based on African data and is also outdated. More recent data is needed. Section 2 explains why the Asian poverty line should be estimated at $1.51/day/person (in 2005 PPPs), an increase of 20.8% from $1.25. Using this poverty line, the extreme poverty rate in Asia rises by 9.8 percentage points or to 30.5% in 2010, compared with 20.7% at $1.25.

Second, when a region or society undergoes significant economic transformation, as in Asia, household or individual quality of life (Box 1.3) may change, even when income or expenditure levels remain constant. It is critical to ensure that the poor maintain a certain level of well-being or quality of life, not just the same level of income or expenditure. From this perspective, food insecurity—

an increasingly serious challenge for Asia—should be brought into the poverty equation. The poverty line may be adjusted to allow the poor to preserve their welfare when faced with a rapid rise in food prices. Section 3 examines food insecurity, demonstrating an increase in the 2010 extreme poverty rate of 4.0 percentage points, or from 20.7% to 24.7%.

And third, vulnerability to natural disasters, the increasing impact of climate change, economic crises and other shocks should be considered. It is commonly accepted that many people are forced below a given poverty line in the aftermath of unexpected shocks such as earthquakes, extreme weather events, job loss, or illness, for example. Yet conventional poverty assessments overlook these vulnerabilities. In Asia, where formal insurance is generally lacking, poverty reduction policies, projects or programs should take the vulnerable into account. Section 4 proposes methodologies to incorporate shocks or risks into setting poverty lines and estimates "vulnerability" to poverty in Asia. For example, the estimation results indicate that 417.99 million people—or an additional 11.8% of Asians—were vulnerable to poverty in 2010.

Thus, Asia's exceptional track record in poverty reduction overlooks the inadequacy of the $1.25 conventional poverty line. It does not account for food insecurity and rising vulnerability. These issues all affect welfare, particularly for Asia's poor. While

the $1.25 poverty line is simply based on observed expenditure, welfare is a more fundamental gauge that should be used when digging deeper into Asia's untold poverty story.

Section 5 incorporates all these considerations simultaneously, resulting in an estimated 2010 poverty rate for Asia of 49.5%. In other words, there were almost 1.75 billion extremely poor in Asia in 2010, not the 733.06 million commonly reported using the $1.25 poverty line. Thus, accomplishing the mission of an Asia and the Pacific free of poverty will be challenging, to say the least. In 2030, the number of extremely poor could still be 708.43 million, or 17.1% of the region's population. It is clear that poverty reduction will remain a major Asian development challenge for decades to come.

Section 6 summarizes the chapter and offers policy recommendations specifically aiming at reducing the impact of food insecurity and vulnerability on the poor. It also briefly discusses several evolving issues that are related to poverty in Asia.

Section 2: Establishing an Appropriate Extreme Poverty Line for Asia

2.1. Introduction

In essence, measuring poverty boils down to the choice or estimation of poverty line(s) and poverty indicators, given available household expenditure data. There are many poverty indexes. But the most popular and most publicized is the poverty rate (used throughout this chapter). The extreme poverty line of $1.25/day/person continues to be widely used. And Asia's outstanding record in reducing poverty has been based on the $1.25 poverty line.

However, the adequacy of the conventional or convenient $1.25 poverty line for Asia should be questioned. This section discusses its deficiencies and examines different ways of setting a more appropriate poverty line for Asia. It then derives a regional extreme poverty line for Asia and reports corresponding poverty estimates.

2.2. The inadequacy of the $1.25 poverty line

In general, developing countries use "absolute" poverty lines, as opposed to the relative poverty lines in advanced economies. An absolute poverty line, $1.25 for example, represents the absolute minimum standard of living needed to avoid deprivation. Using World Bank criterion, extreme poverty is considered eradicated when the $1.25 poverty rate falls below 3%. By contrast, a relative poverty line[7] usually equals a proportion—say 50%—of a country's median per capita income or expenditure. Clearly, eradicating relative poverty is impossible. Hybrids of the absolute and relative poverty lines have been gaining research attention and are discussed in the Section 2.3.

An absolute poverty line is usually derived using a cost of basic needs (CBN) method. This method—used by many developing countries in defining national poverty lines—begins by identifying a reference group of households close to the poverty line. Their consumption data are used to derive expenditure shares on a basket of goods and services. Food items in the basket are assessed by caloric intake, with the basket then scaled up (or down) to reach the required caloric norm—for example, 2100 calories per capita.[8] The cost of the food basket is one component of the poverty line. The non-food component is sometimes estimated by multiplying the food cost by the ratio of the poor's non-food budget over their food budget. Adding food and non-food costs yields the absolute poverty line.

To derive the $1.25 poverty line, national poverty lines are plotted against per capita consumption expenditure (PCE), or its logarithm (log). The World Bank used this method to generate the $1.25 poverty line.

For Asia, however, the $1.25 poverty line is questionable on several grounds. First, it represents the average value of national poverty lines of the 15 poorest countries globally, most of which are from Africa—Tajikistan and Nepal are the only two from Asia. In fact, the $1.25 poverty line is below most of developing Asia's national poverty lines, in 2005 PPPs (Table 2.1). Among 28 Asian developing countries studied, only Afghanistan has a lower poverty line—a mere one cent below ($1.24). Nineteen countries set poverty lines at or above $1.50, while 12 have poverty lines at or above $2.00.

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7 "Relative" means that an individual's status is compared with other members of a society.

8 India, for example, has used a minimum dietary energy requirement of 2400 kcal/person/day for the rural population and 2100 kcal/person/day for urban residents.

Table 2.1: Latest National Poverty Lines			
Country	In local currency per month	In local currency per day	In 2005 PPP per day	Year
Afghanistan	690	22.70	1.24	2007/08
Armenia	37004	1217.24	5.05	2012
Azerbaijan	64	2.11	5.01	2007
Bangladesh	1487	48.91	1.48	2010
Bhutan	1100	36.18	1.88	2007
Cambodia	119473	3930.03	1.88	2009
China, People's Rep.of	192	6.30	1.46	2011
Fiji	188	6.19	3.81	2008
Georgia	132	4.34	4.23	2013
India	908	29.87	1.33	2011/12
Indonesia	248707	8181.15	1.43	2012
Kazakhstan	16698	549.28	5.39	2012
Kiribati	70	2.29	3.38	2006
Kyrgyz Republic	1526	50.20	2.94	2008
Lao PDR	192000	6315.79	1.48	2010
Malaysia	198	6.51	3.02	2010
Micronesia, Fed. States of	27.45	0.90	1.37	2005
Mongolia	118668	3903.55	4.16	2012
Nepal	1605	52.80	1.43	2010/11
Pakistan	944	31.07	1.50	2005/06
Philippines	1578	51.91	1.84	2012
Samoa	232	7.64	3.68	2008
Solomon Islands	205	6.75	1.72	2005/06
Sri Lanka	3781	124.38	1.85	2013
Tajikistan	195	6.41	4.76	2009
Thailand	922	30.33	1.75	2002
Tonga	122	4.02	4.11	2001
Viet Nam	400000	13157.89	1.29	2011–2015

Source: Country sources.

Second, basic needs differ from region to region. And they change over time even within the same region, particularly for fast growing Asia. For example, a mobile phone was not a necessity in developing countries in the 1990s. But it is becoming a necessity even for the poor in the 2000s. Similar items include essential travel, and access to electricity, telecommunications and the internet. Unfortunately, the consumption or expenditure data used to calculate the $1.25 poverty line date back to 1988-2005. Updated data reflecting changes in Asia's consumption profile would likely lead to a higher poverty line.

Finally, technological progress and changes in consumer preferences, among other determinants, can significantly change relative prices of goods and services over time. Consumers tend to substitute for those basic goods and services whose relative prices rose faster than others. Even for the same basket, then, the quantities of items used to estimate the

$1.25 poverty line may no longer correspond to what the poor actually consume.

2.3.   Approaches to estimating a regional poverty line for Asia

There are three possible ways to develop a regional absolute poverty line for Asia and the Pacific. The first is to follow the method the World Bank used to generate its $1.25 poverty line, exclusively using updated Asian data. The second uses the same set of updated data to produce a "weakly relative" poverty line (see below for details). The third grounds Asia's poverty lines through national poverty measurements.

The World Bank approach

The World Bank derives its absolute poverty line in three steps (Ravallion, Chen, and Sangraula 2009). First, available national poverty lines for 74 countries are adjusted using 2005 PPPs. Second, they are plotted against each country's PCE (also in 2005 PPP). Finally, a point is located where the estimated line begins to increase (for an illustration, see Figure 2.1)[9]—to the left of this point, the estimated line is more or less flat, while to the right the line rises with per capita consumption expenditure. The national poverty lines left of this point were then averaged to

Figure 2.1: Relationship Between Log Per Capita Consumption Expenditure and the National Poverty Lines
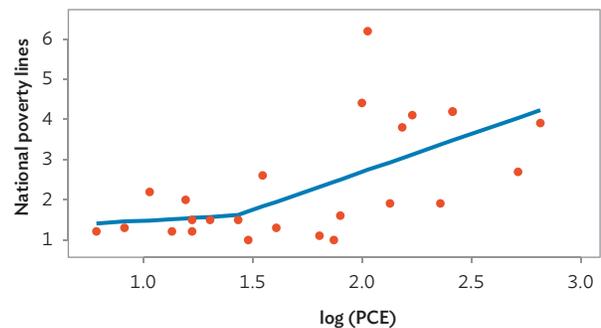
Source: ADB estimates.

9   Figure 2.1 plots updated national poverty lines from Asia against log(PCE), rather than PCE as used by the World Bank.

arrive at the $1.25 poverty line. The reasoning behind only using the flat part of the plot is that to this point, poverty lines do not change significantly with per capita consumption—consistent with the concept of an absolute poverty line. Beyond this point, poverty lines rise with living standards, and are thus more consistent with the concept of relative poverty.

This approach has been criticized (see, for example, Reddy and Pogge 2010, Klasen 2009, 2013, 2014, Deaton 2010, Dotter 2013). One major concern is that it is highly dependent on the sample countries included and PPP exchange rates used. When the World Bank repeated the exercise in 2008 using 2005 PPPs instead of 1993 PPPs, it raised the conventional poverty line from $1.08 to $1.25. This implied a massive upward shift each year in global poverty—for example, the 1990 poverty rate increased from about 29% to about 41%. Also, the updated PPPs created a different reference group of countries whose poverty lines were averaged to yield the global figure (Deaton 2010, Greb et al. 2011). The change in the reference group led to some perverse effects. In particular, while India was included using 1993 PPPs, it was left out using 2005 PPPs, due to its high economic growth between those years. Because India's poverty line was rather low, its exclusion from the reference group led to an overall rise in the global poverty line. In turn, using the new line led to an increase in India's measured poverty. Could India's rapidly rising incomes lead to higher observed poverty? In short, changing PPPs creates problems and uncertainties—and the same could happen if 2005 PPPs are replaced by 2011 PPPs.[10]

A second line of criticism is that PPPs are generated to compare overall price levels, not prices specifically applicable to the poor. Moreover, they can be sensitive to changes in price levels of goods and services unrelated to the poor (Reddy and Pogge 2010). In addition, PPPs only relate to a particular

benchmark year—they do not hold over time. Should only one PPP benchmark year be used, or several benchmark years (for example, as done with the University of Pennsylvania's *Penn World Tables*—which also uses PPP-adjusted income data)?

The third concern is also basic. The conventional poverty line has little relevance for country-level poverty assessments when it differs considerably from the national poverty line (Dotter 2013). For Asia, the difference between country-level poverty lines and $1.25 is substantial (see Table 2.1). In Kazakhstan, for example, extreme poverty (using $1.25/person/day) is far below that indicated by the national poverty line; while in Afghanistan it is higher. In fact, there is a clear subregional pattern in national poverty lines—South Asian countries tend to have lower poverty lines; Central and West Asia tends to have higher ones.

This leads to the fourth criticism, that for Asia as a region—and for many individual economies—the $1.25 poverty line is simply too low to be relevant for policymakers. In fact, several Asian countries, including the PRC and India, have recently raised their national poverty lines to make them more relevant for national policymaking. So the question arises whether one should adjust poverty lines in step with rising prosperity—developing a "weakly relative" poverty line (Ravallion and Chen 2011).

A hybrid or "weakly relative" poverty line

The cost of a basket of goods satisfying nutritional requirements grows with per capita GDP for several reasons (Thorbecke 2004). These include changes in the range of goods consumed, rising prices of basic foodstuffs relative to prices of other goods, the increasing proportion of the urban population—where food may be more expensive—and a gradual disappearance of subsistence farming. The potential link between basic needs and development appeals for a flexible or adjustable poverty line.

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10   An interesting analysis is available at http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/091808e0-d6da-11e3-b95e-00144feabdc0.html#axzz37VaElTHU.

The argument is that for countries on the flat portion of the estimated line (see Figure 2.1 for an illustration), the $1.25 poverty line should be used. But for those on the ascending portion of the line, the poverty line should rise with the increase in PCE. According to Ravallion and Chen (2011), this increases the poverty line by about $0.33 for every $1.00 rise in PCE for countries on the ascending portion of the line.

For Asia, this approach "automatically" adjusts the poverty line to rising prosperity, maintaining its relevance. Chen and Ravallion (2013) show that the weakly relative poverty line, for example, would be $2.34 for East Asia and $1.94 for South Asia in 2008. This poverty line rises at a pace slower than the increase in mean income.

However, a weakly relative poverty line still holds all the other disadvantages of the World Bank method. More importantly, the fact that it is relative makes poverty from different countries incomparable, making aggregation problematic.

Using national poverty lines to measure poverty in Asia

Another alternative is to develop comparable national poverty lines. This approach requires a standardized methodology (Reddy, Visaria, and Asali 2008; Klasen 2009, 2014). These national poverty lines would be expressed in national currency. But one can still aggregate the poor across countries. This also avoids the problems associated with PPP exchange rates. Another advantage is that these poverty lines are closely linked to national poverty measurement and thus would be more relevant.

Besides designing similar questionnaires across countries, a well-coordinated process of standardized methods is needed—much like the System of National Accounts. With sufficient data, the CBN method previously discussed can be adopted. Over longer periods, the basket can be adjusted to reflect changing expenditure patterns. However, with

the longer-term process required, this approach is currently not feasible.

2.4.   A regional poverty line for Asia

Given the array of methods, the best solution for the moment is to follow the World Bank approach using the latest national poverty lines from Asia. As these are updated and exclusive to Asia, some of the criticisms no longer apply. The relationship between the logarithm of per capita consumption expenditure per day (log PCE) and national poverty lines is non-linear, with a relatively flat portion below a certain threshold of PCE and a rising portion above the threshold (see Figure 2.1). The threshold point[11] is where log PCE equals 1.44.[12] The national poverty lines to the left of this threshold can be averaged to yield the regional poverty line, which is calculated at $1.51. This is simply the average of national poverty lines of the nine least developed countries in Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Nepal, Pakistan, the Solomon Islands, and Tajikistan.

Using $1.51/person/day as the extreme poverty line, poverty in Asia can be estimated using the household survey data from the World Bank's PovcalNet. The data are reported in deciles for each country and year. And they are entered into an algorithm to generate expenditures for 100,000 hypothetical individuals (see Box 1.2).[13] The mean expenditure for each country/year is also available from PovcalNet. Using the $1.51 poverty line, regional and per country poverty rates and numbers of poor

11   To get the threshold point, a segmented regression method is used, which involves estimating a model with a broken-line linear relationship defined by the slope parameters and a break-point where the linear relation changes.

12   Greb et al. (2011) asserts that the original World Bank approach uses PCE, not log PCE. But a threshold point cannot be identified using PCE.

13   Shorrocks and Wan (2009) show that generating a sample for 3,000 individuals is sufficient for inequality and poverty measurement. But these data will be used later to estimate vulnerability to poverty. Thus, 100,000 observations are generated to ensure accuracy and reliability.

Section 3: Food Insecurity and Poverty

3.1. Introduction

In the early days, poverty was defined by calorie intake. And food poverty lines remain an important gauge for several Asian countries. As mentioned, the CBN approach to establishing poverty lines contains a food component. Clearly, food security is an integral part of poverty reduction. And its counterpart—food insecurity—has become a serious threat for many countries in the region. According to the Economist Intelligence Unit's 2014 Global Food Security Index, the vast majority of Asian countries included among the 109 countries ranked have an overall score below 50 (out of a possible 100)—only Singapore (84.3), Japan (77.8), the Republic of Korea (73.2), Malaysia (68.0), the PRC (62.2) and Thailand (59.9) are above 50. The global average was 56.1, while Asia's average was 55.1—below the Middle East and North Africa, but above Sub-Saharan Africa.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), food security exists when all people have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food—food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. A more elaborate definition divides food security into four dimensions: availability, stability, access, and utilization (Schmidhuber and Tubiello 2007).

Availability is the ability to satisfy food demand. Stability ensures individuals retain access to adequate food. Access means there are enough resources to acquire appropriate food for a nutritious diet. And utilization involves both food safety and its nutrients.

It is clear that food self-sufficiency does not mean food security. There are economies like Hong Kong, China and Singapore that are not self-sufficient, but their people are food-secure. In contrast, countries like India are basically food self-sufficient, but a significant portion of their population remains food-insecure. As food insecurity largely means insufficient supply or inadequate access, it reflects rising food costs and threatens the lives of the poor. Food security is the very foundation of poverty eradication.

3.2. Food insecurity and rising food prices in Asia

Food insecurity hits the poor hard—despite the possible gains accruing to food producers. This is because a large share of the poor's household budget is allocated to food—its share is inversely related to income (Table 3.1). Following the 2008 food and energy crises, the future of Asia's food security was particularly questioned. The outlook is

Table 3.1: Food Budget Share in Total Household Consumption Expenditure (%)							
Income decile	Bangladesh	India-Rural	India-Urban	Indonesia-Rural	Indonesia-Urban	Thailand	Cambodia
1	69	62	59	69	65	54	70
2	68	61	56	68	62	52	69
3	66	60	53	67	61	50	68
4	64	59	51	67	59	47	67
5	63	58	49	66	57	45	65
6	61	57	46	65	55	42	64
7	59	56	44	65	54	39	62
8	56	54	41	64	52	35	60
9	51	51	37	62	49	31	57
10	40	43	29	56	41	24	49

Source: ADB estimates using 2010/11 household survey data.

increasingly worrisome as demand and supply waver due to the effects of climate change, unprecedented urbanization, land degradation, water shortages and population growth across the region.

Food supply has become a major concern, not solely due to climate change. Unprecedented urbanization consumes large tracts of often fertile land—across expanding city boundaries, in suburban and industrial developments, and due to construction of roads and other infrastructure. Emigration of capable, young and better educated labor from rural farms also affects supply. In addition, farming land has been degraded through erosion, pollution, nutrition depletion and salinization (ADB 2011b). Meanwhile, the increasing use of ethanol as a substitute for oil decreases the global supply of grain and sugar. Finally, water shortages are a growing threat to food production across Asia. By 2030, developing Asia may face a 40% shortfall of water supply (ADB 2008, 2012a). These will all place tremendous pressure on food supply without major breakthroughs in farming technology.

The other side of the ledger sees demand for food continuing to rise. From now till 2030, developing Asia must feed an additional 480 million people as its population is projected to grow—from 3.86 billion in 2014 to 4.34 billion in 2030 (United Nations 2014a). At the same time, rapid economic growth brings higher living standards, particularly in emerging economies like India and the PRC. These imply a dramatic increase in demand for food and substantial change in dietary preferences. Consumption of non-staple food such as meat and dairy products requires more land and other inputs, often including grains and pulses that could otherwise go directly toward human consumption.

As a consequence, keeping food costs low is difficult. In fact, fast rising food prices have been a global phenomenon since the late 1960s, and particularly since the mid-1980s (Figure 3.1). In Asia, despite of some variations in trends, the food CPI tends to increase faster than the general CPI for most countries in most years, both before and after the 2008 food crisis (Figure 3.2). For Cambodia and the Philippines, for example, food CPI dropped

Figure 3.1: Global Food Price Index
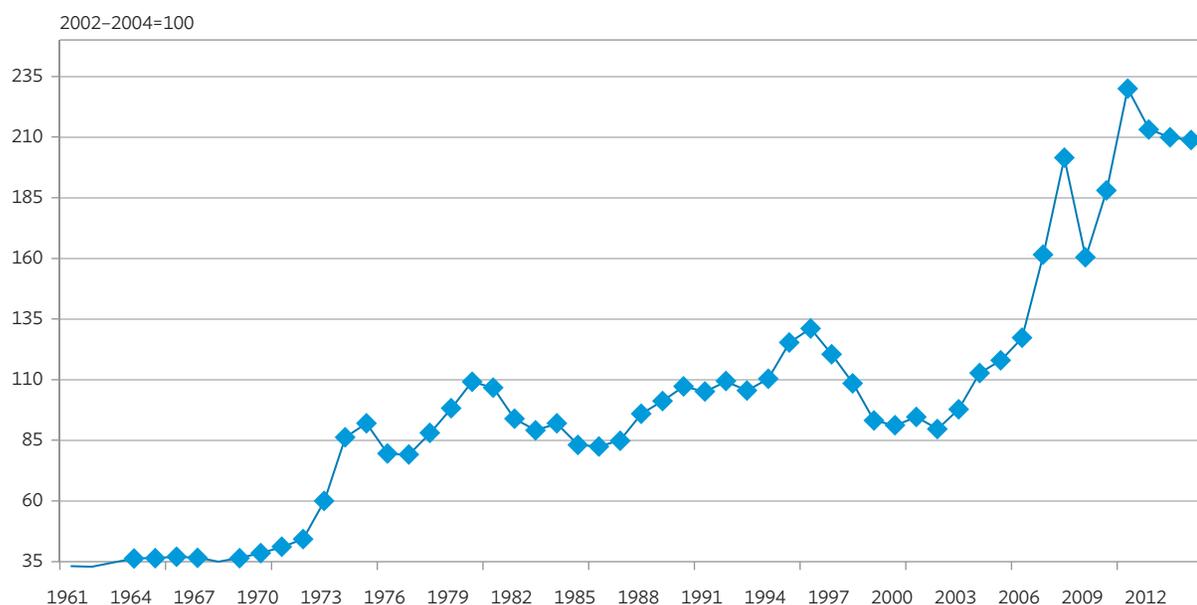
2002–2004=100

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. FAOSTAT. http://faostat.fao.org/ (accessed 25 May 2014).

considerably in 2008 and in subsequent years. Heavy government intervention through export bans, food price controls and price subsidies for rice or wheat likely played a role. But such interventions may not be sustainable and cannot alter the long-term trend of rising food insecurity in Asia.

It is not entirely surprising that food prices reached crisis levels in 2008, when both structural and cyclical factors combined. Structural factors included a depletion of world stocks of rice and other

cereals, while cyclical factors came by way of weather (floods or drought) and financial instability, among others. High oil prices also contributed (Baffes and Dennis 2013).

Rising food prices have important distributional effects. Net consumers—especially the urban poor— lose, while net producers often gain. However, those likely to benefit most are large farmers. They are relatively prosperous to begin with. ADB (2008) found that every 10% increase in food prices boosts

Figure 3.2: General Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Food CPI: Selected Asian Economies
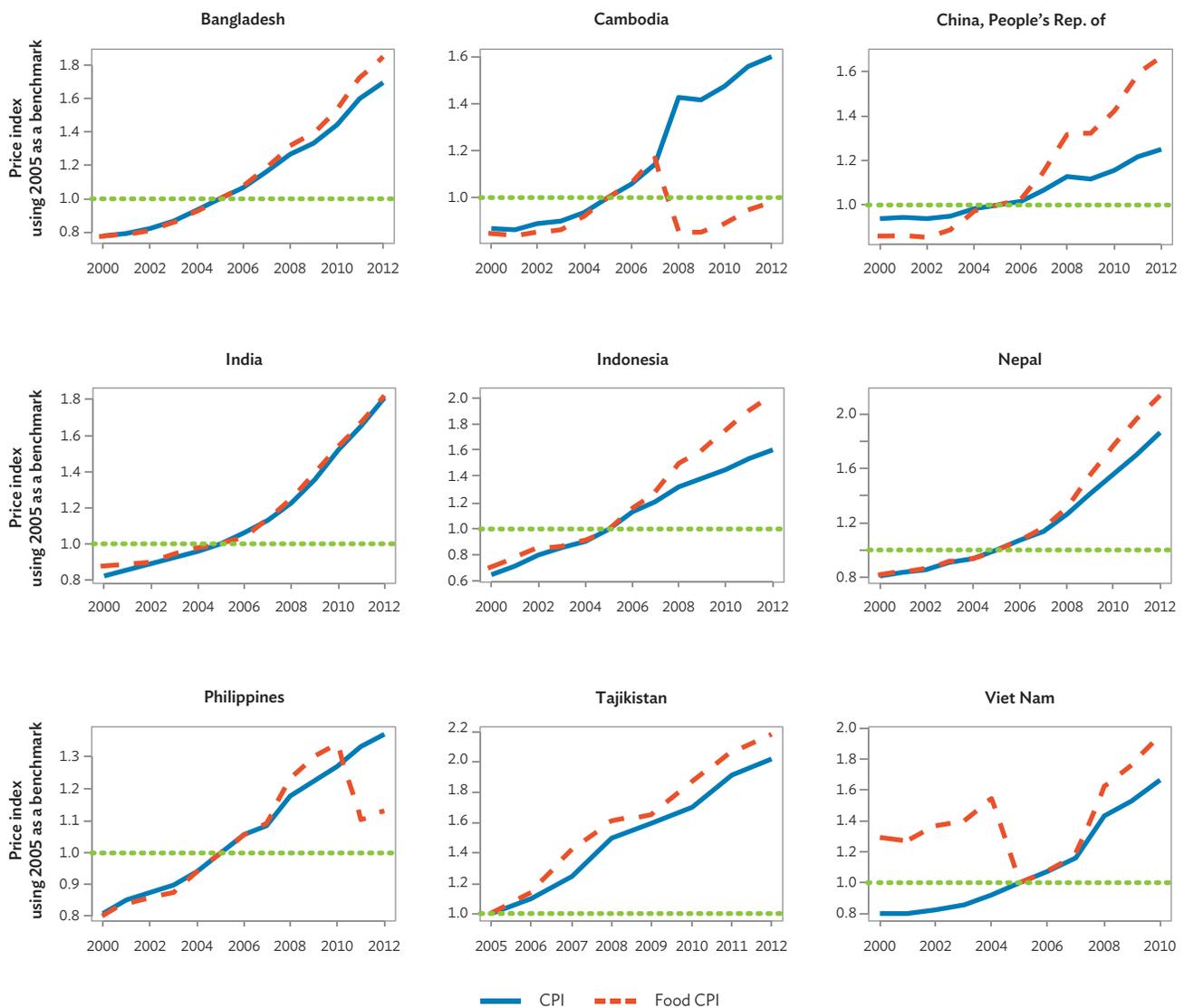
the Gini coefficient[14] by 0.6 of a percentage point for the Philippines and 0.4 percentage point for Pakistan. This increase also lowers real per capita expenditure in the Philippines and Pakistan by 4.2% and 4.8% respectively. More importantly, and as expected, rising food prices reduce real per capita expenditure of the poorest 10% of the population more than that of the richest 10% in both countries.

Also, the majority of poor households tend to allocate a much higher share of their consumption expenditures to food during periods of price escalation (Figure 3.3). From 2007 to 2010,[15] the distribution of the share of food in the total consumption budget shifted to the right in rural Thailand and Viet Nam—meaning the majority of rural households had to allocate a much higher share of their consumption expenditures to food. The effect of the 2008 food crisis was stronger in Viet Nam, where the food share increased to about 80% for most households, while it rose to above 60% in Thailand.

Figure 3.3: Food Crisis and Household Food Budget Share
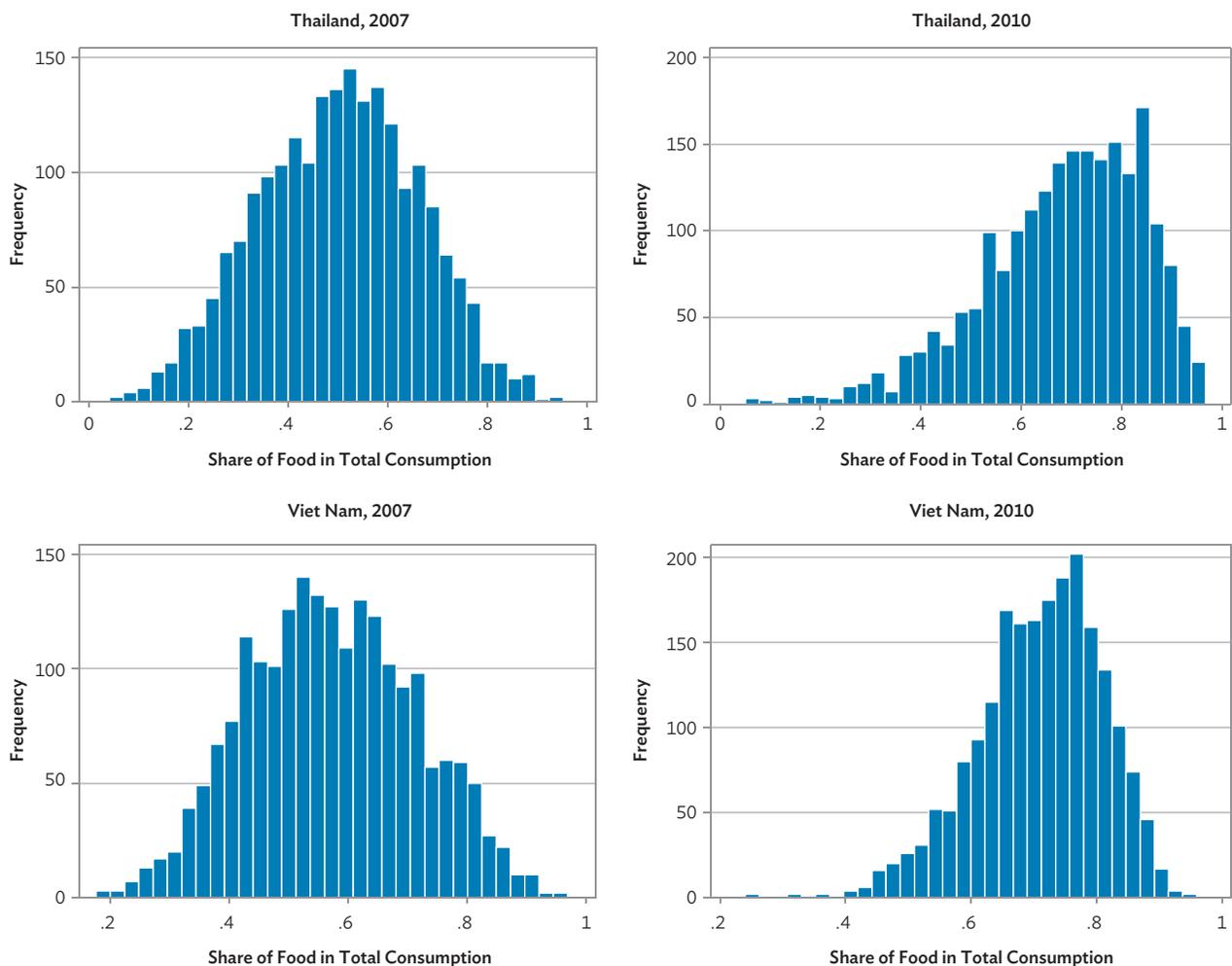
Source: Waibel and Hohfeld (2014).

14 The Gini coefficient, a measure of inequality, ranges from zero to 1—zero indicating complete equality with 1 denoting perfect inequality where one person holds all the income.

15 Data for 2008 and 2009 are unavailable.

3.3. Food insecurity and poverty

One way to incorporate food insecurity or food price changes into poverty analysis is to use food budget share as an indicator of an individual's or household's welfare level: the higher the food share, the lower the welfare level (Deaton 1997, De Hoyos and Lessem 2008). Maintaining a constant welfare level implies keeping the food budget share constant over time. For those living at the poverty line—with total consumption expenditures z_0 in the base period—the new total expenditure z_1 that would keep welfare constant can be expressed as $z_1 = z_0 (1 + \frac{\Delta p_f}{p_f})$, where $\frac{\Delta p_f}{p_f}$ refers to the percentage increase in food prices (Box 3.1). This is equivalent to inflating/deflating the benchmark poverty line by the food price index.

Box 3.1: Updating the Poverty Line Using a Food Price Index

Food insecurity adjusted poverty line can be derived as follows: Let z_t denote the poverty line and α_t^F the budget share of food in total expenditure in period t. For those living exactly on the poverty line, *expenditure z_t* = food cost *(FC_t)* + non-food cost *(NF_t)*. Because $FC_t = z_t\, FC_t / z_t = z_t\, \alpha_t^F$, to keep welfare constant, the food share α_t^F should remain constant over time (Deaton 1997, among others). That is

$$FC_0/z_0 = FC_1/z_1 \text{ or } z_1 = z_0\, FC_1/FC_0.$$

So long as the food basket does not change over time, FC_1/FC_0 is simply the food price index. In other words, to maintain the welfare level for the poor, it is necessary to update poverty lines using food CPI rather than the general CPI.

This differs from the usual practice of inflating/deflating a poverty line using general CPI. The use of general CPI to update a benchmark poverty line assumes prices of goods in both food and non-food baskets move according to general CPI. This is not the case (see Figure 3.2). For example, rice prices in Indonesia (the main food staple of the poor) increased by a multiple of the general CPI in 1998 after the shock caused by the Asian financial crisis (Thorbecke 2004).

When food prices rise faster than other commodities, using general CPI to inflate a poverty line implies that the poor cannot maintain purchasing power. This is because items in the CPI basket are based on the consumption profile of a representative consumer, not the poor. The poor typically consume different items with different prices. Most notably, the poor spend much more on food than the non-poor. Consequently, in the case of fast rising food prices, the poor are unable to afford the same basket as before—if the poverty line is indexed by general CPI. Thus, it is more appropriate to use the food price index.

Empirical evidence supporting the use of a food price index can be gleaned from the food budget share of households in developing Asia (see Table 3.1). Most of these economies form the reference group for constructing the regional poverty line. For example, food shares for the bottom two deciles are 60% or higher in Bangladesh, rural India, rural and urban Indonesia, and Cambodia. It is also clear that the non-poor have much lower food budget shares. Therefore, it is justified to adjust the poverty line over time with the food price index.

Consequently, inflating poverty lines by food CPI—not the conventionally used general CPI—represents a way of incorporating food insecurity into poverty analysis. But when food CPI rises less than the general CPI, applying food CPI implies that the poor cannot afford the same non-food items as before. To ensure the poor maintain their purchasing power for both food and non-food items, it is ideal to inflate the food component of the poverty line by food CPI and the non-food component by non-food CPI. Unfortunately, non-food CPIs are seldom published and information on the breakdown of poverty lines into food and non-food components is usually unavailable. In this case, using the general CPI when it rises faster than food CPI is appropriate.

Table 3.2 presents the poverty lines incorporating food security considerations, using 2005 as base year. For most countries, incorporating food insecurity increases the poverty lines by about 10% in the post-2005 period. The updated poverty lines for the PRC and Indonesia rose respectively by 23.2% (from $1.25 to $1.54) and 20.8% (from $1.25 to $1.51). Thailand and Viet Nam saw respective increases of 16.0% (from $1.25 to $1.45) and 17.6% (from $1.25 to $1.47). For the Philippines, there was a slight rise between 2005 and 2010. Interestingly, there was little change in the poverty line for India.

3.4. Poverty estimates considering food insecurity

When adjusted for food insecurity (rising food prices), Asia's extreme poverty rate rose to 27.5% in 2008 and 24.7% in 2010, above the conventionally estimated 23.9% in 2008 and 20.7% in 2010 (Table 3.3, Figure 3.4). This means the number of poor in developing Asia was underestimated by 124.38 million in 2008 (from 827.57 to 951.96 million) and 140.52 million in 2010 (from 733.06 to 873.58 million). The results also show that, once food insecurity is considered, poverty trends do not always decline, or are linear. The hike in food prices in 2008 created an inverted "V" pattern.

Table 3.2: Food Insecurity Adjusted Poverty Lines ($ per day in 2005 PPP)			
Subregion/Country	Poverty lines		
	2005	2008	2010
Central and West Asia			
Armenia	1.25	1.32	1.28
Azerbaijan	1.25	1.37	1.34
Georgia	1.25	1.30	1.53
Kazakhstan	1.25	1.34	1.31
Kyrgyz Republic	1.25	1.37	1.29
Pakistan	1.25	1.37	1.40
Tajikistan	1.25	1.35	1.38
Turkmenistan	1.25	1.25	1.25
East Asia			
China, People's Rep. of	1.25	1.46	1.54
South Asia			
Bangladesh	1.25	1.30	1.32
Bhutan	1.25	1.33	1.41
India	1.25	1.28	1.27
Maldives	1.25	1.44	1.41
Nepal	1.25	1.30	1.41
Sri Lanka	1.25	1.25	1.25
Southeast Asia			
Cambodia	1.25	1.25	1.25
Indonesia	1.25	1.42	1.51
Lao PDR	1.25	1.37	1.42
Malaysia	1.25	1.30	1.36
Philippines	1.25	1.31	1.32
Thailand	1.25	1.34	1.45
Viet Nam	1.25	1.42	1.47
Pacific			
Fiji	1.25	1.34	1.36
Micronesia, Fed. States of (Urban)	1.25	1.27	1.32
Papua New Guinea	1.25	1.35	1.35
Timor-Leste	1.25	1.25	1.25

Source: ADB estimates.

Figure 3.4: Poverty in Asia Adjusted for Food Insecurity

Poverty Rates (%)

Benchmark (at $1.25)   Adjusted

Number of Poor (millions)

$1.25 poor   Additional
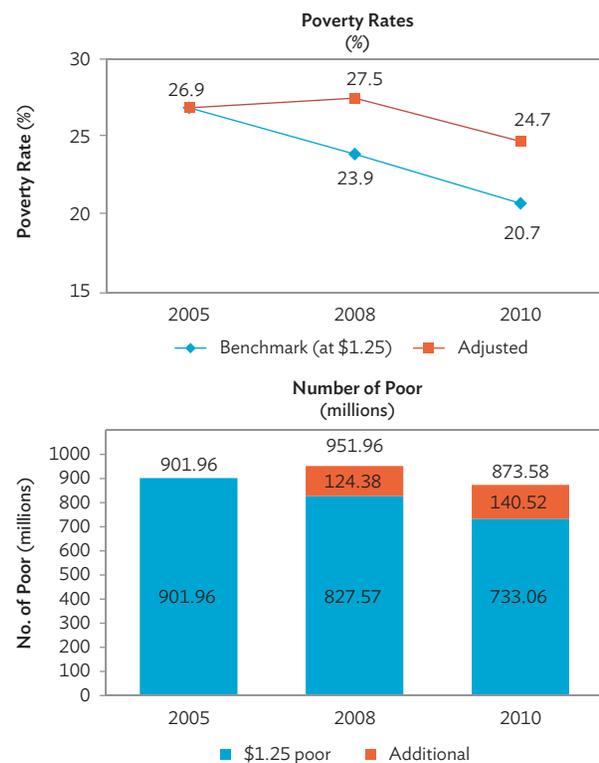
Note: Top number = no. of poor, with food insecurity considered.
Source: ADB estimates.

By subregion, poverty was underestimated in South Asia by a margin of 2.1 percentage points in 2008 and 1.6 percentage points in 2010, corresponding respectively to an underestimation of the number of poor by 29.56 million and 22.84 million (See Table 3.3

and benchmark estimates in Tables 5.2 and 5.3). It was even more pronounced in East Asia: 57.12 million in 2008 and 71.38 million in 2010.

The picture at the country level is mixed, in part reflecting differing policy interventions. While the increase in the percentage of poor—when accounting for the rise in food prices—is relatively small for India (from 32.7% to 33.8% in 2010), it is quite large for the PRC (from 11.6% to 17.0%) and Indonesia (from 18.1% to 28.0%). In terms of the number of additional poor, the increase is 13.68 million for India, 71.38 million for the PRC and 23.86 million for Indonesia. Naturally, for countries that intervened heavily in

Subregion/Country	Poverty rate (%)			Number of poor (million)		
	2005	2008	2010	2005	2008	2010
Central and West Asia	**18.8**	**22.8**	**17.2**	**38.79**	**49.33**	**38.57**
Armenia	4.0	1.7	2.7	0.12	0.05	0.08
Azerbaijan	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.13	0.05	0.03
Georgia	16.0	16.4	24.2	0.70	0.72	1.08
Kazakhstan	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.12	0.02	0.05
Kyrgyz Republic	22.9	8.4	7.5	1.18	0.44	0.40
Pakistan	22.3	28.2	20.9	35.38	47.20	36.24
Tajikistan	17.7	12.6	10.0	1.14	0.84	0.69
Turkmenistan	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.01	0.00
East Asia	**16.3**	**17.4**	**17.0**	**211.85**	**230.12**	**226.90**
China, People's Rep. of	16.3	17.4	17.0	211.85	230.12	226.90
South Asia	**41.5**	**39.9**	**34.8**	**552.03**	**553.41**	**495.56**
Bangladesh	50.5	49.7	47.8	70.96	72.30	71.11
Bhutan	18.9	11.7	7.0	0.12	0.08	0.05
India	40.8	39.4	33.8	466.30	469.28	413.76
Maldives	2.3	0.9	0.7	0.01	0.00	0.00
Nepal	46.3	36.7	32.6	12.64	10.60	9.78
Sri Lanka	10.1	5.6	4.1	2.00	1.14	0.86
Southeast Asia	**18.9**	**22.0**	**20.3**	**95.87**	**115.65**	**109.20**
Cambodia	33.8	22.8	14.7	4.51	3.14	2.08
Indonesia	21.4	30.5	28.0	48.73	71.74	67.18
Lao PDR	39.5	39.8	33.9	2.27	2.40	2.10
Malaysia	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.11	0.02	0.04
Philippines	22.2	20.9	20.3	19.02	18.85	18.93
Thailand	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.68	0.43	0.62
Viet Nam	24.9	22.4	21.0	20.55	19.07	18.25
Pacific	**43.0**	**40.7**	**37.8**	**3.42**	**3.45**	**3.35**
Fiji	17.9	6.3	8.9	0.15	0.05	0.08
Micronesia, Fed. States of (Urban)	30.6	32.4	33.5	0.01	0.01	0.01
Papua New Guinea	46.6	46.1	42.0	2.84	3.02	2.88
Timor-Leste	42.0	34.7	34.7	0.42	0.37	0.39
Developing Asia	**26.9**	**27.5**	**24.7**	**901.96**	**951.96**	**873.58**

Source: ADB estimates.

food markets during the crisis, the underestimation is small (Figures 3.5 and 3.6). And not surprisingly, the magnitude broadly correlates with population size—thus only large or very poor countries appear in Figures 3.5 and 3.6. For example, some quite small countries (such as the Lao PDR) feature prominently in terms of poverty rate. Thus, food insecurity is a poverty-related challenge for both large and small countries in Asia.

Figure 3.5: Underestimated Poor due to Food Insecurity

No. of poor underestimated (millions)

■ 2008   ■ 2010
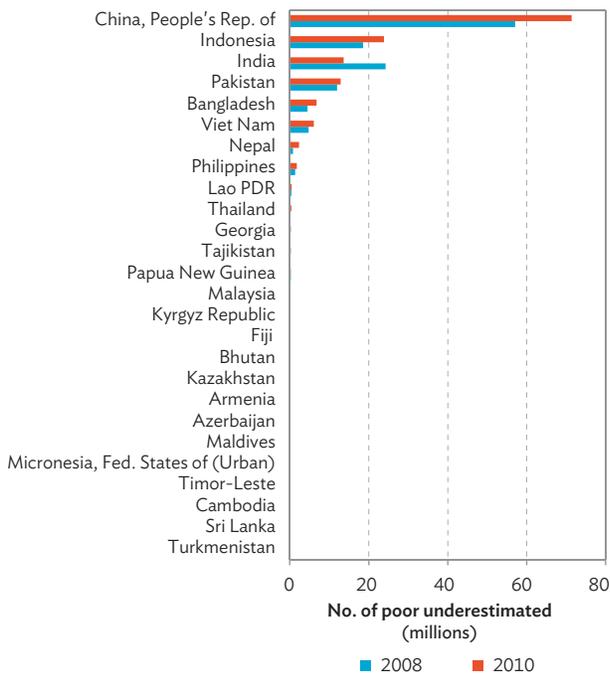
Source: ADB estimates.

Figure 3.6: Underestimated Poverty Rate due to Food Insecurity

Underestimation of poverty rate (percentage points)

■ 2008   ■ 2010
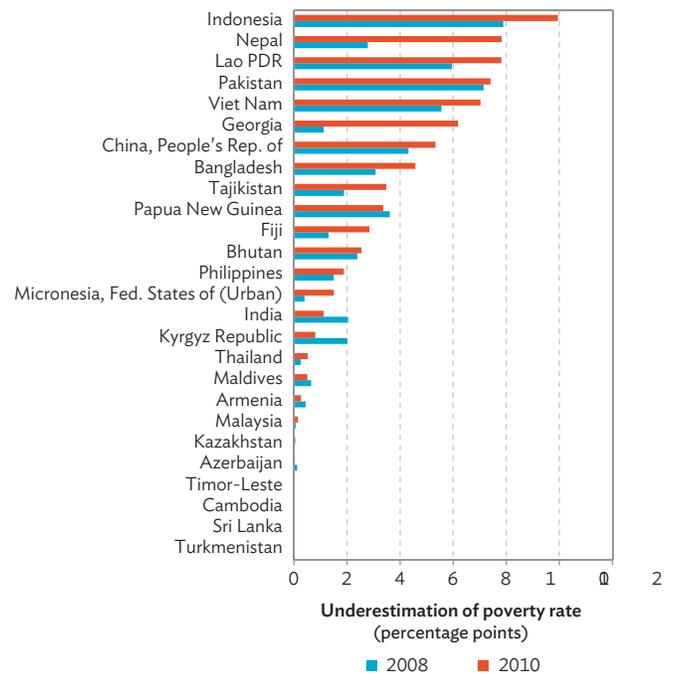
Source: ADB estimates.

Section 4: Poverty and Vulnerability

4.1. Introduction

It is a cruel fact of life that anyone at any time can be hit by an unexpected shock or tragedy. Households or individuals with a reasonable standard of living can be pulled into poverty by shocks such as bad harvests, job losses, illness, or natural disasters. People exposed to these possible events are considered vulnerable. The challenge of development includes not just the elimination of persistent and endemic deprivation, but also the removal of vulnerability (Sen 1999). Unfortunately, conventional approaches to poverty measurement rarely account for these shocks or risks. Consequently, policies based on usual poverty profiles are inadequate for the vulnerable.

The importance of measuring vulnerability is that it identifies those who are not poor but may easily fall into poverty later. This makes it possible to design and implement preventive interventions. Benjamin Franklin's axiom—"an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure"—is as prescient as ever.

4.2. The concept of vulnerability and previous studies for Asia

In general, vulnerability can be defined relative to entities such as states, companies or individuals, and with respect to types of shocks or risks—such as natural disasters, economic crises, health deterioration and sociopolitical setbacks (World Bank 2014b). Vulnerability to poverty also has alternative definitions (Box 4.1).

Box 4.1: Vulnerability to Poverty

The key difference between poverty and vulnerability to poverty is that vulnerability involves future risks, is a forward-looking concept, and cannot be observed. Following several studies, the concept of vulnerability to poverty can be viewed differently (Hoddinott and Quisumbing 2003, Hoogeven et al. 2004, Klasen and Povel 2013, Fujii 2013).

Vulnerability as uninsured exposure to risk
In general, people face various risks such as natural disasters, illness, death of work animals, and crop diseases, among others. Risk in developing countries raises three related questions (Townsend 1994). First, are these risks insurable? If shocks are idiosyncratic, that is, specific to a particular individual or household, it becomes possible to pool risks and hence insure them. But if these are aggregate shocks affecting the entire population—as is the case of natural disasters—insurance becomes far more difficult to implement. Second, are markets or technologies available to overcome such risks? For example, grain storage has been used for centuries to deal with some of these risks. Networks of family and friends are also useful when facing these shocks (Rosenzweig 1988). Third, are there financial institutions—or more generally institutional arrangements—at the local or national level that provide implicit and explicit insurance?

Vulnerability as low expected utility
Ligon and Schechter (2003) were the first to define vulnerability as the difference between a household's utility derived from certainty-equivalent consumption and its expected utility derived from actual consumption. They propose breaking down vulnerability into four components: poverty, aggregate, idiosyncratic and unexplained risks.

Vulnerability as the probability
of being or becoming poor in the future
Kühl (2003) defines vulnerability to poverty as the propensity of a household to suffer a significant shock that brings its welfare below a socially accepted level. Others conceptualize vulnerability to poverty as the probability that a household would experience at least one episode of poverty in the near future or over a given number of time periods (Pritchett, Suryahadi, and Sumarto 2000, Mansuri and Healy 2001). This approach was formalized by defining vulnerability as the probability that a household's future consumption will fall in the future below some predetermined poverty line (Chaudhuri, Jalan, and Suryahadi 2002).

Defining vulnerability on the basis of axioms
Calvo and Dercon (2005, 2007) viewed vulnerability as a probability-weighted average of future states of deprivation. They postulate several desirable axioms that a measure of vulnerability should possess. Among these axioms is risk sensitivity, which implies that higher uncertainty should be reflected as a higher degree of vulnerability.

Irrespective of how it is defined, vulnerability damages household welfare (Klasen and Povel 2013). Being vulnerable creates great hardship for a household—whether identified as poor or not—as it must prepare for a possible shock. Vulnerability can be a major cause of long-term deprivation because, at lower incomes, risks are relatively more important than returns. Vulnerable households are likely to choose stable investments with a low rate of return. While this behavior is rational, it is also an important reason why vulnerable households are more likely to become trapped in poverty.

For example, microcredit is found to successfully reach the poor in Bangladesh, but it is much less effective in reaching the vulnerable (Amin, Rai, and Topa 2003). This is probably because factors underlying vulnerability also count as risks for microcredit providers. McCulloch and Calandrino (2003) used panel data from rural Sichuan in the PRC (covering 1991-1995) and found that demographic characteristics, education, asset stock, and location were the most important determinants of vulnerability. And when examining vulnerability in six rural districts in the PRC between 2000 and 2004, Zhang and Wan (2006) discovered that households with low-education were much more vulnerable than those more educated.

In a study focusing on rural South India in 1975-1984, Gaiha and Imai (2004) concluded that even relatively rich households were highly vulnerable to long spells of poverty when severe shocks damaged harvests. Rural households in Tajikistan are poorer and more vulnerable than urban households (Jha, Dang, and Tashrifov 2010). And in Viet Nam, households belonging to ethnic minorities are more vulnerable than households from ethnic majorities (Imai, Gaiha, and Thapa 2012).

According to research results of Sulaiman, Azman, and Abdelhak (2013), Hamzah (2005), and Siwar et al. (2009) most poor people in Malaysia are vulnerable to a variety of risks. The most common

risks Malaysian farmers face include floods, drought, heavy rain, strong winds, injuries, weeds, insects and disease (Alam et al. 2012, Begum et al. 2011, Siwar et al. 2009). Using data collected from a three-round panel survey, Sulaiman, Azman, and Abdelhak (2013) found that any assistance that helped farmers boost their productive assets led to reductions in vulnerability. For example, applying mechanization, modern technology and irrigation decreases vulnerability. These farmers also manage to save and invest more in productive assets and livestock, which allow them to better face negative shocks.

4.3.   Increasing vulnerability in Asia

Different types of shocks underlie vulnerability. And they can occur at the country, community or individual/household level. Over the last 20 years, vulnerability to natural calamities and their severity have been rising in Asia (Figure 4.1). They include drought, floods, earthquakes, epidemics, landslides, storms, volcanic eruptions, wildfires and tsunamis. Natural calamities tend to be more prevalent in East, South, and Southeast Asia relative to other subregions, causing more damage in East and South Asia by way of death, injury, and damage to housing. They have also become more frequent over time, particularly when comparing 1980–1995 with 2000–2013.

Figure 4.1: Natural Calamities in Asia by Subregion (1980–2013)
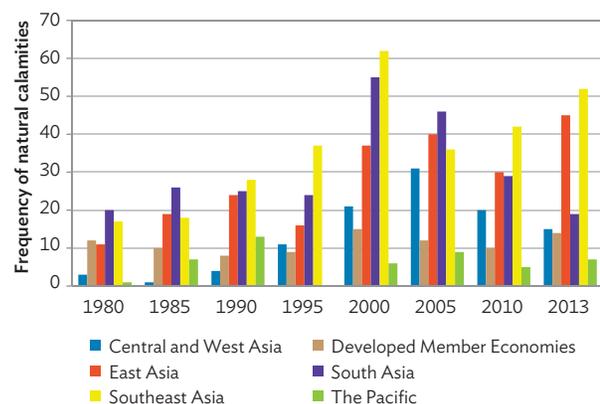
Source: *EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database,* at www.emdat.be, Université catholique de Louvain. Brussels, Belgium.

Floods and storms are more common than other calamities (Figure 4.2). And they have been increasing. Since 1990, the number of people affected by natural calamities has been rising, particularly for East Asia and—to a lesser extent—Southeast Asia (Figure 4.3). Those affected by natural calamities in South Asia are in general far below those in East Asia. These observations help substantiate the analytical results of Section 4.4.

Natural shocks

Natural shocks are disasters such as volcanic eruptions and tsunamis, along with damage caused by environmental change such as erosion or salinization. They also include other kinds of natural events, such as epidemics. Seven of the 10 most vulnerable countries in the world are in Asia (World Bank 2014b). The region accounted for 38% of global disaster-related economic losses between 1980 and 2009. Since 2000, more than 1.6 billion people in East Asia and the Pacific (as classified by the World Bank) have been affected by disasters. Over the past 30 years, these two subregions accounted for about 40% of the total number of floods worldwide (Jha and Stanton-Geddes 2013). In particular, the Pacific island countries (PICs) are prone to natural disasters. Between 1980 and 2009, 2.3% of the world's reported natural disasters occurred in PICs, which represent only about 0.1% of the global population.

These disasters brought death, injuries, asset damage or destruction and, more generally, economic disruption. In fact, eight of the top 20 countries by annualized relative losses from natural disasters are PICs (World Bank 2014b). Average annual economic losses from cyclones, earthquakes and tsunamis reached 6.5% of GDP in Vanuatu and 4.2% in Tonga.

Over the past several years, Asia has seen several extreme natural catastrophes—such as Japan's 2011 Tohoku earthquake and tsunami, earthquakes in Padang, Indonesia (2009) and Wenchuan, PRC (2008), typhoons in Lao PDR (2009), the Philippines (2009, 2013, 2014), and Viet Nam (2009), the devastating 2008 cyclone in Myanmar, and large-scale floods in Cambodia, Thailand, and the Philippines in 2011. Ho Chi Minh City, Jakarta and Manila have been repeatedly struck by serious flooding over the past dozen years.

In South Asia, Cyclone Gorky devastated the Bangladesh coast in 1991, killing 140,000 people and leaving 10 million people homeless. Monsoons frequently bring extensive flooding to the Ganges-Brahmaputra river basin, causing enormous damage (Mirza 2011). Roughly 30% of total flood-related damage in Bangladesh is crop losses, which hit the poor particularly hard (Gain and Dasgupta forthcoming).

Figure 4.2: Natural Calamities in Asia by Type
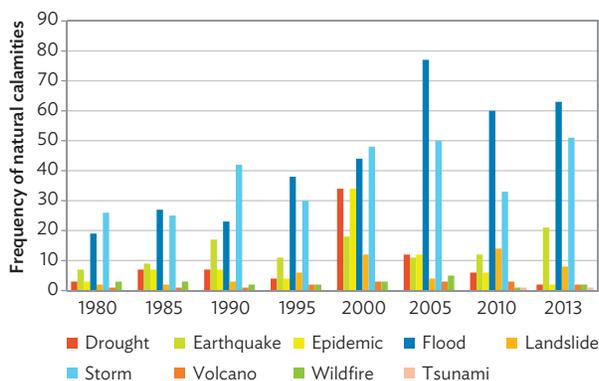
Source: *EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database,* at www.emdat.be, Université catholique de Louvain. Brussels, Belgium.

Figure 4.3: Number of People Affected by Natural Calamities
(million)
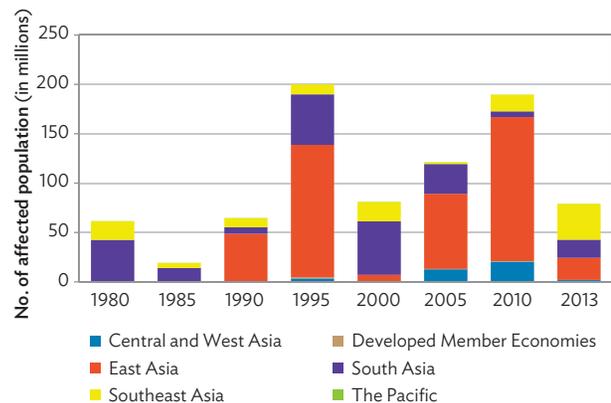
Source: *EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database,* at www.emdat.be, Université catholique de Louvain. Brussels, Belgium.

Not surprisingly, disasters tend to impact the poor and marginalized more (Box 4.2). For example, two years after cyclone Nargis hit Myanmar, the average maximum debt of laborers and fishermen had more than doubled, and that of small farmers was almost twice as high. Women are more likely to die during natural disasters if their socioeconomic status is low—they accounted for almost 70% of the casualties after the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami in Banda Aceh, Indonesia (Neumayer and Plümper 2007). This can be attributed to three major causes. First, biological and physiological differences between the sexes leave women more vulnerable to physical harm. Second, social norms may leave women more vulnerable to disasters. For instance, women will often jump to protect children, the elderly and even domestic property. And third, in the disaster aftermath, basic resources tend to be allocated first to males or the non-poor.

Box 4.2: Poverty Impact of Typhoon Haiyan

On 8 November 2013, super-typhoon Haiyan (named Yolanda in the Philippines) killed over 6,000 people and displaced millions of others. It destroyed key infrastructure such as schools, hospitals and government offices, causing widespread destruction. The damage to infrastructure, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, and other sectors disrupted economic activity and led to lost jobs. Investors and tourists stayed away, resulting in a further reduction in output and employment. The disruptions also caused harvest losses resulting to an increase in the price of basic commodities—directly affecting poverty, particularly as agriculture accounts for about a third of total employment and food accounts for a significant share of the poor's budget.

The typhoon hit the poor hardest. To cope with the loss of durable assets, jobs, and incomes, the poor likely reduced expenditures on food, health, and education. The typhoon was estimated to drive 0.6 – 1.5 million people into poverty, depending on the efficacy of post-disaster policy interventions. Also, the vulnerability to poverty likely increased due to the typhoon. About 4 million people who were displaced remain at high risk of easily falling into poverty—or deeper into poverty.

Climate Change

Climate change-induced shocks and risks are well-known. For example, the impact from floods has been rising (Table 4.1) and is expected to worsen in the

future (Figure 4.4). Again, the impacts are much more serious in East Asia than elsewhere. Vulnerability from climate change is a long-term concern. But the damage is already being felt. Highly climate-sensitive farms, forests, and fisheries provide livelihoods for 60% of the region's population (Lohani 2012). In particular, low-lying coastal areas, including small island states, are more sensitive to rises in sea-level and storm surges. They have more to lose from climate change than landlocked nations.

Table 4.1: Economic Exposure of Asia-Pacific Subregions to Floods (billion in constant 2000 $)				
Subregions	1980	1990	2000	2010
East and North-East Asia	4.6	8.3	14.4	27
South-East Asia	2.4	3.9	6.4	10.7
South and South-West Asia	4.5	6.9	11.2	20.6
North and Central Asia	1.2	1.4	1	1.6
Pacific	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9
Total	13.1	21	33.7	60.8

Source: Bonapace, Srivastava, and Mohanty (2012).

South Asia and the PICs are particularly vulnerable to rising sea levels, which encroaches on freshwater lenses on some islands.[16] Coral erosion from ocean warming and acidifying seawater threatens many food sources for Pacific island populations. PICs are forecasted to experience unprecedented temperature extremes (Jha and Stanton-Geddes 2013). Peculiar climate characteristics in South Asia—snow melts in the Himalayas, monsoon climate fluctuations, and sea level rises — cause much of the floods, droughts and cyclones that pummel the subregion (Gain and Dasgupta forthcoming).

Climate change may directly affect poverty. For example, poverty in India is affected by the impact of climate change on net agriculture revenue and private consumption—a 7% rise in rainfall has, *ceteris paribus*, a statistically significant negative impact on consumption during the months of January, April and July (Kar and Das forthcoming).

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16 A freshwater lens is a source of local water supply, particularly for many island residents. It appears when lower density fresh water infiltrates the subsurface and floats atop denser saltwater. This fresh groundwater does not mix with seawater and is regularly replenished by rain.

Figure 4.4: Population at Risk of Flooding
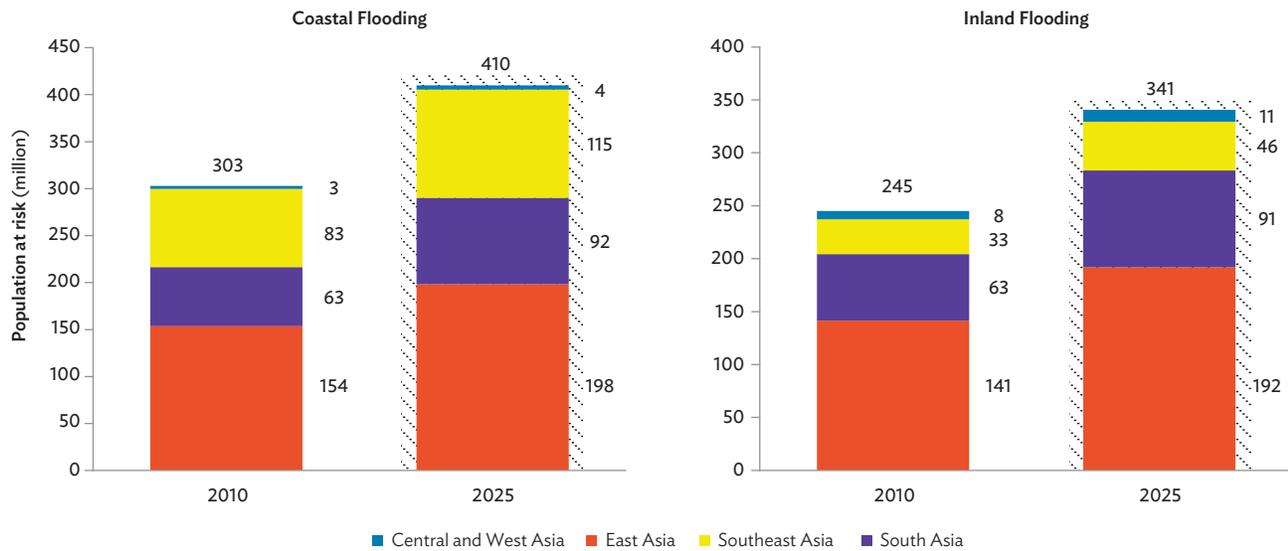
Source: ADB (2012b).

Economic shocks

Economic shocks can disrupt household income, for example through price fluctuations or loss of employment. Economies with open trade regimes and capital accounts are more exposed to the impact of economic shocks. The PICs are particularly exposed to price shocks, especially small atolls that have little diversification and depend on imports for food and fuel. The best example of cross-border risk transmission—or contagion—is through economic and financial crises. They deepen poverty through higher unemployment, reduced working hours and salaries, lower demand for informal services, price hikes due to currency depreciation, and cuts in public spending, among others.

Financial crises have lasting effects on output and employment (Reinhart and Rogoff 2008, Reinhart 2009). On average, they lead to a 2-year decline in real GDP per capita of over 9% and a 7 percentage point increase in unemployment over several years. According to Baldacci, de Mello, and Inchauste (2002), financial crises between 1960 and 1998 around the world resulted in (i) inflation increasing by an annual average of 62% relative to the pre-crisis year; (ii) the rate of formal unemployment

rising by 1.1%; and (iii) a higher poverty rate, with the second lowest income quintile suffering the greatest loss (rather than the poorest quintile).

During the 1997/98 Asian financial crisis, poverty incidence in Indonesia increased by 8.9 percentage points in 1998 (from 11% to 19.9%) and by 9 percentage points in the Philippines (Thomas et al. 1999, Datt and Hoogeveen 2003). The crisis had different impacts on male and female workers and led to significantly reduced household consumption (Wan and Francisco 2009).

Wan and Francisco (2009) model the impact of the 2008 global crisis on Asia and found that East and Southeast Asian economies suffered most in terms of unemployment and wage cuts. There was also a rise in the absolute number of poor in Indonesia, Pakistan, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand. Indonesia's foregone 2.7% decrease in the poverty rate implied that 6.54 million people who could have escaped poverty remained or became poor due to the crisis. The total was almost 18 million in India. The foregone poverty reduction was even higher in Viet Nam (2.9%) and still above 2% for both Pakistan and the Philippines.

Habib et al. (2010) estimated that the slowdown in GDP growth caused by the global financial crisis raised the 2010 poverty rate by 1.2 percentage points in Bangladesh and 1.5 percentage points in the Philippines. The impact on the middle class was relatively large—15%-20% of households in the fourth to seventh income deciles in the Philippines and 10% in Bangladesh were pushed into a lower income decile. Furthermore, the newly poor caused by the financial crisis were more likely to be the working poor in urban Philippines. In Bangladesh, they became more dependent on inward remittances for income.

Importantly, those who suffer from economic shocks are often more vulnerable to natural disasters as well. They usually live in informal settlements around urban centers, areas particularly subject to flooding. And, when a disaster affects less-developed and remote regions, rescues or assistance are logistically more difficult.

Other Shocks

Other forms of shocks are socio-political, such as violence and ethnic conflicts, or aggregate health issues such as non-communicable diseases.[17] In addition

to aggregate shocks, individuals face idiosyncratic shocks like personal illness, injury, domestic violence or unwanted pregnancies. A UNAIDS (2013) study of 28,139 married women in India showed that physical and sexual violence from husbands was associated with a nearly four-fold increase in HIV prevalence. Similarly, UNICEF (2012) reported that children in South Asia experience violence at home and in the family, in schools and educational settings, in care and justice systems, in workplaces and in their communities. This violence can have profound poverty ramifications for the affected families or individuals. Unfortunately, existing household surveys seldom provide information on this kind of shocks.

Asia's unprecedented urbanization adds vulnerability—as disaster and communicable diseases claim more victims in more densely populated areas. Worse still, Asia's cities have extremely high population densities (Figure 4.5). According to United Nations (2014b), Asia is home to over half the world's slum dwellers. The slum areas usually face high risks. In metropolitan Manila, for example, 800,000 people live in high-risk areas (Jha and Stanton-Geddes 2013).

Figure 4.5: Top 25 Cities Ranked by Population Density, 2007
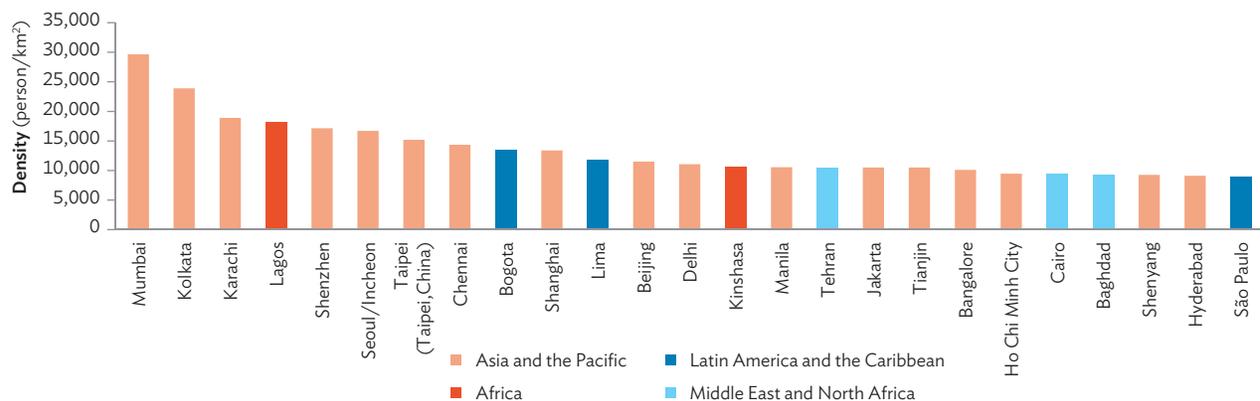
km² = square kilometers
Source: ADB (2012b).

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17 A non-communicable disease is a medical condition or disease that is neither infectious nor transmissible between people. It may refer to chronic diseases of long duration such as cancer or asthma.

Taken together, poor people in developing countries face many shocks. Whether from natural disasters, climate change, economic crises, or idiosyncratic shocks, they lead to a drop in the welfare of the poor and near-poor. Thus, it is necessary to incorporate vulnerability into poverty-related analyses and interventions.

4.4. Vulnerability-adjusted poverty line: methods and empirical results

As the welfare of a poor household depends on the risks or shocks it faces—aside from its level of income or consumption—vulnerability is inherently related to poverty. The principle for developing a vulnerability-adjusted poverty line is similar to that underlying food insecurity (see Section 3)—the welfare or utility associated with the benchmark poverty line and the adjusted poverty line must be equal. Again, the starting point is someone who lives exactly on the benchmark poverty line z_0. The person can receive z_0 without any uncertainty or risk. Alternatively, the person can earn z_1 which comes with shocks or risks, denoted by ε. As widely accepted, z_1 is generally greater than z_0 (to compensate for the risks); the magnitude of the difference depending on the risk attitude of the person in question and the amount of risk. Also common, the amount of risk is often indicated by the statistical measure of variance. And the risk attitude is indicated by a parameter representing the degree of risk aversion. In the calculations below, the shock to income or expenditure is denoted by ε, its variance indicating the risk, and the degree of risk aversion denoted by a parameter.

Unfortunately, there is little prior knowledge on how to adjust the poverty line in the presence of shocks or risks. For someone receiving risk-free z_0, the risky outcome which makes the person indifferent could be expressed as either $z_1 + \varepsilon$ or z_2 $(1+\varepsilon)$. The former can be called additive risk and the latter multiplicative risk. Assuming multiplicative risk implies that risk and its impact are proportional to income and assuming additive risk does not. Vulnerability-adjusted poverty lines are derived in Boxes 4.3 and 4.4.

Implementing either the additive or multiplicative case requires knowledge on the relevant risk aversion parameter, which is generally unknown. In particular, under the assumption of additive risk, the parameter value depends on the unit of measurement of the income, consumption or other well-being variables being investigated. To the best of our knowledge, no prior estimates of this parameter have been obtained using consumption or income in 2005 PPPs. Thus, it is not feasible to implement the framework with additive risks.

By contrast, numerous attempts have been made to estimate the risk aversion parameter corresponding to the case of multiplicative risk. This parameter, often called coefficient of constant relative risk aversion (CRRA), does not depend on the unit of measurement. CRRA estimates stretch over a long range (Hartley, Lanot, and Walker 2013). As for low CRRA estimates, Gandelman and Hernández-Murillo (2013) used information on self-reports of subjective personal well-being from three datasets: the Gallup World Poll, the European Social Survey and the World Values Survey. They concluded that the CRRA varied between 0.79 and 1.44. Hartley, Lanot, and Walker (2013) analyzed data of the famous game show *Who Wants to be a Millionaire* and found that the CRRA was close to 1. Chetty (2006) derived estimates on the basis of labor supply elasticities, also finding a CRRA close to 1. Finally, data from the *Hoosier Millionaire* was used to find the CRRA: between 0.64 and 1.76 (Fullenkamp, Tenorio, and Battalio 2003).

Moderate estimates were obtained by Attanasio, Banks, and Tanner (2002) using a large sample survey from the United Kingdom, generating a CRRA estimate of 1.44. Estimates derived from time series data on insurance premia indicate that the CRRA was close to 2 (Szpiro 1986). Preferring panel data—because they can disentangle the impact of the

Box 4.3: Vulnerability-adjusted Poverty Line: The Case of Additive Risk

Let U denote a utility function, and assuming the shock ε has a mean 0 and variance σ_A^2, the mathematical expression to ensure the same utility with and without risks is simply $U(z_0) = E\left[U(z_1 + \varepsilon)\right]$, where E stands for the expectation operator, z_0 is the poverty line without vulnerability and z_1 is the poverty line with vulnerability. This idea is similar in spirit to the notion of certainty equivalent in the theory of finance.

Expanding the right hand side of the expression $U(z_0) = E\left[U(z_1 + \varepsilon)\right]$ by Taylor's series around z_1, we have $U(z_0) = E\left[U(z_1) + \varepsilon U'(z_1) + \left(\dfrac{\varepsilon^2}{2}\right)U''(z_1) + \ldots\right]$. Ignoring higher order terms greater than 2, we have

$$U(z_0) = U(z_1) + \left(\frac{\sigma_A^2}{2}\right)U''(z_1) \tag{1}$$

As $U' > 0$, $U'' < 0$, the requirement that $z_1 > z_0$ because $\left(\dfrac{\sigma_A^2}{2}\right)U''(z_1) < 0$. This requirement is reasonably intuitively. Because $z_1 + \varepsilon$ is the poverty line in the presence of vulnerability, the value of z_1 should be higher than z_0, so with the additional income, the individual can cope with the disturbance in income generated by vulnerability and become equally well off as with z_0.

Let the utility function take the form $U(z) = A - Be^{-\alpha z}$, where $A, B,$ and α are parameters.

Then $U'(z) = -B(-\alpha)e^{-\alpha z} = B\alpha e^{-\alpha z}$ and $U''(z) = \alpha B(-\alpha)e^{-\alpha z} = -B\alpha^2 e^{-\alpha z}$. Inserting these into equation (1) produces

$$A - Be^{-\alpha z_0} = A - Be^{-\alpha z_1} + \left(\frac{\sigma_A^2}{2}\right)(-B\alpha^2)e^{-\alpha z_1}$$

Solving for z_1 produces the vulnerability-adjusted poverty line:

$$z_1 = z_0 + \left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right)\ln\left[1 + \left(\frac{\sigma_A^2}{2}\right)\alpha^2\right] \tag{2}$$

Estimating variance in the additive case

Given some income distribution, which is subject to vulnerability, one needs to know the variance of shock ε to estimate the adjusted poverty line z_1 from the existing poverty line z_0. This variance can be estimated as follows:

Call X the distribution of income that would be observed if there was no vulnerability and z_0—the poverty line in such a case at, say, time 0. Now assume that at time 1 the distribution is Y_1. But this distribution is subject to vulnerability, in the sense that it is generated by adding a noise term ε_1 over the existing distribution at time 0. That is, $Y_1 = X + \varepsilon_1$, where X and ε_1 are assumed to be uncorrelated. Then the variance of ε_1 is simply the difference between the variances of Y_1 and X, or

$$Var\,(\varepsilon_1) = Var\,(Y_1) - Var\,(X) \tag{3}$$

The hypothetical distribution X, however, is unknown. Now, given T distributions $Y_1, \ldots, Y_t, \ldots Y_T$ that were actually observed, for each year t we can write

$$Y_t = X + \varepsilon_t \qquad t = 1\ to\ T \tag{4}$$

where $Var\,(\varepsilon_t) = \sigma_A^2$. The average distribution $\bar{Y}$ of the distributions Y_t is simply

$$\bar{Y} = X + \bar{\varepsilon} \tag{5}$$

where $\bar{\varepsilon}$ is the average of all the shocks ε_t. Consequently, the variance of $\bar{\varepsilon}$ can be expressed as

$$Var\,(\bar{\varepsilon}) = \frac{\sigma_A^2}{T}$$

Note that $Var\,(\bar{\varepsilon}) \to 0$ if σ_A is small or $T \to \infty$. The average distribution $\bar{Y}$ could be taken as a good approximation to the hypothetical distribution X. Thus, expression (3) becomes

$$\sigma_A^2 = Var\,(Y_t) - Var\,(\bar{Y}) \tag{6}$$

shape of individual preferences and the correlation between preferences and wealth— Chiappori and Paiella (2011) found that the CRRA median was around 2.

Large estimates were obtained by Beetsma and Schotman (2001) using data from a Dutch game called Lingo (a CRRA range of 3 to 7). Jianakoplos and Bernasek (1998), examining US household portfolio data on risky assets, estimated that single women are more risk averse (a CRRA of 9) than single men (a CRRA of 6). Barsky et al. (1997) analyzed the US Health and Retirement Survey data and found that the mean CRRA was about 12. Hersch and McDougall

(1997), using data from the *Illinois Instant Riches* television game show, estimated values for the CRRA as high as 15.

Empirical results

The literature cited shows a wide range of possible CRRA values. In general, the degree of risk aversion is negatively correlated with wealth status or income— the rich take more risks; the poorer are more risk-averse. For the poor in poor countries, it is reasonable to apply medium to large CRRA values to generate adjusted poverty lines (Table 4.2).

Box 4.4: Vulnerability-adjusted Poverty Line: The Case of Multiplicative Risk

Referring to Box 4.3, the indifference in the utility here becomes $U(z_0) = E\{U[z_2(1+\varepsilon)]\}$ Expanding the right hand side by Taylor's series yields

$$U(z_0) = E\left[U(z_2) + \varepsilon z_2 U'(z_2) + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} z_2^2 U''(z_2) + \ldots\right]$$

Taking approximations leads to

$$U(z_0) = U(z_2) + \frac{\sigma_R^2}{2} z_2^2 U''(z_2) \tag{7}$$

where σ_R^2 denotes the variance of the shock ε, z_0 is the poverty line under certainty and z_2 is the poverty line under vulnerability. As $U' > 0, U'' < 0$, we have $U(z_0) - U(z_2) = \frac{\sigma_R^2}{2} z_2^2 U''(z_2) < 0$ and hence $z_2 > z_0$.

Let the utility function take the form (which is homothetic but more general than the commonly used logarithmic form):

$$U(z) = A_1 + B_1 \frac{z^{1-\delta}}{1-\delta},$$ where δ, A, and B are parameters.

It can be derived that $U'(z) = B_1 \frac{1}{1-\delta}(1-\delta)z^{-\delta} = B_1 z^{-\delta}$ and $U''(z) = B_1(-\delta)z^{-\delta-1}$.
Inserting these derivatives into (7), we have

$$A_1 + B_1 \frac{(z_0)^{1-\delta}}{1-\delta} = A_1 + B_1 \frac{(z_2)^{1-\delta}}{1-\delta} + \frac{\sigma_R^2}{2}(z_2)^2 B_1(-\delta)(z_2)^{-\delta-1}$$

Solving for the vulnerability-adjusted poverty line z_2

$$z_2 = z_0\left[1 - \delta(1-\delta)\frac{\sigma_R^2}{2}\right]^{-\frac{1}{(1-\delta)}} \tag{8}$$

A special case is where $\delta = 1$. In this case, $U(z) = A_1 + B_1 \ln z$
$U(z) = A_1 + B_1 \ln z$ (this is the common logarithmic utility function)

$$U'(z) = B_1\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$$

$$U''(z) = -B_1 \frac{1}{z^2}$$

Inserting these derivatives into (7), we have

$$A_1 + B_1 \ln z_0 = A_1 + B_1 \ln z_2 + \frac{\sigma_R^2}{2}(z_2)^2(-B_1)\frac{1}{(z_2)^2}$$

Solving for z_2

$$z_2 = z_0 e^{(\sigma^2 R/2)} \tag{9}$$

Estimating variance in the multiplicative case
Using the notations in Box 5.3, one way of estimating the variance is to start with
$$Y_t = X(1+\varepsilon_t) \tag{10}$$
or
$$\log Y_t = \log X + \log(1+\varepsilon_t) \tag{11}$$

where $E(\varepsilon_t) = E(\varepsilon_t, X) = 0$.
X and ε_t are assumed to be uncorrelated.

With T distributions of Y_t, we have

$$\left(\frac{1}{T}\right)\sum_{t=1}^{T}\log Y_t = \log X + \left(\frac{1}{T}\right)\sum_{t=1}^{T}\log(1+\varepsilon_t) \tag{12}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{T}\right)\sum_{t=1}^{T}\log Y_t \approx \log X \tag{13}$$

Taking variance on both sides of the above equation,

$$Var(\log X) = Var\left[\left(\frac{1}{T}\right)\sum_{t=1}^{T}\log Y_t\right] = \left(\frac{1}{T^2}\right)\sum_{t=1}^{T}Var(\log Y_t) \tag{14}$$

In the empirical application, for each period t, the distribution Y_t has income Y_{it} with i varying from 1 to n. We therefore also have the distributions $\log Y_t$, whose typical element is $\log Y_{it}$. The variance of $Var(\log Y_t)$ of these $\log Y_{it}$ can then be estimated for each time period t.

Based on (13), we have

$$E(\log X) = E(\frac{1}{T}\sum_{t=1}^{T}\log Y_t) = \frac{1}{T}\sum_{t=1}^{T}E(\log Y_t) \; \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\log Y_{it} \tag{15}$$

$E(\log Y_t)$ can be estimated by $\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\log Y_{it}$, the sample mean of the log obervations for the tth period. The average of these sample means is then the estimate of $E(\log X)$.

Using the Taylor's series expansion of $\log X$ yields

$$Var(\log X) \approx \frac{1}{[E(X)]^2}Var(X) \tag{16}$$

and

$$E(\log X) \approx \log E(X) - \frac{1}{2[E(X)]^2}Var(X) \tag{17}$$

Combining (16) and (17) leads to

$$\frac{1}{2}Var(\log X) \approx E(\log X) \approx \frac{1}{2[E(X)]^2}Var(X) + E(\log X) \approx \log E(X) \tag{18}$$

Given both $Var(\log X)$ and $E(\log X)$ derived earlier, $\log E(X)$ can be obtained, which permit the estimation of $E(X)$:

$$E(X) = e^{\log E(X)} \tag{19}$$

Substituting into (16) yields
$$Var(X) \approx Var(\log X)[E(X)]^2 \tag{20}$$

Using well-known formulas for the variance of a product of two variables, we then derive, using (10), that $Var(Y_t) = Var(X) + Var(X\varepsilon_t)$

$$= Var(X) + \left\{[Var(X)Var(\varepsilon_t)] + [Var(X)[E(\varepsilon_T)]^2] + [Var(\varepsilon_t)[E(X)]^2]\right\}$$

$$Var(\varepsilon_t) = \frac{Var(Y_t) - Var(X)}{Var(X) + [E(X)]^2} = \sigma_R^2 \tag{21}$$

The variance of shock σ_R^2 was estimated as the difference between the variance of the observed ungrouped expenditures (from Povcal of the World Bank) and the variance of the long-term distribution of the same data (simulated by the bootstrap method).

Table 4.2: Vulnerability-adjusted Poverty Lines (CRRA = 3)			
Subregion/Country	2005	2008	2010
Central and West Asia			
Armenia	1.39	1.45	1.39
Azerbaijan	1.46	1.60	1.66
Georgia	1.51	1.53	1.51
Kazakhstan	1.38	1.41	1.42
Kyrgyz Republic	1.36	1.56	1.49
Pakistan	1.40	1.39	1.47
Tajikistan	1.46	1.57	1.58
Turkmenistan	1.56	1.56	1.56
East Asia			
China, People's Rep. of	1.88	2.15	2.26
South Asia			
Bangladesh	1.35	1.37	1.38
Bhutan	1.36	1.44	1.50
India	1.37	1.39	1.40
Maldives	1.47	1.38	1.46
Nepal	1.43	1.50	1.56
Sri Lanka	1.42	1.45	1.45
Southeast Asia			
Cambodia	1.37	1.43	1.46
Indonesia	1.44	1.43	1.49
Lao PDR	1.38	1.41	1.47
Malaysia	1.51	1.81	1.82
Philippines	1.48	1.48	1.49
Thailand	1.56	1.55	1.59
Viet Nam	1.50	1.56	1.60
Pacific			
Fiji	1.41	1.46	1.48
Micronesia, Fed. States of (Urban)	1.38	1.40	1.41
Papua New Guinea	1.38	1.40	1.41
Timor-Leste	1.35	1.35	1.34

CRRA = coefficient of constant relative risk aversion.
Source: ADB estimates.

For 2005, using a CRRA of 3, large values for vulnerability-adjusted poverty lines are observed for the PRC ($1.88), Thailand ($1.56), Turkmenistan ($1.56), Georgia ($1.51), Malaysia ($1.51), and Viet Nam ($1.50). In 2010, the order did not change much—countries with high poverty lines include the PRC ($2.26), Malaysia ($1.82), Azerbaijan ($1.66),

Viet Nam ($1.60), Thailand ($1.59), Tajikistan ($1.58), and Turkmenistan ($1.56).

Using vulnerability-adjusted poverty lines, the poverty rates and the number of poor can be calculated (Table 4.3). By comparing Table 4.3 with Table 5.3, the number of vulnerable is found to amount to 348.08 million people in 2005, 394.93 million in 2008, and 417.99 million in 2010 for the region as a whole. Clearly, the number of vulnerable individuals increases over time, corroborating with Figures 4.1 and 4.3. There is a large number of vulnerable in the PRC. Once vulnerability is incorporated (see Tables 4.3 and 5.2), its poverty rate increases from the 16.3% benchmark ($1.25 poverty line) to 31.8% in 2005 and from 11.6% to 28.7% in 2010. There are also large increases in Pakistan (from 22.3% to 30.6% in 2005 and from 13.5% to 24.5% in 2010), Tajikistan (from 6.6% to 16.4% in 2010), Bangladesh (from 50.5% to 56.4% in 2005 and from 43.3% to 50.9% in 2010), India (from 40.8% to 48.1% in 2005 and from 32.7% to 41.6% in 2010), Nepal (from 46.3% to 54.4% in 2005 and from 24.8% to 39.6% in 2010), Indonesia (from 21.4% to 29.6% in 2005 and from 18.1% to 27.1% in 2010), the Philippines (from 22.2% to 30.0% in 2005 and from 18.4% to 26.4% in 2010), and Viet Nam (from 24.9% to 35.1% in 2005 and from 14.0% to 25.4% in 2010).

Understandably, the number of vulnerable people is positively correlated with country size, although not perfectly. In 2010, the number of vulnerable totaled 228.54 million for the PRC, 109.87 million for India, 21.61 million for Indonesia, 19.10 million for Pakistan, 11.31 million for Bangladesh, 9.93 million for Viet Nam, and 7.45 million for the Philippines. The large number for East Asia corroborates well with anecdotal evidence presented in Figures 4.1, 4.3, 4.4 and Table 4.1.

Table 4.3: Poverty in Asia Under Vulnerability-adjusted Poverty Lines						
Subregion/Country	**Poverty rate** (%)			**Number of poor** (million)		
	2005	**2008**	**2010**	**2005**	**2008**	**2010**
Central and West Asia	**25.8**	**23.9**	**20.4**	**53.12**	**51.57**	**45.59**
Armenia	6.6	2.8	4.1	0.20	0.09	0.13
Azerbaijan	2.8	1.0	0.6	0.23	0.09	0.06
Georgia	21.7	21.1	23.7	0.95	0.93	1.05
Kazakhstan	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.21	0.02	0.07
Kyrgyz Republic	26.5	12.2	12.1	1.36	0.64	0.65
Pakistan	30.6	29.0	24.5	48.48	48.57	42.48
Tajikistan	25.0	18.3	16.4	1.61	1.22	1.13
Turkmenistan	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.08	0.02	0.01
East Asia	**31.8**	**30.3**	**28.7**	**414.39**	**401.53**	**384.05**
China, People's Rep. of	31.8	30.3	28.7	414.39	401.53	384.05
South Asia	**48.6**	**46.0**	**42.0**	**646.82**	**637.38**	**599.28**
Bangladesh	56.4	53.6	50.9	79.24	77.92	75.62
Bhutan	22.8	15.2	9.1	0.15	0.11	0.07
India	48.1	45.6	41.6	549.20	543.56	509.96
Maldives	4.2	0.6	0.9	0.01	0.00	0.00
Nepal	54.4	46.5	39.6	14.83	13.43	11.87
Sri Lanka	17.0	11.6	8.5	3.38	2.37	1.77
Southeast Asia	**26.0**	**24.4**	**22.0**	**131.93**	**128.36**	**118.54**
Cambodia	39.4	30.8	23.3	5.27	4.25	3.29
Indonesia	29.6	30.9	27.1	67.18	72.49	64.94
Lao PDR	47.2	42.0	36.5	2.71	2.53	2.26
Malaysia	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.23	0.32	0.35
Philippines	30.0	27.0	26.4	25.68	24.30	24.63
Thailand	2.9	1.4	1.5	1.91	0.96	1.01
Viet Nam	35.1	27.6	25.4	28.95	23.51	22.06
Pacific	**47.6**	**43.0**	**40.5**	**3.79**	**3.65**	**3.59**
Fiji	21.6	9.2	12.3	0.18	0.08	0.11
Micronesia, Fed. States of (Urban)	33.2	35.1	35.2	0.01	0.01	0.01
Papua New Guinea	51.1	47.8	44.1	3.12	3.13	3.02
Timor-Leste	47.9	40.5	40.3	0.48	0.44	0.45
Developing Asia	**37.3**	**35.3**	**32.6**	**1,250.04**	**1,222.50**	**1,151.05**

Source: ADB estimates.

Section 5: Poverty in Asia: Reassessments and Projections

5.1.   Introduction

Asia's remarkable growth and success in reducing poverty means income or consumption poverty will continue to decline. Various projections using the $1.25 poverty line paint a very promising picture. Technically, extreme poverty in Asia under this poverty line may soon end.

However, a deeper look at poverty demonstrates that the $1.25 poverty line for Asia is inadequate. The threats of increased food insecurity and heightened vulnerability have been explored separately in earlier sections. Integrating them into an overall assessment of poverty in Asia will provide a more complete and appropriate basis for projecting future poverty levels.[18]

In this section, extreme poverty is re-estimated (Section 5.2) building on the regional poverty line for Asia and incorporating the effects of food insecurity and vulnerability. Then new poverty projections are offered, first using the conventional $1.25 poverty line, and then once the impact of the factors mentioned above are considered (Section 5.3).

5.2.   A more comprehensive assessment of poverty in Asia

The preceding three sections explain why Asia's poverty was underestimated. Using the regional poverty line for Asia alone (Section 2) adds about 10 percentage points to the regional poverty rate. Considering food insecurity (Section 3) adds 3-4 percentage points. And incorporating vulnerability adds about 10-12 percentage points. So taken together, what would Asia's poverty profile look like? This can be obtained by building a combined poverty line (Box 5.1). The ranges of poverty lines for sub-regions are presented in Table 5.1.

> **Box 5.1: Constructing a Combined Poverty Line**
>
> The combined poverty line for each country i and year t can be expressed as
>
> $Poverty\ line_{it} = \$1.51 \times Max(food\ CPI_{it},\ general\ CPI_{it})$
> $\times Vulnerability\ adjustment$
>
> where $1.51 is the regional poverty line for Asia (Section 2) and the vulnerability adjustment is a function of σ_R^2, which represents risk (see equation 8 in Box 4.4). The calculation begins by taking the regional poverty line of $1.51 as a starting point. To consider food insecurity, it is inflated by either the food CPI or general CPI (2005 = 100), whichever is larger. The result is PL_1, which can be taken as the benchmark poverty line with food insecurity included. The impact of vulnerability and risk is included after adjusting PL_1 for vulnerability.

		Table 5.1: Combined Poverty Lines ($ in 2005 PPPs)							
Subregion/Country	Benchmark	Combined Poverty Line (Asian poverty line + food insecurity + vulnerability)							
		2002	2005	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Central and West Asia	1.25	[1.54, 1.89]	[1.64, 1.89]	[1.83,2.12]	[1.72,2.22]	[1.79,2.29]	[1.90,2.56]	[2.01, 2.86]	[2.10, 3.12]
East Asia	1.25	[1.86, 1.86]	[2.27, 2.27]	[3.04, 3.04]	[3.36, 3.36]	[2.99, 2.99]	[2.64, 2.64]	[2.72, 2.72]	[2.79, 2.79]
South Asia	1.25	[1.62, 1.96]	[1.63, 1.78]	[1.72, 1.92]	[1.72, 2.14]	[1.94, 2.30]	[2.03, 2.45]	[2.08, 2.59]	[2.12, 2.72]
Southeast Asia	1.25	[1.63, 2.73]	[1.65, 1.89]	[1.73, 2.27]	[1.77, 2.38]	[1.89, 2.39]	[1.97,2.40]	[2.09, 2.64]	[2.24, 2.84]
Pacific	1.25	[1.62, 1.67]	[1.63, 1.70]	[1.63, 1.89]	[1.62, 1.95]	[1.92, 2.32]	[2.05, 2.32]	[2.11, 2.32]	[2.14, 2.33]

Source: ADB estimates.

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18   There are limitations to the estimation method used in this report for long term projections. For example, we rely on strict assumptions on how certain factors behave (such as economic growth), and no probabilities are associated with the estimated scenarios. Thus, the projections here can only provide a rough picture of future poverty in Asia and the Pacific.

Poverty estimates under the combined poverty lines encompass poverty induced by food insecurity and vulnerability (Tables 5.2 and 5.3). In terms of poverty rates (Table 5.2), for 2005, it increased from 26.9% to 48.7% for developing Asia as a whole, 18.8%

Table 5.2: Poverty Rates using Combined Poverty Lines (%)						
Subregion/Country	$1.25			Combined Poverty Lines		
	2005	2008	2010	2005	2008	2010
Central and West Asia	18.8	17.1	11.2	38.9	43.8	41.7
East Asia	16.3	13.1	11.6	40.7	45.8	45.6
South Asia	41.5	37.8	33.2	62.7	62.3	58.2
Southeast Asia	18.9	17.2	14.2	36.4	40.7	39.6
Pacific	43.0	37.8	34.9	56.8	55.5	53.0
Developing Asia	26.9	23.9	20.7	48.7	51.5	49.5

Source: ADB estimates.

Table 5.3: Number of Poor using Combined Poverty Lines (millions)						
Subregion/Country	$1.25			Combined Poverty Lines		
	2005	2008	2010	2005	2008	2010
Central and West Asia	38.79	37.05	25.14	80.11	94.71	93.25
East Asia	211.85	173.00	155.51	530.60	606.72	610.08
South Asia	552.03	523.85	472.72	834.08	863.80	829.46
Southeast Asia	95.87	90.47	76.59	184.58	213.94	212.92
Pacific	3.42	3.21	3.10	4.52	4.71	4.70
Developing Asia	901.96	827.57	733.06	1,633.89	1,783.88	1,750.42

Source: ADB estimates.

to 38.9% for Central and West Asia, 16.3% to 40.7% for East Asia, 41.5% to 62.7% for South Asia, 18.9% to 36.4% for Southeast Asia and 43.0% to 56.8% for the Pacific. For 2010, the increases were from 20.7% to 49.5% for developing Asia as a whole, 11.2% to 41.7% for Central and West Asia, 11.6% to 45.6% for East Asia, 33.2% to 58.2% for South Asia, 14.2% to 39.6% for Southeast Asia and 34.9% to 53.0% for the Pacific.

And in terms of the number of poor (Table 5.3), there was an increase for 2005 of 731.93 million for developing Asia (from 901.96 million to 1,633.89 million), 41.32 million (from 38.79 million to 80.11 million) for Central and West Asia, 318.75 million (from 211.85 million to 530.60 million) for East Asia, 282.05 million (from 552.03 million to 834.08 million) for South Asia, 88.71 million (from 95.87 million to 184.58 million) for Southeast Asia, 1.10 million (from 3.42 million to 4.52 million) for the Pacific.

For 2010, the increases are 1,017.36 million for developing Asia (from 733.06 million to 1,750.42 million), 68.11 million (from 25.14 million to 93.25 million) for Central and West Asia, 454.57 million (from 155.51 million to 610.08 million) for East Asia, 356.75 million (from 472.72 million to 829.46 million) for South Asia, 136.33 million (from

76.59 million to 212.92 million) for Southeast Asia, 1.60 million (from to 3.10 million to 4.70 million) for the Pacific.

Naturally, some may wish to use different benchmarks or assumptions on how food insecurity and vulnerability contribute to poverty. But the results here can nonetheless be taken as indicative of the impacts of these factors.

5.3. Asia's poverty projections using the $1.25 poverty line, and the combined poverty line which accounts for food insecurity and vulnerability

The key to projecting Asia's poverty under the $1.25 poverty line is to forecast economic growth. ADB (2011a) used a Cobb-Douglas production function model—through which real GDP is determined by labor input, physical capital input, and total factor productivity growth. The projected GDP levels are converted into growth of per capita consumption expenditure (in 2005 PPP). This has been done using a regression model where the Box-Cox–transformed per capita consumption expenditure is regressed on the Box-Cox–transformed per capita GDP and a time trend. This predicts mean expenditure.

Assuming expenditure dispersion does not change over time, poverty can then be estimated simply by shifting expenditure distribution by the change in its mean. Of course, dispersion of the expenditure variable may well change over time. In this case, its impact on poverty can be estimated by the poverty elasticity of inequality presented in Wan and Francisco (2009), which requires forecast of inequality.

The Kuznets hypothesis is used to project inequality. In his classic paper, Nobel laureate Simon Kuznets (1955) established the relationship between

inequality and industrialization or urbanization. Although almost all subsequent research replaced the industrialization or urbanization variable by per capita GDP, the urbanization rate is used here to explain and forecast inequality. This not only preserves Kuznets' original idea, but allows use of projections of urbanization rates by the United Nations (2014b).

Thus, the Gini index is regressed on the urbanization rate and its square. Gini estimates from the World Banks's World Development Indicators and the World Institute for Development Economics Research are combined to form an unbalanced panel of 30 economies in Asia and the Pacific. Countries with three Gini estimates or less are excluded. A model with fixed country effects fits the data best (Box 5.2). Using this model and urbanization rate forecasts, inequalities for individual countries can be easily projected.

Poverty projections are tabulated in Tables 5.4 and 5.5. Primarily due to strong economic growth, extreme poverty under the $1.25 poverty line will drop significantly in developing Asia[19] in the coming years. The overall poverty rate in developing Asia is projected to decline from 20.7% in 2010 to 12.7% in 2015, 5.8% in 2020, 2.5% in 2025, and 1.4% in 2030.

The largest percentage point reduction will occur in South Asia—declining from 33.2% in 2010 to 1.6% in 2030. Poverty in Central and West Asia will drop from 11.2% in 2010 to 1.0% in 2030. It will be reduced in East Asia from 11.6% to 1.4%, Southeast Asia from 14.2% to 0.8%, and in the Pacific from 34.9% to 6.1%.

Box 5.2: Projecting Inequality

Based on Kuznets (1955), the following model is specified and estimated:

$$\log Gini_{it} = \alpha_i + \gamma_1 urb_{it} + \gamma_2 urb_{it}^2 + \gamma_3 t + \varepsilon_{it}$$

The data used to fit the above model cover a unbalanced panel of 1978–2012 from 24 countries, including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, Fiji, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, the Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, and Viet Nam.

Table B5.1: The Inequality Model

Dependent Variable: Log Gini	Coefficients	Standard Error
Urbanization	0.017***	0.005
Squared urbanization	-1.57e-04**	6.58e-05
Time	0.001	0.001
Constant	0.867	2.66
Dummy variables (not reported)		
Adjusted R-squared	0.58	
Degree of Freedom	203	

** significant at 5%, *** significant at 1%.

This model is used to generate Gini projections based on urbanization rate forecasts from United Nations (2014b).

Table 5.4: Poverty Rate Projections
(%)

Subregion/Country	$1.25				$1.51				Combined Poverty Line			
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2015	2020	2025	2030	2015	2020	2025	2030
Central and West Asia	6.5	2.5	1.3	1.0	17.1	9.3	3.3	1.8	41.1	33.9	26.6	20.1
East Asia	7.1	4.3	2.5	1.4	10.3	6.7	4.2	2.5	29.9	19.1	14.6	10.9
South Asia	21.0	8.7	3.1	1.6	34.7	18.3	7.2	2.9	54.9	45.5	35.0	24.5
Southeast Asia	6.9	2.5	1.3	0.8	14.9	6.5	2.7	1.5	32.4	23.5	16.0	9.7
Pacific	25.6	17.9	12.1	6.1	34.1	25.3	17.8	12.3	49.0	41.6	34.2	27.0
Developing Asia	12.7	5.8	2.5	1.4	21.5	11.7	5.2	2.5	41.2	31.7	24.2	17.1

Source: ADB estimates.

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19   In this case, developing Asia is defined based on data availability. It accounts for 94.5% of the total population of ADB's 45 developing member countries in 2010. It includes 26 economies: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, the PRC, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, the Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, and Viet Nam.

By number of extreme poor, poverty in developing Asia will fall from 733.06 million in 2010 to 223.15 million in 2020 and 56.46 million in 2030, with a total of 509.91 million Asians rising above the $1.25 poverty line between 2010 and 2020 and a further 166.69 million between 2020 and 2030. The

Table 5.5: Projections of Number of Poor (millions)											
Subregion/Country	$1.25				$1.51				Combined Poverty Line			
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2015	2020	2025	2030	2015	2020	2025	2030
Central and West Asia	15.74	6.55	3.69	2.82	41.27	24.03	9.09	5.32	99.41	88.04	73.59	58.72
East Asia	97.91	61.21	35.42	20.08	141.99	94.56	59.75	36.37	411.95	269.05	207.86	155.77
South Asia	318.11	138.45	51.18	27.24	526.09	292.42	120.95	51.10	831.07	727.04	586.76	427.08
Southeast Asia	39.23	15.03	8.05	5.54	85.04	38.94	17.06	9.54	184.71	141.10	100.83	63.45
Pacific	2.50	1.91	1.42	0.78	3.33	2.71	2.08	1.56	4.79	4.45	3.99	3.41
Developing Asia	473.49	223.15	99.77	56.46	797.72	452.66	208.93	103.89	1,531.92	1,229.69	973.03	708.43

Source:　ADB estimates.

number of people moving above the $1.25 poverty line between 2010 and 2020 is 18.59 million in Central and West Asia, 94.30 million in East Asia, 334.27 million in South Asia, 61.56 million in Southeast Asia, and 1.19 million in the Pacific. Between 2020 and 2030, 3.73 million people in Central and West Asia will be lifted out of extreme poverty, with 41.14 million in East Asia, 111.21 million in South Asia, 9.49 million in Southeast Asia and 1.14 million in the Pacific.

The projections made above are in line with those from other sources. For example, Ravallion (2012, 2013) projected $1.25 poverty in the world into 2030. Under one scenario he examined global poverty rates since 1981 and concluded that the global poverty rate declined more or less by 1% per year. Assuming that such a trend continues, the poverty rate in the developing world would drop to 3% already in 2027. Under another scenario, he noted that during the past ten years household expenditure per capita in the world has been growing at a rate of 4.5% per year. If this growth rate were to continue, the poverty rate in the developing world would reach the level of 3% by 2027.

However, Yoshida, Uematsu, and Sobrado (2014) consider these over-optimistic. In particular, they criticize Ravallion's assumptions of uniform population growth rates, uniform growth rates of mean household expenditure or income, and unchanged income or consumption distribution. And, of course, earlier forecasts do not consider the impact of the additional elements of poverty examined in this special chapter.

In what follows, more comprehensive poverty projections for Asia will be provided using the Asia-specific poverty line and incorporating the effects of food insecurity and vulnerability, in addition to relaxing the assumptions of uniform growth rates of mean household expenditure and constant consumption distribution. Such an exercise requires projecting per capita consumption for each country and each year, which have been done earlier in this section. Additional projections are needed for the ratio of food CPI over general CPI, and the variance of the disturbances (representing shocks). The needed population projections are readily available from United Nations (2014a).

Projecting the price index ratio

To forecast the ratio of food price index to general consumer price index (FPI/CPI), historical patterns in different countries are examined first. Two distinct groups emerge: one seeing a continuous rising trend in the ratio—implying that food prices rose faster than general consumption prices—with the other seeing the ratio fluctuate.

Another finding is that current FPI/CPI ratios are highly correlated with their one-period lagged values, irrespective of group. Therefore, the price ratio follows an "autoregressive process". A time series model taking advantage of this process can be estimated and used to predict the ratio (Box 5.3).

Different model specifications with structural variables—such as population and urbanization rate—were estimated in an attempt to enhance forecasting

quality. However, they did not improve the quality of the original estimated model.

Projecting variances (representing risks)

Variances reflecting unpredictable shocks to expenditures were used to obtain vulnerability-adjusted poverty lines (see Section 4). To project the variance, one must find its correlates —which include the mean of the underlying expenditure distribution, one-period lagged variances, and the country fixed effect. Consequently, a first-order autoregressive model with country fixed effect and the mean of the underlying expenditure distribution is postulated and estimated (Box 5.4). Future variances can be projected based on this model.

Poverty projections

Tables 5.4 and 5.5 tabulate the resulting poverty projections. In Table 5.4, the poverty rate projections are under $1.25, $1.51, and the combined poverty line. Table 5.5 presents the corresponding poverty numbers. As the combined poverty line is multiplicative in nature (see Box 5.1), total poverty under this line is larger than the sum of poverty estimated in Sections 2-4. The difference represents the additional poor who suffer food insecurity as well as vulnerability simultaneously. For example, a household may not be poor under the threat of food insecurity or of vulnerability, separately. But it may become poor when hit by both food insecurity and vulnerability at the same time.

Table 5.4 and Figure 5.1 show that the poverty rate as well as the number of poor under both the $1.25 and $1.51 poverty lines decline dramatically for all subregions, except for the Pacific, which is projected to have slower future economic growth. For Asia as a whole, the $1.51 poverty rate decreases from around 21.4% in 2015 to 2.5% in 2030, technically meaning poverty has been eradicated. However, adding food insecurity and vulnerability slows the pace of poverty reduction. More importantly, it leads to a different conclusion: poverty rate remains as high as 41.2% in 2015, declines to 31.7% in 2020, 24.2% in 2025 and 17.1% in 2030. South Asia will have relatively

Figure 5.1: Poverty Rates for Asia, by Source
(%)
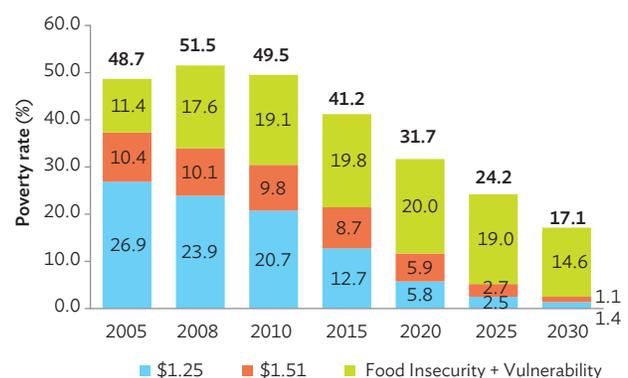
Source: ADB estimates.

Box 5.4: Variance (shocks) Projection

A first-order autoregression with mean consumption expenditure as the additional explanatory variable is postulated to model the variance

$$\widehat{\sigma}_{it} = \alpha_i + \lambda\widehat{\sigma}_{it-1} + \beta\widehat{\mu}_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

where it is expected that $\lambda > 0$ and $\beta > 0$.

The data used to fit the above model cover a unbalanced panel of 1978–2012 from 24 countries, including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, the People's Republic of China,

Fiji, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, and Viet Nam.

The intercept, one-period lagged standard deviation of noise, and the mean of the distribution are all significant at 1%. The coefficient for the one-period lagged standard deviation of noise is 0.642 and the coefficient for the mean of the distribution is 0.113. The adjusted R-squared is 0.94.

Table B5.3: Vulnerability Model

Dependent Variable: Standard Deviation of Noise $\widehat{\sigma}_{it}$		
	Coefficient	Standard Error
One-period lagged standard deviation of noise $\widehat{\sigma}_{it-1}$	0.642***	0.016
Mean of the distribution $\widehat{\mu}_{it}$	0.113***	0.005
Constant	-0.499***	0.024
Estimates for fixed effects are not reported		
Adjusted R-squared	0.94	
Degree of Freedom	446[1]	

*** significant at 1%.
1 Linear interpolation has been used to get continuous annual data.

high poverty rate throughout: 54.9% in 2015, 45.5% in 2020, 35.0% in 2025, and 24.5% in 2030. For the Pacific, the poverty rate is 49.0% in 2015, decreasing to 27.0% in 2030. Central and West Asia's poverty rate will decline from 41.1% to 20.1% over 2015-2030. Poverty in Southeast Asia will decline from 32.4% (2015) to 9.7% (2030). For East Asia, the poverty rate will drop from 29.9% in 2015 to 14.6% in 2025, and down further to 10.9% in 2030.

In terms of number of poor in 2030 for the region (Figure 5.2), the $1.25 poverty line leaves only 56.46 million poor. Using the $1.51 regional poverty line increases the number of poor to 103.89 million. But under the combined poverty line, the number of poor is as many as 708.43 million in 2030.

Figure 5.2: Number of Asian Poor, by Source
(millions)
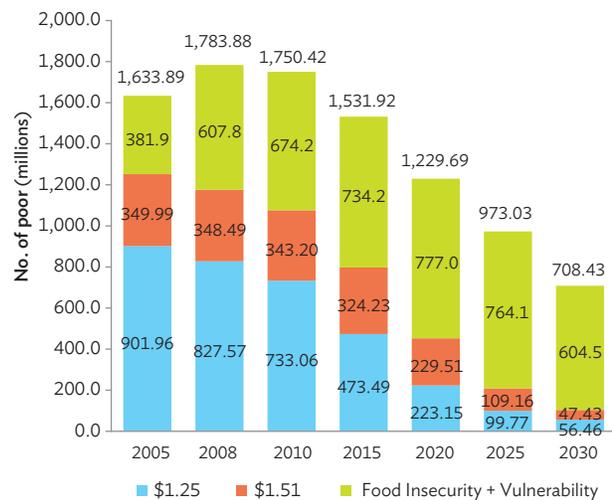
Source: ADB estimates.

Section 6: Summary and Policy Implications

6.1. Summary

Asia and the Pacific will likely see extreme poverty eradicated by 2025—when measured using the current conventional extreme poverty line of $1.25/person/day. However, previous sections have shown that this measure does not give a complete picture of extreme poverty in the region.

First, the $1.25 poverty line is based on 1988-2005 data, highly weighted by Africa. Therefore, it is not just outdated, but inappropriate for measuring poverty in Asia. When updated Asian data is used, the result is a $1.51 regional poverty line. Using this, an additional 343.20 million people in 2010 were identified as extremely poor. The 2010 regional poverty rate climbs to 30.5%, instead of the 20.7% more commonly cited.

Second, food insecurity has become an emerging challenge for many countries in the region. With food prices rising much faster in recent years than consumer prices generally—with price volatility up as well—the near-poor find it more difficult to meet basic nutritional needs. When factored in, food insecurity adds 4 percentage points to the region's poverty rate, increasing the number of Asia's extreme poor in 2010 by 140.52 million. And with urbanization likely to divert more land and water resources away from food production, food insecurity will remain a key development challenge for years to come.

And third, low income households face increasing vulnerability from various risks or shocks such as those from frequent natural disasters and illness. Given limited resources, the poor are typically risk-averse. These constraints leave low income households more exposed to vulnerabilities and uncertainties that reduce welfare. Using a vulnerability-adjusted poverty line adds another 417.99 million people to the number of extreme poor in 2010 identified under the $1.25 poverty line.

Combining these factors—notwithstanding possible overlaps—offers a more complete picture of extreme poverty in Asia and the Pacific[20]. Thus, in 2010, 1,750.42 million Asians, or 49.5%, could be considered living in extreme poverty, instead of 733.06 million (20.7%). This underscores the fact that, despite all the economic growth over recent decades, poverty in Asia must remain a priority development challenge well past 2030, when an estimated 17.1% (or 708.43 million Asians) will remain extremely poor.

How should Asia confront these realities? Needless to say, economic growth, prudent macroeconomic management and good governance remain fundamental. Also, regional cooperation can be helpful. But the quality of growth is just as critical. The challenges of tackling food insecurity and increasing vulnerability will require policy strategies that are in some ways generic, but adapted to specific domestic conditions.

6.2. Tackling food insecurity

Improving food availability, its affordability and access, and stabilizing food supply are partial solutions.

Ensure food availability. Improving farm productivity is the fundamental long-term solution to food insecurity. This can occur through (i) improved productivity in food production, and/or (ii) enhanced

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20 Poverty estimates under the combined poverty lines, as reported in Section 5, do not equal to the sum of poverty estimates obtained in Sections 2 to 4. This is because the combined poverty line is a product, not sum, of Asian poverty line and poverty lines adjusted for food insecurity and vulnerability.

postharvest productivity—more efficient marketing and better storage (including refrigeration) and transport infrastructure (ADB 2012a).

The potential for improving productivity varies as crop yields differ widely across countries in Asia (Table 6.1). Regardless, it will require innovation through research and development (R&D), technology transfer and adoption through extension and on-farm assistance (applying appropriate technologies). Private sector investment in R&D is increasingly important (corporate or through foundations). It must be sufficiently large and long-term as many innovations lack immediate commercial potential.[21] R&D investments that increase yields and improve quality must be attuned to the landless and small-holders, particularly marginal farmers in mountainous or remote regions (Asia Society and IRRI 2010). These small farmers make up the vast majority of the rural population (Salim 2010).

In Asia, the search for alternatives to rice and wheat is important. A case in point is the potato, which has high yields and produces more energy and protein per unit area than many other crops. It also fits well into multiple-cropping systems prevalent in the region. However, most potato varieties used in the region, originally from Peru, were developed for European or North American climates. It is already known that R&D can contribute to developing potato varieties more suited to tropical climates as well as to current production technologies and postharvest processing (ADB 2012a).

Research by itself does not directly lead to higher farm productivity. New knowledge must be transmitted to farmers through extension work. In this context, reforms are needed to bring about an extension system that is demand driven, responsive to farmers' needs, and accountable to the farmer, rather than the supply-driven systems prevailing

across much of the region (ADB 2012a). Agricultural extension and information services should form part of a national multi-sectoral integrated food security agenda (Rivera and Qamar 2003).

Table 6.1: Wheat and Rice Yields (metric tons per hectare)				
	Wheat		Rice	
Countries	2005–2012 average	2012	2005–2012 average	2012
Afghanistan	1.71	2.01	3.12	2.44
Armenia	2.31	2.60	…	…
Australia	1.62	2.15	8.74	8.91
Azerbaijan	2.52	2.61	2.91	2.22
Bangladesh	2.15	2.78	3.95	2.93
Bhutan	1.76	2.14	3.10	3.48
Brunei Darussalam	…	…	0.68	0.63
Cambodia	…	…	2.77	3.09
China, People's Rep. of	4.71	5.00	6.50	6.74
Taipei,China	3.37	1.78	5.95	6.54
Fiji	…	…	2.59	2.67
Georgia	1.56	1.74	…	…
India	2.83	3.17	3.33	3.59
Indonesia	…	…	4.87	5.14
Kazakhstan	1.09	0.79	3.55	3.77
Kyrgyz Republic	2.11	1.68	3.06	3.22
Lao PDR	…	…	3.69	3.74
Malaysia	…	…	3.63	3.97
Micronesia, Fed. States of	…	…	1.41	1.80
Mongolia	1.24	1.57	…	…
Myanmar	1.68	1.81	3.94	4.05
Nepal	2.17	2.41	2.84	3.31
New Zealand	7.93	8.92	…	…
Pakistan	2.63	2.71	3.36	3.48
Papua New Guinea	…	…	2.42	3.00
Philippines	…	…	3.70	3.84
Korea, Rep. of	3.56	3.91	7.06	7.58
Solomon Islands	…	…	3.36	4.00
Sri Lanka	…	…	3.76	3.89
Tajikistan	2.39	2.48	4.57	6.46
Thailand	1.00	0.87	2.95	3.00
Timor-Leste	…	…	2.22	2.81
Turkmenistan	2.80	1.71	2.33	2.63
Uzbekistan	4.52	4.66	3.88	1.78
Viet Nam	…	…	5.22	5.63

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. FAOSTAT. http://faostat.fao.org/ (accessed 25 May 2014).

While new technologies may be available, farmers may find them unaffordable. Access to financial services must fill the gap. Only then can the technology be adopted on a large scale. Access also reduces the likelihood that vulnerable farmers will have to sell productive assets (whether cows or ploughs) when crisis strikes. In addition, having access to finance facilitates the accumulation of productivity-improving assets and equipment. Also, the government can help boost crop yields through

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21   A prime example is private sector and foundation involvement in rice breeding research and extension services (Asia Society and IRRI 2010).

subsidies for inputs such as fertilizers, seed and others (Timmer 2014).

Infrastructure investments on irrigation, transport and communications play a critical role in boosting food production. Irrigation allows farmers to harvest more than once a year. Nepal and Afghanistan, for example, have the ability to increase and intensify crop production. But proper irrigation has yet to reach even half of irrigable farmland (World Bank 2010).

Ensure Affordability and access. A person's ability to purchase adequate food depends on its affordability and access. Having decent and sustainable employment is prerequisite (see Section 6.3). Developing and expanding agroindustry goes far in helping raise rural incomes. Another way is to promote rural non-farm industries. For example, town-and-village enterprises in the PRC employ some 100 million rural workers. To promote rural non-farm industries, improving the rural investment climate and quality of rural human capital is vital. Both are key requirements in developing and expanding small and medium enterprises (SMEs) (Asia Society and IRRI 2010).

A major determinant of food access is price. Without rising income or expenditures, high and rising food prices make access to food far more difficult, especially given the poor's large food budget share. Rising prices erode purchasing power and can easily push those just above the poverty line into poverty. Those already poor may find themselves on the verge of hunger and malnutrition. From this perspective, targeted food aid can protect the poor from an irreversible deterioration in their food or caloric intake. It can also reduce deleterious price effects on producers as targeted food aid does not cause price distortions in the market (Ninno, Dorosh, and Subbarao 2005, Timmer 2014). Reallocating government subsidies away from biofuels to food crops is also an incentive for farmers to revert back to food production (Nellemann et al. 2009).

Crises make affordability and access serious problems. Social protection systems—including crop insurance—should be expanded to cover more eventualities (World Bank 2005). In general, though, governments should abandon costly general subsidies and adopt targeted safety net programs—such as cash transfers or food stamps, feeding programs for school children, and food-for-work programs. These do not distort markets (as food subsidies do), and they are more effective (as they are targeted). Cash transfers may even have a multiplier effect on the local economy, making them more sustainable (ADB 2012a).

Maintain stability. Production shortfalls, high input prices and trade restrictions are some of the causes of unstable food supply. National grain stocks can stabilize prices and help domestic food security, although storage can be costly. Stocks must be released in a transparent, preannounced manner—and only when prices are unusually high. On the other hand, emergency reserves can be released to meet the immediate food requirements of a population hit by transitory food insecurity. Each ASEAN member, for example, maintains a national rice reserve. Regionally coordinated reserves—as are being discussed—could help allow members to tap into the regional reserve pool and reduce storage costs (ADB 2012a).

An emergency fund, which could be used to finance safety net programs, might also be considered. Private sector incentives—such as tax deductions—would allow companies to contribute to the fund, perhaps run by a government agency in partnership with the private sector. The fund can be linked to insurance against natural disasters and other calamities (ADB 2012a).

Food trade can help stabilize food prices and ensure food security. But national policies often vie against liberalization, particularly when it comes to food. Further, negotiating multilateral rules on export restrictions or even a reduction in import restrictions on food has always been difficult. Here,

regional cooperation holds potential. Food-importing countries can negotiate with food-exporting countries to ban unilateral export restrictions by agreeing to reduce levels of self-sufficiency in exchange. This could be augmented by agreements for the establishment of emergency food stocks and financial aid.

Accurate and timely information on food markets and stocks can help policy coordination, mitigate price volatility and avoid speculation. For example, when a lower food stock level is anticipated, appropriate tax or price incentive schemes may be put in place to intensify food production.

R&D can also play a role by building resilience across agricultural systems. A good example is the development of new rice varieties with increased tolerance of abiotic stress (such as drought, flooding, and salinity), resistance to insects and disease, and improved micronutrient content through new precision-breeding approaches (Asia Society and IRRI 2010). Drip irrigation technology can also help use water more efficiently.

6.3.   Tackling vulnerability

Disaster risk reduction. Identifying and assessing areas and population groups at risk—along with the sources of vulnerability—is an essential precondition for disaster risk reduction (DRR) (Joakim 2011). This information—in the form of vulnerability mapping—provides the growing global disaster-response community with more precise knowledge on who to target, before or during a disaster strike (Birkmann 2007). These maps indicate community resources and response capacities—such as shelters, community centers, parks, local service groups, and neighborhood response networks (Morrow 1999). They must be constantly updated with new data and better forecasting techniques. More research is needed to analyze the dynamic processes of vulnerability to better detect how susceptibility to

disaster changes, as well as the coping and adaptive capacities (BEH 2011).

DRR investments can reduce disaster vulnerability. They focus on what can be done to deal directly with hazards—which include forest conservation to reduce probabilities of landslides and flooding; careful land use planning to minimize exposure to hazards; early warning systems and livelihood diversification into more resilient occupations. Government investment in DRR is increasing in Asia. For example, in 2006, Indonesia allocated 0.6% of its budget to DRR, growing to more than 1% by 2012. Bangladesh has invested more than $10 billion over the past 35 years, resulting in declining disaster losses. And the PRC's Comprehensive Disaster Prevention and Reduction Plan (2011-2015) is designed to reduce annual disaster losses to less than 1.5% of GDP (Bonapace, Srivastava, and Mohanty 2012).

There has been an exponential increase in small- and medium-scale disasters, increasing vulnerability. Thus, it is important to involve vulnerable people themselves in planning and implementing mitigation measures. This bottom-up approach is now widely accepted, in which the community participates in each stage of disaster risk management—from situational analysis to planning to implementation (Yodmani 2001). This approach requires building community capacities, local resources, and strategies to cope when disaster strikes (Yodmani 2001, BEH 2011).

The current practice of international disaster relief organizations centers on jumping in quickly once a disaster occurs. While providing immediate relief, it is not as helpful as having local teams prepared to provide onsite knowledge and ownership. Long-term and proactive engagement is required. Disaster risk reduction must begin long before disaster strikes (BEH 2011). In particular, early warning systems must be expanded.

Addressing climate change—mitigation and adaptation. Climate change is closely related to DRR in terms of rising vulnerability. Plenty has been written on its consequences and suggested policies. There are mitigation policies that have proven environmentally effective—such as reducing fossil fuel subsidies, taxes or carbon charges on fossil fuels for energy supply; taxes on vehicle purchase, registration, and motor fuels; taxes on vehicle use, road and parking pricing; investments in environmentally sound public transport facilities and non-motorized transportation; public sector leadership programs, including procurement and incentives for energy service companies (ESCOs); providing benchmark information, performance standards, and subsidies, tax credits for industry; financial incentives and regulations for improved land management, maintaining soil carbon content, and efficient use of fertilizers and irrigation under agriculture (Metz et al. 2007).

Adapting to climate change requires everyone to hold some type of resilience with the capacity to cope and respond to both current and future events and seek to build on a community's existing strengths (Joakim 2011). Five generic approaches to anticipatory adaptation have been identified: (i) strengthening physical infrastructure to withstand climate change impact—for example, to extend the temperature or rainfall range a system can withstand; (ii) increasing flexibility of potentially vulnerable managed systems—for example, changing land use or relocating vulnerable populations; (iii) making vulnerable natural systems more adaptable—for example, reducing stress due to non-climatic effects, or removing unnecessary barriers to the migration of plants or animals; (iv) reversing trends that increase vulnerability—ranging from reducing human activity in vulnerable areas to preserving natural systems that protect against hazards; and (v) improving public awareness and preparedness—public information campaigns on the risks and possible consequences of climate change and establishing early warning systems for extreme weather events. These are all relevant for hazard risk reduction, whether in coastal zones or within megacities. There is no clear-cut boundary between preparing for climate change and reducing weather-related hazard risks (Klein, Nicholls, and Thomalla 2003).

The success of climate change adaptation strongly depends on development progress in general. Climate change does not occur in isolation. For example, while providing a rural household with a more drought-resistant subsistence crop may help, a better strategy improves food security through a set of coordinated measures that include agricultural extension, crop diversification, integrated pest management, and rainwater harvesting. In addition, if a poor rural household has at least one literate family member, it will more likely use these options, particularly if it (i) has access to investment capital through local financial institutions, (ii) it can draw on relatively intact social networks, and (iii) it can hold policymakers accountable. In other words, it takes more than narrow, climate-focused measures to build adaptive capacity (Klein 2010).

Social assistance and protection. In developing Asia, social safety nets have not kept up with rapid economic growth. Statistics indicate that the government pays only a small portion of losses due to disasters (Figure 6.1). This has a major impact on the poor. A comprehensive social security system aimed at protecting vulnerable groups, including

Figure 6.1: Who Pays for Disaster Loss?
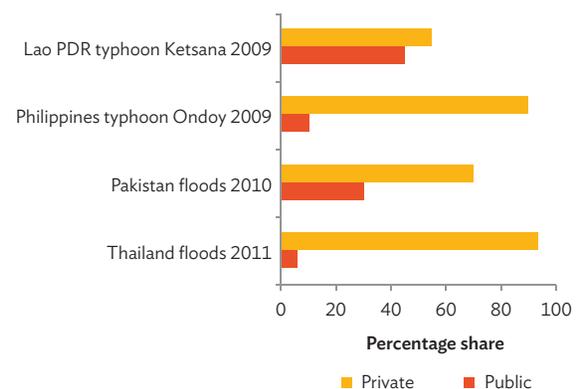
Source:　Bonapace, Srivastava, and Mohanty (2012).

the elderly, needs to be established (Giang and Pfau 2009). Vulnerability maps can be used to implement social protection with better and more effective targeting.

Generally, the elderly are more likely to suffer health-related problems. They are less likely to respond to risks and are slower to recover from illness. Some are reluctant to leave their homes when told to evacuate. The community requires not only advance knowledge of their location and circumstances, but also an understanding of their concerns (Giang and Pfau 2009). A child's vulnerability is self-evident, especially for those without adequate family support. School systems in disaster-prone areas should be actively involved in prevention and evacuation planning, and develop realistic, timely plans for resuming classes (Morrow 1999).

Living in mountainous or coastal areas is the strongest single determinant of vulnerability (McCulloch and Calandrino 2003). Governments and NGOs need to improve outreach programs to ensure relief is available, particularly during the immediate response to natural disasters (Toufique and Yunus 2013). These include emergency shelter, markets, health care, schools, and fire services, among others.

Diversification of income sources. In rural areas, being able to earn a living from multiple work is better than relying on a single income source. This clearly reduces vulnerability (Ellis 2000). This diversification may also increase income as different types of work can be done during different times of the year (Dercon 2002). In particular, expanding non-farm activities can help smooth income. But poor households have limited opportunity to diversify due to their lack of assets and entrepreneurship (Gaiha and Imai 2004). This is one reason why financial inclusion and human capital formation for the poor are important.

For example, non-farm employment significantly increased per capita consumption or expenditure for people in rural Viet Nam and India. A significant number of households are not only poor but vulnerable to weather shocks, illness or macro-economic slowdowns. Thus, diversification helps reduce these risks (Imai, Gaiha, and Thapa 2012).

Inclusive finance and education. Education and skills can significantly influence household resilience to vulnerabilities. They help gain knowledge on coping strategies and dealing with bureaucracies during relief and recovery, particularly in gaining access to assistance programs (Morrow 1999). For example, better education helped reduce the risk of food inadequacy in Timor-Leste (Jha and Dang 2010). It was also found to be highly negatively correlated with vulnerability in rural Sichuan in the PRC. Addressing gender gaps in human capital also reduces vulnerability and poverty (McCulloch and Calandrino 2003).

Access to capital is also important, particularly as a buffer against financial shocks. For households, microfinance institutions that offer savings and insurance (as well as credit) allow families to maintain consumption in the face of shocks without having to sell livestock or other productive assets (Johnson 2006). Microfinance can also strengthen mutual support networks and empower women, which both help reduce vulnerability among members (Swain and Floro 2011, Donaghue 2004). It can also help consumption smoothing as vulnerable households can draw on credit or savings when dealing with a shock to family expenditures (Montgomery and Weiss 2006).

Market-based instruments. Despite a recent boost in providing agricultural insurance—mainly in the PRC—less than 20 countries in Asia have agricultural insurance schemes. Thus, the major

challenge for policy-makers is to develop or scale-up the range of insurance products and services, and then market them. Where there is currently little agricultural insurance supply, governments can help create the insurance infrastructure, including (i) establishing an enabling legal and regulatory framework; (ii) enhancing weather station infrastructure along with data and information systems; (iii) carrying out insurance product R&D; and (iv) arranging education, training and capacity building for insurers, distributors and farmers. In some situations it may also be cost-effective for governments to provide catastrophe reinsurance protection. And finally, while governments may wish to use carefully targeted premium subsidies to promote the purchase of agricultural insurance, they should exercise caution if offering open-ended premium subsidies—once introduced, they are very difficult to withdraw. In particular, smaller countries only now trying to scale up their agricultural insurance programs may find large premium subsidy costs prohibitive.

Only a few countries in Asia have achieved universal or near-universal health insurance coverage. Here, government subsidies are critical for the poor. A good example is the PRC's New Rural Cooperative Medical Scheme, which targets the entire rural population. The government provides 80% of the revenue and subsidizes premiums and co-payments for the poorest families (ADB 2013).

Finally, the availability of microinsurance in the region is growing, as it is one risk-coping instrument particularly good for the poor. It offers comprehensive coverage and reduces vulnerability to a wide array of risks (Collins et al. 2010).

6.4. Other Poverty-related issues

The scope of poverty analysis is broad and evolving. Aside from the three issues of Asia's poverty story

examined in this chapter, there are other relevant challenges that deserve attention.

Multidimensional poverty

Until recently, poverty was measured using money-metric poverty lines. The fact that wellbeing is multifaceted means poverty is intrinsically multidimensional. Thus, money-metric measures do not provide a complete picture of well-being for either individuals or households. Other dimensions need to be taken into account (see Hulme and McKay 2007, Carter and Barrett 2006, Baulch and Masset 2003, McKay and Lawson 2003). Money means little when there is market failure—or where markets simply do not exist.

Empirical evidence is emerging that shows a lack of correlation between monetary income and other dimensions of human wellbeing (Baulch and Masset 2003, McKay and Lawson 2003, Günther and Klasen 2009). Non-monetary poverty tends to be more persistent than monetary poverty. For example, once a child is stunted, it is almost irreversible regardless how the income status of the person evolves. The same can be said about education—most school dropouts remain poor in terms of human-capital, even if some may grow rich later in life (Baulch and Masset 2003, Stifel, Sahn, and Younger 1999).

The challenge lies in developing a set of indicators and weights that allow for a consistent analysis of poverty over time and across space. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) published by UNDP in 2010 is a first attempt to create this type of comparable poverty measure. It uses a so-called "dual cut-off" method (Alkire and Foster 2011), where the first cut-off defines whether a household is deprived in a particular dimension, with the second cut-off determining whether a household has passed the threshold of deprivation that defines them as multidimensionally poor.

While many details have yet to be worked out (Dotter and Klasen 2013), one could still generate an Asia-specific version of an MPI. Why and how an Asian MPI would have different indicators, cut-offs, or weights remain uncertain. It is not a straight-forward question and must deal with Asia's great heterogeneity.

Relative poverty

Relative poverty has been a growing research field over the last two decades. Analyzing the impact of a so-called "reference income/group" on life satisfaction has been of particular interest. In other words, the welfare of an individual depends not only on one's own income, but also that of others. For example, the utility of an individual is negatively affected by the income of anyone with higher income (Duesenberry 1949).

The challenge often lies in how to identify the reference group. One way would be to consider colleagues (Senik 2009). For example, Clark and Oswald (1996) analysed job satisfaction by defining the reference group of a worker as the employee who had the same kind of job, and same age and qualification. Ferrer-i-Carbonell (2005) formed the reference group using people with the same characteristics such as age, level of education and region of residence. Others use space-based reference incomes such as the average income of individuals of the same race in the cluster and district where the individuals surveyed live (Kingdon and Knight 2007). The objective rank of an individual in the area where they live has also been shown to affect life satisfaction from consumption (for example in Nepal) (Fafchamps and Shilpi 2008).

Poverty challenges brought about by rapid urbanization

Asia faces unprecedented urbanization (ADB 2012b). And it is taking a lot less time to reach 50%

urbanization (from 10%). It took 210 years (between 1750 and 1960) for Latin America, 160 years for Europe (from 1800 to 1960), 105 years for North America (from 1825 to 1930), and Asia is expected to take 95 years (from 1930 to 2025).

Urbanization and poverty are closely intertwined from several perspectives. First, Asia's cities are full of poor people—not because cities make people poor, but because they attract poor people anxious to improve their lot in life (Glaeser 2011). Worldwide, the share of urban poverty to total poverty has risen alongside urbanization. It rose from 49.5% in 1993 to 58.0% in 2002 (Ravallion, Chen, and Sangraula 2007). In Asia, irrespective of the poverty line used (conventional or national), there is a clear trend toward geographical relocation of poverty from rural to urban areas. Urban poverty rose not only as a share of total poverty, but often in absolute numbers as well.

Second, urban cost of living is much higher than in rural areas. This is due to relatively weak internal market integration and the existence of geographically non-traded goods between urban and rural areas. Ravallion, Chen, and Sangraula (2007) found that national urban poverty lines were, on average, 30% higher than rural poverty lines. In Cambodia, for example, different poverty lines were used by the government in 1999—KHR2,470 per capita per day in Phnom Penh, KHR2,093 in the other urban areas, and KHR1,777 in rural areas (Haughton and Khandker 2009). In addition, as one relocates from the countryside to cities, public transportation and a variety of public services either unavailable or otherwise free must be paid for. These people have to buy almost everything in the marketplace. Moreover, basic needs expand with development—particularly during early stages of development. Migrants generally earn more than they did in the countryside, making some previously peripheral purchases an absolute necessity in an urban environment (such as the mobile phones cited earlier).

Finally, people may feel poorer in cities than in the countryside for several reasons: (i) they are known to be more vulnerable to shocks, both natural or economic; (ii) they probably have stronger feelings of deprivation because they can see higher standards of urban living; (iii) social ties become weaker in urban areas, leaving people feeling more deprived in social capital after migrating.

Chronic vs. transient poverty

The analysis here does not distinguish between chronic and transient poverty. This distinction is important because ways to alleviate each type differ. Appropriate insurance schemes (such as crop insurance) and other consumption-smoothing measures can be effective in reducing transient poverty. But they are unlikely to work against chronic poverty. Significant investment in human and health capital and some redistribution of assets—particularly land— are better at reducing chronic poverty.

A household can be chronically poor because its response to risk permanently lowers consumption (McCulloch and Calandrino 2003). The quest for household security can lock poor people into social structures that reduce vulnerability, but keep them poor nonetheless. Many households 'stay poor' in an attempt to 'stay secure' (Wood, 2003). If measures of chronic poverty are based on mean consumption over time, then a large part of chronic poverty in fact reflects risk (Elbers and Gunning 2003). And conventional approaches tend to underestimate chronic poverty (Wan and Zhang 2013).

6.5.   Concluding remarks

Fast growth has made Asia a role model in reducing extreme poverty—measured by the conventional $1.25 poverty line. However, that fast growth has been accompanied by rising food insecurity and vulnerability. Exploring these lead to the conclusion that poverty will remain a serious challenge for Asia including those already in the middle-income stage—well beyond 2030. To confront this challenge, in addition to promoting growth, Asia must enhance food security and reduce vulnerability. This requires resources, assistance and appropriate policies targeted at the poor by national governments, development agents, and donors from Asia and beyond.

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Millennium Development Goals
Trends and Tables

Introduction to the Millennium Development Goals

At the Millennium Summit in September 2000, the largest gathering of world leaders in history adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration, committing their nations to a global partnership to reduce extreme poverty and setting out targets with a deadline of 2015. These targets have come to be known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In 2007, the MDG monitoring framework was revised to include four new targets agreed on by member states at the 2005 World Summit:

- full and productive employment and decent work for all,
- access to reproductive health,
- access to treatment for HIV/AIDS, and
- protection of biodiversity.

The indicators for these new targets became effective in January 2008, and are included in the framework used here to monitor progress toward achieving the MDGs.

Box 1 lists the eight MDGs and the corresponding targets and indicators for monitoring progress.

Box 1: Millennium Development Goals	
Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	**Indicators for Monitoring Progress**
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1 Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day[1] 1.2 Poverty gap ratio 1.3 Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrollment ratio in primary education 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach the last grade of primary 2.3 Literacy rate of 15–24 year-olds, women and men
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate	4.1 Under-5 mortality rate 4.2 Infant mortality rate 4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 5.A: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate 5.4 Adolescent birth rate 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) 5.6 Unmet need for family planning
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases	
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15–24 years 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15–24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of nonorphans aged 10–14 years
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs 6.9 Incidence, prevalence, and death rates associated with tuberculosis 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under the Directly Observed Treatment Short (DOTS) course

Box 1: Millennium Development Goals *(continued)*

Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest 7.2 CO_2 emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP) 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums[2]
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction—both nationally and internationally Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly) Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries, Africa, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing states. Official Development Assistance (ODA) 8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water, and sanitation) 8.3 Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes 8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their gross national incomes Market Access 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity Debt Sustainability 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population 8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population 8.16 Internet users per 100 population

AIDS = acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, CO_2 = carbon dioxide, DAC = Development Assistance Committee, GDP = gross domestic product, HIPC = heavily indebted poor countries, HIV = human immunodeficiency virus, MDRI = Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, ODA = official development assistance, OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, PPP = purchasing power parity.

[1] For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.

[2] The actual proportion of people living in slums is measured by a proxy, represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the four characteristics: (a) lack of access to improved water supply, (b) lack of access to improved sanitation, (c) overcrowding (three or more persons per room), and (d) dwellings made of nondurable material.

Source: Millennium Development Goals Indicators: The Official United Nations Site for the MDG Indicators. July 2013.

Progress toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals and targets

The progress of Asian Development Bank (ADB) developing member economies toward achieving the MDGs and targets is discussed in this part of the *Key Indicators*. Each goal is accompanied by a short analysis and supporting statistical information presented in figures, boxes, and tables on the performance of countries toward achieving the goals. The classification of progress was determined using the methodology outlined in Technical Note I of the report, Asia-Pacific Aspirations: Perspectives for a Post-2015 Development Agenda,

Asia-Pacific Regional MDGs Report 2012/2013. The rate of change is calculated using the linear time trend of a suitable transformation of the indicator values. On the basis of their performance to date, countries are classified as early achievers, on track, off track – slow (further classified into three subcategories), no progress, or regressing, as measured by target indicators estimated from data available since 1990:

- early achievers are countries that have already reached the target;
- on track indicates countries that are expected to meet the target by 2015;
- off track – slow applies to countries that are expected to meet the target after 2015, that is, those
  - ➢ likely to meet the target between 2016 and 2020
  - ➢ likely to meet the target between 2021 and 2030
  - ➢ unlikely to meet the target by 2030;
- no progress/regressing describes countries that have made no progress since 1990 or have actually slipped backward.

Many of the figures in the following analyses that illustrate progress on the MDGs refer to the "earliest" and "latest" years for which data are available. Ideally, all countries would have the necessary statistics for every year from 1990 to the current year. However, lack of data from economies reflects the difficulty in collecting and disseminating the data. The statistical tables are the sources for the figures used in the analysis and show the actual years to which the data refer.

In addition, the classification of progress has been made for indicators that have explicit targets, such as $1.25-a-day purchasing power parity poverty, maternal and infant mortality, school enrollment, and gender parity. In monitoring progress, cutoffs were introduced for several targets (see Table 1), which are the cutoffs adapted from the ESCAP, ADB, and UNDP (2012/2013) report. For example, a cutoff of 2% is used for the target "halving extreme poverty between 1990 and 2015." This means that when the share of people living on less than $1.25 a day is reduced to 2%, the target is considered to have been reached, even if 2% is not half of the percentage in 1990.

For indicators whose target is to reverse a trend, such as in HIV prevalence, tuberculosis prevalence, tuberculosis incidence, forest cover, protected area, carbon dioxide emissions, and consumption of ozone-depleting substances, only three categories were used—economies that have been trending in the "right"

Table 1: Cutoff Values for Selected MDG Indicators

No.	Indicator	MDG Target	Cutoff
1.1	Proportion of population below $1.25 (PPP) a day	Half the 1990 percentage	2%
1.8	Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	Half the 1990 percentage	None
2.1	Total net enrollment ratio in primary education (both sexes)	100%	95%
2.2	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach the last grade of primary (both sexes)	100%	95%
3.1	Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education	1	0.95
4.1	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	One-third the 1990 percentage	None
4.2	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	One-third the 1990 percentage	None
5.1	Maternal mortality ratio	Reduce by ¾ (without)	None
5.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Reduce by ¾ (without)	None
5.5	Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit)	100%	95%
6.1	HIV prevalence	Reverse the trend	None
6.9a	TB incidence	Reverse the trend	None
6.9b	TB prevalence	Reverse the trend	None
7.1	Forest cover	Reverse the trend	None
7.2	CO_2 emissions	Reverse the trend	None
7.3	ODP substance consumption	Reverse the trend	None
7.6	Protected area	Reverse the trend	None
7.8	Population using improved water sources (urban and rural combined)	Half the 1990 percentage (without)	None
7.9	Population having access to improved sanitation facilities (urban and rural combined)	Half the 1990 percentage (without)	None

CO_2 = carbon dioxide, MDG = Millennium Development Goal, ODP = ozone-depleting potential, PPP = purchasing power parity, TB = tuberculosis.

Table 2: Millennium Development Goals Progress Tracking

Goal	1		2		3			4		5			6			7				
Developing Member Economy	$1.25 a day poverty	Underweight children	Primary enrollment	Reaching last grade	Gender Primary	Gender Secondary	Gender Tertiary	Under-5 Mortality	Infant Mortality	Maternal Mortality	Skilled birth attendance	Antenatal care (≥1 visit)	HIV prevalence	TB incidence	TB prevalence	Forest cover	Protected area	CO_2 emissions per capita	ODP substance consumption	Safe drinking water	Basic sanitation
Central and West Asia																					
Afghanistan																					
Armenia																					
Azerbaijan																					
Georgia																					
Kazakhstan																					
Kyrgyz Republic																					
Pakistan																					
Tajikistan																					
Turkmenistan																					
Uzbekistan																					
East Asia																					
China, People's Rep. of																					
Hong Kong, China																					
Korea, Rep. of																					
Mongolia																					
Taipei,China																					
South Asia																					
Bangladesh																					
Bhutan																					
India																					
Maldives																					
Nepal																					
Sri Lanka																					
Southeast Asia																					
Brunei Darussalam																					
Cambodia																					
Indonesia																					
Lao PDR																					
Malaysia																					
Myanmar																					
Philippines																					
Singapore																					
Thailand																					
Viet Nam																					
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																					

Legend: ■ Early achiever　■ On track　■ Off track - Slow　■ Off track - No progress/regressing

CO_2 = carbon dioxide, HIV = human immunodeficiency virus, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, ODP = ozone-depleting potential, TB = tuberculosis.
Source:　ADB estimates based on UNESCAP, ADB, and UNDP method for assessing the Millennium Development Goals (Asia-Pacific Aspirations: Perspectives for a Post-2015 Development Agenda, Asia-Pacific Regional MDGs Report 2012/2013).

direction since 1990 are categorized as "early achievers," economies showing no change during the period are categorized as "on track," and economies that trended in the "wrong" direction or that started with high levels but trended down in recent years are categorized as "no progress/regressing."

Table 2 illustrates the MDG progress classification, adapted from ESCAP, ADB, and UNDP (2012/2013), which reflects the progress that developing economies of the Asia and Pacific region have made in 2 decades. Four categories were made for indicators where data were available from the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Indicators database (UN 2014), following the July 2014 update. Differences in progress classification between Table 2 and the ESCAP, ADB, and UNDP report arise due to differences in data used rather than in methodological processes.

The target to halve extreme poverty (MDG 1) has generally been met; however, there is slower progress against child malnutrition in many economies. Substantial progress has been made in raising enrollment for boys and girls in primary education (MDG 2); efforts though should be stepped up to ensure they complete primary school. Gender equality in primary and secondary education (MDG 3) is well advanced. While child and maternal mortality (MDGs 4 and 5) have been reduced by about half across the region since 1990, the targets for larger reductions by 2015 appear beyond reach. The goals to reduce the incidence and prevalence of tuberculosis (MDG 6) have been met by almost all economies in the region. A few economies are expected to meet the goal of halting and starting to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, but some in Southeast Asia and Central and West Asia are regressing. In regard to environment sustainability (MDG 7), emissions of carbon dioxide have increased rapidly, but most economies have placed more land and sea areas under protection. Solid progress has been made toward the target of improving access to safe drinking water; however, the record on provision of improved sanitation is less satisfactory. Finally, official flows from all sources to developing member economies increased in 2012 (MDG 8).

With the approaching 2015 deadline for the MDGs, the United Nations (UN), along with the international community, has been developing the post-2015 development agenda to continue the work of the MDGs and integrate the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. To serve as core of the post-2015 development framework are Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Preliminary SDGs have been formulated for further deliberation and debate in order to identify high-priority goals for sustainable development.

Data sources and comparability with other publications

Data used for assessing the economies' progress in achieving the MDGs are presented in the statistical tables accompanying each MDG. The data were compiled from the United Nations (UN) Millennium Development Goals Database and the UN bodies that have been designated to monitor the MDGs. For some indicators, data on the Pacific economies were sourced from the National Minimum Development Indicators Database maintained by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. Data for Taipei,China were sourced from the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics website. New data points for earlier years are added, while the most recent estimates are revised whenever data become available. Data have been verified to the extent possible, but responsibility for the reliability of the statistics remains with the agencies that are listed as the sources of each table.

Differences between this publication and reports from other organizations on the performance of countries in meeting the MDGs may be due to several factors, including data sources, dates when statistics were collected and published, and different methodologies used in assessing the progress.

MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1 has three targets:

1.A: *Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than a dollar a day.* This poverty threshold is a purchasing power parity (PPP) adjusted dollar that has the same purchasing power in all countries. The threshold was reviewed and increased to $1.25 (PPP) at 2005 prices. For convenience, the target is still referred to by its old name.

1.B: *Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.* Measures for this target are the employment-to-population ratio, the percentage of workers living on less than $1.25 a day, and the proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment. The first indicator is a measure of the ability to provide employment and the other two are indicators of decent work.

1.C: *Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.* Hunger and malnutrition are measured by the percentage of children under 5 years of age who are underweight (malnourished) and the proportion of population consuming less than the daily minimum energy requirement (undernourished).

Snapshots

- Most of the economies have achieved the target of halving extreme poverty, defined as people having average income or consumption less than $1.25 a day in 2005 purchasing power parity terms. However, the extreme poverty rate still persists at over 20% including in a few economies that have large populations (Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan).

- The employment-to-population ratio increased in most reporting economies, but in some economies such as Nepal and Cambodia, the increase may reflect high levels of employment in low-paying informal jobs.

- Proportion of vulnerable workers remained high at over 40% in 15 of the 27 reporting developing economies. However, the decline in the proportion of the working poor in all the economies suggests that there has been progress in generating decent jobs.

- Indicators measuring hunger (proportion of undernourished people and the proportion of underweight children under 5 years of age) showed much improvement, but malnourishment and undernourishment remain a serious problem in many economies, with 17 of the 29 economies being unable to meet the hunger target.

Key trends

Most of the economies have achieved the target of halving extreme poverty defined as people having average income or consumption less than $1.25 a day in 2005 PPP terms, but it still persists at over 20% in a few economies. As shown in Figure 1.1, developing Asia had achieved significant reductions in extreme poverty with all economies meeting the target of reducing, by half, the proportion of people

in extreme poverty. However, extreme poverty remained high at over 20% in six economies: Bangladesh (43.3%), the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) (33.9%), India (32.7%), Nepal (24.8%), Turkmenistan (24.8%), and Pakistan (21.0%). The high rates of extreme poverty pose a significant challenge to these economies, particularly for Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan given their large populations.

Though about a quarter of its population is still in extreme poverty (24.8%), Turkmenistan had made great progress with the highest annual reduction of 7.7 percentage points (Figure 1.2), though the latest available data are for 1998. The Philippines experienced slow growth in poverty

reduction with an annual reduction of only 0.7 percentage points. Georgia, on the other hand, had regressed with its $1.25 a day poverty increasing from 4.7% in 1996 to 18.0% in 2010.

Of the 23 developing economies with data, 18 economies had achieved the target of halving extreme poverty relative to 1990 levels (Box 1.1). Based on past trends, the Lao PDR is expected to meet the target reduction by 2015. Three economies are making slow progress, with Bangladesh and the Philippines expected to meet the target reduction between 2016 and 2020, and India between 2021 and 2030. Georgia is the only economy that is regressing. The Pacific economies (except for Fiji) have insufficient data to assess their progress.

Figure 1.1: Proportion of Population Living on Less Than $1.25 a Day, Earliest (1990–2003) and Latest (1998–2012) Years
(%)
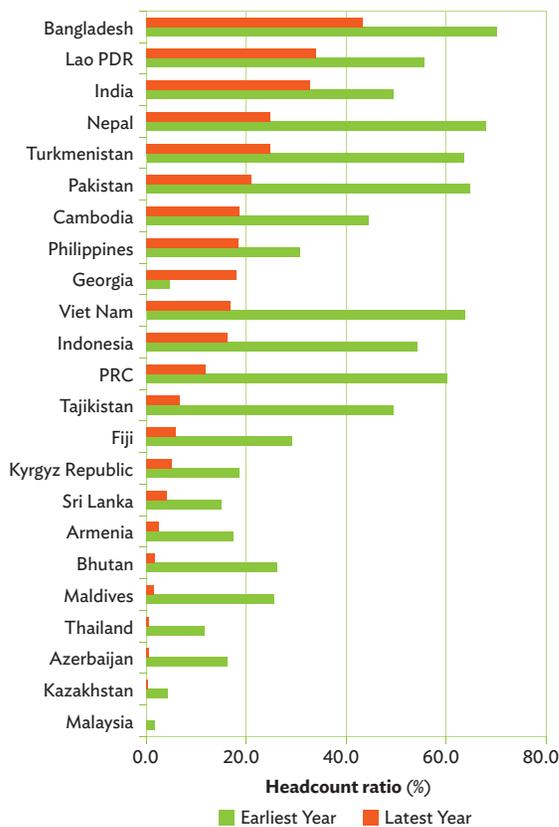
Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 1.1.

Figure 1.2: Annual Percentage Point Change in Proportion of Population Living on Less Than $1.25 a Day, Earliest (1990–2003) and Latest (1998–2012) Years
(percentage points)
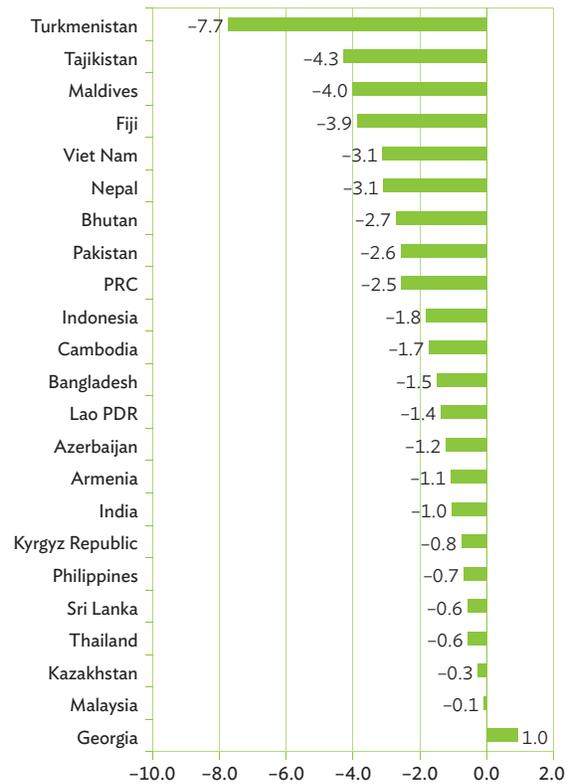
Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 1.1.

Box 1.1 Progress Toward Achieving the $1.25 (PPP) a Day Target

Early achievers

Armenia	Malaysia
Azerbaijan	Maldives
Bhutan	Nepal
Cambodia	Pakistan
China, People's Republic of	Sri Lanka
Fiji	Tajikistan
Indonesia	Thailand
Kazakhstan	Turkmenistan
Kyrgyz Republic	Viet Nam

On track

Lao PDR

Off track - Slow

Expected to meet target between 2016 and 2020

Bangladesh

Expected to meet target between 2021 and 2030

India   Philippines

Expected to meet target after 2030

Georgia

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Derived from Table 1.1.

The region's progress in $2-a-day poverty was less substantial (Figure 1.3). Though there had been a general decline in $2-a-day poverty, except for Georgia, only 12 of the 26 economies were able to reduce, by about half, their $2-a-day poverty during the 1995–latest year period (all 26 economies met the $1.25-a-day poverty rate). In the case of Georgia, $2-a-day poverty increased from 14.0% in 1996 to 35.6% in 2010.

In six economies, the number of people living on less than $2 a day increased (Figure 1.4) either because their $2-a-day poverty rate increased (Georgia) or their population growth outpaced poverty reduction measured at the $2-a-day poverty line (India, Bangladesh, the Philippines, the Lao PDR, and Timor-Leste). These six economies added about 83 million poor people relative to the number in the mid-1990s.

The incidence and depth of extreme poverty, as reflected in the poverty gap, declined significantly. The poverty gap ratio, as shown in Figure 1.5, gives the percentage by which the mean income of the poor falls below the poverty line. The poverty gap

Figure 1.3: Proportion of Population Living on Less Than $2 a Day, 1995* and Latest (1998–2012) Years
(%)
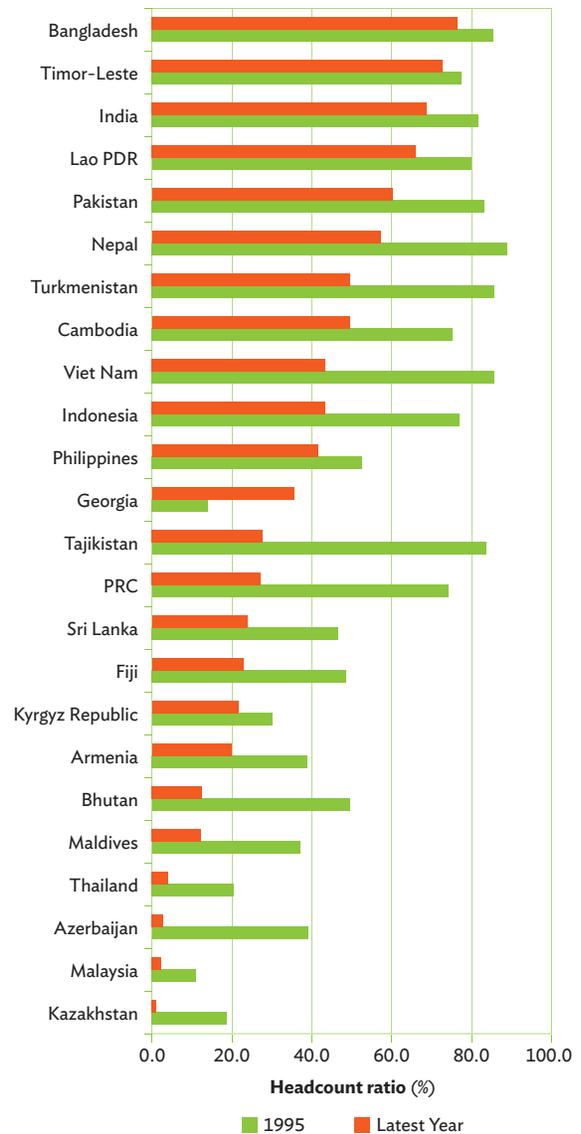
Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
* Refers to 1995–2003.
Source: RT 1.14.

ratios dropped from 25% or less in the earlier years to 11% or less in the latest years, with the exception of Georgia where the poverty gap ratio increased. The economies with the highest poverty gap ratios (in the 5%–11% range)—Bangladesh, the Lao PDR, India, Turkmenistan, Georgia, and Nepal—also had high poverty rates as reflected in their headcount ratios (Figure 1.1).

Figure 1.4: Increase in People ('000) Living Below $2-a-Day Poverty Line, Selected Economies

Economy	Value
India (1994–2010)	68,581
Bangladesh (1996–2010)	11,219
Philippines (1994–2009)	2,453
Georgia (1996–2010)	925
Lao PDR (1997–2008)	131
Timor-Leste (2001–2007)	113
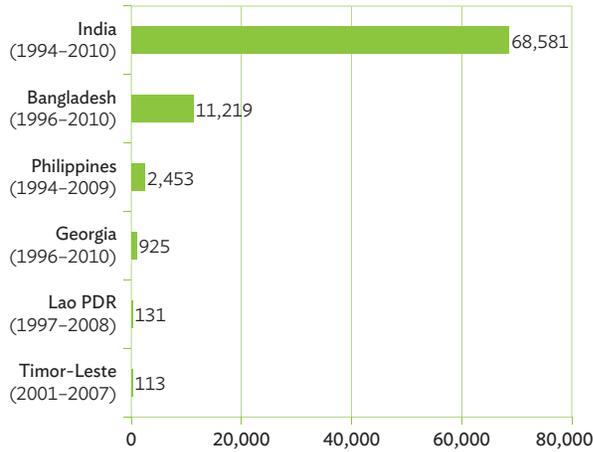
Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Sources: RT 1.14 and population data from PovcalNet.

The poorest quintile's share of national income or consumption remained under 10%. The share of the poorest 20% of the population in national income or consumption, illustrated in Figure 1.6 for 32 economies, is an indicator of income inequality. Economies with relatively low shares (below 5%) of national income or consumption for the poorest quintile—the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, and the People's Republic of China (PRC)—had relatively high Gini coefficients (a measure of income inequality) ranging from 40% to 60%. Poverty reduction can be accelerated by development strategies that not only increase economic growth but making growth inclusive and also raising the share of income going to the poorest groups.

Figure 1.5: Poverty Gap Ratios, Earliest (1990–2003) and Latest (1996–2012) Years
(%)
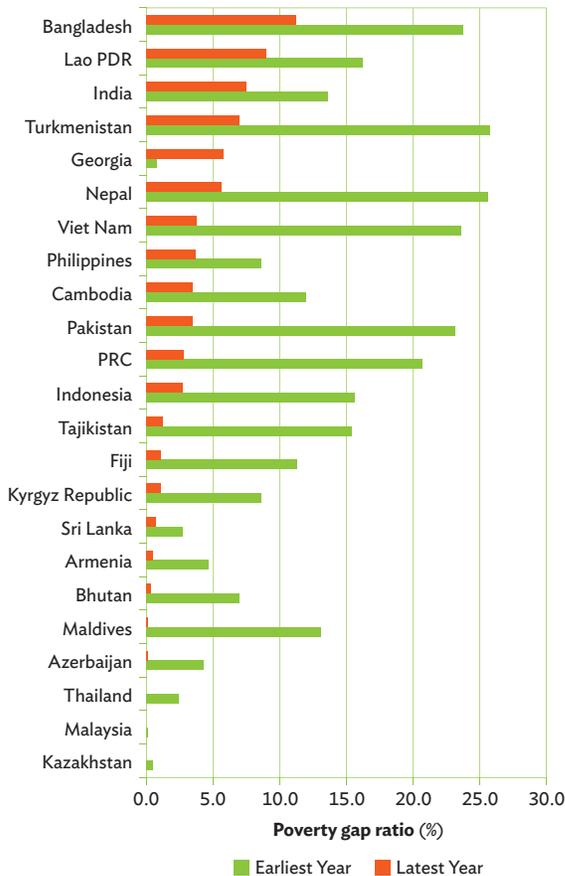
Poverty gap ratio (%)

■ Earliest Year   ■ Latest Year

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

Figure 1.6: Share of Poorest Quintile in National Income or Consumption, 1996–2012
(%)
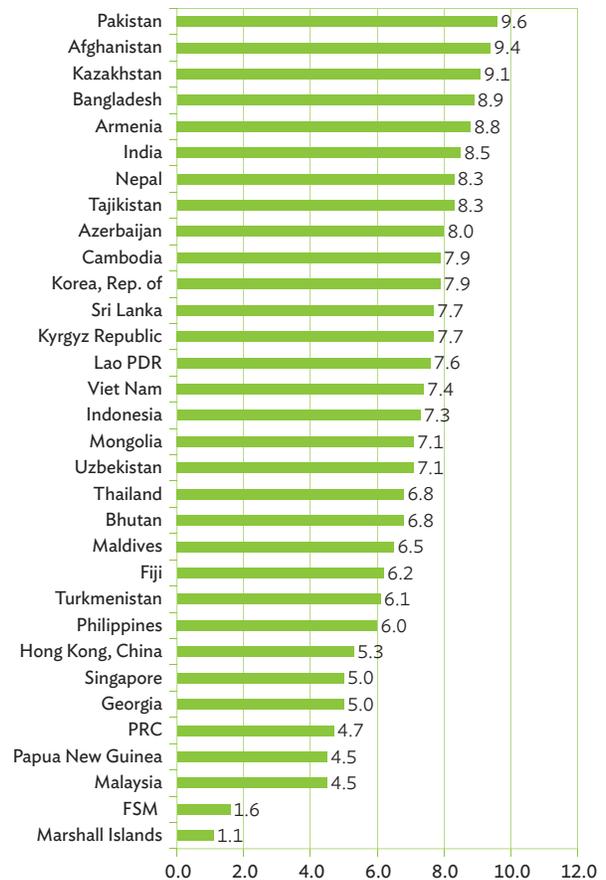
Economy	Value
Pakistan	9.6
Afghanistan	9.4
Kazakhstan	9.1
Bangladesh	8.9
Armenia	8.8
India	8.5
Nepal	8.3
Tajikistan	8.3
Azerbaijan	8.0
Cambodia	7.9
Korea, Rep. of	7.9
Sri Lanka	7.7
Kyrgyz Republic	7.7
Lao PDR	7.6
Viet Nam	7.4
Indonesia	7.3
Mongolia	7.1
Uzbekistan	7.1
Thailand	6.8
Bhutan	6.8
Maldives	6.5
Fiji	6.2
Turkmenistan	6.1
Philippines	6.0
Hong Kong, China	5.3
Singapore	5.0
Georgia	5.0
PRC	4.7
Papua New Guinea	4.5
Malaysia	4.5
FSM	1.6
Marshall Islands	1.1

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

The employment-to-population ratio increased in most reporting economies between the earliest and latest years. This ratio is the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed and is an indicator of the economy's ability to provide employment. For most economies, this ratio for the latest year was in the 50%–70% range (Figure 1.7) and had marginally improved relative to the earliest years' data available. Nine developing economies, including populous Bangladesh, the PRC, and India, registered declines. Those with the lowest employment-to-population ratios were Pakistan (43%) and the Pacific economies of Fiji (36%), Samoa (39%), and Timor-Leste (40%). Very high ratios, such as in Nepal (92%) and Cambodia (84%), can reflect high levels of employment in low-paying informal jobs, widespread in developing Asia.

The proportion of vulnerable workers remained high at over 40% in most developing economies. The vulnerable employment rate, defined as the percentage of own-account and contributing or unpaid family workers in total employment, generally reflects the proportion of workers in informal working arrangements wherein workers usually receive low incomes and lack adequate social protection. Though there had been a decline in the vulnerable employment rate except for Bangladesh; Georgia; Hong Kong, China; and Singapore, own-account and contributing or unpaid family workers still accounted for 40% or more of total employment in 16 of the reporting economies (Figure 1.8). The vulnerable employment rate remained high at over 80% in the Lao PDR, Bangladesh, and India. In contrast, Cambodia, Bhutan, the Maldives, Thailand, and Viet Nam have had relatively large declines.

Progress has been made in generating decent jobs as reflected in the decline in the proportion of the working poor. Employed people living on less than $1.25 a day are considered "working poor." Indicating greater availability of decent jobs, the proportion of employed people living below

Figure 1.7: Employment-to-Population Ratio, Earliest (1990–2003) vs. Latest (2001–2012) Year (%)
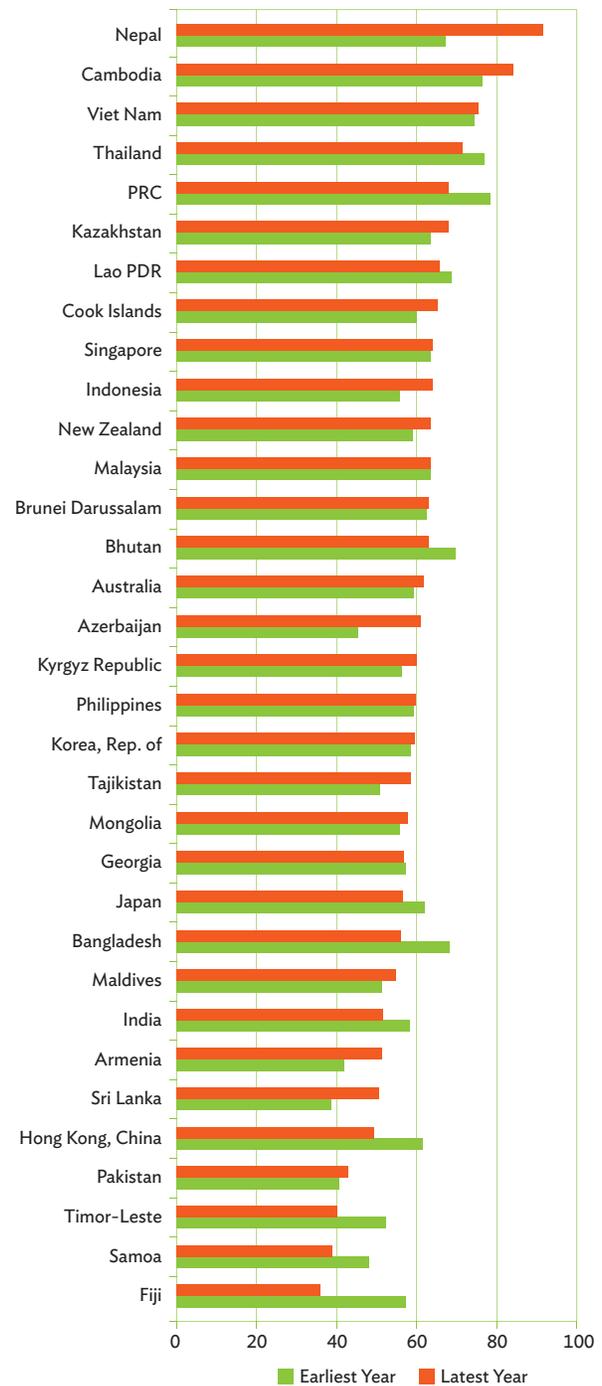
Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 1.2.

$1.25 a day declined significantly in the 23 economies (Figure 1.9). While over half of the economies initially had more than 20% of their employed people living on less than $1.25 a day, most economies had reduced their proportions of the working poor to below 20%. The largest annual reductions (more than 3 percentage points) in the proportions of the working poor in employment were made by Bhutan, Fiji, Tajikistan, and Viet Nam.

The economies with still relatively high proportions of about 30% of working poor were Bangladesh (41.7%), the Lao PDR (32.8%), Timor-Leste (30.9%), and India (29.3%). Bangladesh, the Lao PDR, and India also had the highest headcount ratios of $1.25- and $2-a-day poverty, poverty gap ratios, and vulnerable employment rates (Table 1.2). Hence, for these three economies, the incidence and depth of poverty were exacerbated by the lack of decent and productive jobs.

Figure 1.8: Proportion of Own-Account and Contributing Family Workers in Total Employment, Earliest (1990–2007) and Latest (2003–2012) Years (%)
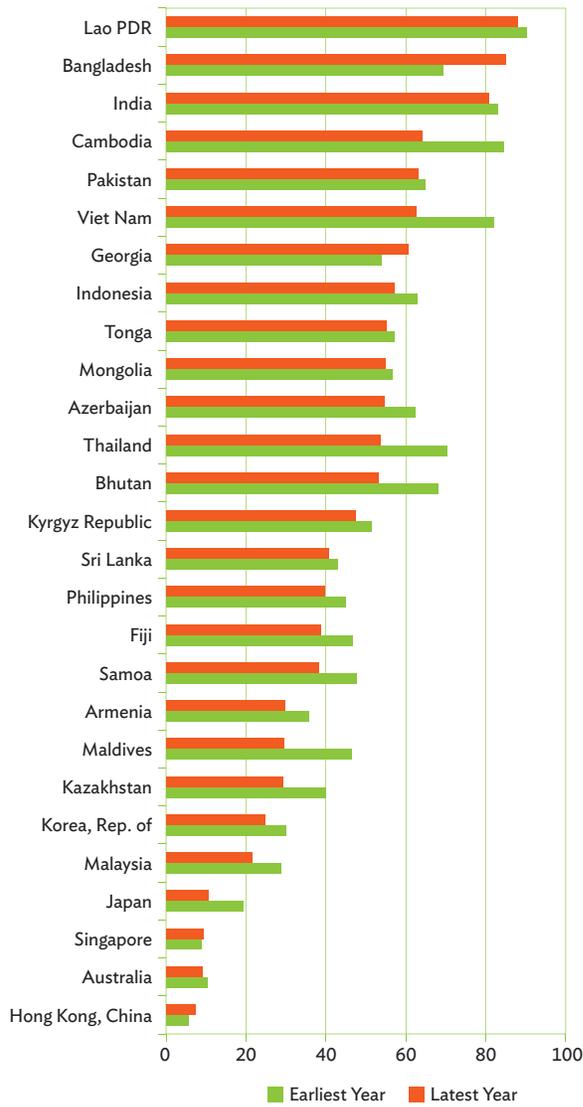
Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 1.2.

Figure 1.9: Proportion of Employed People Living Below $1.25 a Day, Earliest (1991–2005) and Latest (2004–2011) Years (%)
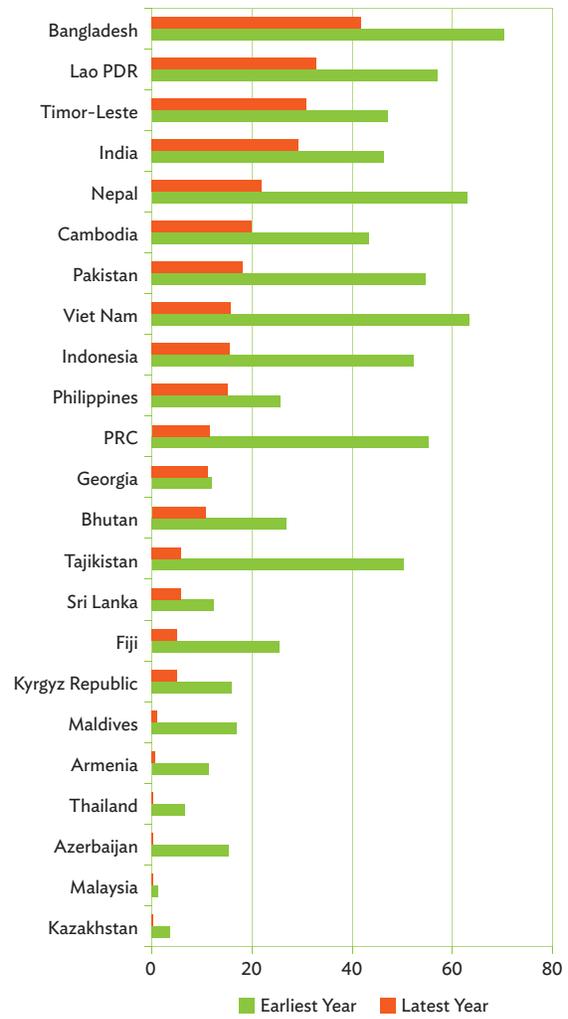
Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 1.2.

Proportion of undernourished people and the proportion of underweight children under 5 years of age (indicators measuring hunger) showed much improvement, but remained a serious problem in many economies, with 17 of the 29 economies being unable to meet the hunger target. Figure 1.10 shows the prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age decreased in 25 of the 29 economies. Notable are the large reductions (more than 20 percentage points) in the

prevalence of underweight children in Bangladesh and Viet Nam. However, malnourishment remained at more than 20% in 12 economies including the heavily populated economies of India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan. Child malnourishment is a serious concern because it affects children's physical and mental development and their future capacity to become productive members of society.

Table 1.3 shows the proportion of undernourished people—those consuming below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption—also generally declined. Despite the improvement, Timor-Leste (38%), Tajikistan (30%), the Lao PDR (27%), Sri Lanka (23%), and Mongolia (21%) still had high proportions of undernourished people.

Compared with the reduction in extreme poverty, the region had slower progress in meeting the hunger target. Box 1.2 shows the progress toward the hunger target as measured by just the percentage of underweight children under 5 years old. Only 12 of the 29 reporting economies had achieved or

Figure 1.10: Prevalence of Underweight Children Under 5 Years of Age, Earliest (1990–2005) and Latest (2004–2011) Years (%)
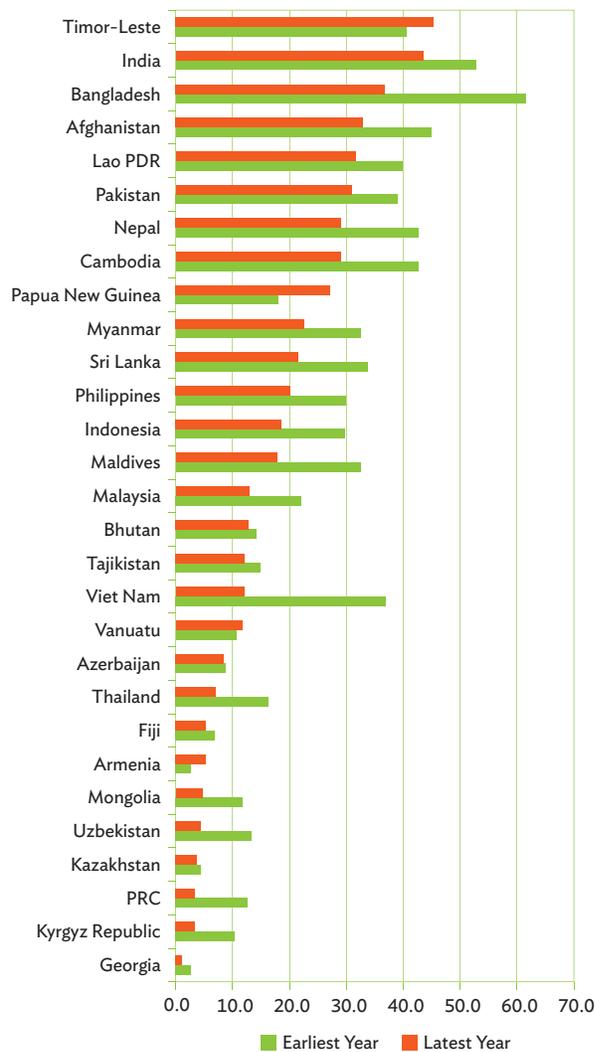
Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 1.3.

Box 1.2: Progress Toward the Hunger Target

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Derived from Table 1.1.

are expected to achieve the target on underweight children by 2015. Another 13 economies are making slow progress with Cambodia and Indonesia expected to meet the target between 2016 and 2020, another 5 economies between 2021 and 2030, and 6 economies beyond 2030. With initially high prevalence of underweight children and slow rate of reduction, India and Pakistan are among the economies not expected to meet the target even by 2030. However, in the group classified as not expected to meet the target by 2030, Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan have relatively low prevalence of underweight children (less than 10%) but have made slow progress in further reductions. Armenia, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, and Vanuatu are regressing.

Data issues and comparability

The $1.25-a-day test for determining extreme poverty and the calculation of poverty gaps require information on household income or household consumption expenditure, and the PPP dollar conversion rate for 2005. Both the measurement of household income or expenditure in national currencies and the calculation of 2005 PPPs will have relatively high error margins in some countries. Data based on the $1.25-a-day poverty line are not available for most of the Pacific island economies. For the number of poor, population data from the World Bank's PovcalNet Database were used to maintain consistency.

The computation of labor productivity (or gross domestic product per person employed) uses data on the number of persons employed, which does not take into account the actual number of hours worked. Assuming a constant mix of economic activities, the best measure of labor input to compute labor productivity would be the "total number of annual hours actually worked by all persons employed." In addition, differences in the coverage of informal sector activities in the statistics of developing members may hamper the comparability of estimates of labor productivity growth.

For the employment-to-population ratio, estimates across countries often are not strictly comparable because nationally reported data differ, mostly in age coverage.

The proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment may not be able to capture vulnerable employment thoroughly because, while most own-account workers are more vulnerable or worse off than salaried workers, this is not always the case. Some salaried workers are in casual contracts, offering little or no social protection at all. This does not diminish the indicator's usefulness and relevance because high poverty rates are strongly correlated with large shares of vulnerable employment in developing economies.

The hunger indicators are based on standards devised by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Health Organization (WHO). While countries attempt to use the same standards, comparability is compromised by lack of regular data collection in many countries. Statistical techniques are typically used to extend data collected from household surveys to the full population. Such estimates may have large error margins.

Goal 1 Targets and Indicators

Table 1.1: Target 1.A—Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

Regional Member	1.1 Proportion of Population below the Poverty Line (%) $1.25 a Day (PPP)[a] Earliest Year	1.25 a Day Latest Year	National[b] Earliest Year	National Latest Year	1.2 Poverty Gap Ratio[a] Earliest Year	1.2 Latest Year	1.3 Share of Poorest Quintile in National Income or Consumption (%)[a] Latest Year
Developing Member Economies							
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	...	...	...	36.0 (2008)	...	...	9.4 (2008)
Armenia	17.5 (1996)	2.5 (2010)	48.3 (2001)	32.4 (2012)	4.7 (1996)	0.5 (2010)	8.8 (2010)
Azerbaijan	16.3 (1995)	0.4 (2008)	49.6 (2001)	6.0 (2012)	4.3 (1995)	0.1 (2008)	8.0 (2008)
Georgia	4.7 (1996)	18.0 (2010)	24.6[c] (2004)	22.4[c] (2012)	0.8 (1996)	5.8 (2010)	5.0 (2010)
Kazakhstan	4.2 (1993)	0.1 (2009)	46.7 (2001)	2.9 (2013)	0.5 (1993)	0.0 (2009)	9.1 (2009)
Kyrgyz Republic	18.6 (1993)	5.0 (2011)	56.4 (2001)	38.0 (2012)	8.6 (1993)	1.1 (2011)	7.7 (2011)
Pakistan	64.7 (1991)	21.0 (2008)	30.6 (1999)	22.3 (2006)	23.2 (1991)	3.5 (2008)	9.6 (2008)
Tajikistan	49.4 (1999)	6.6 (2009)	96.0 (1999)	42.0 (2011)	15.4 (1999)	1.2 (2009)	8.3 (2009)
Turkmenistan	63.5 (1993)	24.8 (1998)	...	...	25.8 (1993)	7.0 (1998)	6.1 (1998)
Uzbekistan	...	...	27.5 (2001)	15.0 (2012)	...	...	7.1 (2003)
East Asia							
China, People's Rep. of	60.2[d] (1990)	11.8[d] (2009)	6.0 (1996)	10.2[e] (2012)	20.7[d] (1990)	2.8[d] (2009)	4.7[d] (2009)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.3 (1996)
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	16.5[f] (2012)	...	...	7.9 (1998)
Mongolia	...	...	38.7 (2010)	27.4 (2012)	...	...	7.1 (2008)
Taipei,China	...	...	0.6[g] (1993)	1.5[g] (2012)	...	...	...
South Asia							
Bangladesh	70.2 (1992)	43.3 (2010)	56.6 (1992)	31.5 (2010)	23.8 (1992)	11.2 (2010)	8.9 (2010)
Bhutan	26.2 (2003)	1.7 (2012)	23.2 (2007)	12.0 (2012)	7.0 (2003)	0.3 (2012)	6.8 (2012)
India	49.4[d] (1994)	32.7[d] (2010)	45.3[h] (1994)	21.9[h] (2012)	13.6[d] (1994)	7.5[d] (2010)	8.5[d] (2010)
Maldives	25.6 (1998)	1.5 (2004)	21.0[i] (2003)	15.0[j] (2010)	13.1 (1998)	0.1 (2004)	6.5 (2004)
Nepal	68.0 (1996)	24.8 (2010)	41.8 (1996)	25.2 (2011)	25.6 (1996)	5.6 (2010)	8.3 (2010)
Sri Lanka	15.0 (1991)	4.1 (2010)	26.1 (1991)	6.7 (2013)	2.7 (1991)	0.7 (2010)	7.7 (2010)
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	44.5 (1994)	18.6 (2009)	47.8[k] (2007)	18.9[k] (2012)	12.0 (1994)	3.5 (2009)	7.9 (2009)
Indonesia	54.3[d] (1990)	16.2[d] (2011)	17.6 (1996)	11.4 (2013)	15.6[d] (1990)	2.7[d] (2011)	7.3[d] (2011)
Lao PDR	55.7 (1992)	33.9 (2008)	46.0 (1992)	26.0 (2010)	16.2 (1992)	9.0 (2008)	7.6 (2008)
Malaysia	1.6 (1992)	0.0 (2009)	8.5 (1999)	1.7 (2012)	0.1 (1992)	0.0 (2009)	4.5 (2009)
Myanmar	...	...	32.1 (2005)	25.6 (2010)	...	...	...
Philippines	30.7 (1991)	18.4 (2009)	34.4 (1991)	25.2 (2012)	8.6 (1991)	3.7 (2009)	6.0 (2009)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.0 (1998)
Thailand	11.6 (1990)	0.4 (2010)	58.1[l] (1990)	13.2[l] (2011)	2.4 (1990)	0.0 (2010)	6.8 (2010)
Viet Nam	63.7 (1993)	16.9 (2008)	20.7[m] (2010)	17.2 (2012)	23.6 (1993)	3.8 (2008)	7.4 (2008)
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	...	...	...	28.4[n] (2006)	...	...	...
Fiji	29.2 (2003)	5.9 (2009)	35.0[n] (2003)	31.0[n] (2009)	11.3 (2003)	1.1 (2009)	6.2 (2009)
Kiribati	...	...	...	21.8[n] (2006)	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	20.0[n] (1999)	...	...	...	1.1 (1999)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	31.2[o] (2000)	27.9[n] (1998)	31.4[n] (2005)	...	16.3[o] (2000)	1.6[o] (2000)
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	24.9[n] (2006)	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	35.8 (1996)	30.0[n] (1990)	28.0[n] (2009)	...	12.3 (1996)	4.5 (1996)
Samoa	...	...	22.9[n] (2002)	26.9[n] (2008)	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	22.7[n] (2006)	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	36.3[n] (2001)	49.9[n] (2007)	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	16.2[n] (2001)	22.5[n] (2009)	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	21.2[n] (2004)	26.3[n] (2010)	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	13.0[n] (2006)	12.7[n] (2010)	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies							
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.5 (2012)
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.5 (2009)
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.7 (2011)

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

a   Data are consumption-based, except for Armenia (1996), Kazakhstan (1993), Malaysia (1992 and 2009), the Federated States of Micronesia, and Turkmenistan (1993), which are income-based.
b   Data are consumption-based, except for the People's Republic of China; the Republic of Korea; Malaysia; the Philippines; and Taipei,China, which are income-based.
c   Data refers to share of population under 60% of the median consumption.
d   Weighted average of urban and rural estimates.
e   Based on new national poverty line stipulated in the country's rural poverty reduction target for 2012.
f   Estimated using the equivalized disposable income based on 50% of the median income.
g   Refers to percentage of low-income population to total population.
h   Based on Tendulkar methodology, using mixed reference period.
i   Data are adjusted for inflation.
j   Based on half the median of Atoll expenditure per person per day (Rf22).
k   Data are based on the new poverty line using the 2009 Cambodia Socioeconomic Survey, and cannot be compared with previous published series.
l   The entire series is updated based on revised national poverty line in 2013, and cannot be compared with previous published series.
m   Data is based on the 2010 revised World Bank and General Statistics Office of Viet Nam expenditure poverty line, and thus cannot be compared with the prior series. An alternative poverty headcount rate released by the goverment is 14.2, which is based on the official Ministry of Labour – Invalids and Social Affairs poverty lines (revised every 5 years for the Socio-economic Development Plan) and a "bottom up" system using community-level poverty counts aggregated up to district, province, and national levels.
n   Data refer to percentage of population below the basic needs poverty line.
o   Refers to urban areas only.

Sources: United Nations. Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database. http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx (accessed 8 July 2014); Pacific Regional Information System. National Minimum Development Indicators Database. http://www.spc.int/nmdi/ (accessed 7 May 2014); for Japan and New Zealand: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD database on income distribution and poverty. http://www.oecd.org/els/soc/income-distribution-database.htm (accessed 23 June 2014); economy sources.

Table 1.2: Target 1.B—Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

Regional Member	1.4 Growth Rate of GDP per Person Employed (%, at constant 1990 $ PPP)		1.5 Employment-to-Population Ratio (%, aged 15 years and over)		1.6 Proportion of Employed People Living below $1.25 (PPP) per Day (%)		1.7 Proportion of Own-Account and Contributing Family Workers in Total Employment (%)	
	Earliest	**Latest**	**Earliest**	**Latest**	**Earliest Year**	**Latest Year**	**Earliest Year**	**Latest Year**
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	46.8 (2005)	...	...	...
Armenia	9.4 (1994)	5.6 (2011)	41.9 (2001)	51.4 (2011)	11.3 (1998)	0.6 (2008)	35.7 (2007)	29.8 (2011)
Azerbaijan	−1.5 (1991)	0.6 (2012)	45.4 (2002)	60.9 (2011)	15.4 (1995)	0.3 (2008)	62.4 (2003)	54.7 (2008)
Georgia	2.6 (1999)	2.3 (2012)	57.3 (1998)	56.8 (2012)	11.9 (2002)	11.2 (2008)	53.9 (1998)	60.6 (2010)
Kazakhstan	−7.5 (1994)	2.5 (2012)	63.6 (2002)	67.9 (2012)	3.6 (1996)	0.1 (2009)	40.0 (2001)	29.2 (2012)
Kyrgyz Republic	−8.2 (1991)	6.8 (2008)	56.3 (2002)	60.1 (2006)	16.0 (1993)	5.0 (2009)	51.5 (2002)	47.3 (2006)
Pakistan	9.2 (1991)	−1.3 (2008)	40.5 (1990)	42.8 (2007)	54.7 (1991)	18.1 (2007)	64.9 (1995)	63.1 (2008)
Tajikistan	−26.7 (1992)	20.6 (2009)	50.9 (2003)	58.4 (2004)	50.2 (1999)	5.9 (2009)	47.1 (2009)	...
Turkmenistan	−17.7 (1992)	12.3 (1999)	...	...	16.8 (1998)	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	−11.5 (1992)	7.0 (2007)	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	8.0 (1991)	8.9 (2011)	78.3 (1990)	67.9 (2011)	55.2 (1993)	11.5 (2008)	...	...
Hong Kong, China	4.1 (1991)	−0.9 (2012)	61.5 (1990)	49.2 (2012)	...	...	5.5 (1993)	7.4 (2008)
Korea, Rep. of	6.1 (1991)	0.2 (2012)	58.6 (1990)	59.4 (2012)	...	...	30.0 (2000)	24.8 (2008)
Mongolia	2.9 (1994)	17.1 (2011)	55.9 (1998)	57.7 (2011)	...	...	56.6 (2000)	54.9 (2011)
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	...	...	68.2 (1991)	56.0 (2005)	70.4 (1991)	41.7 (2010)	69.4 (1996)	85.0 (2005)
Bhutan	−9.0 (1999)	7.5 (2012)	69.8 (2003)	63.1 (2012)	26.8 (2003)	10.7 (2007)	68.0 (2006)	53.1 (2012)
India	−9.3 (1995)	9.2 (1998)	58.3 (1994)	51.5 (2012)	46.3 (1994)	29.3 (2010)	83.1 (1994)	80.8 (2010)
Maldives	...	...	51.3 (1995)	54.9 (2006)	16.9 (1998)	1.1 (2004)	46.3 (1990)	29.6 (2006)
Nepal	...	...	67.2 (1996)	91.6 (2003)	62.9 (1996)	21.9 (2010)	71.6 (2001)	...
Sri Lanka	5.3 (1991)	7.3 (2012)	38.6 (1990)	50.5 (2012)	12.4 (1991)	5.8 (2007)	43.0 (1990)	40.7 (2012)
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	62.6 (1991)	63.1 (2001)	...	...	4.1 (1991)	...
Cambodia	−5.8 (2001)	9.8 (2012)	76.4 (2000)	84.1 (2012)	43.3 (1994)	19.9 (2008)	84.5 (2000)	64.1 (2012)
Indonesia	8.1 (1991)	5.1 (2011)	55.7 (1992)	63.9 (2011)	52.3 (1993)	15.5 (2011)	62.8 (1997)	57.2 (2011)
Lao PDR	...	...	68.6 (1995)	65.7 (2005)	57.1 (1992)	32.8 (2008)	90.1 (1995)	88.0 (2005)
Malaysia	4.9 (1993)	2.0 (2012)	63.5 (1990)	63.5 (2012)	1.3 (1992)	0.1 (2009)	28.8 (1991)	21.4 (2012)
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	35.6 (2005)	...	...	...
Philippines	−2.5 (1991)	5.6 (2012)	59.3 (1990)	59.7 (2012)	25.7 (1991)	15.2 (2009)	44.9 (1998)	39.8 (2012)
Singapore	17.6 (1991)	−0.8 (2012)	63.6 (1990)	64.1 (2012)	...	...	8.8 (1991)	9.3 (2012)
Thailand	7.5 (1991)	5.7 (2012)	76.9 (1990)	71.4 (2012)	6.6 (1992)	0.3 (2009)	70.3 (1990)	53.5 (2012)
Viet Nam	3.6 (1991)	3.6 (2012)	74.3 (1996)	75.5 (2012)	63.4 (1993)	15.8 (2008)	82.1 (1996)	62.5 (2012)
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	60.0 (2001)	65.2 (2011)	...	...	...	...
Fiji	5.2 (2004)	−2.2 (2009)	57.2 (1996)	35.9 (2009)	25.4 (2002)	5.0 (2008)	46.7 (2002)	38.8 (2008)
Kiribati	...	...	80.1 (2000)	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.7 (1999)	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	34.2 (1996)	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	48.2 (2001)	39.0 (2011)	...	...	47.7 (2006)	38.1 (2011)
Solomon Islands	...	...	23.1 (1999)	...	...	23.6 (2005)	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	52.4 (2001)	40.2 (2010)	47.0 (2001)	30.9 (2007)	69.6 (2010)	...
Tonga	...	...	50.6 (1996)	...	...	...	57.0 (1996)	55.2 (2003)
Tuvalu	...	...	53.3 (2002)	...	...	...	2.0 (2002)	...
Vanuatu	...	...	67.6 (2009)	...	...	...	70.0 (2009)	...
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	2.0 (1991)	2.8 (2012)	59.3 (1990)	61.8 (2012)	...	...	10.3 (1990)	9.0 (2008)
Japan	1.5 (1991)	−2.8 (2012)	62.1 (1990)	56.5 (2012)	...	...	19.2 (1990)	10.5 (2008)
New Zealand	1.1 (1991)	3.2 (2012)	59.1 (1990)	63.5 (2012)	...	...	12.7 (1991)	12.1 (2008)

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

Source: United Nations. Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database. http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx (accessed 8 July 2014).

Goal 1 Targets and Indicators

Table 1.3:   Target 1.C—Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Regional Member	1.8 Prevalence of Underweight Children under 5 Years of Age (%)		1.9 Proportion of Population below Minimum Level of Dietary Energy Consumption (%)		
	Earliest Year	Latest Year	1991[a]	2000[b]	2012[c]
	Total	Total			
Developing Member Economies					
Central and West Asia					
Afghanistan	44.9 (1997)	32.9 (2004)	...	...	...
Armenia	2.7 (1998)	5.3 (2010)	24	22	3
Azerbaijan	8.8 (1996)	8.4 (2006)	24	15	1
Georgia	2.7 (1999)	1.1 (2009)	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	4.4 (1995)	3.7 (2010)	1	15	0
Kyrgyz Republic	10.4 (1997)	3.4 (2012)	18	17	6
Pakistan	39.0 (1991)	30.9 (2011)	27	24	17
Tajikistan	14.9 (2005)	12.1 (2012)	30	41	30
Turkmenistan	...	10.5 (2000)	9	9	2
Uzbekistan	13.3 (1996)	4.4 (2006)	4	14	6
East Asia					
China, People's Rep. of	12.6 (1990)	3.4 (2010)	23	14	11
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	2	1	1
Mongolia	11.8 (1992)	4.7 (2010)	38	38	21
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia					
Bangladesh	61.5 (1990)	36.8 (2011)	34	18	16
Bhutan	14.1 (1999)	12.8 (2010)	...	...	...
India	52.8 (1992)	43.5 (2006)	26	21	17
Maldives	32.5 (1994)	17.8 (2009)	11	10	5
Nepal	42.6 (1995)	29.1 (2011)	25	24	16
Sri Lanka	33.8 (1993)	21.6 (2009)	33	28	23
Southeast Asia					
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	3	2	0
Cambodia	42.6 (1996)	29.0 (2010)	39	34	15
Indonesia	29.8 (1992)	18.6 (2010)	22	20	9
Lao PDR	39.8 (1993)	31.6 (2006)	45	40	27
Malaysia	22.1 (1990)	12.9 (2006)	4	3	4
Myanmar	32.5 (1990)	22.6 (2009)	...	...	...
Philippines	29.9 (1990)	20.2 (2011)	25	21	16
Singapore	...	3.3 (2000)	...	...	...
Thailand	16.3 (1993)	7.0 (2006)	43	20	6
Viet Nam	36.9 (1993)	12.0 (2011)	48	20	8
The Pacific					
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	6.9 (1993)	5.3 (2004)	7	5	3
Kiribati	...	14.2 (2009)	9	7	8
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	4.8 (2007)	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	18.1 (2005)	27.2 (2010)	...	...	...
Samoa	...	1.7 (1999)	11	6	4
Solomon Islands	...	11.5 (2007)	24	16	13
Timor-Leste	40.6 (2002)	45.3 (2009)	42	37	38
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	1.6 (2007)	...	...	...
Vanuatu	10.6 (1996)	11.7 (2007)	11	9	8
Developed Member Economies					
Australia	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...

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

a   Data refer to 3-year average from 1990 to 1992.
b   Data refer to 3-year average from 1999 to 2001.
c   Data refer to 3-year average from 2011 to 2013.

Source: United Nations. Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database. http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx (accessed 8 July 2014).

MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

The target for Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 2 is to *ensure that by 2015, children everywhere—boys and girls alike—will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling*. Primary education usually starts at 5–6 years of age and continues through 11–12, although age requirements differ among countries.

To achieve this target, countries need to ensure that primary school-age children are enrolled and that they complete the full primary years. Although the target is 100% enrollment and completion, a cutoff rate of 95% is set to track the progress toward achieving the target.

Youth literacy (among 15–24-year-olds), is a good indicator of the quality and effectiveness of the primary educational system. The youth literacy rate indicates how well basic reading and writing skills acquired in primary school have prepared young people to join the workforce or pursue higher education.

The reference year used in reporting the latest data is (i) 2012 for net enrollment ratio in primary school, (ii) 2011 for the proportion of pupils starting the first grade that is expected to reach the last grade of primary school, and (iii) 2012 for youth literacy rates. However, actual latest available data range from 2005 to 2013 for net enrollment ratios, except in one case where the data are for 1993; from 1997 to 2012 for the proportion of pupils starting the first grade that is expected to reach the last grade of primary school; and from 2005 to 2013 for youth literacy rates.

Snapshots

- Developing economies in the region have made substantial progress toward universal primary education with most having achieved the target 95% net enrollment ratio in primary education. Except for Pakistan, where the net enrollment ratio for boys is about 10 percentage points above that for girls, there is no apparent gender bias against girls in primary school enrollment.

- Providing universal primary education remains a challenge for Sri Lanka and especially for the Philippines, both having had the largest declines in net enrollment ratios in primary education.

- Though there has been general improvement, fewer economies have achieved the 95% target for expected primary school completion. This indicates that more should be done to help children stay in school.

- In economies where the literacy rates among 15–24-year-olds are below 85%, there are gender disparities in favor of boys.

Key trends

The developing economies in the region have made substantial progress toward universal primary education with most having achieved the target 95% net enrollment ratio in primary education (Table 2.1). The People's Republic of China (PRC) and India, with large populations, had achieved net enrollment ratios in primary education of 99%. Figure 2.1a shows the net enrollment ratios in the 13 economies that were short of the 95% target enrollment ratio. In Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands, at least one in five children of primary school age is out of school.

Figure 2.1a: Net Enrollment Ratio in Primary Education Below 95%, Both Sexes, Latest Year, 2007–2012
(%)

Economy	Value
Maldives	94.9
Sri Lanka	93.9
Armenia	92.9
Bhutan	91.8
Timor-Leste	91.7
Uzbekistan	91.5
Palau	90.0
Tonga	89.9
Azerbaijan	89.3
Philippines	88.6
Solomon Islands	80.7
Papua New Guinea	74.9
Pakistan	72.5

Source: Table 2.1.

Figure 2.1b: Net Enrollment Ratio in Primary Education Below 95% for Either Boys or Girls, Latest Year, 2003–2013
(%)

Economy	Boys	Girls
Lao PDR	96.8	94.9
Thailand	96.2	94.9
Maldives	95.4	94.3
Cook Islands	94.9	98.3
Samoa	94.9	97.4
Indonesia	94.7	95.9
Bangladesh	94.0	98.4
Sri Lanka	94.0	93.9
Uzbekistan	92.8	90.2
Timor-Leste	92.5	90.9
India	92.2	89.2
Bhutan	90.4	93.3
Azerbaijan	90.3	88.1
Armenia	89.0	97.8
Tonga	88.6	91.3
Philippines	87.9	89.5
Solomon Islands	82.1	79.3
Pakistan	77.2	67.3

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 2.1.

As shown in Figure 2.1b, Pakistan also had a large gender bias toward male enrollment in primary education compared with other economies, with the net enrollment ratio for boys 10 percentage points higher than that for girls. Otherwise, enrollment ratios are largely gender neutral across the region, with enrollment ratios for girls slightly higher than for boys in some economies.

Figure 2.2 illustrates improvement in the net enrollment ratios in primary education relative to the earliest year data are available. Bhutan and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) had made the greatest improvement in net enrollment with increases of at least 30 percentage points. A few economies however—including Azerbaijan, Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Tonga—have regressed. The largest declines in net enrollment ratios in primary education were in the Philippines[22] and Sri Lanka with reductions of 9.8 and 5.9 percentage points, respectively.

[22] In the July 2010 (No. 2) issue of ADB Briefs entitled *Is the Net Enrollment Rate Estimate of the Philippines Accurate?*, it was mentioned that the rapid decline in net enrollment ratio in the Philippines is mainly due to the obsolete and inaccurate population age-group projections and that more careful estimation suggests that the actual decline may not be as severe as the official statistics released by the Department of Education.
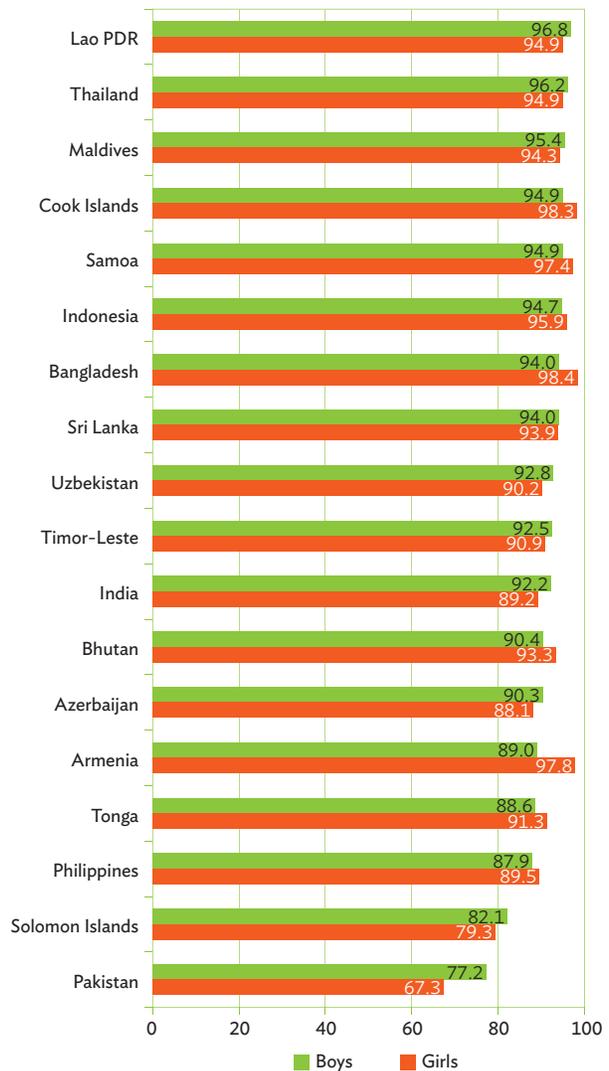
As summarized in Box 2.1, three-quarters (31 of the 39) of the developing member economies either had achieved, or are expected to achieve, the target cutoff of 95% primary school enrollment by 2015. Based on past trends, four economies are expected to meet the target after 2015—Bhutan and Timor-Leste between 2016 and 2020, and Pakistan and Papua New Guinea after 2030. Five economies—Azerbaijan, the Maldives, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Uzbekistan—are either having no significant progress or regressing in primary school enrollment.

Figure 2.2: Percentage Point Change in Total Net Enrollment Ratio in Primary Education from Earliest Year (1990–2008) to Latest Year (1993–2013)

Economy	Value
Bhutan	36.8
Lao PDR	31.0
Nepal	29.4
Bangladesh	24.2
Papua New Guinea	21.8
India	20.7
Timor-Leste	20.4
Nauru	19.9
Mongolia	16.5
Pakistan	16.3
Cambodia	15.7
Georgia	14.8
Palau	8.2
Cook Islands	6.4
Kyrgyz Republic	6.4
Hong Kong, China	6.4
Armenia	5.6
Solomon Islands	5.1
Tajikistan	4.4
Brunei Darussalam	4.2
Samoa	2.7
Kazakhstan	2.3
FSM	2.1
Fiji	2.0
Marshall Islands	1.7
Thailand	1.7
Vanuatu	1.1
PRC	1.0
Malaysia	0.8
Viet Nam	0.3
Korea, Rep. of	−0.2
Taipei,China	−0.3
Uzbekistan	−1.2
Maldives	−1.3
Tuvalu	−1.4
Kiribati	−1.6
Tonga	−2.4
Indonesia	−2.6
Azerbaijan	−2.7
Sri Lanka	−5.9
Philippines	−9.8

FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 2.1.

Box 2.1: Progress Toward Target for Primary School Enrollment

Early achievers

Bangladesh	Lao PDR
Brunei Darussalam	Malaysia
Cambodia	Marshall Islands
China, People's Republic of	Micronesia, Federated States of
Cook Islands	Mongolia
Fiji	Nauru
Georgia	Nepal
Hong Kong, China	Samoa
India	Taipei,China
Indonesia	Tajikistan
Kazakhstan	Thailand
Kiribati	Tuvalu
Korea, Republic of	Vanuatu
Kyrgyz Republic	Viet Nam

On track

Armenia	Tonga
Palau	

Off track - Slow

Expected to meet target between 2016 and 2020

Bhutan	Timor-Leste

Expected to meet target after 2030

Pakistan	Papua New Guinea

Off track - No progress/regressing

Azerbaijan	Sri Lanka
Maldives	Uzbekistan
Philippines	

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 2.1.

Though there has been general improvement in expected primary school completion, fewer economies have achieved the 95% target. Children must complete primary school to master basic literacy and numeracy skills, but many drop out before the last year of primary school. Household poverty is the single most important cause of children dropping out. Rural children are more likely to be out of school than those in urban areas. Intervention programs—such as making education affordable by eliminating school fees, reducing direct costs by providing conditional cash transfers, offering school feeding programs, and offering school health programs—may assist in keeping children in school longer.

Figure 2.3 shows the percentage of children enrolled in the first grade who are expected to reach the last grade of primary education. The expected primary school completion rates improved in most economies, and there had been significant increases in primary school completion rates in Bhutan,

Figure 2.3: Percentage of Pupils Starting Grade 1 Who Reach the Last Grade of Primary, Earliest (1986–2008) and Latest Year (1997–2012)

Economy	Earliest Year	Latest Year
Kazakhstan	97.9	99.3
Korea, Rep. of	99.2	99.2
Malaysia	83.0	99.2
Hong Kong, China	99.3	99.0
Singapore		98.7
Azerbaijan	97.8	98.2
Uzbekistan	91.8	98.1
Tajikistan	70.9	98.0
Viet Nam	82.8	97.5
Kyrgyz Republic	95.1	97.1
Sri Lanka	93.2	96.6
Fiji	86.2	96.5
Brunei Darussalam	79.7	96.4
Armenia	96.5	95.6
Bhutan	31.0	94.9
Thailand	81.5	93.6
Georgia	99.1	93.1
Palau		93.0
Mongolia	68.2	93.0
Nauru		92.8
Tuvalu	81.3	91.2
Tonga		90.4
Samoa	80.5	90.0
Indonesia	79.7	89.0
FSM	92.0	86.0
Timor-Leste	74.2	83.6
Marshall Islands	78.4	83.5
Maldives		82.8
PRC	87.3	81.1
Kiribati	78.0	78.9
Philippines	60.9	75.8
Cook Islands	99.9	75.0
Myanmar	55.2	74.8
Vanuatu	68.5	71.5
Lao PDR	32.7	69.9
Bangladesh	66.6	66.2
Cambodia	34.4	65.9
Solomon Islands	60.6	63.4
India	57.3	61.4
Pakistan	69.7	61.0
Papua New Guinea	58.1	56.9
Nepal	35.7	55.3
Afghanistan	87.8	

FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 2.1.

Cambodia, the Lao PDR, Mongolia, and Tajikistan. However, only 16 economies are expected to achieve this target by 2015, and these do not include the most populated economies of Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and the PRC. Of these economies, Pakistan with 61% has one of the lowest school completion rates among the developing economies; it also had the lowest net enrollment ratio in primary education. This finding indicates a severe challenge for Pakistan in providing universal primary education, both in enrollment and completion. Close behind Pakistan were India with 61.4% and Bangladesh with 66.2%, even though both economies had already met the 95% target for net enrollment in primary education. In five economies—Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Kiribati, and the Philippines—the expected completion rates for girls were at least 6 percentage points higher than those for boys (Table 2.1). This could indicate that poor families send boys to work to contribute to household incomes.

Box 2.2 summarizes the progress toward the target of 100%, with cutoff of 95%, of pupils starting grade 1 who reach the last grade of primary school.

Box 2.2: Progress Toward Target for Completion of Last Grade of Primary School

Early achievers

Armenia	Kyrgyz Republic
Azerbaijan	Malaysia
Brunei Darussalam	Sri Lanka
Fiji	Tajikistan
Hong Kong, China	Uzbekistan
Kazakhstan	Viet Nam
Korea, Republic of	

On track

Bhutan	Thailand
Mongolia	

Off track - Slow
Expected to meet target between 2016 and 2020

Marshall Islands	Timor-Leste

Expected to meet target after 2030

Cambodia	Nepal
India	Philippines
Indonesia	Samoa
Lao PDR	Solomon Islands
Myanmar	Vanuatu

Off track - No progress/regressing

China, People's Republic of	Pakistan
Cook Islands	Papua New Guinea
Georgia	Tonga
Kiribati	Tuvalu
Micronesia, Federated States of	

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 2.1.

Progress in reaching the last grade of primary school is much slower than that in primary school enrollment. Only 13 of the 37 reporting economies had achieved the target in reaching the last grade. Three more economies though are expected to meet the target by 2015. Another two economies are expected to meet the target between 2016 and 2020, while 10 economies are expected to meet the target only after 2030 given their slow pace of improvement. The remaining nine economies are either having no significant progress or regressing in the target of increasing the proportion of those reaching the last grade of primary school.

The literacy rates of 15–24-year-olds, mostly over 95%, are generally high across the region. However, in several economies where the youth literacy rates are below 85%, gender disparity is in favor of males (Table 2.1). Primary education is preparation for higher education, but completion of primary education does not ensure adequate literacy and numeracy skills. The youth literacy rate is an indicator of the quality of education, though it captures only basic reading and writing skills.

Central and West Asia (excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan), the PRC, the Maldives, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, and some Pacific economies (Fiji, Palau, Samoa, and Tonga) reported youth literacy rates of at least 99%. Figure 2.4 shows the 12 economies with rates below 95%. The economies with the lowest youth literacy rates were Afghanistan (47%), Pakistan (71%), and Papua New Guinea (71%). Afghanistan's low youth literacy rate can be explained by the disruptions brought about by the war. As previously discussed, Pakistan had low net enrollment and completion in primary education. Populous India and Bangladesh had youth literacy rates at about 80%, most likely also reflecting their low expected primary school completion rates.

Among economies with youth literacy rates of 95% and above, gender disparity in youth literacy rates was small. It was more pronounced

Figure 2.4: Literacy Rate Below 95% Among 15–24-Year-Olds by Gender, Latest Year, 2005–2012
(%)
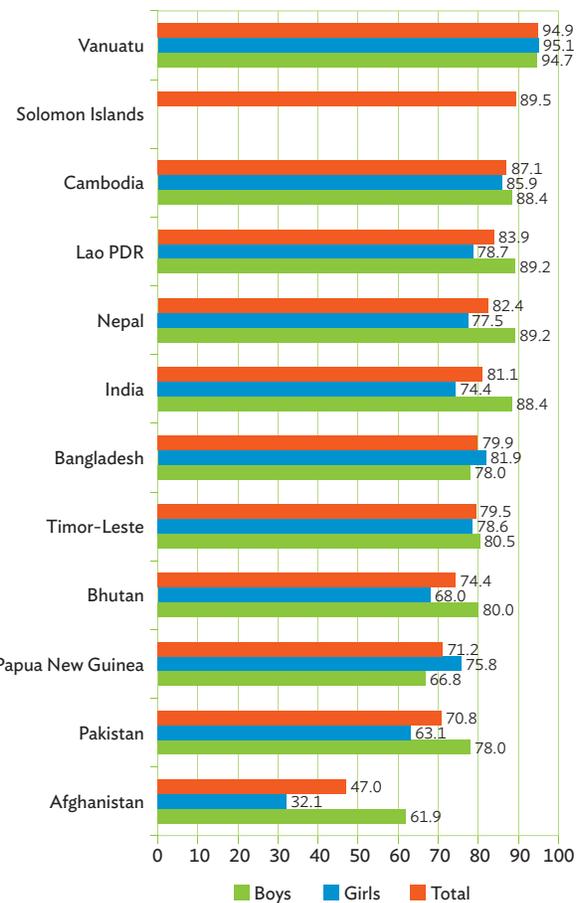
Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 2.1.

among economies with lower youth literacy rates (below 85%). In Bangladesh and Papua New Guinea, literacy rates among females aged 15–24 were higher than those among males. In other economies where youth literacy rates are low, the opposite holds. In Afghanistan, the male youth literacy rate was almost twice that for females. In Bhutan, India, the Lao PDR, Nepal, and Pakistan, male youth literacy rates were higher than those for females by at least 11 percentage points. This can be indicative of cultural influences in prioritizing education for boys.

Though their rates remained low, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Solomon Islands had made substantial improvements in their youth

literacy rates from their 1991 levels of 45% to 62% (Figure 2.5, Table 2.1). Likewise, India and Pakistan had raised their youth literacy rates by more than 15 percentage points. However, youth literacy declined, albeit by not more than 3.0 percentage points, in the Cook Islands, Nauru, and Thailand.

Figure 2.5: Percentage Point Change in Literacy Rate Among 15–24-Year-Olds, Earliest (1986–2007) to Latest Year (2005–2013)

Country	Value
Bangladesh	35.2
Nepal	32.8
Solomon Islands	27.5
India	19.2
Pakistan	15.5
Lao PDR	12.8
Cambodia	10.8
Vanuatu	8.6
Kiribati	6.5
Taipei,China	6.0
PRC	5.3
Papua New Guinea	4.5
Viet Nam	3.2
Marshall Islands	3.0
Malaysia	2.8
Sri Lanka	2.6
Indonesia	2.6
Fiji	2.0
Brunei Darussalam	1.7
Myanmar	1.4
Philippines	1.2
Maldives	1.1
Singapore	0.8
Mongolia	0.8
Palau	0.7
Samoa	0.5
Tonga	0.1
Tajikistan	0.1
Kyrgyz Republic	0.1
Azerbaijan	0.0
Uzbekistan	0.0
Turkmenistan	0.0
Kazakhstan	0.0
Georgia	0.0
Armenia	−0.1
Tuvalu	−0.1
FSM	−0.7
Thailand	−1.4
Nauru	−2.5
Cook Islands	−3.0

FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 2.1.

Data issues and comparability

Most of the statistics for MDG 2 are from the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) MDG database, which are sourced from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). For the net enrollment ratio in primary education and the proportion of children starting first grade who will continue to the last grade of primary school, the UIS obtains data on enrollment and repeaters from education ministries or national statistical offices and United Nations (UN) population estimates. While national data derived from administrative records are not necessarily based on the same classification over time and may not be comparable with data for other countries, the UIS adjusts the enrollment data to be consistent with the International Standard Classification of Education, thus making it comparable across countries. Also, whenever necessary, the UIS adjusts nationally reported data in order to take into account either under- or over-reporting.

Basic literacy data are sourced primarily from population and housing censuses. Other sources include national sample surveys and international sample surveys such as UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, both of which involve using a literacy variable in a household or individual sample survey. To improve the international comparability of literacy data, the UIS applies the following to help determine the suitability of national data for reporting at the international level: the survey must (i) incorporate a direct question to assess literacy as part of its methodology, (ii) receive a satisfactory evaluation by the UIS that is based on the responses to the questionnaire's metadata section, and (iii) be able to provide data in the format required by the UIS. UN population estimates, produced by the United Nations Population Division using the same methodology and assumptions across countries, are used to calculate the number of literate and illiterate people, thus ensuring further international comparability.

Table 2.1:   Target 2.A—Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

| Regional Member | 2.1 Net Enrollment Ratio in Primary Education (%) | | | | | |
| | Total | | Girls[a] | | Boys[a] | |
	1990	2012	1990	2012	1990	2012
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	28.0 (1993)	...	14.1	...	41.0	...
Armenia	87.3 (2002)	92.9 (2007)	88.6	97.8	86.1	89.0
Azerbaijan	92.0 (1991)	89.3	90.9	88.1	93.1	90.3
Georgia	83.8 (1995)	98.6	83.0	99.3	84.5	98.0
Kazakhstan	96.4 (2000)	98.7 (2013)	97.6	99.6	95.2	97.9
Kyrgyz Republic	92.0 (1996)	98.4	90.0	97.7	94.0	99.0
Pakistan	56.2 (2002)	72.5	45.4	67.3	66.5	77.2
Tajikistan	94.5 (2000)	98.9	91.1	96.5 (2011)	97.7	99.5 (2011)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	92.7 (2007)	91.5 (2011)	91.6	90.2	93.9	92.8
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	97.8	98.8	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	92.2 (1995)	98.6	92.9	98.0	91.6	99.1
Korea, Rep. of	99.4	99.2	99.5 (1998)	98.9	98.1 (1998)	99.5
Mongolia	81.1 (1995)	97.6	81.9	96.9	80.3	98.3
Taipei,China	98.0	97.7 (2013)	97.9	97.6	98.2	97.8
South Asia						
Bangladesh	72.0	96.2 (2010)	66.3	98.4	77.5	94.0
Bhutan	55.0 (1998)	91.8	51.1	93.3	58.9	90.4
India	78.2	98.9 (2011)	66.1	89.2 (2003)	89.5	92.2 (2003)
Maldives	96.2 (1997)	94.9 (2009)	96.3	94.3	96.2	95.4
Nepal	69.3 (1999)	98.7 (2013)	60.2	97.4 (2012)	77.9	97.9 (2012)
Sri Lanka	99.8 (2001)	93.9	99.9 (2002)	93.9	99.6 (2002)	94.0
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	91.5 (1991)	95.7	90.4	95.1	92.5	96.2
Cambodia	82.7 (1997)	98.4	75.9	97.0	89.3	99.7
Indonesia	97.9	95.3	95.9	95.9	99.7	94.7
Lao PDR	64.9	95.9	53.9 (1992)	94.9	62.2 (1992)	96.8
Malaysia	96.2 (1994)	97.0 (2005)	96.3	95.0 (2003)	96.0	98.5 (2003)
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	98.4	88.6 (2009)	97.5	89.5	99.3	87.9
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	93.9 (2006)	95.6 (2009)	93.1	94.9	94.6	96.2
Viet Nam	97.9 (1998)	98.2	...	...	...	...
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	90.8 (1998)	97.2	89.2	98.3 (2011)	92.3	94.9 (2011)
Fiji	96.7 (1992)	98.7	96.7	99.8 (2011)	96.6	97.9 (2011)
Kiribati	99.7 (1991)	98.1 (1993)	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	98.0 (2002)	99.7 (2011)	97.4	...	98.6	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	93.7	95.8 (2011)	...	...	...	...
Nauru	75.1 (1992)	95.0 (2011)	...	...	...	...
Palau	81.8	90.0 (2011)	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	53.1	74.9 (2010)	...	...	...	...
Samoa	93.4 (1994)	96.1	95.0	97.4	91.9	94.9
Solomon Islands	75.6 (2005)	80.7 (2007)	74.0	79.3	77.0	82.1
Timor-Leste	71.3 (2008)	91.7 (2011)	70.3	90.9	72.3	92.5
Tonga	92.3	89.9	93.2	91.3	91.5	88.6
Tuvalu	99.5 (1991)	98.1 (2007)	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	98.1 (1998)	99.2 (2005)	97.0 (1999)	97.4 (2004)	98.3 (1999)	97.9 (2004)
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	97.5	96.9	97.8	97.2	97.2	96.6
Japan	100.0	99.9	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	99.5	98.5	98.7 (1991)	98.8	99.0 (1991)	98.3

Goal 2 Targets and Indicators

Table 2.1:   Target 2.A—Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling *(continued)*

Regional Member	2.2 Proportion of Pupils Starting Grade 1 Who Reach the Last Grade of Primary (%)					
	Total		Girls[a]		Boys[a]	
	1990	2011	1990	2011	1990	2011
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	87.8 (1993)	…	87.8	…	87.8	…
Armenia	96.5 (1997)	95.6	95.6 (2002)	95.3	95.9 (2002)	95.9
Azerbaijan	97.8 (1993)	98.2	96.9	98.9	98.6	97.6
Georgia	99.1 (1999)	93.1	99.8	89.0	98.5	96.9
Kazakhstan	97.9 (1994)	99.3 (2012)	99.6	99.5	96.3	99.1
Kyrgyz Republic	95.1 (1995)	97.1	93.9 (1999)	97.4	95.1 (1999)	96.7
Pakistan	69.7 (2004)	61.0	72.4	61.3	67.8	60.8
Tajikistan	70.9 (1997)	98.0	99.2 (2008)	99.2	98.2 (2008)	96.9
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	91.8 (1995)	98.1 (2010)	96.9 (2000)	98.3	98.6 (2000)	97.8
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	87.3	81.1 (1997)	…	…	…	…
Hong Kong, China	99.3 (2002)	99.0	100.0	99.1	98.7	98.9
Korea, Rep. of	99.2 (1998)	99.2	99.0	99.2	99.4	99.1
Mongolia	68.2 (1995)	93.0	70.5	93.7	65.8	92.4
Taipei,China	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Asia						
Bangladesh	66.6 (2008)	66.2 (2009)	66.1	70.6	67.1	61.9
Bhutan	31.0 (1993)	94.9	29.3	98.7	32.3	91.2
India	57.3 (1995)	61.4 (2001)	54.1	63.5	59.8	59.7
Maldives	…	82.8	…	…	…	…
Nepal	35.7 (1991)	55.3 (2012)	32.3 (1992)	55.9	43.9 (1992)	54.6
Sri Lanka	93.2	96.6	94.1	100.0	92.2	93.4
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	79.7 (1991)	96.4	95.1 (2003)	95.1	99.0 (2003)	97.6
Cambodia	34.4 (1994)	65.9	34.9 (1995)	68.5	44.2 (1995)	63.6
Indonesia	79.7	89.0	92.7 (1995)	82.8 (2007)	86.1 (1995)	77.4 (2007)
Lao PDR	32.7	69.9	32.1 (1992)	71.1	33.9 (1992)	68.8
Malaysia	83.0	99.2 (2009)	83.3	100.0 (2010)	82.7	98.7
Myanmar	55.2 (2000)	74.8 (2009)	55.2	77.5	55.3	72.2
Philippines	60.9	75.8 (2008)	75.9 (1998)	80.0	65.3 (1998)	72.0
Singapore	…	98.7 (2008)	…	98.8	…	98.5
Thailand	81.5 (1999)	93.6 (2000)	84.6	95.5	78.7	92.0
Viet Nam	82.8 (1999)	97.5	86.2	84.6 (2002)	79.9	85.7 (2002)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	99.9 (1986)	75.0 (2010)	…	…	…	…
Fiji	86.2 (1992)	96.5	88.6	98.1	84.0	95.0
Kiribati	78.0 (1995)	78.9 (2003)	67.2 (2001)	86.1	71.7 (2001)	72.7
Marshall Islands	78.4 (2005)	83.5 (2008)	72.4 (2006)	79.5	69.4 (2006)	87.3
Micronesia, Fed. States of	92.0[b] (2000)	86.0[b] (2009)	…	…	…	…
Nauru	…	92.8	…	…	…	…
Palau	…	93.0 (2005)	…	…	…	…
Papua New Guinea	58.1	56.9 (2009)	…	…	…	…
Samoa	80.5 (1994)	90.0	91.7 (1999)	89.3	88.5 (1999)	90.7
Solomon Islands	60.6	63.4	75.7 (2010)	66.0	74.7 (2010)	61.0
Timor-Leste	74.2 (2008)	83.6 (2010)	77.9	85.1	70.8	82.1
Tonga	91.1 (2000)	90.4 (2005)	…	91.4	…	89.4
Tuvalu	81.3 (1991)	91.2 (2004)	…	…	…	…
Vanuatu	68.5 (1992)	71.5 (2008)	59.5 (1994)	69.3	63.0 (1994)	73.5
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	…	…	…	…	…	…
Japan	100.0 (1998)	99.8	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.9
New Zealand	…	…	…	…	…	…

Table 2.1: Target 2.A—Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling (continued)

Regional Member	2.3 Literacy Rate of 15–24-Year-Olds (%)					
	Total		Girls[a]		Boys[a]	
	1990	2012	1990	2012	1990	2012
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	47.0 (2011)	...	32.1	...	61.9
Armenia	99.8 (2001)	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.7
Azerbaijan	99.9 (1999)	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0
Georgia	99.8 (2002)	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.7
Kazakhstan	99.8 (1999)	99.8 (2009)	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8
Kyrgyz Republic	99.7 (1999)	99.8 (2009)	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.7
Pakistan	55.3 (1998)	70.8 (2011)	43.1	63.1	67.1	78.0
Tajikistan	99.8 (2000)	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9
Turkmenistan	99.8 (1995)	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.8
Uzbekistan	99.9 (2000)	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	94.3	99.6 (2010)	91.5	99.6	97.0	99.7
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	97.7 (2000)	98.5 (2010)	98.4	98.9	97.0	98.0
Taipei,China	92.4[c]	98.4[c] (2013)	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	44.7 (1991)	79.9 (2012)	38.0	81.9	51.7	78.0
Bhutan	...	74.4 (2005)	...	68.0	...	80.0
India	61.9 (1991)	81.1 (2006)	49.3	74.4	73.5	88.4
Maldives	98.2	99.3 (2006)	98.3	99.4	98.1	99.2
Nepal	49.6 (1991)	82.4 (2011)	32.7	77.5	68.2	89.2
Sri Lanka	95.6 (2001)	98.2 (2010)	96.1	98.6	95.1	97.7
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	98.1 (1991)	99.8 (2012)	98.1	99.7	98.1	99.8
Cambodia	76.3 (1998)	87.1 (2009)	71.1	85.9	81.8	88.4
Indonesia	96.2	98.8 (2011)	95.1	98.8	97.4	98.8
Lao PDR	71.1 (1995)	83.9 (2005)	64.1	78.7	78.8	89.2
Malaysia	95.6 (1991)	98.4 (2010)	95.2	98.5	95.9	98.4
Myanmar	94.6 (2000)	96.0 (2012)	93.5	95.8	95.8	96.2
Philippines	96.6	97.8 (2008)	96.9	98.5	96.3	97.0
Singapore	99.0	99.8 (2012)	99.1	99.8	98.9	99.8
Thailand	98.0 (2000)	96.6 (2010)	97.8	96.6	98.1	96.6
Viet Nam	93.9 (1999)	97.1 (2009)	93.6	96.8	94.2	97.4
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	99.0 (2001)	96.0 (2011)	...	...	...	...
Fiji	97.5 (1986)	99.5 (2008)	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	92.0 (2000)	98.5 (2010)	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	95.0[c] (2007)	98.0[c] (2011)	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	96.4 (1994)	95.7 (2010)	...	...	...	...
Nauru	99.0[c] (2002)	96.5[c] (2011)	...	97.2	...	95.7
Palau	99.0 (2000)	99.7 (2005)	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	66.7 (2000)	71.2 (2012)	64.1	75.8	69.1	66.8
Samoa	99.0 (1991)	99.5 (2012)	99.0	99.6	99.1	99.4
Solomon Islands	62.0 (1991)	89.5 (2009)	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	79.5 (2010)	...	78.6	...	80.5
Tonga	99.3 (1996)	99.4 (2011)	99.4	99.5	99.3	99.4
Tuvalu	98.7 (1991)	98.6 (2007)	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	86.3 (1994)	94.9 (2012)	85.2	95.1	87.3	94.7
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

a Figures refer to the same year as indicated in the column for "total" unless indicated otherwise.
b Data for 2000 and 2009 apply to reference period 1997–2000 and 2007–2009, respectively.
c Refers to literacy rate among persons aged 15 and above.

MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

The target for Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 3 is to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

The gender parity index (GPI) is used to track this target. This index refers to the female-to-male gross enrollment ratios of the relevant age group at each level of education. An economy with a GPI of 1.00 has achieved parity between the sexes, and a GPI less or greater than 1.00 indicates a disparity in favor of males or females, respectively. The accepted measure for gender parity in education is 0.97–1.03. In practice, however, cutoff ratios of 0.95 and above are accepted as sufficient approximations for tracking progress.

MDG 3 also monitors gender parity in nonagricultural wage employment and women's political empowerment.

Snapshots

- Gender parity in primary and secondary level enrollment has been generally achieved by the economies in the region.

- Though there are more females than males enrolled at the tertiary level in about half of the developing member economies, in some other economies gender disparity at the tertiary level in favor of males still persists and is more severe compared with that at the primary and secondary levels.

- Women in 21 economies—or more than half of the 38 developing economies with available data—held 40% or more of nonagricultural wage employment. The lack of women's economic empowerment was most severe in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan, where the proportions of women in nonfarm paid employment were below 20%.

- Reflecting greater political empowerment, the proportion of parliamentary seats held by women increased between 2000 and 2014, though the proportions were still low at below 10% in some economies of South Asia and the Pacific.

Key trends

Gender parity in primary enrollment has been generally achieved by the economies in the region. By 2012 (or the latest year with data), 39 of the 43 developing economies had achieved female–male ratios in primary education of 0.95 or higher (Figure 3.1, Table 3.1). The four economies short of the 0.95 target were Afghanistan (0.72), Pakistan (0.87), Malaysia (0.94, latest data is for 2005), and Papua New Guinea (0.91). In Pakistan, the disparity in favor of males could be attributed to the large gender bias toward male enrollment in primary education (as mentioned in MDG 2). Gender disparity favored females in Armenia, Bangladesh, and Nepal—three economies whose GPIs were greater than 1.05.

Figure 3.1: Gender Parity Index in Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Education, 2012 or Latest Year
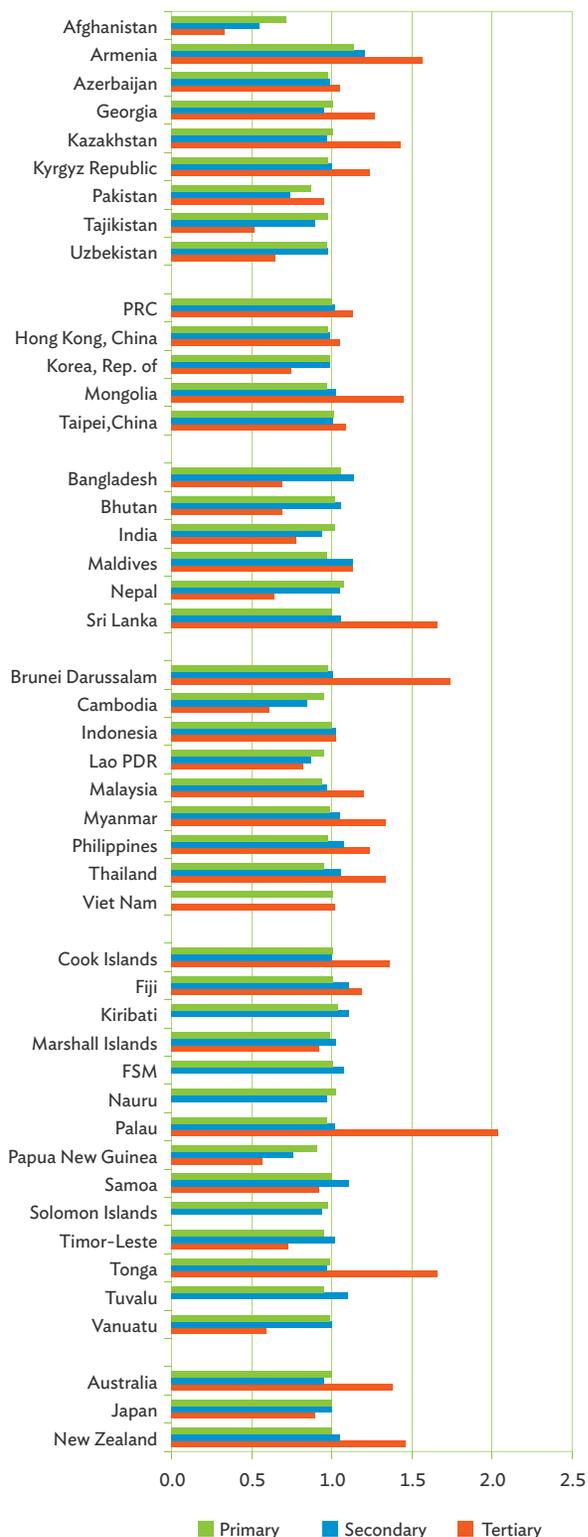
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 3.1.

Box 3.1 shows the progress of the economies toward gender parity in primary education. Of the 43 economies with available data, 40 economies either had already achieved or are likely to achieve gender parity in 2015. Exhibiting slow progress, Papua New Guinea is not expected to meet the target even by 2030, while Afghanistan and Malaysia are either having no significant progress or are regressing.

There is less gender equality at the secondary level. At this level, eight economies had GPIs below 0.95. In three of these economies, GPI dropped precipitously: 0.55 in Afghanistan, 0.74 in Pakistan, and 0.76 in Papua New Guinea. These economies are unlikely to meet the target. From primary to secondary level, gender disparity in favor of females notably increased in Armenia (1.21), Bangladesh (1.14), and the Maldives (1.13).

Box 3.1: Progress Toward the Target for Gender Equality in Primary Education

Early achievers

Armenia	Micronesia, Federated States of
Azerbaijan	Mongolia
Bangladesh	Myanmar
Bhutan	Nauru
Brunei Darussalam	Nepal
Cambodia	Palau
China, People's Republic of	Philippines
Cook Islands	Samoa
Fiji	Solomon Islands
Georgia	Sri Lanka
Hong Kong, China	Taipei,China
India	Tajikistan
Indonesia	Thailand
Kazakhstan	Timor-Leste
Kiribati	Tonga
Korea, Republic of	Tuvalu
Kyrgyz Republic	Uzbekistan
Lao PDR	Vanuatu
Maldives	Viet Nam
Marshall Islands	

On track

Pakistan

Off track - Slow

Expected to meet target after 2030

Papua New Guinea

Off target - No progress/regressing

Afghanistan   Malaysia

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 3.1.

Box 3.2 shows how the economies fare between now and 2015. Of the 40 economies with available data, 35 either had achieved or are on track to meet the gender parity target for secondary education by 2015. Four economies are making slow progress and based on past trends, are likely to attain the target after 2015—Pakistan to attain the target between 2016 and 2020, the Lao PDR and Tajikistan between 2021 and 2030, and Papua New Guinea beyond 2030. Afghanistan, as with gender parity in primary education, is not making significant progress in improving gender parity in secondary education. Though it has improved gender parity in both primary and secondary education over the years, Afghanistan has the lowest gender parity in both primary and secondary education and needs to hasten and scale up its interventions to improve access to education for girls.

Box 3.2: Progress Toward the Target for Gender Equality in Secondary Education

Early achievers

Armenia	Marshall Islands
Azerbaijan	Mongolia
Bangladesh	Myanmar
Bhutan	Nauru
Brunei Darussalam	Nepal
China, People's Republic of	Palau
Cook Islands	Philippines
Fiji	Samoa
Hong Kong, China	Sri Lanka
Indonesia	Taipei,China
Kazakhstan	Thailand
Kiribati	Timor-Leste
Korea, Republic of	Tonga
Kyrgyz Republic	Uzbekistan
Malaysia	Vanuatu
Maldives	

On track

Cambodia	India
Georgia	Solomon Islands

Off track - Slow

Expected to meet target between 2016 and 2020

Pakistan	

Expected to meet target between 2021 and 2030

Lao PDR	Tajikistan

Expected to meet target after 2030

Papua New Guinea	

Off track - No progress/regressing

Afghanistan	

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 3.1.

Gender disparity is more severe at the tertiary level though several economies have high favorable ratios. Twenty of the 43 developing economies had GPIs above 1.03, signifying that more females than males were enrolled in tertiary education. Five economies—Armenia, Brunei Darussalam, Palau, Sri Lanka, and Tonga—had GPIs greater than 1.5, indicating that at least 15 females for every 10 males enrolled at the tertiary level. Fifteen economies had GPIs lower than 0.95, with males outnumbering females by wide margins in several economies. Most of these economies though have showed improvements from their 1991 (or earliest year) levels. The lowest GPI in tertiary enrollment was in Afghanistan at 0.33, indicating that only about one in every four tertiary students is female. The other economies with severe disparities were Tajikistan (0.52), Papua New Guinea (0.57), Vanuatu (0.59), Cambodia (0.61), Nepal (0.64), Uzbekistan (0.65), Bangladesh (0.69), and Bhutan (0.69). Both Afghanistan and Papua New Guinea performed weakly in gender parity across all educational levels.

Box 3.3 shows how the economies are expected to fare between now and 2015 if current trends persist. While 75% of the reporting economies had attained gender parity in the primary and secondary levels, only half of the 40 economies with available data had achieved the target for gender parity in tertiary education. Nine economies that are expected to meet the target after 2015 are making slow progress. Another four economies—Afghanistan, the Marshall Islands, Timor-Leste, and Uzbekistan—are either not making significant progress or regressing.

Box 3.3: Progress Toward the Target for Gender Equality in Tertiary Education

Early achievers

Armenia	Maldives
Azerbaijan	Mongolia
Brunei Darussalam	Myanmar
China, People's Republic of	Pakistan
Georgia	Philippines
Hong Kong, China	Sri Lanka
Indonesia	Taipei,China
Kazakhstan	Thailand
Kyrgyz Republic	Tonga
Malaysia	Viet Nam

Off track - Slow

Expected to meet target between 2016 and 2020

Bangladesh	Lao PDR
Cambodia	Papua New Guinea

Expected to meet target between 2021 and 2030

India	Nepal
Korea, Republic of	

Expected to meet target after 2030

Bhutan	Tajikistan

Off track - No progress/regressing

Afghanistan	Timor-Leste
Marshall Islands	Uzbekistan

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 3.1.

Proportion of women in nonagricultural wage employment is improving (Figure 3.2). Women's participation in nonagricultural wage employment is an indicator of women's empowerment. Performing well were Hong Kong, China; Kazakhstan; and Mongolia, with women accounting for about half of nonfarm paid employment. In another 17 economies, more than 40% of nonagricultural employment was held by women. The lack of women's economic empowerment was most severe in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan, where the shares of women in nonfarm paid employment were below 20% (the lowest was in Pakistan at 12.6%).

Figure 3.2: Percentage of Women in Nonagricultural Wage Employment, 2012 or Latest Year
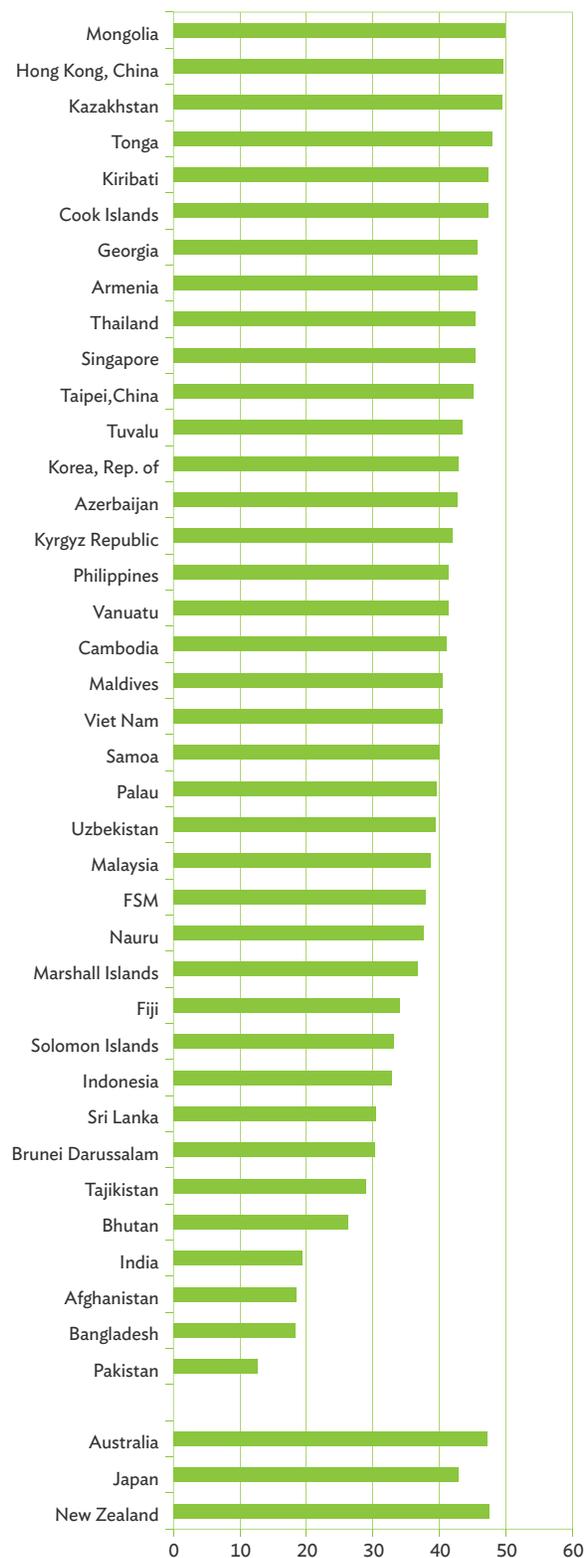
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia.
Source: Table 3.1.

Reflecting greater political empowerment, the proportion of parliamentary seats held by women has increased. Figure 3.3 compares the percentages of women members of national parliaments in 2000 and 2014 or the latest year. Except for four economies—the Cook Islands, Fiji, Samoa, and Viet Nam—the proportion of women members of parliament increased for all the economies. Timor-Leste had the highest proportion of parliamentary seats held by women at almost 40%, followed by Nepal at 30%. In 12 other economies, the proportion of parliamentary seats held by women was in the 20%–28% range.

Data issues and comparability

Enrollment rates generally follow the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization guidelines on definitions of education levels and methods of calculation. Many small Pacific island economies do not have tertiary education facilities, and their students go abroad for such education.

The most reliable information on female employment in nonagricultural activities comes from household labor force surveys, but these are not conducted in all economies. Alternative sources include enterprise employment surveys, population censuses, and household demographic surveys.

The percentage of women in parliament refers only to national parliaments. In some economies, a more relevant measure of empowerment would be the number of women active in government at the local or community level.

Figure 3.3: Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliaments, 2000 and 2014 or Nearest Year
(%)
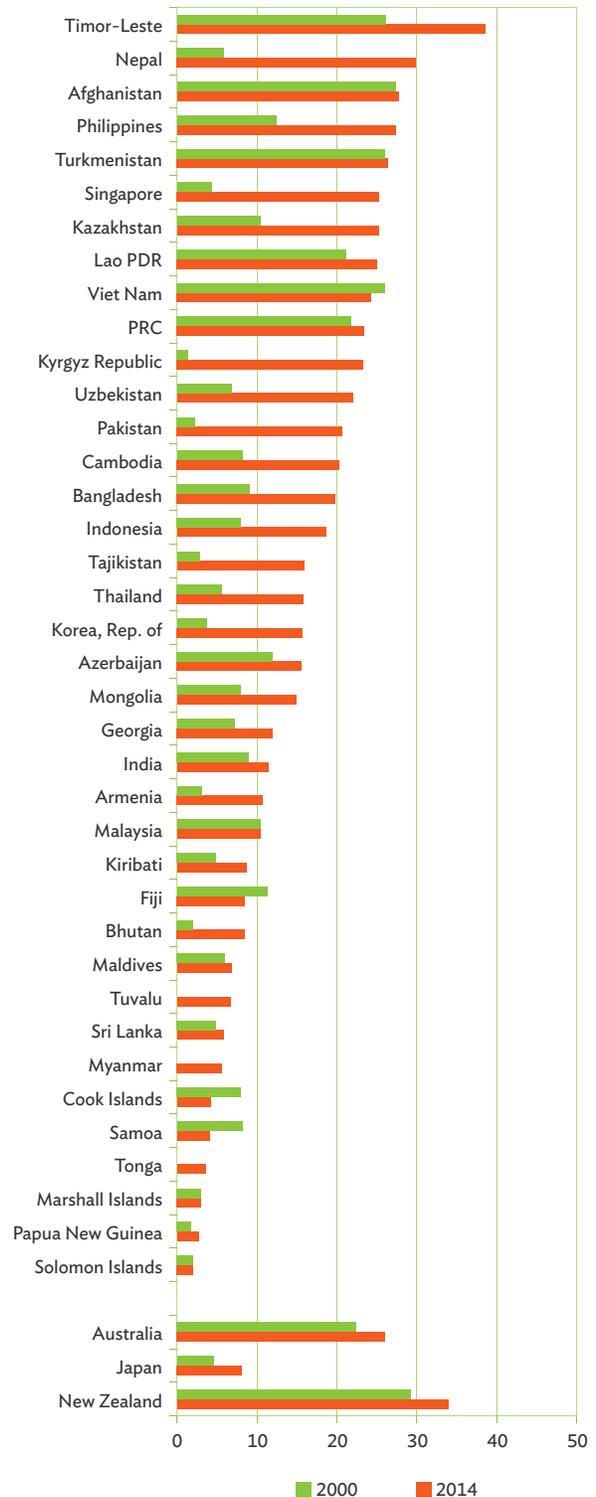
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 3.1.

Millennium Development Goals

Table 3.1:   Target 3.A—Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education not later than 2015

| Regional Member | 3.1 Ratio of Girls to Boys in Education Levels[a] | | | | | |
| | Primary | | Secondary | | Tertiary[b] | |
	1991	2012	1991	2012	1991	2012
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	0.55	0.72	0.51	0.55	0.49 (1990)	0.33 (2011)
Armenia	1.05	1.14 (2009)	1.09 (2000)	1.21	1.26 (2000)	1.57
Azerbaijan	0.99	0.98	1.00	0.99	0.67	1.05
Georgia	1.00	1.01	0.97	0.95 (2008)	0.91	1.27
Kazakhstan	1.04	1.01 (2013)	1.02 (1993)	0.97	1.25 (1994)	1.43
Kyrgyz Republic	1.01 (1992)	0.98	1.02	1.00 (2011)	1.33 (1993)	1.24 (2011)
Pakistan	0.53 (1990)	0.87	0.48	0.74	0.27 (1992)	0.95
Tajikistan	0.98	0.98	0.86 (1999)	0.90	0.43 (1999)	0.52
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	0.98	0.97 (2011)	0.98 (1999)	0.98 (2011)	0.82 (1999)	0.65 (2011)
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	0.91	1.00	0.75	1.02	0.53 (1994)	1.13
Hong Kong, China	1.00 (1995)	0.98	1.03 (1996)	0.99	0.70 (1992)	1.05
Korea, Rep. of	1.01	0.99	0.97	0.99	0.49	0.75
Mongolia	0.99	0.97	1.10	1.03	2.27 (1996)	1.45
Taipei,China	1.01	1.01 (2013)	1.04	1.01 (2013)	0.96	1.09 (2013)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	0.84 (1990)	1.06 (2011)	0.51 (1990)	1.14	0.20 (1990)	0.69 (2011)
Bhutan	0.60	1.02 (2012)	0.76 (1998)	1.06	0.58 (1999)	0.69
India	0.76	1.02 (2011)	0.63 (1993)	0.94 (2011)	0.54	0.78 (2011)
Maldives	1.00 (1992)	0.97 (2009)	1.04 (1994)	1.13 (2004)	2.29 (2003)	1.13 (2008)
Nepal	0.62	1.08 (2013)	0.45	1.05 (2013)	0.32	0.64 (2011)
Sri Lanka	0.97	1.00	1.09	1.06	0.50 (1994)	1.66
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	0.94	0.98	1.09	1.01	1.36 (1992)	1.74
Cambodia	0.84 (1994)	0.95	0.54 (1998)	0.85 (2008)	0.21 (1993)	0.61 (2011)
Indonesia	0.98	1.00	0.82	1.03	0.66 (1993)	1.03
Lao PDR	0.79	0.95	0.66 (1992)	0.87	0.43 (1993)	0.82
Malaysia	1.00	0.94 (2005)	1.05	0.97 (2011)	1.07 (1998)	1.20 (2011)
Myanmar	0.94	0.99 (2010)	0.96	1.05 (2010)	1.22 (1992)	1.34 (2011)
Philippines	0.99	0.98 (2009)	1.04 (1990)	1.08 (2009)	1.49 (1992)	1.24 (2009)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	0.98	0.95 (2013)	0.96	1.06	1.14 (1993)	1.34 (2013)
Viet Nam	0.99	1.01	0.90 (1998)	...	0.66 (1998)	1.02 (2011)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	1.00 (1998)	1.01	1.10 (1998)	1.00	na	1.36
Fiji	1.00	1.01	0.97	1.11	1.20 (2003)	1.19 (2005)
Kiribati	1.01	1.04 (2009)	1.08	1.11 (2008)	na	na
Marshall Islands	0.99 (1999)	0.99 (2011)	1.06 (1999)	1.03 (2009)	1.28 (2002)	0.92
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.98 (2004)	1.01 (2007)	1.06 (2004)	1.08 (2005)	...	...
Nauru	0.96 (1998)	1.03	1.17 (2000)	0.97	na	na
Palau	0.93 (1999)	0.97 (2004)	1.07 (1999)	1.02 (2004)	2.35 (2000)	2.04 (2002)
Papua New Guinea	0.85	0.91	0.67	0.76	0.47 (1995)	0.57 (1999)
Samoa	1.02 (1994)	1.00	1.23 (1994)	1.11	0.96 (1998)	0.92 (2000)
Solomon Islands	0.85	0.98	0.59	0.94	na	na
Timor-Leste	0.92 (2004)	0.95 (2011)	0.96 (2004)	1.02 (2011)	1.23 (2002)	0.73 (2010)
Tonga	1.00	0.99	1.02	0.97 (2011)	1.35 (1999)	1.66 (2003)
Tuvalu	1.04 (2000)	0.95 (2006)	...	1.10 (2001)	na	na
Vanuatu	0.96	0.99 (2010)	0.81	1.00 (2010)	0.57 (2002)	0.59 (2004)
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	1.00	1.00	1.01 (1993)	0.95	1.18	1.38
Japan	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.00	0.65	0.90
New Zealand	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.05	1.13	1.46

Goal 3 Targets and Indicators

Table 3.1: Target 3.A—Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education not later than 2015 (continued)

Regional Member	3.2 Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Nonagricultural Sector (%)			3.3 Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliament (%)		
	1990	2000	2012	1990	2000	2014
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	19.2 (2002)	18.4 (2008)	3.7	27.3 (2006)	27.7
Armenia	...	45.0 (2002)	45.7	35.6	3.1	10.7
Azerbaijan	47.5 (1997)	47.6	42.7	12.0 (1997)	12.0	15.6
Georgia	49.4 (1998)	49.6 (2002)	45.7	6.8 (1997)	7.2	12.0
Kazakhstan	...	48.5 (2001)	49.5 (2010)	13.4 (1997)	10.4	25.2
Kyrgyz Republic	...	44.5 (2002)	42.0	1.4 (1997)	1.4	23.3
Pakistan	7.7	13.0	12.6 (2008)	10.1	2.3 (1999)	20.7
Tajikistan	21.2 (1991)	23.2	28.9 (2009)	2.8 (1997)	2.8	15.9
Turkmenistan	39.9 (1995)	42.1 (2002)	...	26.0	26.0	26.4
Uzbekistan	37.0 (1991)	37.1	39.4 (2007)	6.0 (1997)	6.8	22.0
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	37.8	39.1 (1999)	...	21.3	21.8	23.4
Hong Kong, China	41.2	44.8	49.6	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	38.1	40.1	42.9	2.0	3.7	15.7
Mongolia	48.5 (1993)	48.6	49.9	24.9	7.9	14.9
Taipei,China	42.9	44.0	45.1 (2013)	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	20.2 (1991)	24.7	18.3 (2010)	10.3	9.1	19.8
Bhutan	...	23.9	26.3	2.0	2.0	8.5
India	12.7	16.6	19.3 (2010)	5.0	9.0	11.4
Maldives	15.8	40.6	40.5 (2010)	6.3	6.0 (2001)	6.8
Nepal	15.1 (1999)	14.0 (2001)	...	6.1	5.9	29.9
Sri Lanka	30.2 (1997)	30.2	30.4	4.9	4.9	5.8
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	22.5 (1991)	30.3	30.3 (2003)	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	41.1	41.1 (2010)	5.8 (1997)	8.2	20.3
Indonesia	29.2	31.7	32.9 (2010)	12.4	8.0 (2001)	18.6
Lao PDR	20.3	32.1 (2005)	...	6.3	21.2	25.0
Malaysia	35.3 (1991)	37.9	38.7	5.1	10.4 (2001)	10.4
Myanmar	30.7	35.7 (1998)	...	...	...	5.6
Philippines	40.4 (1991)	40.9	41.4	9.1	12.4	27.3
Singapore	42.5 (1991)	43.6 (2001)	45.4 (2009)	4.9	4.3	25.3
Thailand	41.9	44.1	45.4	2.8	5.6	15.8
Viet Nam	41.0 (1996)	40.7	40.4 (2004)	17.7	26.0	24.3
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	38.4	46.0 (2001)	47.3 (2011)	6.0 (1991)	8.0 (2001)	4.2 (2011)
Fiji	29.9	33.2	34.0 (2007)	4.3 (1997)	11.3	8.5 (2006)
Kiribati	...	36.8	47.4 (2010)	–	4.9	8.7
Marshall Islands	33.2 (1988)	29.3 (1999)	36.7 (2011)	3.0	3.0 (2001)	3.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	14.8 (1994)	14.4	37.9 (2011)	– (1997)	–	–
Nauru	...	42.0 (2002)	37.6 (2011)	5.6	–	5.3
Palau	39.5	39.6	39.6 (2005)	– (1997)	–	–
Papua New Guinea	27.9	32.1	...	–	1.8	2.7
Samoa	31.0	36.7 (2001)	40.0 (2011)	–	8.2	4.1
Solomon Islands	...	30.8 (1999)	33.2 (2011)	–	2.0	2.0
Timor-Leste	...	35.0 (2001)	...	...	26.1 (2003)	38.5
Tonga	...	35.6 (1996)	47.9 (2011)	–	– (2001)	3.6
Tuvalu	36.4 (1991)	36.0 (2002)	43.5	7.7	–	6.7
Vanuatu	23.0 (1989)	37.5 (2004)	41.3 (2009)	4.3	–	–
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	43.7	46.3	47.2	6.1	22.4	26.0
Japan	38.0	40.0	42.8	1.4	4.6	8.1
New Zealand	45.1	47.1	47.5	14.4	29.2	33.9

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

a   The ratio is a gender parity index, measured as the female-to-male gross enrollment ratios at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels of education.
b   There is no tertiary education in Kiribati, Nauru, Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu. In the Cook Islands and the Maldives, tertiary education became available only recently.

Sources: United Nations. Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database. http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx (accessed 8 July 2014); for Taipei,China: Ministry of Education. http://english.moe.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=14504&CtNode=11430&mp=1; National Minimum Development Indicator Database. http://www.spc.int/nmdi/ (accessed 8 July 2014).

MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality

The target for Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce the mortality rate of children under 5 years old (under-5 mortality) by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015.

Related indicators are the infant mortality rate and the proportion of children under 1 year of age immunized against measles. The target for infant mortality (dying before reaching the age of 1 year) is also to reduce the rate by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015—that is, attain a 2015 rate that is one-third of the 1990 infant mortality rate.

To reduce measles-related deaths, another target is to increase the percentage of children under 1 year of age who have been immunized or have received at least one dose of vaccine against measles. Immunization against measles is administered through two doses of a vaccine. The recommended coverage of the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) is at least 90% at the national level.

Snapshots

- Substantial progress has been achieved in reducing under-5 mortality, but the region still falls short of the target reduction of two-thirds of the 1990 rate. Fifteen of the 43 reporting members are not expected to meet the target reduction even by 2030. However, on aggregate, the region's under-5 mortality rate of 41 in 2012 is better than the global average of 48.

- Infant mortality rate had been halved in the region from 66 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 32 in 2012, a level slightly better than the global average of 35. However, the percentage reductions in infant mortality rates have been lower than those for under-5 mortality, implying that increasingly, infant deaths are accounting for a larger proportion of under-5 deaths.

- Immunization against measles increased from 74% in 1990 to 85% in 2012, at par with the global average of 84%. By 2012, almost two-thirds (28 of 43) of the developing economies in the region had at least 90% of their 1-year-old children immunized against measles.

Key trends

The developing economies in the region have made substantial progress in reducing under-5 mortality, but still fall short of the target reduction of two-thirds of the 1990 rate. The under-5 mortality per 1,000 live births declined by more than half its 1990 rate, falling from 92 deaths per thousand in 1990 to 41 in 2012 (Table 4.1). The region's under-5 mortality rate of 41 in 2012 was better than the global average of 48.

Several economies made impressive gains with under-5 mortality rates in 2012. Bangladesh, the People's Republic of China (PRC), the Maldives, Mongolia, and Nepal all recorded under-5 mortality rates of over 70%, while another 10 economies recorded rates of over 60%. The highest rate was achieved by the Maldives at 89% (Figure 4.1). Afghanistan had the highest under-5 mortality rate at 99 per 1,000 live births followed by Pakistan (86).

Figure 4.1: Under-5 Mortality Rate, Percent Reduction between 1990 and 2012

Economy	Value
Armenia	67
Kazakhstan	65
Kyrgyz Republic	62
Azerbaijan	62
Uzbekistan	46
Tajikistan	44
Afghanistan	44
Georgia	43
Turkmenistan	42
Pakistan	38
Korea, Rep. of	46
PRC	74
Mongolia	74
Maldives	89
Bangladesh	72
Nepal	71
Bhutan	66
India	55
Sri Lanka	55
Cambodia	66
Thailand	65
Indonesia	63
Singapore	62
Lao PDR	56
Viet Nam	54
Myanmar	51
Philippines	49
Malaysia	49
Brunei Darussalam	35
Timor-Leste	67
Cook Islands	57
Vanuatu	48
Tuvalu	48
Tonga	44
Samoa	41
Palau	39
Kiribati	36
Nauru	36
FSM	30
Papua New Guinea	29
Fiji	27
Marshall Islands	23
Solomon Islands	19
Japan	52
New Zealand	49
Australia	47

0   66.67 = Target   100

FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 4.1.

The under-5 mortality rate in India (56), even after a reduction of 55%, was considerably higher than in the PRC (14). The under-5 mortality rates in the Pacific economies are below the regional average of 41 except for Kiribati (60), Papua New Guinea (63), and Timor-Leste (57).

Box 4.1 shows the progress toward achieving the target of reducing the under-5 mortality rate by two-thirds of the 1990 rates by 2015. In 2012, seven economies have achieved or even exceeded the target reduction and a further five economies are on track to meet the target by 2015. Thailand, one of the economies that have not met the target reduction but is on track, has already accomplished a 65% reduction in its under-5 mortality rate and has a low rate of 13. However, by 2015, less than half of the region's economies is expected to meet the target on under-5 mortality.

Box 4.1 Progress Toward the Target for Under-5 Mortality Rate

Early achievers

Armenia	Mongolia
Bangladesh	Nepal
China, People's Republic of	Timor-Leste
Maldives	

On track

Bhutan	Singapore
Cambodia	Thailand
Indonesia	

Off track - Slow

Expected to meet target between 2016 and 2020

Azerbaijan	Lao PDR
Cook Islands	Malaysia
Kazakhstan	Sri Lanka
Kyrgyz Republic	Viet Nam

Expected to meet target between 2021 and 2030

Georgia	Tajikistan
India	Tuvalu
Myanmar	Uzbekistan
Philippines	Vanuatu

Expected to meet target after 2030

Afghanistan	Pakistan
Brunei Darussalam	Palau
Fiji	Papua New Guinea
Kiribati	Samoa
Korea, Republic of	Solomon Islands
Marshall Islands	Tonga
Micronesia, Fed. States of	Turkmenistan
Nauru	

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 4.1.

Based on trends since 1990, 31 economies are off track—that is, not expected to meet the target by 2015. Of these, eight economies are expected to meet the target between 2016 and 2020 and another eight economies between 2021 and 2030. The off-track economies expected to meet the target by 2020 already have low under-5 mortality rates (between 9 and 35) except for the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) at 72. All the Pacific island economies—except for the Cook Islands, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu—fall among the economies classified as not expected to meet the target by 2030. Major causes of under-5 deaths are infectious diseases such as pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria, and undernutrition that make children susceptible to infectious diseases (UN 2014, The Millennium Development Goals Report). Moreover, many of the under-5 deaths also occur during the neonatal period, the first 28 days of life (0–27 days). Greater attention to neonatal deaths through higher investment in prenatal and antenatal child and maternal care; labor and delivery care interventions; promoting breastfeeding; and providing women and their children with adequate nutrition, safe drinking water, and good sanitation are needed to reducing infant mortality.

In the region, infant mortality (dying before reaching the age of 1 year) had been halved from 66 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 32 in 2012, a level slightly better than the global average of 35 (Table 4.1). Figure 4.2 shows the percentage reductions in infant mortality between 1990 and 2012. All economies show significant progress in reducing infant mortality rates, although the percentage reductions in infant mortality rates have been lower than that for under-5 mortality. Relatedly, economies which had at least 65% reduction in infant mortality rates are also the economies with the largest reductions in under-5 mortality rates—Bangladesh, the PRC, the Maldives, Mongolia, and Nepal.

Box 4.2 shows that five economies—Bangladesh; the PRC; Hong Kong, China; the Maldives; and Mongolia—had achieved the target

Figure 4.2: Infant Mortality Rate, Percent Reduction between 1990 and 2012

FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 4.1.
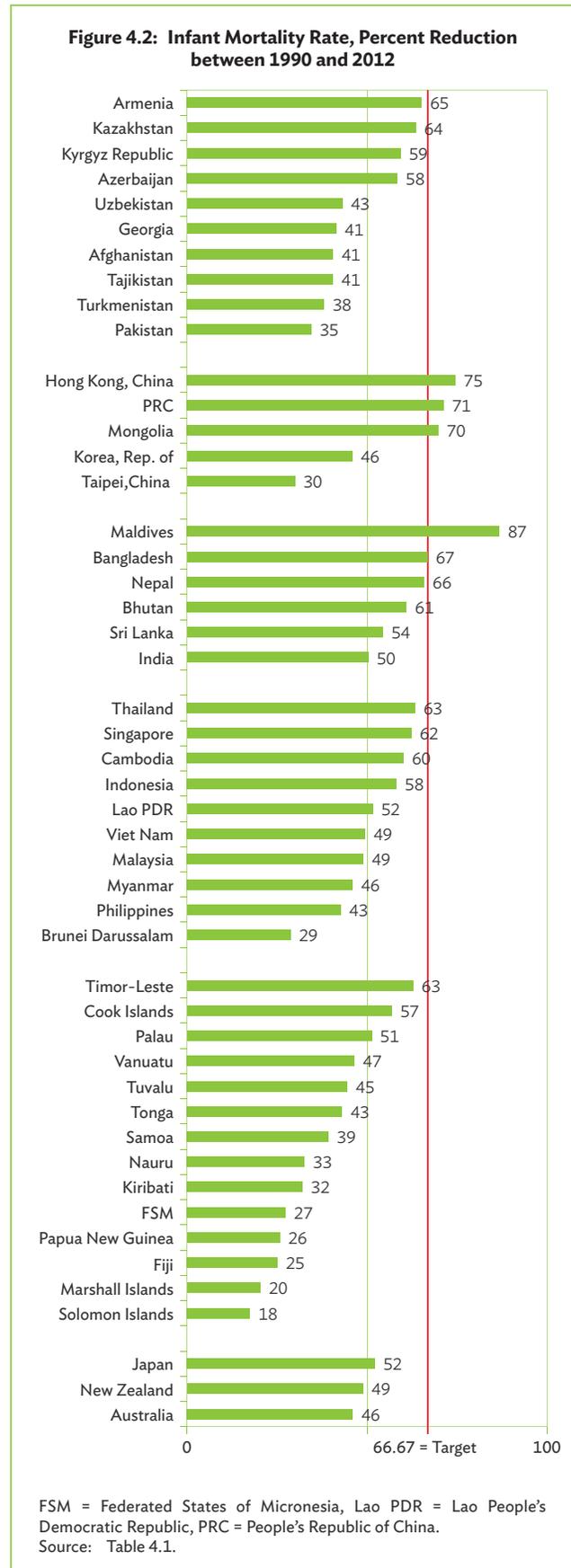
Box 4.2 Progress Toward Target for Infant Mortality Rate

Early achievers

Bangladesh	Maldives
China, People's Republic of	Mongolia
Hong Kong, China	

On track

Armenia	Singapore
Bhutan	Thailand
Nepal	Timor-Leste

Off track - Slow

Expected to meet target between 2016 and 2020

Azerbaijan	Kazakhstan
Cambodia	Kyrgyz Republic
Cook Islands	Malaysia
Indonesia	

Expected to meet target between 2021 and 2030

Georgia	Palau
India	Sri Lanka
Lao PDR	Viet Nam
Myanmar	

Expected to meet target after 2030

Afghanistan	Philippines
Brunei Darussalam	Samoa
Fiji	Solomon Islands
Kiribati	Taipei,China
Korea, Republic of	Tajikistan
Marshall Islands	Tonga
Micronesia, Federated States of	Turkmenistan
Nauru	Tuvalu
Pakistan	Uzbekistan
Papua New Guinea	Vanuatu

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 4.1.

of lowering infant mortality rates by two-thirds. In proportional terms, the Maldives, surpassing the target by around 20 percentage points and having attained a low infant mortality rate of 9 in 2012, is the best performer. Six other economies are expected to meet the target reduction in infant mortality by 2015. Nepal has almost achieved the target with a shortfall of only less than 1%. By 2015 though, only 11 developing economies in the region are expected to meet the target on infant mortality. Seven other economies, however, are expected to meet the target between 2016 and 2020. Among these economies, Kazakhstan is not too far off with less than 3 percentage points from the target while Malaysia and the Cook Islands already have low rates of 7 and 9, respectively. Another seven economies are expected to meet the target between 2021 and 2030

while 20 economies are not likely to meet the target by 2030; among these economies, however, Palau, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Tonga, and Vanuatu already have low infant mortality rates (15 or lower).

Immunization against measles in the region, at 74%, is at par with the global average of 84% (Table 4.1). Measles is a highly contagious viral respiratory infection that can lead to serious complications. Though it can occur at any age, measles mainly affects children under 5 years, especially those undernourished or with poor immune systems. Figure 4.3 presents the proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles in 1990 and 2012.

By 2012, almost two-thirds (28 of 43) of developing economies in the region had at least 90% of their 1-year-old children immunized against measles. Immunization rates were lowest in Vanuatu (52%) and Papua New Guinea (67%) in the Pacific, and Azerbaijan (66%) and Afghanistan (68%) in Central and West Asia. Among the most populous economies, Pakistan (83%), Indonesia (80%), and India (74%) still have much headway to increase immunization rates.

The largest increases in immunization coverage are in the economies that started from a low base (less than 35% coverage) in 1990: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Georgia, and the Lao PDR. Relative to 1990, the immunization rates in the Philippines (85%) and Papua New Guinea (67%) have remained stagnant. Of concern is the decline of the immunization rates in some Pacific economies—Nauru, Palau, Samoa, and Vanuatu. Thus, greater and continuing commitment to measles control is needed, particularly in economies with declining immunization rates or low (below the recommended 90%) coverage (UN 2014, The Millennium Development Goals Report).

Figure 4.3: Proportion of 1-Year-Old Children Immunized Against Measles, 1990 or Earliest Year and 2012
(%)
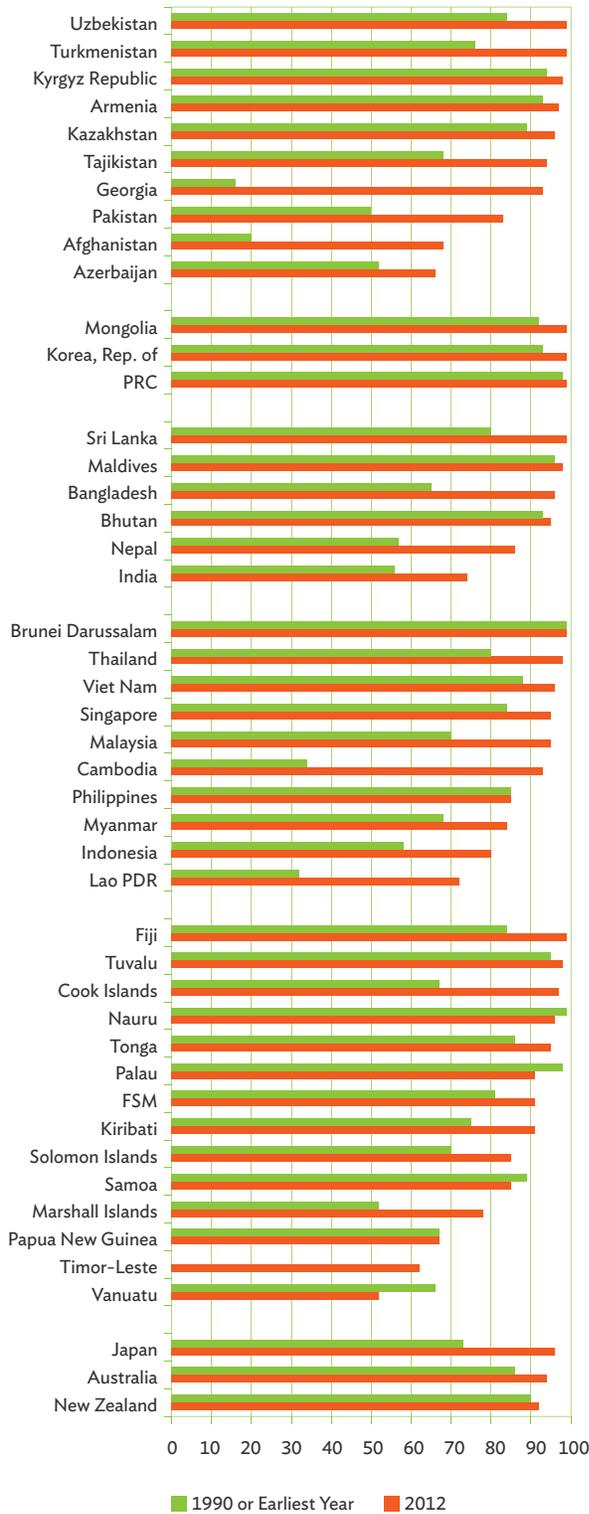
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = The People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 4.1.

Data issues and comparability

In more developed economies, data on mortality are usually taken from vital statistics registration records. Most developing economies lack fully functioning vital registration systems; thus, census and household surveys have become primary sources of data, although with some quality limitations. Because the surveys may not be held each year, econometric estimation techniques may be used to produce a consistent time series. For these reasons, mortality data vary in quality.

Data on immunization may be provided directly by health workers and clinics providing inoculations or, more commonly in Asia, the information is collected from samples of households in health and demographic surveys. As with mortality data, estimation techniques are used to convert partial data into comprehensive estimates.

Goal 4 Targets and Indicators

Table 4.1:   Target 4.A—Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Regional Member	4.1 Under-5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)			4.2 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)			4.3 Proportion of 1-Year-Old Children Immunized against Measles (%)		
	1990	2000	2012	1990	2000	2012	1990	2000	2012
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia[a]	**124**	**105**	**76**	**88**	**81**	**61**	**55**	**62**	**84**
Afghanistan	176	134	99	120	94	71	20	27	68
Armenia	49	30	16	42	27	15	93 (1992)	92	97
Azerbaijan	93	72	35	74	59	31	52 (1992)	67	66
Georgia	35	34	20	30	30	18	16 (1992)	73	93
Kazakhstan	54	44	19	46	38	17	89 (1992)	99	96
Kyrgyz Republic	71	50	27	58	42	24	94 (1992)	98	98
Pakistan	138	112	86	106	88	69	50	59	83
Tajikistan	105	91	58	82	73	49	68 (1992)	88	94
Turkmenistan	90	79	53	72	64	45	76 (1992)	96	99
Uzbekistan	74	61	40	61	51	34	84 (1992)	99	99
East Asia[a]	**53**	**36**	**14**	**41**	**29**	**12**	**98**	**84**	**99**
China, People's Rep. of	54	37	14	42	30	12	98	84	99
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	6	3	2	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	7	6	4	6	5	3	93	95	99
Mongolia	107	63	28	76	48	23	92	92	99
Taipei,China	...	...	...	5	6	4	...	...	...
South Asia[a]	**127**	**90**	**54**	**89**	**66**	**42**	**57**	**61**	**77**
Bangladesh	144	88	41	100	64	33	65	72	96
Bhutan	131	80	45	92	59	36	93	78	95
India	126	92	56	88	67	44	56	59	74
Maldives	94	45	11	68	36	9	96	99	98
Nepal	142	82	42	99	61	34	57	71	86
Sri Lanka	21	17	10	18	15	8	80	99	99
Southeast Asia[a]	**71**	**48**	**30**	**52**	**37**	**24**	**70**	**81**	**86**
Brunei Darussalam	12	10	8	9	8	7	99	99	99
Cambodia	116	111	40	85	82	34	34	65	93
Indonesia	84	52	31	62	41	26	58	76	80
Lao PDR	163	120	72	112	85	54	32	42	72
Malaysia	17	10	9	14	9	7	70	88	95
Myanmar	106	79	52	76	59	41	68	84	84
Philippines	59	40	30	41	30	24	85	78	85
Singapore	8	4	3	6	3	2	84	96	95
Thailand	38	23	13	31	19	11	80	94	98
Viet Nam	51	32	23	36	25	18	88	97	96
The Pacific[a]	**89**	**73**	**56**	**65**	**55**	**44**	**70**	**65**	**70**
Cook Islands	25	17	11	21	15	9	67	76	97
Fiji	31	24	22	26	21	19	84	81	99
Kiribati	94	71	60	68	54	46	75	80	91
Marshall Islands	49	41	38	39	33	31	52	94	78
Micronesia, Fed. States of	55	54	39	43	42	31	81	85	91
Nauru	58	42	37	45	34	30	99 (1997)	8	96
Palau	34	28	21	30	22	15	98	83	91
Papua New Guinea	89	79	63	65	58	48	67	62	67
Samoa	30	22	18	25	18	15	89	93	85
Solomon Islands	39	35	31	31	29	26	70	85	85
Timor-Leste	171	106	57	129	83	48	...	56 (2002)	62
Tonga	23	18	13	20	16	11	86	95	95
Tuvalu	58	42	30	45	34	25	95	81	98
Vanuatu	35	24	18	29	21	15	66	61	52
Developed Member Economies[a]	**7**	**5**	**4**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**76**	**95**	**95**
Australia	9	6	5	8	5	4	86	91	94
Japan	6	5	3	5	3	2	73	96	96
New Zealand	1	17	6	9	6	5	90	85	92
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[a]	**92**	**71**	**41**	**66**	**53**	**33**	**74**	**71**	**85**
REGIONAL MEMBERS[a]	**90**	**69**	**40**	**65**	**52**	**32**	**74**	**71**	**86**
WORLD	**90**	**75**	**48**	**63**	**53**	**35**	**73**	**84**	**84**

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

a   Aggregates are derived for reporting economies only.

Sources: United Nations. Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database. http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx (accessed 8 July 2014); ADB estimates.

MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health

Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 5 has two targets:

5.A.   *Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio (MRR)*. The MMR is the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. A related indicator is the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel who are trained to conduct deliveries and care for newborns.

5.B.   *Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.* These services cover advice on contraceptive methods and family planning, antenatal care, and transmission of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. This target, which was introduced in the revised MDG framework of 2008, has no direct indicator and is measured by a set of four related indicators—contraceptive prevalence, adolescent birth rates or the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15–19, antenatal care coverage, and unmet need for family planning.

Snapshots

- Maternal mortality ratio in Asia and the Pacific had been reduced by 61% from 343 in 1990 to 133 in 2010—63% lower than the global average of 210 but short of the three-quarters target reduction.

- Births attended by skilled health personnel were below 50% in only six out of 43 developing economies. In 25 of 37 remaining economies, more than 90% of births were in the presence of skilled health personnel.

- Since the 1990s, the adolescent birth rate has declined in all but nine developing economies. The adolescent birth rate, however, remains high in the region. In six economies, there were over 80 births per 1,000 women between the ages 15 and 19.

Key trends

Maternal mortality in the region had been reduced by 61% from 343 in 1990 to 133 in 2010, 63% lower than the global average of 210 but short of the three-quarters target reduction (Table 5.1). The maternal mortality ratios (MMRs) (deaths per 100,000 live births) for the years 1990, 2000, and 2013 are shown in Figure 5.1.

The majority of the developing member economies (34 out of 38) had made substantial progress in reducing and/or achieving the maternal mortality reduction target of 75% in 2013, except for four economies. The reduction rate, however, persisted at below 75% in 2013 among all the

heavily populated economies of Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and the People's Republic of China (PRC). However, the PRC had a low MMR of just 32, compared with Bangladesh (170), Pakistan (170), India (190), and Indonesia (190). For India, in particular, with its population of over a billion, the ratio translates into a large number of maternal deaths. The most poorly performing economy was Afghanistan at 400. Even so, at this rate, Afghanistan had made great strides in reducing maternal mortality from 1,200 in 1990 to 400 in 2013, given that it is an economy in conflict. Box 5.1 summarizes the progress in the region. Relative to 1990 levels, all economies had reduced their MMRs, except

Figure 5.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio, 1990, 2000, and 2013
(deaths per 100,000 live births)
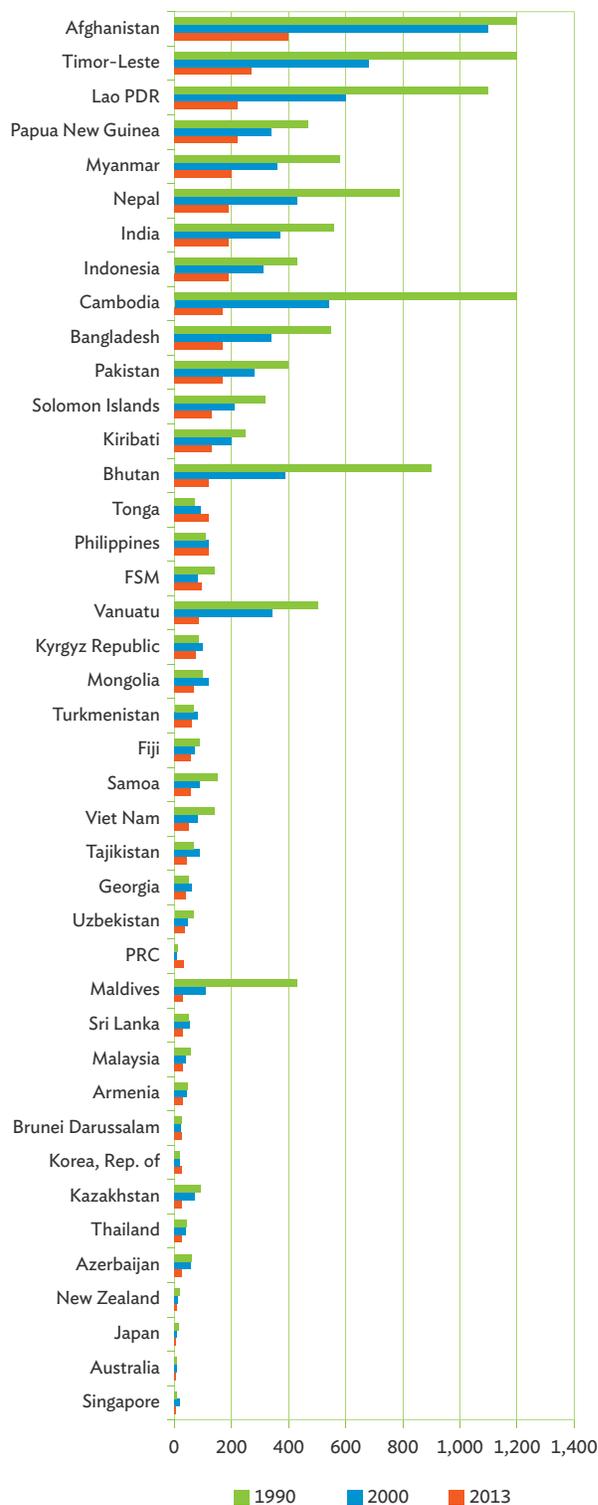
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 5.1.

Box 5.1: Progress Toward the Target to Reduce the Maternal Mortality Ratio

Early achievers	
Bhutan	Maldives
Cambodia	Nepal
Lao PDR	Timor-Leste

Off track - Slow	
Expected to meet target between 2016 and 2020	
Bangladesh	Kazakhstan
China, People's Republic of	Myanmar
India	Viet Nam
Expected to meet target between 2021 and 2030	
Afghanistan	Pakistan
Azerbaijan	Samoa
Indonesia	Solomon Islands
Expected to meet target after 2030	
Armenia	Papua New Guinea
Fiji	Singapore
Georgia	Sri Lanka
Kiribati	Tajikistan
Kyrgyz Republic	Thailand
Malaysia	Turkmenistan
Micronesia, Federated States of	Uzbekistan
Mongolia	Vanuatu

Off track - No progress/regressing	
Brunei Darussalam	Philippines
Korea, Republic of	Tonga

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 5.1.

for Brunei Darussalam, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, and Tonga. Six economies, which were among those with initially the highest MMRs in 1990, had achieved the target reduction: Bhutan, Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), the Maldives, Nepal, and Timor-Leste.

The rest of the economies are unlikely to meet the target by 2015. However, six economies are expected to meet the target between 2016 and 2020, and another six between 2021 and 2030. Of the 16 economies that are not expected to meet the target reduction by 2030, four are with MMRs of below 30—Armenia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.

Table 5.1 shows the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. Only in six out of 43 developing economies was births attended by skilled health personnel below 50% during the latest reporting year. These were in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Lao PDR, Nepal, Pakistan, and

Timor-Leste. In 25 of 36 remaining economies, more than 90% of births were in the presence of skilled health personnel.

MMRs tend to be lower in economies where there are a higher percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel. The assistance of a skilled health attendant (medical doctor, nurse, or midwife) during pregnancy, delivery, and the postpartum period can reduce the risk of maternal death. Figure 5.2 plots maternal deaths per 100,000 live births against the percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel in the economies that have data for both variables for recent years. The scatterplot indicates that there is a negative correlation (–0.83) between maternal deaths and skilled health attendance.

Box 5.2 shows that 15 economies, including populous Indonesia and the PRC, had achieved the target. Four economies are likely to reach the target reduction by 2015. Seven economies have either no progress or are regressing in reaching the target.

In most economies, at least half of births have four or more antenatal care visits. Good quality care during pregnancy supports the health and survival of mothers and their babies. The World Health Organization recommends a minimum of four antenatal care visits. The MDG target is considered attained when 95% of births are preceded by at least one antenatal care visit with a skilled health worker (doctor, nurse, or midwife).

Figure 5.3 charts the number of antenatal care visits as a percentage of live births for 28 developing economies in the region. Economies toward the top half of the figure had more intense antenatal care, with a higher proportion of pregnant women benefiting from four or more antenatal visits. Antenatal care visits were less in economies toward the bottom of the figure. In most economies, at least half of births had four or more antenatal care visits.

Figure 5.2: Maternal Deaths Versus Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel, 2010 or Latest Year

$y = -3.0499x + 347.71$
$R^2 = 0.69446$
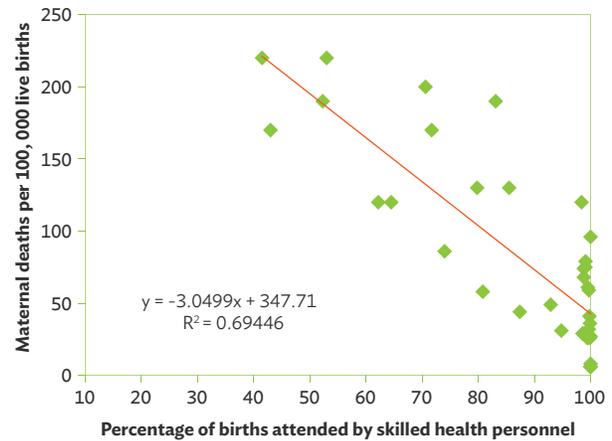
Source: Table 5.1.

Box 5.2: Progress Toward Target for Birth Attendance by Skilled Health Personnel

Early achievers

Azerbaijan	Marshall Islands
Brunei Darussalam	Micronesia, Federated States of
China, People's Republic of	Palau
Georgia	Sri Lanka
Indonesia	Tonga
Kazakhstan	Turkmenistan
Korea, Republic of	Uzbekistan

On track

Bhutan	Mongolia
Cook Islands	Viet Nam

Off track - Slow

Expected to meet target between 2016 and 2020

Cambodia

Expected to meet target between 2021 and 2030

Afghanistan

Expected to meet target after 2030

Armenia	Pakistan
Bangladesh	Philippines
India	Samoa
Lao PDR	Solomon Islands
Maldives	Tajikistan
Myanmar	Timor-Leste
Nepal	

Off track - No progress/regressing

Fiji	Thailand
Kiribati	Tuvalu
Kyrgyz Republic	Vanuatu
Papua New Guinea	

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 5.1.

Figure 5.3: Antenatal Care Coverage as a Percentage of Live Births, Latest Year

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 5.1.

2015. Improving antenatal care coverage remains a challenge for economies with slow or no progress, especially for some with large populations such as India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, where about 25%–45% of deliveries had no antenatal care visits at all.

Except for nine developing economies, the adolescent birth rate has declined since the 1990s. Early childbearing heightens health risks for both mother and child. The World Health Organization notes that adolescent mothers face higher risks of maternal deaths and health problems during and after pregnancy, and a greater likelihood of stillbirths, preterm births, and children with low birth weights. In addition to health risks for mother and child, early childbearing can lead to periods away from schooling and work opportunities for the mother, which may lead to the intergenerational transmission of poverty. With lower educational attainment, the young mother's stream of future income will tend to be lower, which, in turn, can limit the educational opportunities for the child.

In Armenia, Sri Lanka, and Georgia, at least nine out of 10 births had four or more antenatal care visits with skilled health personnel. This high level of antenatal care is reflected in their low MMRs. At the other extreme, less than a third of births in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan had the recommended minimum of four antenatal care visits. More than 40% of mothers in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Lao PDR, and Nepal received no antenatal care from skilled health personnel.

Box 5.3 shows progress toward the target of at least one antenatal care visit. Of the 31 economies with available data, 14 economies, or about half, had attained the target or are expected to do so by

Box 5.3: Progress Toward Target for Antenatal Care Coverage

Early achievers

Armenia	Malaysia
Bhutan	Maldives
Brunei Darussalam	Mongolia
Georgia	Sri Lanka
Indonesia	Thailand
Kazakhstan	Turkmenistan
Kyrgyz Republic	Uzbekistan

On track

China, People's Republic of	Viet Nam
Kiribati	

Off track - Slow

Expected to meet target between 2016 and 2020

Cambodia	

Expected to meet target between 2021 and 2030

Afghanistan	Philippines

Expected to meet target after 2030

Bangladesh	Pakistan
India	Papua New Guinea
Lao PDR	Tajikistan
Myanmar	Timor-Leste
Nepal	

Off track - No progress/regressing

Azerbaijan	Palau

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 5.2.

Figure 5.4 shows the annual number of live births per thousand women aged 15–19 for 1990 (or earliest year) and the latest year. The birth rate among adolescents fell, sometimes sharply, in all but nine economies since the 1990s. Large reductions in the number of births to girls aged 15–19 occurred in Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, and the Maldives. The number of adolescent births fell from 106 in 1990 to 16 in 2011 in the Maldives, which now has one of the lowest adolescent birth rates in the region. However, the adolescent birth rates increased in Azerbaijan, Kiribati, the Philippines, Nauru, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Samoa. Economies with the highest adolescent birth rates in the latest year were Bangladesh (128), the Lao PDR (94), Afghanistan (90), Nepal (87), the Marshall Islands (85), and Nauru (81).

In most of the developing economies in the region, at least half the women between the ages of 15 and 49, married or in union, used contraception in the latest year (Table 5.2). Part of the strategy to improve maternal health is to prevent unintended or closely spaced pregnancies through universal access to reproductive health. The contraceptive prevalence rate—or the percentage of women, married or in union, aged 15–49 who practice any form of contraception—is an indicator of access to reproductive health.

The contraceptive prevalence rate was highest in the PRC (85%); Hong Kong, China (80%); the Republic of Korea (80%); Thailand (80%); and Viet Nam (78%). In Afghanistan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Maldives, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, only about a third or less of the women used contraception. Contraceptive use was lowest in the Pacific economies, where the contraceptive prevalence rate ranged from 22% to 45%.

Figure 5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate per 1,000 Women 15–19 Years, 1990 or Earliest and Latest Year

FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 5.2.
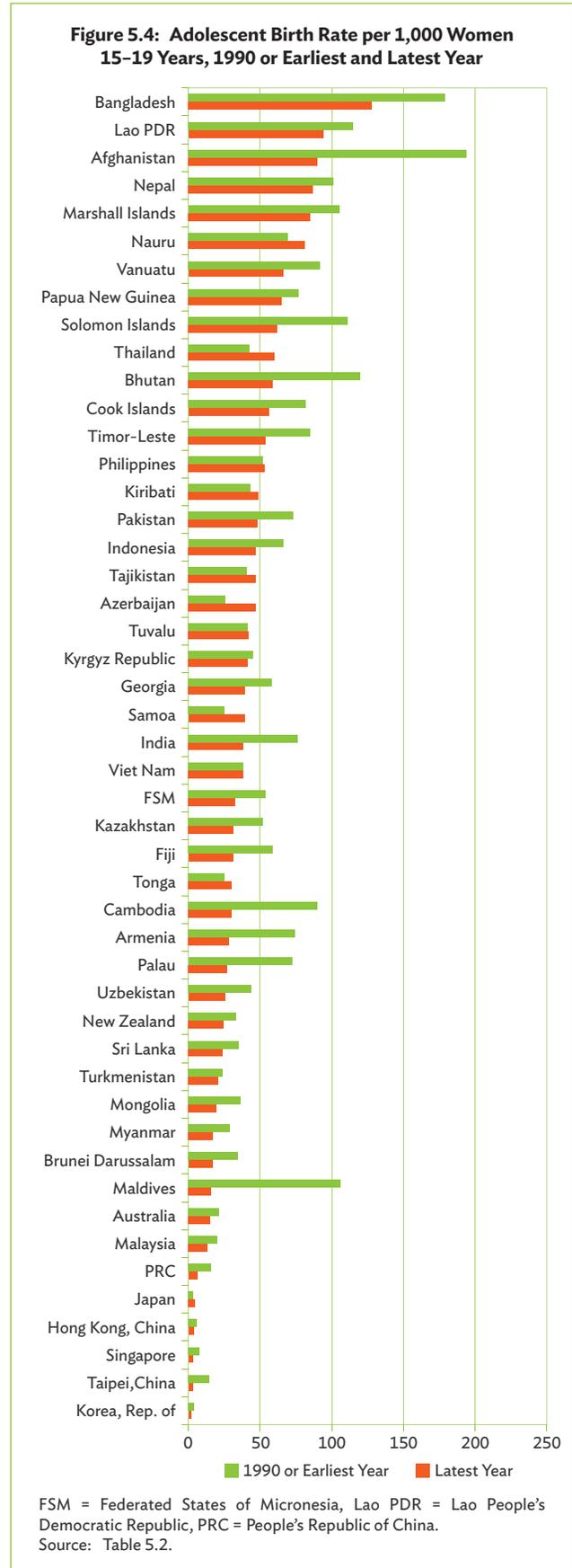
**Figure 5.5: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate,
Average Annual Change, Earliest and Latest Year**

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic
of China.
Source: Table 5.2.

Data issues and comparability

The most reliable information on maternal mortality comes from vital registration records or other administrative sources. In many developing economies, however, registration records are not well updated, since many births take place at home rather than in health facilities, and many are not attended by trained health personnel. Mortality ratios for these economies are based on household surveys of varying reliability. The estimates presented are point estimates, and the lower and upper bounds reflect the range of uncertainty in the estimates.

Data on the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel and on the proportion preceded by an antenatal care visit are usually collected through household surveys. It is difficult to achieve a standardized definition of skilled health personnel due to differences in training.

Data on adolescent birth rates are derived from vital registration systems or household surveys. The data may suffer from limitations such as misreporting of the mother's age and exclusion of previous births.

Data on contraceptive prevalence rates are obtained mostly from demographic, health, or socioeconomic surveys.

Table 5.1: Target 5.A—Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Regional Member	5.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)				5.2 Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel (%)	
	1990	2000	2010	2013	Earliest Year	Latest Year
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia[a]	**383**	**358**	**201**	**171**		
Afghanistan	1,200	1,100	500	400	14.3 (2003)	38.6 (2011)
Armenia	47	43	31	29	99.7 (1990)	99.5 (2010)
Azerbaijan	60	57	27	26	97.3 (1990)	99.4 (2010)
Georgia	50	60	42	41	96.6 (1990)	99.8 (2011)
Kazakhstan	91	71	40	26	99.0 (1990)	99.9 (2011)
Kyrgyz Republic	85	100	79	75	98.9 (1990)	99.1 (2012)
Pakistan	400	280	190	170	18.8 (1991)	43.0 (2011)
Tajikistan	68	89	48	44	90.3 (1991)	87.4 (2012)
Turkmenistan	66	81	65	61	95.8 (1996)	99.5 (2006)
Uzbekistan	66	48	40	36	97.5 (1996)	99.9 (2006)
East Asia[a]	**94**	**61**	**35**	**32**		
China, People's Rep. of	97	63	36	32	94.0 (1990)	99.7 (2011)
Hong Kong, China	…	…	…	…	…	…
Korea, Rep. of	18	19	21	27	98.0 (1990)	100.0 (1997)
Mongolia	100	120	74	68	97.1 (1998)	98.8 (2010)
Taipei,China	12	8	4	…	…	…
South Asia[a]	**558**	**364**	**215**	**186**		
Bangladesh	550	340	200	170	9.5 (1994)	31.7 (2011)
Bhutan	900	390	140	120	14.9 (1994)	64.5 (2010)
India	560	370	220	190	34.2 (1993)	52.3 (2008)
Maldives	430	110	38	31	90.0 (1994)	94.8 (2009)
Nepal	790	430	220	190	7.4 (1991)	36.0 (2011)
Sri Lanka	49	55	32	29	94.1 (1993)	98.6 (2007)
Southeast Asia[a]	**324**	**222**	**152**	**139**		
Brunei Darussalam	26	24	27	27	98.0 (1994)	99.9 (2009)
Cambodia	1,200	540	200	170	34.0 (1998)	71.7 (2011)
Indonesia	430	310	210	190	31.7 (1991)	83.1 (2012)
Lao PDR	1,100	600	270	220	19.4 (2000)	41.5 (2012)
Malaysia	56	40	31	29	92.8 (1990)	98.6 (2011)
Myanmar	580	360	220	200	46.3 (1991)	70.6 (2010)
Philippines	110	120	120	120	52.8 (1993)	62.2 (2008)
Singapore	8	19	4	6	…	100.0 (1998)
Thailand	42	40	28	26	99.3 (2000)	99.5 (2009)
Viet Nam	140	82	51	49	77.1 (1997)	92.9 (2011)
The Pacific[a]	**503**	**344**	**221**	**200**		
Cook Islands	…	…	…	…	99.0 (1991)	98.0 (2009)
Fiji	89	72	62	59	100.0 (1998)	99.7 (2010)
Kiribati	250	200	140	130	72.0 (1994)	79.8 (2009)
Marshall Islands	…	…	…	…	94.9 (1998)	99.0 (2010)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	170	130	100	96	92.8 (1999)	100.0 (2009)
Nauru	…	…	…	…	…	97.4 (2007)
Palau	…	…	…	…	99.0 (1990)	100.0 (2010)
Papua New Guinea	470	340	240	220	53.2 (1996)	53.0 (2006)
Samoa	150	89	62	58	76.0 (1990)	80.8 (2009)
Solomon Islands	320	210	140	130	83.5 (1994)	85.5 (2007)
Timor-Leste	1,200	680	330	270	25.8 (1997)	29.3 (2010)
Tonga	71	91	120	120	92.0 (1991)	98.4 (2010)
Tuvalu	…	…	…	…	100.0 (1990)	97.9 (2007)
Vanuatu	170	120	90	86	87.0 (1994)	74.0 (2007)
Developed Member Economies[a]	**13**	**10**	**6**	**6**		
Australia	7	9	5	6	100.0 (1991)	100.0 (1999)
Japan	14	10	6	6	100.0 (1990)	100.0 (1996)
New Zealand	18	12	12	8	95.0 (1994)	100.0 (1995)
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[a]	**343**	**262**	**153**	**133**		
REGIONAL MEMBERS[a]	**336**	**257**	**150**	**131**		
WORLD	**380**	**330**	**230**	**210**		

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

a   Aggregates are derived for reporting economies only.

Sources: United Nations. Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database. http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx (accessed 8 July 2014); UNICEF. Statistics on Maternal Health. http://data.unicef.org/maternal-health/maternal-mortality (accessed 8 July 2014); for Taipei,China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/public/data/dgbas03/bs2/yearbook_eng/ y123.pdf

Goal 5 Targets and Indicators

Table 5.2: Target 5.B—Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

Regional Member	5.3 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (% of married women 15–49 years)		5.4 Adolescent Birth Rate (per 1,000 women 15–19 years)	
	Earliest Year	Latest Year	1990	Latest Year
Developing Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	4.9 (2000)	21.2 (2011)	194.0 (1993)	90 (2008)
Armenia	56.0 (1991)	54.9 (2010)	74.6	28.3 (2010)
Azerbaijan	55.1 (2000)	51.1 (2006)	25.6	47.0 (2010)
Georgia	40.5 (2000)	53.4 (2010)	58.1	39.5 (2012)
Kazakhstan	59.1 (1995)	51.0 (2011)	51.9	31.2 (2008)
Kyrgyz Republic	59.5 (1997)	36.3 (2012)	45.3	41.2 (2011)
Pakistan	11.8 (1991)	35.4 (2013)	73.3 (1992)	48.0 (2010)
Tajikistan	33.9 (2000)	27.9 (2012)	40.5	47.0 (2010)
Turkmenistan	61.8 (2000)	48.0 (2006)	24.0	21.0 (2006)
Uzbekistan	55.6 (1996)	64.9 (2006)	44.0	25.5 (2006)
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	84.6 (1992)	84.6 (2006)	16.0	6.2 (2009)
Hong Kong, China	86.2 (1992)	79.5 (2007)	5.7	3.7 (2011)
Korea, Rep. of	79.4 (1991)	80.0 (2009)	4.0	1.8 (2011)
Mongolia	57.3 (1994)	54.9 (2010)	36.4	19.4 (2010)
Taipei,China	...	...	14.6	3.0 (2012)
South Asia				
Bangladesh	39.9 (1991)	61.2 (2011)	179.0	128.0 (2009)
Bhutan	18.8 (1994)	65.6 (2010)	120.0 (1993)	59.0 (2009)
India	40.7 (1993)	54.8 (2008)	76.0 (1991)	38.5 (2009)
Maldives	29.0 (1991)	34.7 (2009)	106.0	15.7 (2011)
Nepal	24.1 (1992)	49.7 (2011)	101.0	87.0 (2008)
Sri Lanka	66.1 (1993)	68.4 (2007)	35.0 (1991)	24.1 (2006)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	34.7	16.8 (2008)
Cambodia	12.6 (1995)	50.5 (2011)	90.0 (1993)	30.0 (2012)
Indonesia	49.7 (1991)	61.9 (2012)	66.0 (1992)	47.0 (2009)
Lao PDR	18.6 (1993)	49.8 (2012)	115.0 (1992)	94.0 (2010)
Malaysia	55.1 (1994)	49.0 (2004)	20.0 (1991)	13.2 (2009)
Myanmar	16.8 (1991)	46.0 (2010)	29.0	16.9 (2006)
Philippines	40.0 (1993)	48.9 (2011)	52.0	53.0 (2006)
Singapore	65.0 (1992)	62.0 (1997)	7.5	3.1 (2012)
Thailand	73.9 (1993)	79.3 (2012)	42.5	60.0 (2012)
Viet Nam	65.0 (1994)	77.8 (2011)	38.0 (1991)	38.0 (2010)
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	63.2 (1996)	43.2 (1999)	82.0 (1996)	56.0 (2011)
Fiji	...	...	58.6	31.1 (2004)
Kiribati	36.1 (2000)	22.3 (2009)	43.0	49.0 (2010)
Marshall Islands	...	44.6 (2007)	105.2 (1995)	85.0 (2011)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	54.0 (1994)	32.6 (2010)
Nauru	...	35.6 (2007)	69.6 (1992)	81.0 (2010)
Palau	...	32.8 (2003)	72.2	27.0 (2010)
Papua New Guinea	25.9 (1997)	32.4 (2007)	77.0 (1994)	65.0 (2004)
Samoa	24.5 (1998)	28.7 (2009)	25.0 (1991)	39.2 (2011)
Solomon Islands	...	34.6 (2007)	111.0	62.0 (2008)
Timor-Leste	25.1 (1991)	22.3 (2010)	85.0 (1992)	54.0 (2007)
Tonga	...	...	25.2	30.0 (2011)
Tuvalu	...	30.5 (2007)	41.3 (1991)	42.0 (2007)
Vanuatu	39.0 (1995)	38.4 (2007)	92.0 (1999)	66.0 (2009)
Developed Member Economies				
Australia	66.7 (1995)	72.3 (2005)	21.4	15.3 (2011)
Japan	57.9 (1990)	54.3 (2005)	3.6	4.5 (2011)
New Zealand	...	75.0 (1995)	33.5	24.5 (2012)

Table 5.2: Target 5.B—Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health (continued)

Regional Member	5.5 Antenatal Care Coverage (% of live births)		5.6 Unmet Need for Family Planning (% of women aged 15-49 years who are married or in consensual union)	
	≥ One Visit	≥ Four Visits	Earliest Year	Latest Year
Developing Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	47.9 (2011)	14.6 (2011)	...	...
Armenia	99.1 (2010)	92.8 (2010)	18.1 (2000)	13.5 (2010)
Azerbaijan	76.6 (2006)	45.2 (2006)	11.5 (2001)	15.4 (2006)
Georgia	97.6 (2010)	90.2 (2010)	23.8 (2000)	12.3 (2010)
Kazakhstan	99.2 (2011)	87.0 (2011)	16.3 (1995)	11.6 (2011)
Kyrgyz Republic	97.0 (2012)	81.1 (1997)	11.8 (1997)	18.0 (2012)
Pakistan	60.9 (2007)	28.4 (2007)	30.5 (1991)	20.1 (2013)
Tajikistan	78.8 (2012)	49.4 (2007)	...	22.9 (2012)
Turkmenistan	99.1 (2006)	82.8 (2000)	...	13.1 (2000)
Uzbekistan	99.0 (2006)	78.5 (1996)	...	13.7 (1996)
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	93.7 (2011)	...	3.3 (1992)	2.3 (2001)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	99.0 (2010)	81.4 (2010)	9.9 (1998)	22.3 (2010)
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	54.6 (2011)	25.5 (2011)	21.6 (1994)	13.5 (2011)
Bhutan	97.3 (2010)	77.3 (2010)	...	11.7 (2010)
India	74.2 (2006)	37.0 (2006)	20.3 (1993)	20.5 (2008)
Maldives	99.1 (2009)	85.1 (2009)	...	28.6 (2009)
Nepal	58.3 (2011)	50.1 (2011)	27.7 (1992)	27.5 (2011)
Sri Lanka	99.4 (2007)	92.5 (2007)	18.2 (2000)	7.3 (2007)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	99.0 (2009)	...	...	...
Cambodia	89.1 (2010)	59.4 (2010)	33.0 (2000)	16.9 (2011)
Indonesia	95.7 (2012)	87.8 (2012)	17.0 (1991)	11.4 (2012)
Lao PDR	54.2 (2012)	36.9 (2012)	39.5 (2000)	19.9 (2012)
Malaysia	97.4 (2011)	...	...	...
Myanmar	83.1 (2010)	73.4 (2007)	20.6 (1991)	19.1 (2001)
Philippines	91.1 (2008)	77.8 (2008)	30.2 (1993)	19.3 (2011)
Singapore	...	...	...	...
Thailand	99.1 (2009)	79.6 (2009)	3.1 (2006)	6.9 (2012)
Viet Nam	93.7 (2011)	59.6 (2011)	8.4 (1997)	4.3 (2011)
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	100.0 (2008)	...	...	...
Fiji	100.0 (2008)	...	...	...
Kiribati	88.4 (2009)	70.8 (2009)	...	28.0 (2009)
Marshall Islands	81.2 (2007)	77.1 (2007)	...	8.1 (2007)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	80.0 (2008)	...	...	...
Nauru	94.5 (2007)	40.2 (2007)	...	23.5 (2007)
Palau	90.3 (2010)	81.0 (2010)	...	...
Papua New Guinea	78.8 (2006)	54.9 (2006)	...	27.4 (2007)
Samoa	93.0 (2009)	58.4 (2009)	...	47.7 (2009)
Solomon Islands	73.9 (2007)	64.6 (2007)	...	11.1 (2007)
Timor-Leste	84.4 (2010)	55.1 (2010)	18.3 (1991)	31.5 (2010)
Tonga	97.9 (2010)	...	...	...
Tuvalu	97.4 (2007)	67.3 (2007)	...	24.2 (2007)
Vanuatu	84.3 (2007)	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies				
Australia	98.3 (2008)	92.0 (2008)	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	95.0 (1994)	...	...	...

... = data not available at cutoff date, ≥ = greater than or equal to, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases

Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 6 has three targets:

6.A: *Halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.* This is targeted at the 15–24 age group, but most economies have comparable data on human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevalence only for people in the 15–49 age group.

6.B: *Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it.*

6.C: *Halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases, including tuberculosis.*

Snapshots

- HIV prevalence declined in economies with the highest rates of infection in the region, but increased in 10 economies, mostly in Central and West Asia and Southeast Asia.

- Access to antiretroviral drugs for those with advanced HIV infection increased in the region particularly in the economies with high rates of infection—Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, and Thailand.

- About half of the 25 reporting economies have made significant progress in halting the incidence of malaria. These economies have malaria incidence at less than 1,000 per 100,000 population and associated death rates at near zero. In the remaining economies, malaria remains a severe problem where either the incidence is over 5,000 or the associated death rate is at least 10 per 100,000 population.

- The incidence and prevalence of and death rates associated with tuberculosis have declined in the region, with almost all economies being early achievers or on track to meet the target.

Key trends

HIV prevalence declined in economies with the highest rates of infection. The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a virus that weakens the immune system, ultimately leading to the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Figure 6.1 shows the percentage of people living with HIV, in the 15–49 age group. HIV prevalence was highest in Cambodia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, and Thailand, both in 2001 and 2012. However, HIV prevalence has declined in all four economies. The declines were particularly steep in Thailand and Cambodia—Thailand reducing HIV prevalence by a third (from 1.8% to 1.1%) and Cambodia by almost half (from 1.5% to 0.8%).

However, HIV prevalence increased in 10 economies, mostly in Central and West Asia and Southeast Asia. Indonesia had the largest HIV prevalence increase—from 0.1% in 2001 to 0.4% in 2012 (Table 6.1). Insufficient knowledge about HIV remained high among the region's youth. In most economies, less than 40% of the population aged 15–24 had comprehensive knowledge of HIV (Table 6.1).

**Figure 6.1: HIV Prevalence
(Percent of Population 15–49 Years), 2001 and 2012**
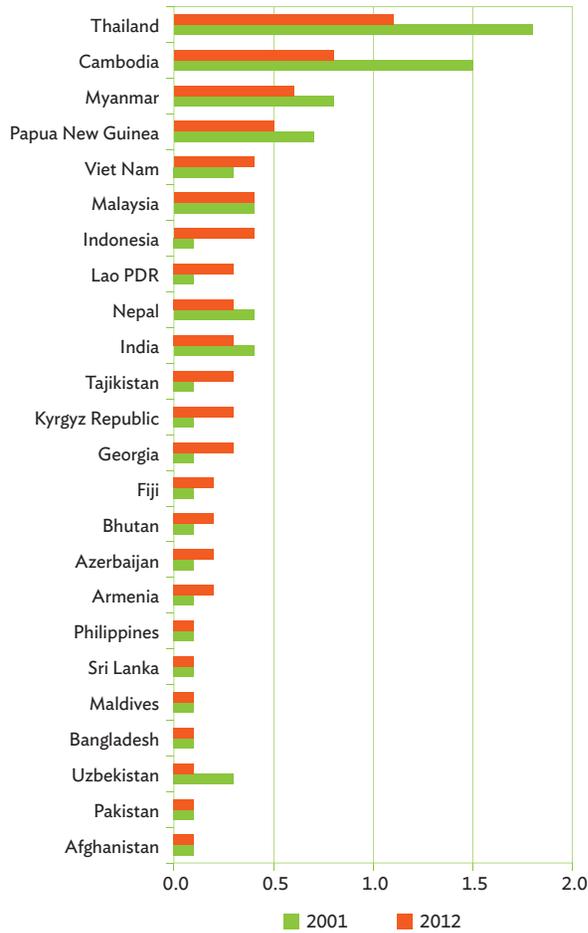
Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 6.1.

Box 6.1: Progress Toward the Target for HIV Prevalence

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 6.2.

Box 6.1 summarizes the progress made to halt by 2015 and start to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. Twenty-four economies with enough data to make an assessment are shown in the box. Thailand is an early achiever. Six other economies, all with low HIV prevalence of 0.1%, are expected to meet the target by 2015. The other 17 economies are classified as off-track, including 10 economies where HIV prevalence increased. Included in the off-track group is Cambodia even though it has made substantial progress.

Access to antiretroviral drugs by those with advanced HIV infection increased in most economies between 2010 and 2012 (Figure 6.2). Notably, except for Myanmar, the economies with the highest HIV prevalence also had the highest proportion of the population who needed antiretroviral drugs actually having access to such drugs: Cambodia at 95%, Papua New Guinea at 79%, and Thailand at 76%. In Myanmar, only 48% of the population in need of antiretroviral drugs had access to it, although this is already an increase from 24% in 2010. Significantly, the Philippines raised access to such drugs from 40% of those in need in 2010 to 73% in 2012. Uzbekistan also had a large improvement in access from 9% in 2010 to 43% in 2012. However, four others had reduced access to antiretroviral drugs in 2012 (compared to 2010) despite increased HIV prevalence: Bhutan, Fiji (with substantial reduction in access), Indonesia, and the Kyrgyz Republic.

The incidence of malaria, while declining, is still prevalent in many economies in the region. Ten out of the 25 reporting economies in 2012 can be considered to have made significant progress in halting the incidence of malaria. Table 6.2 reports the incidence (the number of reported new cases) of malaria and the associated death rates. The incidence was lowest (below 100 per 100,000

population) in Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, and the People's Republic of China. The incidence was high at 5,000 to 9,500 per 100,000 population in Timor-Leste, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Myanmar. The associated death rates were likewise high in these economies in the range of 10–16. The problem was most severe in Papua New Guinea with the highest incidence at 14,384 and a death rate of 40 per 100,000 population.

Mosquito control interventions need to be accelerated in these economies. Insecticide-treated nets and indoor residual spraying have been proven

Figure 6.2: Proportion of Population with Advanced HIV Infection with Access to Antiretroviral Drugs, 2010 and 2012

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 6.1.

effective for mosquito control. Fatal outcomes can be reduced by preventive therapy, testing and early diagnosis, and effective and timely treatment. Artemisinin-based combination therapy is the most effective medication for infections caused by the most lethal malaria-causing parasite. A cause of concern, and being monitored by the World Health Organization, is the emergence of drug-resistant malaria parasites in the Greater Mekong Subregion covering Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam in Southeast Asia.

The incidence and prevalence of and death rates associated with tuberculosis are falling. Figure 6.3, with data on 43 developing member economies, shows the changes in incidence rates (new tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population). The incidence rate fell or was unchanged in all but nine economies. The largest improvement was in Bhutan where the incidence fell by 604 cases per 100,000 population over the period 1990 to 2012. The largest increases in the rate of new cases were in Pacific economies–Kiribati and the Marshall Islands–where the incidence had risen to 429 and 572 cases, respectively. The highest incidence (at over 300 new cases in 2012) were in Cambodia, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, and Timor-Leste.

The prevalence of tuberculosis (number of cases per 100,000 population), as shown in Figure 6.4 for 1990 and 2012, had fallen in all but nine economies. The prevalence had increased in Afghanistan, Armenia, Brunei Darussalam, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Marshall Islands, Palau, and Tajikistan. In 2012, the prevalence of tuberculosis was highest (over 500 cases per 100,000 population) in the Cambodia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, and the Lao PDR.
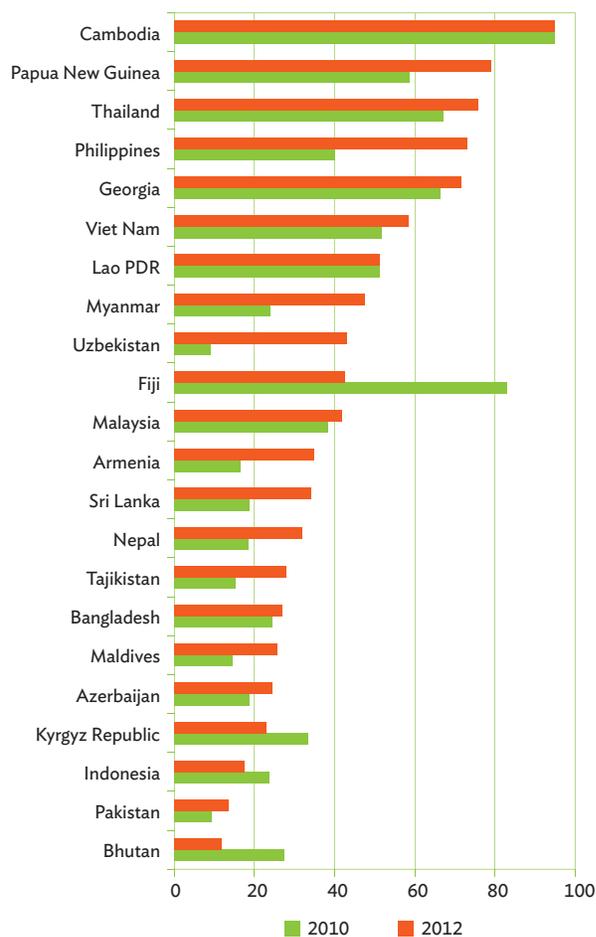
Figure 6.3: Change in Tuberculosis Incidence Rates, 1990 and 2012
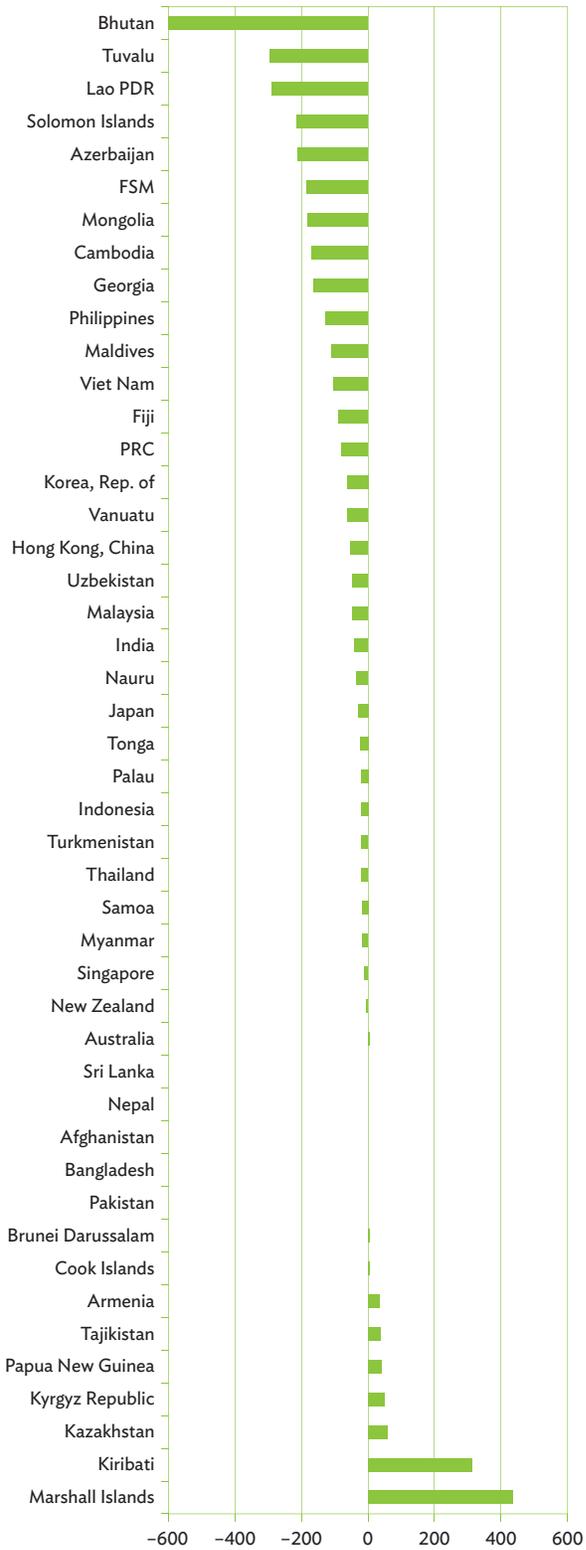
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 6.2.

Figure 6.4: Prevalence of Tuberculosis, per 100,000 Population, 1990 and 2012
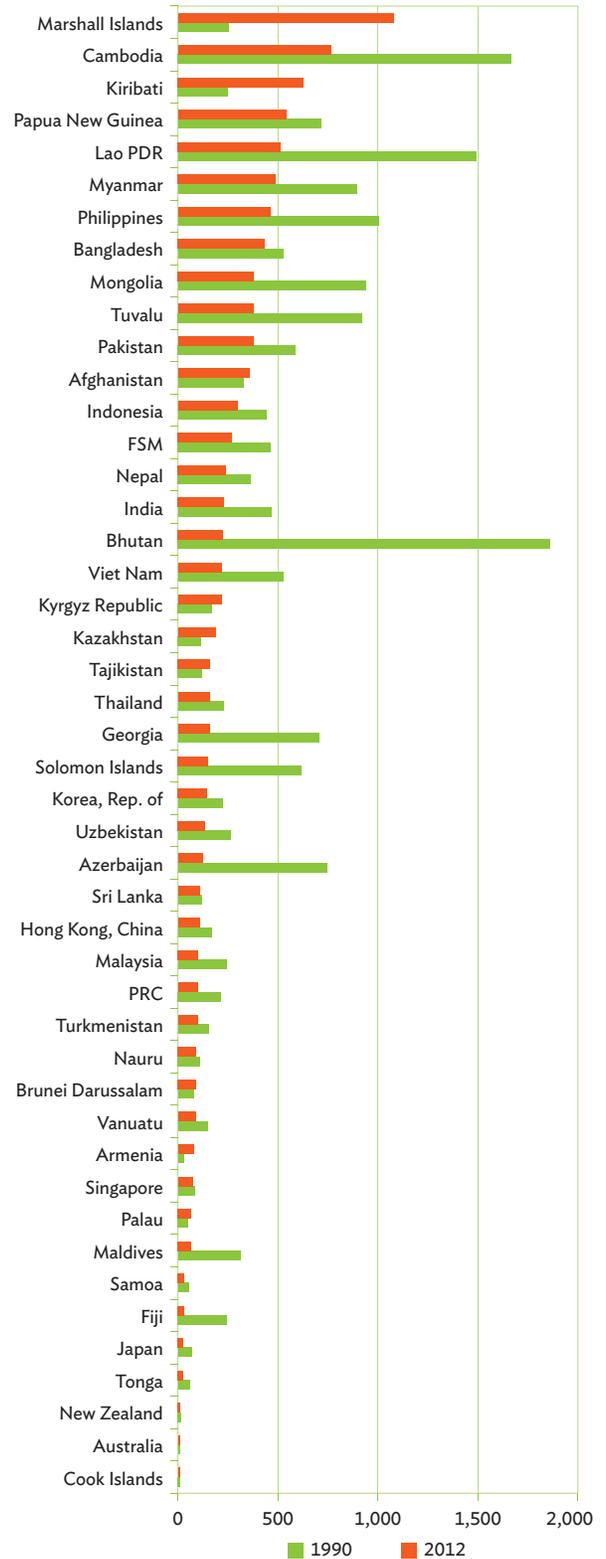
■ 1990 ■ 2012

FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 6.2.

Figure 6.5 shows the death rates associated with tuberculosis between 1990 and 2012. The death rates were highest in the Marshall Islands (111), Timor-Leste (74), and Cambodia (63); these economies also had high tuberculosis incidence and prevalence. Bhutan has made the most impressive gains in reducing the incidence and prevalence of and the death rate associated with tuberculosis.

The developing economies have generally performed well in checking the spread of tuberculosis, as reflected in the incidence and prevalence indicators. Boxes 6.2 and 6.3 summarize the progress on halting and starting to reverse the incidence of tuberculosis. Box 6.2 shows that of the 38 economies, all except seven had either achieved the target on incidence or are expected to meet the target by 2015. The off-track economies are Armenia, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, and Tajikistan. These economies

Box 6.2: Progress Toward the Target for Tuberculosis Incidence per Year, per 100,000 Population

Early achievers

Azerbaijan	Mongolia
Bangladesh	Myanmar
Bhutan	Palau
Cambodia	Philippines
China	Korea, Republic of
Hong Kong, China	Samoa
Cook Islands	Singapore
Fiji	Solomon Islands
Georgia	Thailand
India	Tonga
Indonesia	Turkmenistan
Kazakhstan	Tuvalu
Lao PDR	Uzbekistan
Malaysia	Vanuatu
Maldives	Viet Nam
Micronesia, Federated States of	

On track

Afghanistan	Sri Lanka
Nepal	Timor-Leste
Pakistan	

Off track - No progress/regressing

Armenia	Nauru
Kiribati	Papua New Guinea
Kyrgyz Republic	Tajikistan
Marshall Islands	

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 6.2.

Figure 6.5: Death Rates Associated with Tuberculosis, per 100,000 Population, 1990 and 2012
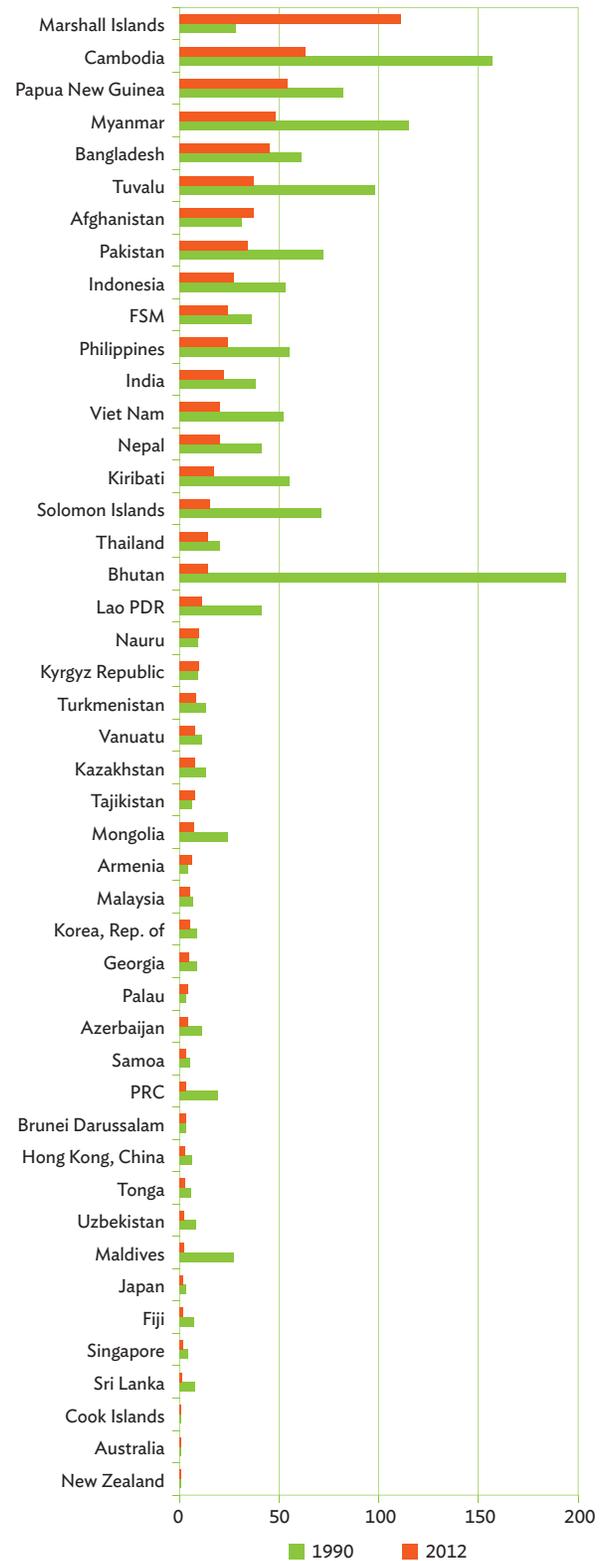
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 6.2.

also have relatively smaller populations of less than 8 million.

On tuberculosis prevalence, all economies achieved the target except for Armenia, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, and Nauru. Progress in detecting and curing tuberculosis is attributed to the intensive implementation since 1995 of the Directly Observed Treatment Short Course strategy and its 2006 successor, the Stop TB Strategy, with support from the World Health Organization.

Box 6.3: Progress Toward the Target for Tuberculosis Prevalence Rate per 100,000 Population

Early achievers

Afghanistan	Nepal
Azerbaijan	Pakistan
Bangladesh	Palau
Bhutan	Papua New Guinea
Cambodia	Philippines
China	Korea, Republic of
Hong Kong, China	Samoa
Cook Islands	Singapore
Fiji	Solomon Islands
Georgia	Sri Lanka
India	Tajikistan
Indonesia	Thailand
Kazakhstan	Timor-Leste
Kyrgyz Republic	Tonga
Lao PDR	Turkmenistan
Malaysia	Tuvalu
Maldives	Uzbekistan
Micronesia, Federated States of	Vanuatu
Mongolia	Viet Nam
Myanmar	

Off track - No progress/regressing

Armenia	Marshall Islands
Kiribati	Nauru

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 6.2.

Data issues and comparability

Data for estimating trends in HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis are difficult to compare because of varied practices and methods, lack of regular reporting systems, changing processes, and varying years and assumptions used to arrive at the desired data. This results in widening data gaps and more volatile data, as well as difficulty reconciling data and applying corrective policies. As a result, data may not be comparable.

For HIV/AIDS, the quality of data varies among countries, with the range of uncertainty depending on the actual HIV prevalence, concentration of HIV epidemic levels, and the number of steps or assumptions used to arrive at the estimate. The proportion of the population with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS is gender-related, but data are not comparable across the years due to the variation in the years for which data are observed. Estimating the number of people receiving or having access to antiretroviral therapy is difficult because there are no established regular reporting systems on patients who underwent treatment for the first time, received or discontinued treatment, were not followed up, or died. Hence, data may be underreported.

Malaria estimates are mostly based on reporting systems that are not firmly established, tested, or accepted. Health facilities are therefore unable to report a complete, accurate, and scientific estimate of the actual counts of malaria cases.

Data on tuberculosis cases treated through the Directly Observed Treatment Short Course and other strategies are not comparable because the data are mostly sourced from administrative records of health agencies or services, which may not have established reporting systems. These agencies may not have established patterns of measuring accurate information, which may result in the delay of reporting data.

Goal 6 Targets and Indicators

Table 6.1: Target 6.A—Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and Target 6.B—Achieve by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

Regional Member	6.1 HIV Prevalence[a] (% of population 15–49 years)		6.3 Proportion of Population Aged 15–24 Years with Comprehensive Correct Knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)		6.5 Proportion of Population with Advanced HIV infection with Access to Antiretroviral Drugs (%)			
	2001	2012	Female	Male	2004[b]	2010	2011	2012
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	0.1	0.1	1.8 (2011)	...	...	...	...	8
Armenia	0.1	0.2	15.8 (2010)	8.9 (2010)	8 (2006)	16	22	35
Azerbaijan	0.1	0.2	4.8 (2006)	5.3 (2006)	1 (2006)	19	28	24
Georgia	0.1	0.3	15.0 (2005)	...	16	66	76	72
Kazakhstan	...	...	36.2 (2011)	34.1 (2011)	1	22	27	...
Kyrgyz Republic	0.1	0.3	19.5 (2012)	24.0 (2012)	9 (2005)	33	23	23
Pakistan	0.1	0.1	4.2 (2013)	5.2 (2013)	1	9	10	14
Tajikistan	0.1	0.3	8.7 (2012)	12.8 (2010)	2 (2006)	15	22	28
Turkmenistan	...	...	4.8 (2006)	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	0.3	0.1	31.0 (2006)	...	30 (2006)	9	13	43
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	19 (2006)	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	...	...	31.6 (2010)	29.3 (2010)	3 (2006)	28	27	...
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	0.1	0.1	11.9 (2011)	14.4 (2011)	1	24	31	27
Bhutan	0.1	0.2	21.0 (2010)	...	10	27	24	12
India	0.4	0.3	19.9 (2006)	36.1 (2006)	...	...	...	50
Maldives	0.1	0.1	35.0 (2009)	...	6 (2006)	14	22	26
Nepal	0.4	0.3	25.8 (2011)	33.9 (2011)	2 (2006)	18	25	32
Sri Lanka	0.1	0.1	...	...	5	19	21	34
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	1.5	0.8	44.4 (2010)	43.7 (2010)	...	95	95	95
Indonesia	0.1	0.4	11.4 (2012)	10.3 (2012)	12	24	24	17
Lao PDR	0.1	0.3	24.0 (2012)	27.6 (2012)	26	51	53	51
Malaysia	0.4	0.4	...	...	12	38	37	42
Myanmar	0.8	0.6	31.8 (2010)	...	2	24	32	48
Philippines	0.1	0.1	20.7 (2008)	...	10	40	51	73
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	1.8	1.1	46.1 (2006)	...	17	67	71	76
Viet Nam	0.3	0.4	51.1 (2011)	44.1 (2009)	1	52	58	58
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	0.1	0.2	...	...	22 (2007)	83	87	43
Kiribati	...	...	44.4 (2009)	48.6 (2009)	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	26.6 (2007)	39.4 (2007)	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	13.3 (2007)	9.6 (2007)	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	0.7	0.5	...	...	3	59	68	79
Samoa	...	...	3.0 (2009)	5.8 (2009)	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	29.3 (2007)	35.1 (2007)	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	12.2 (2010)	19.7 (2010)	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	39.4 (2007)	60.7 (2007)	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	15.4 (2007)	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available at cutoff date, AIDS = acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, HIV = human immunodeficiency virus, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a   The value "0.0" refers to <0.1.

b   Data in 2004 may not be consistent with the later years because of the change in the WHO guidelines for treatment of adults and adolescents with HIV, including pregnant women in 2010. As a consequence, the number of people needing the antiretroviral therapy expanded.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2014) http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx (accessed 10 July 2014); World Health Organization Online (WHO 2014) http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.626?lang=en (accessed 10 July 2014); UNAIDS http://www.unaids.org/en/ dataanalysis/knowyourepidemic/ (accessed 10 July 2014).

Table 6.2:   Target 6.C—Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Regional Member	6.6 Incidence of Malaria (per 100,000 population)	6.6 Death Rates Associated with Malaria (per 100,000 population)	6.9 Incidence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		6.9 Prevalence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	
	2012	2012	1990	2012	1990	2012
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	2,447	0	189	189	327	358
Armenia	...	...	18	52	28	79
Azerbaijan	68	0	305	95	744	124
Georgia	...	...	280	116	704	158
Kazakhstan[a]	...	...	79	137	116	189
Kyrgyz Republic	0	0	92	141	170	217
Pakistan	3,071	2	231	231	589	376
Tajikistan	2	0	70	108	121	160
Turkmenistan	...	...	95	75	152	99
Uzbekistan	...	...	125	78	262	135
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	2	0	153	73	215	99
Hong Kong, China[a]	40	0	129	77	169	108
Korea, Rep. of	70	0	171	108	223	146
Mongolia[a]	...	...	405	223	938	380
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	6,057	14	225	225	525	434
Bhutan	58	0	784	180	1860	225
India	2,768	4	216	176	465	230
Maldives[a]	...	...	150	41	311	65
Nepal	142	0	163	163	364	241
Sri Lanka	32	0	66	66	118	109
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam[a]	...	...	64	68	78	90
Cambodia	2,219	4	580	411	1667	764
Indonesia	5,817	10	206	185	442	297
Lao PDR	3,485	10	492	204	1491	514
Malaysia	961	1	127	80	242	101
Myanmar	5,467	11	393	377	894	489
Philippines	55	0	393	265	1003	461
Singapore[a]	...	...	61	50	82	73
Thailand	723	1	138	119	227	159
Viet Nam	108	0	251	147	525	218
The Pacific						
Cook Islands[a]	...	...	0	6	12	7
Fiji	...	...	112	24	244	30
Kiribati[a]	...	...	116	429	249	628
Marshall Islands[a]	...	...	137	572	251	1079
Micronesia, Fed. States of[a]	...	...	379	194	464	270
Nauru[a]	...	...	88	54	111	91
Palau[a]	...	...	45	24	50	65
Papua New Guinea	14,384	40	308	348	715	541
Samoa[a]	...	...	36	18	53	30
Solomon Islands	7,168	6	312	97	619	151
Timor-Leste	9,432	16	...	498	...	758
Tonga[a]	...	...	38	14	59	26
Tuvalu[a]	...	...	536	241	921	377
Vanuatu	3,799	4	127	65	148	89
Developed Member Economies						
Australia[a]	...	...	7	7	10	9
Japan[a]	...	...	49	19	68	26
New Zealand[a]	...	...	12	8	17	10

Goal 6 Targets and Indicators

Table 6.2: Target 6.C—Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases *(continued)*

Regional Member	6.9 Death Rates Associated with Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		6.10 Proportion of Tuberculosis Cases under DOTS (%)			
			Detected		Cured	
	1990	2012	1995	2012	1995	2011
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	31	37	4 (1997)	51	45 (1997)	91
Armenia	4	6	82	79	55	63
Azerbaijan	11	4	3	72	65	78
Georgia	9	5	12	78	58	76
Kazakhstan[a]	13	8	23	81	74 (1997)	61
Kyrgyz Republic	9	10	44	80	50 (1996)	78
Pakistan	72	34	5	65	70	92
Tajikistan	6	8	24	67	88	80
Turkmenistan	13	8	30	62 (2010)	73	84 (2009)
Uzbekistan	8	2	22	66	78	78
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	19	3	32	89	93	95
Hong Kong, China[a]	6	3	87	87	85 (1998)	69
Korea, Rep. of	9	5	87	82	76	80
Mongolia[a]	24	7	39	66	74	86
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	61	45	21	47	71	92
Bhutan	194	14	45	85	97	91
India	38	22	59	59	25	88
Maldives[a]	27	2	80	80	97	81
Nepal	41	20	59	78	73	90
Sri Lanka	8	1	49	63	79	87
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam[a]	3	3	87 (1997)	87	85 (1998)	66
Cambodia	157	63	23	64	91	93
Indonesia	53	27	9	72	91	90
Lao PDR	41	11	4	30	70	92
Malaysia	7	5	53	93	69	79
Myanmar	115	48	10	71	67	86
Philippines	55	24	48	84	60	90
Singapore[a]	4	2	87	87	86	83
Thailand	20	14	59	74	64	85
Viet Nam	52	20	33	76	89	93
The Pacific						
Cook Islands[a]	1	1	87	87	100	50 (2008)
Fiji	7	2	34	99	86	93
Kiribati[a]	55	17	72 (1996)	80	87	94
Marshall Islands[a]	28	111	57 (1996)	47	25	88
Micronesia, Fed. States of[a]	36	24	49	72	80	96
Nauru[a]	9	10	87 (1999)	87 (2011)	83 (1998)	67 (2010)
Palau[a]	3	4	75	80	67	57
Papua New Guinea	82	54	53	82	56	69
Samoa[a]	5	3	89	66	80	83
Solomon Islands	71	15	41	67	65	90
Timor-Leste	...	74	62 (2002)	69	81 (2002)	91
Tonga[a]	6	3	63	73	75	100
Tuvalu[a]	98	37	89	80	100 (1999)	75
Vanuatu	11	8	75	78	85	82
Developed Member Economies						
Australia[a]	0	0	87	86	55 (1996)	77
Japan[a]	3	2	87	86	80 (1998)	51
New Zealand[a]	1	0	87	87	30 (2000)	56

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0 = magnitude is less than half of the unit employed, DOTS = directly observed treatment short course, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

[a] The indicators incidence and death rates associated with malaria, as defined for the global monitoring, do not apply to the circumstances of the economy.

Source: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2014) http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx (accessed 15 July 2014).

MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7 has four targets:

7.A: *Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.*

7.B: *Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving by 2010 a significant reduction in the rate of loss.*

7.C: *Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.*

7.D: *To have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.*

Snapshots

- While forest cover has not changed much in the region since 1990, 12 economies recorded increases. Moreover, almost all reporting economies registered an increase in the proportion of protected terrestrial and marine areas.

- Per capita emissions of carbon dioxide increased in about 70% of the region's economies but remain well below those of developed economies. However, because of its population size, Asia is a major contributor to global carbon dioxide emissions.

- Solid progress had been made in improving access to safe drinking water, with two-thirds of the economies having achieved the target. However, increase in improved sanitation facilities was less impressive.

- The proportion of the urban population living in slums declined in most reporting economies.

Key trends

Forest cover either decreased or has not changed since 1990 in a majority of the economies, though 12 economies recorded increases. Figure 7.1 shows the percentage of land area covered by forests in 2010 compared to 1990. Loss of forests destroys habitats that support biodiversity, reduces the provision of ecosystem services such as watershed protection and flood control, eliminates an important carbon sink that helps moderate climate change, and threatens the livelihood of the rural poor dependent on forest resources.

Losses of more than 20% of forested areas were recorded in Armenia, Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Timor-Leste, with Pakistan losing the most (a third of its forest cover) during the 1990–2010 period (Table 7.1). While forest cover decreased throughout most of Southeast Asia, often to expand the area for other land uses, Viet Nam and the Philippines increased forested areas by 47% and 17%, respectively. The People's Republic of China (PRC) reported a 31% increase in forested area, raising its forest coverage to 22%.

Figure 7.1: Percentage of Land Area Covered by Forest, 1990 and 2010
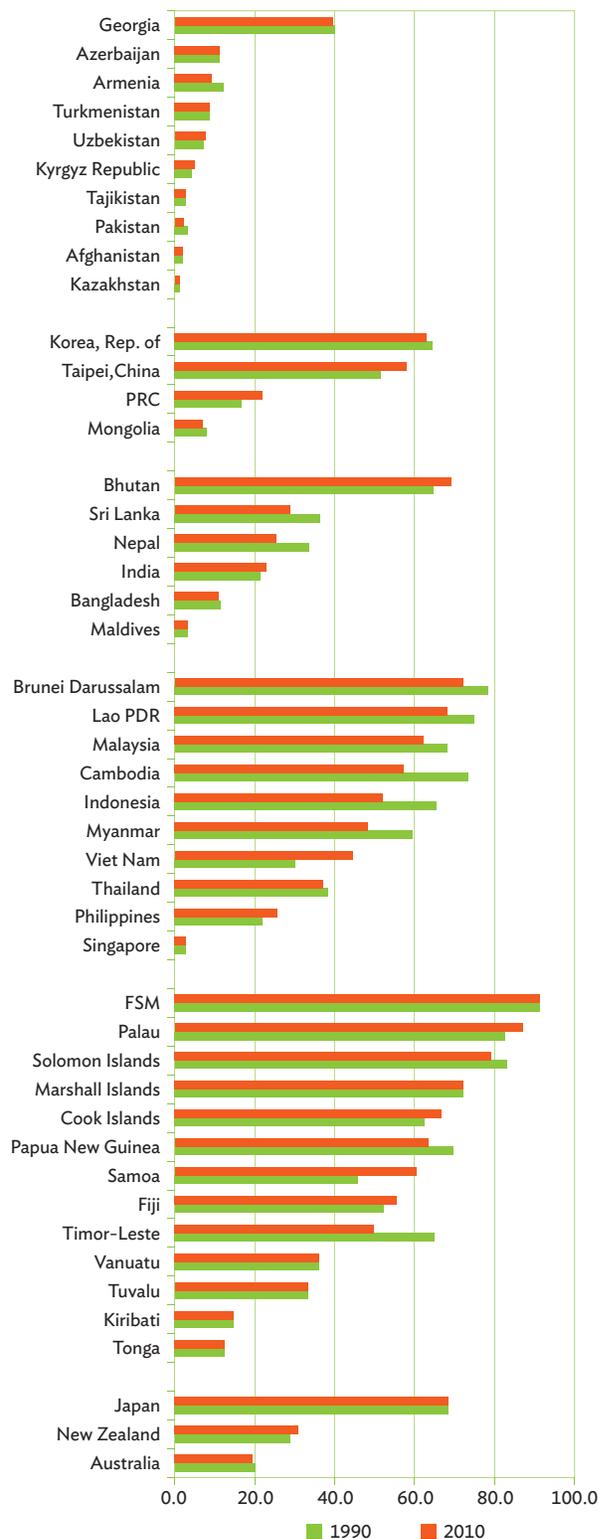
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Note: Latest data for Taipei,China refer to 2012.
Source: Table 7.1.

The Southeast Asian and the Pacific economies generally have higher forest cover compared to the other subregions.

Box 7.1 shows that of the 44 member economies, 12 are early achievers, while 13 others are on track to meet the goal. Nineteen economies with substantial forest areas (over 50% of their land areas) are regressing.

Continued progress is made by the region in increasing the proportion of protected terrestrial and marine areas. Between 1990 and 2012, all the regional economies except for three increased their protected areas, which are dedicated to safeguarding biological diversity and conserving natural resources (Table 7.2). Three economies either had a very slight decrease or had unchanged proportions of protected areas (Afghanistan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and the Federated States of Micronesia). Protected areas

Box 7.1: Progress Toward the Target for Proportion of Land Area Covered by Forest

Early achievers

Bhutan	Palau
China, People's Republic of	Philippines
Cook Islands	Samoa
Fiji	Taipei,China
India	Uzbekistan
Kyrgyz Republic	Viet Nam

On track

Afghanistan	Singapore
Azerbaijan	Tajikistan
Kiribati	Tonga
Maldives	Turkmenistan
Marshall Islands	Tuvalu
Micronesia, Federated States of	Vanuatu
Nauru	

Off track - No progress/regressing

Armenia	Mongolia
Bangladesh	Myanmar
Brunei Darussalam	Nepal
Cambodia	Pakistan
Georgia	Papua New Guinea
Indonesia	Solomon Islands
Kazakhstan	Sri Lanka
Korea, Republic of	Thailand
Lao PDR	Timor-Leste
Malaysia	

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 7.3.

range from less than 1% of total areas in Afghanistan and some Pacific islands to at least 20% in Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati; New Zealand; and Palau.

Per capita emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2) increased in the region but remained substantially lower than those of developed economies. In 2010, majority of the region's economies emitted less than 5 tons per capita of CO_2 (Figure 7.2). Of the 44 economies, 18 had per capita emissions of less than 1 ton, 16 economies had between 1 and 5 tons, and only 10 economies—including high-income Hong Kong, China; Taipei,China; and the Republic of Korea—had greater than 5 tons. Brunei Darussalam, which produces oil and gas and subsidizes fuel for consumers, had the highest emission rate at 23 ton per capita. Economies with low levels of industrialization and vehicle ownership had emission rates below 0.5 ton per capita. These include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Myanmar, Nepal, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, and Timor-Leste. In contrast, annual per capita emissions in developed regions of the world averaged about 11 tons in 2011 (United Nations 2014, The Millennium Development Goals Report).

However, over the period 1990 and 2010, about 70% of the region's economies (30 out of 44) reported increases in per capita emissions of CO_2 doubling in about one-third of them (Figure 7.3). Thus, a majority of the economies are considered to be making no progress or regressing in reversing the trend of increasing per capita CO_2 emissions. Economies that recorded the biggest increases started with low per capita emissions and most still had relatively low emissions by 2010. Among the economies that more than doubled their per capita CO_2 emissions, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, the Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, and Sri Lanka still have annual per capita emissions less than 1 ton. The other 14 economies lowered their per capita CO_2 emissions in the 20 years to

Figure 7.2: Carbon Dioxide Emissions, 2010
(per capita, tons)

Economy	Value
Brunei Darussalam	23.0
Kazakhstan	15.5
Korea, Rep. of	11.8
Taipei,China	11.5
Palau	10.6
Turkmenistan	10.5
Nauru	8.2
Malaysia	7.6
PRC	6.2
Hong Kong, China	5.1
Azerbaijan	5.0
Thailand	4.3
Mongolia	4.2
Uzbekistan	3.8
Cook Islands	3.5
Maldives	3.4
Singapore	2.7
Marshall Islands	1.9
Indonesia	1.8
Viet Nam	1.7
India	1.6
Tonga	1.5
Fiji	1.5
Georgia	1.4
Armenia	1.4
Kyrgyz Republic	1.2
Pakistan	0.9
FSM	0.9
Samoa	0.9
Philippines	0.9
Bhutan	0.7
Kiribati	0.6
Sri Lanka	0.6
Vanuatu	0.5
Papua New Guinea	0.5
Tajikistan	0.4
Bangladesh	0.4
Solomon Islands	0.4
Lao PDR	0.3
Cambodia	0.3
Afghanistan	0.3
Myanmar	0.2
Timor-Leste	0.2
Nepal	0.1

FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Note: Latest data for Taipei,China refer to 2012.
Source: Table 7.1.

2010. Steep price increases for oil and natural gas could have contributed to CO_2 reductions in these economies. Noteworthy is the decrease in Singapore of close to 85% largely due to policy interventions in phasing down higher-polluting fuels.

Figure 7.3: Percentage Change of Per Capita Emission of Carbon Dioxide, 2010 vs. 1990
(%)
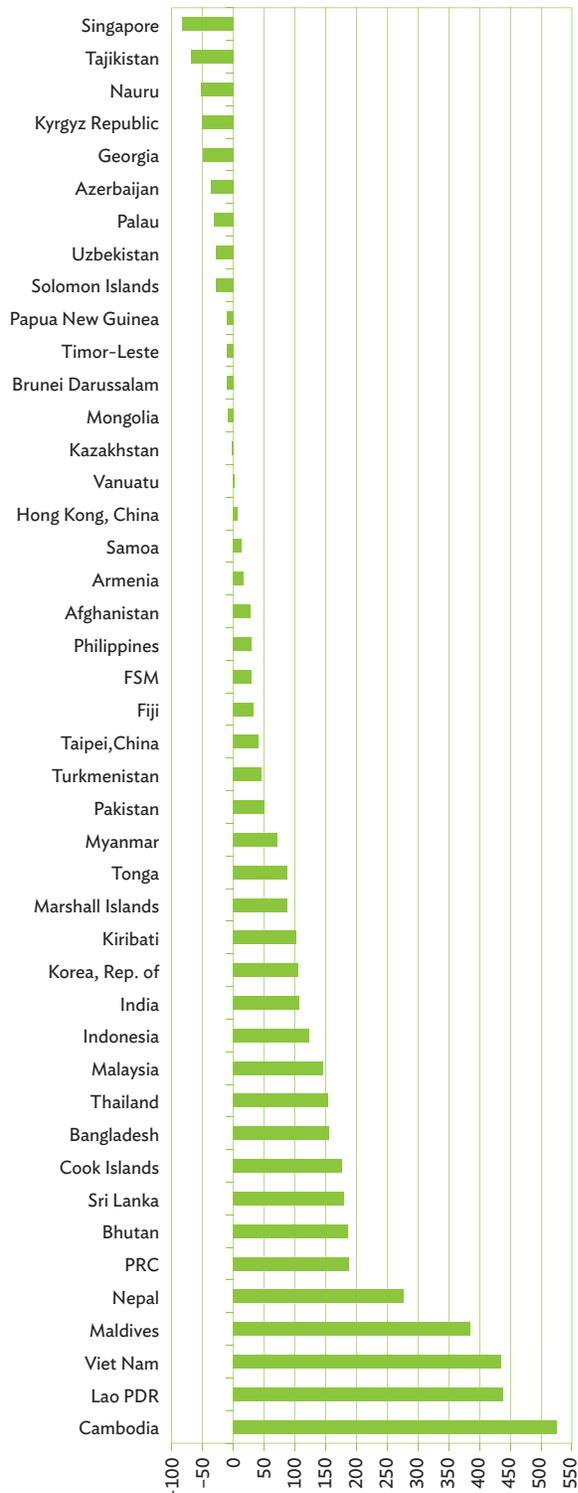
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Note: Latest data for Taipei,China refer to 2011.
Source: Table 7.1.

Figure 7.4 compares CO_2 emissions of the six most populous economies in Asia with emission in the industrialized economies. The PRC now emits more CO_2 each year (8.3 billion tons) than the combined total of Brazil, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Both India and Japan emit higher tonnages of CO_2 than the largest European economy, Germany. Aside from the most populous economies, the following also generated high tonnage of CO_2: high-income economies of Australia (568 tons); the Republic of Korea (373 tons); and Taipei,China (265 tons) and middle-income economies of Malaysia (217 tons) and Thailand (295 tons). These statistics show that Asia is a major contributor to global CO_2 emissions. Such high levels of emission also contribute to global climate change, which is expected to have particularly severe impacts in parts of Asia and the Pacific (see Part III, Energy and Environment).

Figure 7.4: Carbon Dioxide Emissions in Five Industrialized Countries and in the 10 Most Populous Economies of Asia, 2010
(million tons)
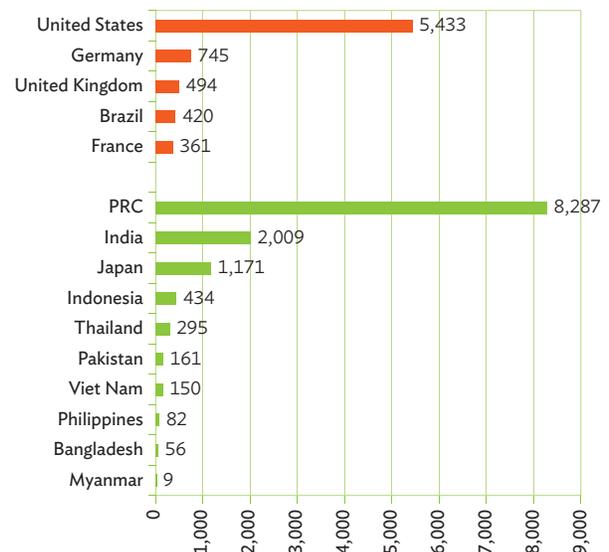
PRC = People's Republic of China.
Sources: Table 7.1, United Nations. Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database. http://millenniumindicators.un.org/ unsd/mdg/Data.aspx (accessed 8 July 2014); World Bank. World Development Indicators. http://databank .worldbank.org/Data/Views/VariableSelection/SelectVaria bles.aspx?source=International%20Debt%20Statistics# (accessed 17 July 2014).

A tenth of the population in the region does not have access to safe or improved drinking water. Figure 7.5 shows the proportion of population using different sources of drinking water. The proportion of the population with access to piped and other improved water sources increased to 89% in 2012. Even so, this left 11% without access to improved drinking water. Access to improved water sources was particularly low (below 75%) in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Kiribati, the Lao PDR, Papua New Guinea, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, and Turkmenistan (Table 7.3). In most of these economies, the problem was providing access to safe drinking water to rural households.

Figure 7.5: **Proportion of the Population Using Different Sources of Drinking Water, 2012**
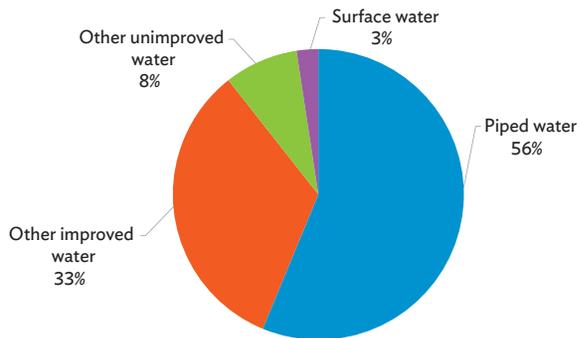
Surface water 3%
Other unimproved water 8%
Piped water 56%
Other improved water 33%

Source: World Health Organization and United Nations. WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation. http://www.wssinfo.org/data-estimates/tables/ (accessed 17 July 2014).

Box 7.2 shows progress toward the target on proportion of population with access to improved drinking water. Substantial progress has been made in meeting this target. Twenty-eight economies have halved the proportion of their populations without sustainable access to improved drinking water. Although the remaining 14 economies are not expected to meet the target by 2015, several of them already have high access rates to safe drinking water. The United Nations has cautioned that even though many economies worldwide have significantly increased access to improved water sources, there are concerns about the quality and safety of many of the water sources.

Box 7.2: **Progress Toward the Target for Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Drinking Water**

Early achievers

Afghanistan	Malaysia
Armenia	Maldives
Bangladesh	Mongolia
Bhutan	Myanmar
Cambodia	Nepal
China, People's Republic of	Palau
Cook Islands	Philippines
Fiji	Samoa
Georgia	Singapore
India	Sri Lanka
Indonesia	Thailand
Korea, Republic of	Tuvalu
Kyrgyz Republic	Vanuatu
Lao PDR	Viet Nam

Off track - Slow

Expected to meet target between 2016 and 2020

Nauru	Timor-Leste
Pakistan	

Expected to meet target between 2021 and 2030

Azerbaijan	Papua New Guinea
Kiribati	Solomon Islands
Tajikistan	Tonga
Marshall Islands	

Off track - No progress/regressing

Kazakhstan	Turkmenistan
Micronesia, Federated States of	Uzbekistan

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 7.3.

A third of the region's population does not have proper sanitation facilities. Sanitation facilities, such as flush toilets connected to a sewer or pit and composting toilets, were available to 64% of the region's population in 2012 (Figure 7.6). The remaining 36%, or 1.7 billion people, depended on open defecation, shared or public facilities of an otherwise acceptable type, and other unimproved sanitation. In all the most populous economies—Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and the PRC—the proportion of population with improved sanitation facilities was 65% and under, the lowest at 36% for India. This is also true among the economies with smaller populations—Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, Nepal, and some Pacific economies—where less than half of their population used improved sanitation facilities (Table 7.3). Generally, rural areas have lower rates of improved sanitation than urban areas.

Figure 7.6: Proportion of the Population Using Different Types of Sanitation Facilities, 2012
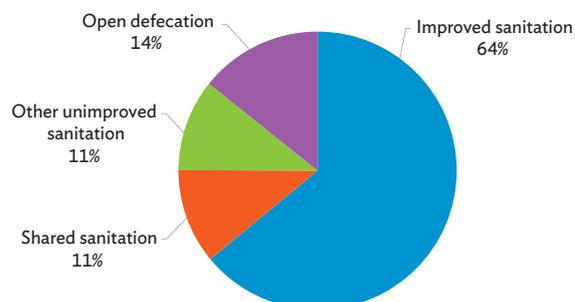
Open defecation 14%

Improved sanitation 64%

Other unimproved sanitation 11%

Shared sanitation 11%

Source: World Health Organization and United Nations. WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation. http://www.wssinfo.org/data-estimates/tables/ (accessed 17 July 2014).

Box 7.3 shows progress toward the target on proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities. Progress toward the sanitation target is less encouraging. Only 18 economies have either

Box 7.3: Progress Toward the Target for Proportion of Population Using Improved Sanitation Facilities

Early achievers

Azerbaijan	Myanmar
China, People's Republic of	Palau
Cook Islands	Singapore
Fiji	Sri Lanka
Korea, Republic of	Thailand
Lao PDR	Turkmenistan
Malaysia	Uzbekistan
Maldives	Viet Nam

On track

Cambodia	Micronesia, Federated States of

Off track - Slow

Expected to meet target between 2016 and 2020

Nepal	Tuvalu
Philippines	Indonesia
Tajikistan	Vanuatu

Expected to meet target between 2021 and 2030

Bangladesh	Marshall Islands
Pakistan	

Expected to meet target after 2030

India	Kyrgyz Republic
Bhutan	Armenia
Kazakhstan	Solomon Islands
Mongolia	Timor-Leste
Kiribati	Nauru
Afghanistan	

Off track - No progress/regressing

Georgia	Samoa
Papua New Guinea	Tonga

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 7.3.

achieved or are expected to achieve the target by 2015. Twenty more economies are progressing slowly and are unlikely to meet the target. These economies include heavily populated Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and the Philippines.

The proportion of slum population in urban areas declined during 1990–2009. The proportion of urban population living in slums is based on the proportion of urban population living in slum households. UN-Habitat defines a slum household as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following conditions: (i) access to improved water, (ii) access to improved sanitation, (iii) sufficient living area, (iv) durability of housing, and (v) security of tenure. Figure 7.7 shows that of 10 economies with data, nine have achieved substantial reductions in the proportion of slum dwellers in urban areas since 1990. Indonesia more than halved its proportion of slum dwellers (55% reduction), followed by India (46%), Viet Nam (42%), and the PRC (33%). In Thailand, however, the proportion of slum dwellers increased from 20% in 1990 to 27% in 2009. In the other economies— Bangladesh, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, and the Philippines—about 40%–60% of urban populations were classified as living in slums in 2009.

Figure 7.7: Proportion of Slum Population (% of urban population) 1990 and 2009 (or Latest Year)
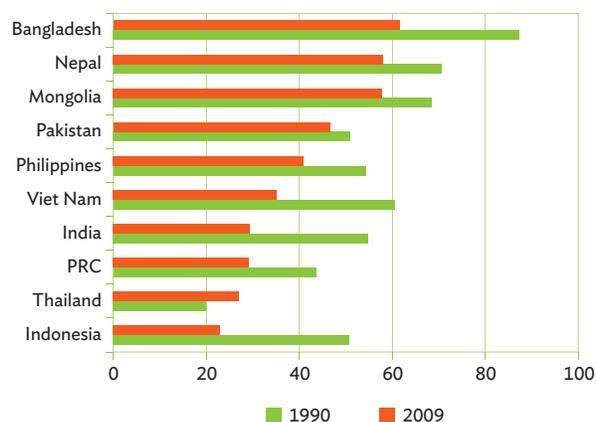
PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 7.4.

Between 2000 and 2012, over 200 million slum dwellers globally gained access to improved water sources, improved sanitation facilities, sufficient living space, or durable housing (UN 2014, The Millennium Development Goals Report). This exceeds the MDG target of significantly improving the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers. Partly owing to rapid urbanization, however, the number of slum dwellers in developing countries continued to increase to an estimated 863 million in 2012, about 33% of urban residents in developing regions.

Data issues and comparability

Different methods and infrequent intervals for data collection on national forest inventories cause problems with both temporal and spatial comparisons. New technologies such as remote sensing imagery, including Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR), should facilitate assessments of forest cover.

The data on CO_2 emissions come mainly from international agencies and are derived by applying emission coefficients to estimates of fuel consumption, cement production, and gas flaring. However, the impact on the climate may be underestimated because CO_2 is only one of the greenhouse gases.

The statistics for protected terrestrial and marine areas have gaps for some countries due to difficulties in determining whether a site conforms to the International Union for Conservation of Nature's definition of a protected area.

Data on housing conditions and data on proportion of population using improved drinking water or improved sanitation facilities come mainly from population and housing censuses or from demographic and health surveys and living standards surveys. The data are therefore strictly not comparable across countries because of varying definitions.

Goal 7 Targets and Indicators

Table 7.1:   Target 7.A—Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources

| Regional Member | 7.1 Proportion of Land Area Covered by Forest (%) | | 7.2 Carbon Dioxide Emissions | | | |
| | | | (thousand tons) | | (per capita, tons) | |
	1990	2010	1990	2010	1990	2010
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	2.1	2.1	2,677	8,236	0.2	0.3
Armenia	12.3	9.3	4,052 (1992)	4,221	1.2 (1992)	1.4
Azerbaijan	11.3	11.3	57,682 (1992)	45,731	7.7 (1992)	5.0
Georgia	40.0	39.5	15,335 (1992)	6,241	2.9 (1992)	1.4
Kazakhstan	1.3	1.2	261,307 (1992)	248,729	15.9 (1992)	15.5
Kyrgyz Republic	4.4	5.0	10,862 (1992)	6,399	2.4 (1992)	1.2
Pakistan	3.3	2.2	68,566	161,396	0.6	0.9
Tajikistan	2.9	2.9	7,220 (1992)	2,860	1.3 (1992)	0.4
Turkmenistan	8.8	8.8	28,067 (1992)	53,054	7.2 (1992)	10.5
Uzbekistan	7.2	7.7	114,014 (1992)	104,443	5.3 (1992)	3.8
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	16.7	21.9	2,460,744	8,286,892	2.1	6.2
Hong Kong, China[a]	...	...	27,660	36,289	4.8	5.1
Korea, Rep. of	64.5	63.0	246,943	567,567	5.7	11.8
Mongolia	8.0	7.0	10,044	11,511	4.6	4.2
Taipei,China[b,c,d]	51.5	58.1 (2012)	175,729 (1996)	265,302 (2011)	8.2 (1996)	11.5 (2011)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	11.5	11.1	15,533	56,153	0.1	0.4
Bhutan	64.6	69.1	128	477	0.2	0.7
India	21.5	23.0	690,577	2,008,823	0.8	1.6
Maldives	3.3	3.3	154	1,074	0.7	3.4
Nepal	33.7	25.4	634	3,755	0.0	0.1
Sri Lanka	36.4	28.8	3,773	12,710	0.2	0.6
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	78.4	72.1	6,421	9,160	25.5	23.0
Cambodia	73.3	57.2	451	4,180	0.0	0.3
Indonesia	65.4	52.1	149,566	433,989	0.8	1.8
Lao PDR	75.0	68.2	235	1,874	0.1	0.3
Malaysia	68.1	62.3	56,593	216,804	3.1	7.6
Myanmar	59.6	48.3	4,276	8,995	0.1	0.2
Philippines	22.0	25.7	41,763	81,591	0.7	0.9
Singapore	2.9	2.9	46,941	13,520	15.6	2.7
Thailand	38.3	37.1	95,833	295,282	1.7	4.3
Viet Nam	30.2	44.5	21,408	150,230	0.3	1.7
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	62.5	66.7	22	70	1.2	3.5
Fiji	52.2	55.5	818	1,291	1.1	1.5
Kiribati	14.8	14.8	22	62	0.3	0.6
Marshall Islands	72.2	72.2	48	103	1.0	1.9
Micronesia, Fed. States of	91.4	91.4	77 (1997)	103	0.7 (1997)	0.9
Nauru	–	–	158	84	17.3	8.2
Palau	82.6	87.0	235	216	15.6	10.6
Papua New Guinea	69.6	63.4	2,142	3,135	0.5	0.5
Samoa	45.9	60.4	125	161	0.8	0.9
Solomon Islands	83.0	79.1	161	202	0.5	0.4
Timor-Leste	65.0	49.9	161 (2002)	183	0.2 (2002)	0.2
Tonga	12.5	12.5	77	158	0.8	1.5
Tuvalu	33.3	33.3	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	36.1	36.1	70	117	0.5	0.5
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	20.1	19.4	287,331	373,081	...	...
Japan	68.4	68.5	1,094,834	1,170,715	...	...
New Zealand	28.8	30.9	23,663	31,551	...	...

Table 7.1: Target 7.A—Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources (continued)

Regional Member	7.3 Consumption of All Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODP metric tons)		7.5 Proportion of Total Water Resources Used (%)	
	1990	2012	1990	2010
Developing Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	– (1991)	17.3	...	31.0 (2000)
Armenia	– (1991)	5.7	45.1	36.8 (2005)
Azerbaijan	2.8 (1991)	3.5	44.9	35.2 (2005)
Georgia	94.8 (1991)	2.7	5.5	2.9 (2005)
Kazakhstan	2355.9	22.8	33.4	19.3 (2005)
Kyrgyz Republic	133.5 (1991)	2.9	47.6	32.6 (2005)
Pakistan	1455.8	326.2	63.1	74.4
Tajikistan	93.3 (1991)	3.0	75.2	51.1 (2005)
Turkmenistan	145.2	7.7	100.1	112.5 (2005)
Uzbekistan	4.4 (1991)	2.4	124.0	100.6 (2005)
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	59674.0	21521.6	17.6	19.5 (2005)
Hong Kong, China[a]	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	– (1991)	2088.2	34.0 (1995)	36.5 (2000)
Mongolia	– (1991)	2.9	1.2 (1995)	1.6 (2005)
Taipei,China[b,c,d]	...	...	15.8 (2001)	19.6 (2011)
South Asia				
Bangladesh	202.1	66.5	...	2.9
Bhutan	– (1991)	0.3	...	0.4
India	– (1991)	1638.5	26.2	33.9
Maldives	4.5	3.7	...	15.7
Nepal	25.0 (1991)	0.7	...	4.5 (2005)
Sri Lanka	218.2	18.0	18.5	24.5 (2005)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	– (1991)	5.9	0.9	...
Cambodia	– (1991)	10.1	...	0.5 (2005)
Indonesia	80.8 (1991)	329.4	3.7	5.6 (2000)
Lao PDR	–	2.8	...	1.0 (2005)
Malaysia	4193.7	737.6	1.7	1.9 (2005)
Myanmar	– (1991)	9.7	...	2.8 (2000)
Philippines	3477.2	195.7	5.8 (1995)	17.0
Singapore	4855.2	169.3	...	...
Thailand	6984.2	1171.6	...	13.1 (2005)
Viet Nam	430.0 (1991)	269.9	6.1	9.3 (2005)
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	0.1 (1991)	–	...	...
Fiji	41.8	14.5	...	0.3 (2000)
Kiribati	– (1991)	–	...	...
Marshall Islands	1.2	0.2	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	– (1991)	0.1	...	...
Nauru	– (1991)	–	...	...
Palau	– (1991)	0.2	...	...
Papua New Guinea	28.5 (1991)	3.1	...	– (2005)
Samoa	4.0 (1991)	0.1	...	...
Solomon Islands	2.1	1.6	...	...
Timor-Leste	0.3 (1991)	0.2	...	...
Tonga	0.4 (1991)	0.1	...	...
Tuvalu	– (1991)	–	...	...
Vanuatu	– (1991)	0.1	...	...
Developed Member Economies				
Australia	7434.4	–33.5	4.5	4.5 (2000)
Japan	120074.2	430.6	21.3	20.9 (2000)
New Zealand	1195.4	5.5	...	1.5 (2000)

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

a The proportion of land area covered by forest in Hong Kong, China is included in the data of the People's Republic of China.
b On proportion of land area covered by forest, Taipei,China data do not include Kinmen County and Lienchiang County.
c On proportion of total water resources used, Taipei,China data is equal to the percentage of available resources, that is, the proportion of total amount of water above ground to the annual runoff.
d On carbon dioxide emissions, Taipei,China data includes emissions from fuel combustion only.

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center; United Nations Environment Program; United Nations. Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database. http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx (accessed 8 July 2014); for Taipei,China: economy sources.

Goal 7 Targets and Indicators

Table 7.2:   Target 7.B—Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Regional Member	7.6 Proportion of Terrestrial and Marine Areas Protected (%)		7.6a Terrestrial Areas Protected to Total Surface Area (%)		7.6b Marine Areas Protected to Territorial Waters (%)	
	1990	2012	1990	2012	1990	2012
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	–	–
Armenia	6.9	8.1	6.9	8.1	–	–
Azerbaijan	6.2	7.4	6.2	7.4	–	–
Georgia	2.6	3.7	2.8	3.9	0.2	0.9
Kazakhstan	2.5	3.3	2.5	3.3	2.5	3.3
Kyrgyz Republic	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.3	–	–
Pakistan	9.8	10.6	10.1	10.8	1.8	5.9
Tajikistan	1.9	4.8	1.9	4.8	–	–
Turkmenistan	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	–	–
Uzbekistan	2.1	3.4	2.1	3.4	–	–
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	13.1	16.1	13.6	16.7	0.4	1.6
Hong Kong, China	41.2	41.9	41.2	41.9	–	–
Korea, Rep. of	3.9	5.3	4.3	6.3	3.5	3.9
Mongolia	4.1	13.8	4.1	13.8	–	–
Taipei,China[a]	0.9	4.2	…	…	…	…
South Asia						
Bangladesh	0.9	4.2	1.1	4.7	0.2	2.5
Bhutan	14.3	28.4	14.3	28.4	–	–
India	4.6	5.0	4.8	5.2	1.6	1.6
Maldives	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nepal	7.7	16.4	7.7	16.4	–	–
Sri Lanka	13.9	15.4	20.3	22.0	0.1	1.3
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	24.8	29.6	36.7	44.0	1.4	1.4
Cambodia	0.0	23.8	0.0	26.2	–	0.5
Indonesia	3.9	9.1	10.0	14.7	0.4	5.8
Lao PDR	1.5	16.7	1.5	16.7	–	…
Malaysia	12.8	13.9	17.1	18.4	1.5	2.3
Myanmar	2.5	6.0	3.0	7.3	0.2	0.2
Philippines	2.9	5.1	8.7	10.9	0.3	2.5
Singapore	2.5	3.4	5.0	5.4	–	1.4
Thailand	10.5	16.4	11.9	18.8	3.8	5.1
Viet Nam	3.0	4.7	4.6	6.5	0.3	1.7
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.3	–	–
Fiji	0.3	6.0	1.1	4.3	0.2	6.2
Kiribati	0.4	20.2	5.8	22.0	0.3	20.2
Marshall Islands	0.1	0.7	0.2	3.0	–	0.7
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.1	0.1	2.7	4.0	–	0.1
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	0.5	28.2	0.3	16.0	0.5	30.3
Papua New Guinea	1.0	1.4	1.9	3.1	0.3	0.4
Samoa	0.9	2.3	2.4	6.7	0.5	1.1
Solomon Islands	0.0	1.1	0.1	2.2	–	0.9
Timor-Leste	–	6.3	–	8.7	–	3.8
Tonga	0.1	9.5	1.5	15.6	–	9.4
Tuvalu	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.3
Vanuatu	0.4	0.5	3.7	4.2	–	–
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	9.26	15.05	7.11	12.85	27.1	33.2
Japan	7.6	11.0	13.4	16.5	2.0	5.6
New Zealand	16.1	21.3	26.4	27.3	0.7	12.4

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

a   Total size of nature-protected areas (including marine area) as percentage of national territory (excluding maritime area).

Sources: Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database. http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx (accessed 8 July 2014) and for Taipei,China: economy sources.

Table 7.3:   Target 7.C—Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Regional Member	7.8 Population Using Improved Water Sources (%)					
	1990			2012		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	5 (1991)	14 (1991)	3 (1991)	64	90	56
Armenia	91 (1992)	98 (1992)	75 (1992)	100	100	100
Azerbaijan	70	88	49	80	88	71
Georgia	85	95	72	99	100	97
Kazakhstan	94	97	90	93	99	86
Kyrgyz Republic	73 (1991)	96 (1991)	59 (1991)	88	97	82
Pakistan	85	95	81	91	96	89
Tajikistan	58 (1993)	92 (1993)	44 (1993)	72	93	64
Turkmenistan	86 (1994)	99 (1994)	76 (1994)	71	89	54
Uzbekistan	90	97	85	87	98	81
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	67	97	56	92	98	85
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	90 (1991)	97 (1991)	67 (1991)	98	100	88
Mongolia	62	90	26	85	95	61
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	68	81	65	85	86	84
Bhutan	86 (1997)	99 (1997)	82 (1997)	98	99	97
India	70	89	64	93	97	91
Maldives	93	100	91	99	100	98
Nepal	66	97	63	88	90	88
Sri Lanka	68	92	63	94	99	93
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	22	32	20	71	94	66
Indonesia	70	90	61	85	93	76
Lao PDR	40 (1994)	70 (1994)	33 (1994)	72	84	65
Malaysia	88	94	82	100	100	99
Myanmar	56	80	48	86	95	81
Philippines	84	92	75	92	92	91
Singapore	100	100	na	100	100	na
Thailand	86	96	82	96	97	95
Viet Nam	61	90	54	95	98	94
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	100	...	...	100	...	...
Fiji	85	94	79	96	100	92
Kiribati	50	74	36	67	87	51
Marshall Islands	92	91	94	95	93	98
Micronesia, Fed. States of	91	94	90	90	95	88
Nauru	93 (1996)	93 (1996)	na	96	96	na
Palau	90	98	72	...	97	...
Papua New Guinea	34	87	24	40	88	33
Samoa	89	97	87	99	97	99
Solomon Islands	80 (2000)	93 (2000)	77 (2000)	80	93	77
Timor-Leste	53 (1995)	67 (1995)	49 (1995)	70	95	61
Tonga	99	98	99	99	99	99
Tuvalu	90	92	89	98	98	97
Vanuatu	62	94	55	91	98	88
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Japan	100	100	100	100	100	100
New Zealand	100	100	100	100	100	100

Goal 7 Targets and Indicators

Table 7.3:   Target 7.C—Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation *(continued)*

Regional Member	7.9 Population Using Improved Sanitation Facilities (%)					
	1990			2012		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	21 (1991)	26 (1991)	20 (1991)	29	47	23
Armenia	89 (1992)	95 (1992)	75 (1992)	91	96	81
Azerbaijan	57 (1994)	70 (1994)	43 (1994)	82	86	78
Georgia	96	97	96	93	96	91
Kazakhstan	96	96	97	97	97	98
Kyrgyz Republic	91 (1991)	92 (1991)	91 (1991)	92	92	92
Pakistan	27	72	7	48	72	34
Tajikistan	90 (1993)	92 (1993)	88 (1993)	94	94	95
Turkmenistan	98	99	97	99	100	98
Uzbekistan	84	95	76	100	100	100
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	24	48	15	65	74	56
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mongolia	47 (1992)	65 (1994)	24 (1994)	56	65	35
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	33	46	30	57	55	58
Bhutan	34 (1997)	66 (1997)	25 (1997)	47	75	31
India	18	50	7	36	60	25
Maldives	68	98	58	99	97	100
Nepal	6	34	3	37	51	34
Sri Lanka	68	78	65	92	83	94
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	3	18	–	37	82	25
Indonesia	35	61	24	59	71	46
Lao PDR	20 (1994)	62 (1994)	12 (1994)	65	90	50
Malaysia	84	88	81	96	96	95
Myanmar	53 (1991)	77 (1991)	45 (1991)	77	84	74
Philippines	57	69	45	74	79	69
Singapore	99	99	na	100	100	na
Thailand	82	87	79	93	89	96
Viet Nam	37	64	31	75	93	67
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	92 (1995)	...	...	97	...	...
Fiji	57	85	37	87	92	82
Kiribati	28	43	20	40	51	31
Marshall Islands	65	77	41	76	84	56
Micronesia, Fed. States of	19	49	9	45	74	37
Nauru	66	66	na	66	66	na
Palau	46	63	8	100	100	100
Papua New Guinea	20	62	13	19	56	13
Samoa	93	94	92	92	93	91
Solomon Islands	25 (2000)	81 (2000)	15 (2000)	27	81	15
Timor-Leste	37 (1995)	51 (1995)	33 (1995)	39	69	27
Tonga	95	98	95	91	99	89
Tuvalu	73	75	71	83	86	80
Vanuatu	35 (1992)	50 (1992)	32 (1992)	58	65	55
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Japan	100	100	100	100	100	100
New Zealand	...	...	88	...	...	88 (1996)

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

Sources: United Nations. Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database. http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx (accessed 8 July 2014); World Health Organization–UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation. http://www.wssinfo.org/ (accessed 3 June 2014).

Table 7.4:   Target 7.D—By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Regional Member	7.10 Slum Population as Percentage of Urban Population (%)		
	1990	2005	2009
Developing Member Economies			
Central and West Asia			
Afghanistan[a]	98.0	99.0 (2001)	...
Armenia	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...
Pakistan[b]	51.0	47.5	46.6
Tajikistan	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...
East Asia			
China, People's Rep. of[a]	43.6	32.9	29.1
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...
Mongolia[c]	68.5	57.9	57.9 (2007)
Taipei,China	...	...	...
South Asia			
Bangladesh[b]	87.3	70.8	61.6
Bhutan[a]	70.0	44.0 (2001)	...
India[b]	54.9	34.8	29.4
Maldives	...	...	...
Nepal[b]	70.6	60.7	58.1
Sri Lanka[a]	25.0	13.6 (2001)	...
Southeast Asia			
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...
Cambodia[a]	72.0	78.9	...
Indonesia[e]	50.8	26.3	23.0
Lao PDR[c]	66.0	79.3	...
Malaysia	...	...	...
Myanmar[c]	31.0	45.6	...
Philippines[d]	54.3	43.7	40.9
Singapore	...	...	...
Thailand[f]	20.0	26.0	27.0
Viet Nam	60.5	41.3	35.2
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	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...

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

a   Estimation based on two components: water and sanitation.
b   Trend analysis was used to estimate the percentage of slum.
c   In 1990, estimation was based on two components: water and sanitation from UNICEF/WHO. In 2005, estimation was based on four components: water, sanitation, sufficient living, and durable housing from MICS 2000.
d   Trend Analysis was used to estimate 2005 and 2009 slum populations.
e   Trend Analysis used to estimate 2005 slum population.
f   In 1990, estimation was based on two components: water and sanitation from UNICEF/WHO. In 2005, estimation was based on four components: water, sanitation, sufficient living, and durable housing from MICS 2000. In 2009, estimates was based on MICS 2006.

Sources: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). http://www.unhabitat.org/stats/Default.aspx (accessed 8 July 2014); Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database. http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx (accessed 8 July 2014).

MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 8 has six targets. The first three are the focus of this section. Two involve the provision of official development assistance (ODA).

8.A: *Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system.*

8.B: *Address the special needs of the least developed countries.*

8.C: *Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states.*

Target 8F, which refers to the availability of new technologies (especially information and communications) is discussed in Part III, the section titled "Transport, Electricity, and Communications".

Snapshots

- Net official development assistance (ODA) to developing member economies increased by 1.7% to $34 billion in 2012, with Afghanistan being the largest recipient with $6.7 billion. Most donor economies allocate less than 20% of bilateral ODA to basic social services.

- The share of untied ODA increased from 49% in 2011 to 52% in 2012, but remained constant in value terms over 2011–2012.

- Merchandise exports from Asia and the Pacific grew by 1.9% in 2012 and in 2013, 60% higher than that in 2009, when exports dipped due to the global financial crisis.

- Debt–service ratio was highest in Central and West Asia at 18% in 2012, but all other subregions had reduced their debt ratios to single-digit levels.

Key trends

Net ODA from all sources to developing members of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) increased marginally by 1.7% to $33.94 billion in 2012. ODA refers to net flows of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors and grants (including technical cooperation grants). The flows to developing ADB member economies were about 17.4% of the official flows going to all developing economies in 2011–2012, a slight increase from 17.1% in 2010 (Regional Trends and Tables, Table 4.16). Figure 8.1 shows ODA to developing non-ADB and ADB member economies between 2005 and 2012.

The largest recipients of ODA in 2012 were Afghanistan ($6.7 billion), Viet Nam ($4.7 billion), and the People's Republic of China ($3.3 billion), collectively accounting for 43% of official flows to developing member economies. Other member economies receiving substantial amounts include Pakistan ($3.0 billion), India ($2.6 billion), and Bangladesh ($2.4 billion).

Less than 20% of bilateral ODA is allocated to basic social services. Figure 8.2 shows the proportion of ODA that goes to basic social services—education,

primary health care, nutrition, safe water, and sanitation. In 2012, the donor economies, except for five, allocated less than 20% of ODA to basic social services. The United States and Canada had the highest allocation for basic social services at 39% and 28%, respectively.

Figure 8.1: Official Flows from All Sources to Developing Economies, 2005–2012
$ million (current)
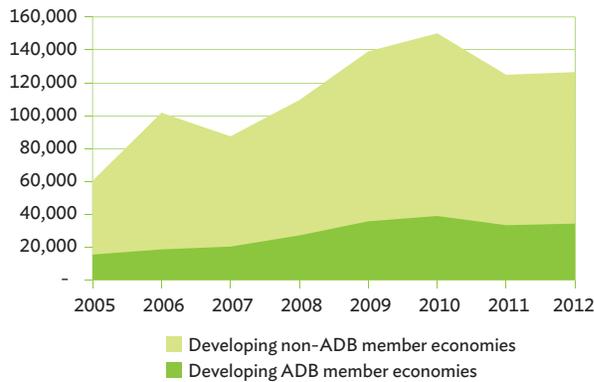
ADB = Asian Development Bank.
Source: RT 4.16.

Figure 8.2: Donor Allocation to Basic Social Services, 2005 and 2012
(percentage of ODA)
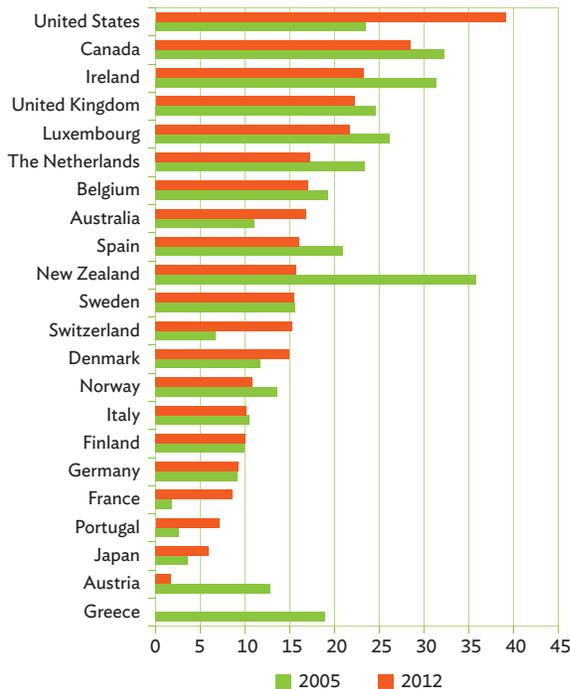
ODA = official development assistance.
Source: Table 8.2.

The share of untied ODA increased from 49% in 2011 to 52% in 2012. ODA is untied if the recipient country is free to use the funds to buy goods and services anywhere, rather than restricted to purchasing from the donor country. Figure 8.3 shows the amount of untied ODA and total net ODA. While the share of untied ODA to net ODA increased from 2011 to 2012, the value remains constant at about $65 billion due to a decrease in net ODA over the two years. The 2012 share of untied aid was still below the 66% share of untied aid in 2008.

ODA as a proportion of gross national income (GNI) declined in most landlocked and small island economies. The Asia and Pacific region includes 12 landlocked developing members and 12 small island economies. Landlocked economies are often disadvantaged by high transport costs due to lack of direct access to port facilities. Small island economies usually face development challenges due to narrow resource bases, fragile natural environments, lack of economies of scale in production and domestic markets, and high transport costs in international trade. The ODA-to-GNI ratio indicates the importance of ODA relative to the size of the economy.

Figure 8.3: Total and Untied Bilateral ODA, 2005–2012
$ million (current)
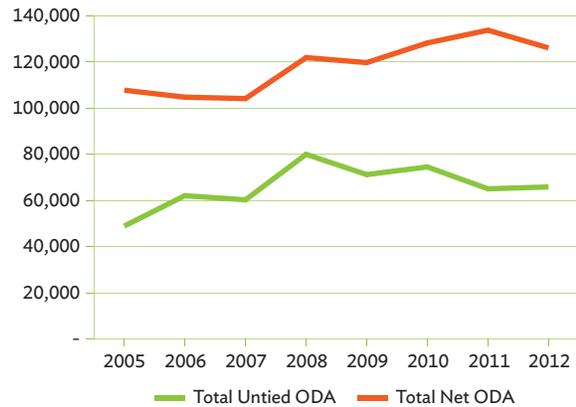
ODA = official development assistance.
Source: Table 8.2.

Among the landlocked economies, ODA contributed more than 40% of Afghanistan's GNI in recent years until 2010, and dropped to 38.2% of GNI in 2011 (Figure 8.4 and Table 8.4). Aside from Afghanistan, for all other recipient economies, ODA as a percentage of GNI was under 10% in 2011 and 2012.

Compared to landlocked economies, other than Afghanistan, small island economies had much higher ODA-to-GNI ratios (Table 8.4 and Figure 8.5). In 2012, ODA was 43.6% of the GNI of Solomon Islands and about a quarter to a third of GNI in Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia. Fiji and the Maldives, with ODA-to-GNI ratios of 3%, had the lowest dependence on ODA among the 12 island economies.

Merchandise exports from Asia and the Pacific grew by 1.9% in 2012 and in 2013 (Regional Trends and Tables, Table 4.8). After falling during the global financial crisis in 2009, merchandise exports

rebounded by 31% in 2010 and grew by 18% in 2011. By 2013, merchandise exports were 60% higher than that in 2009. Figure 8.6 shows total exports by subregion. East Asia, which includes the People's Republic of China, accounted for the largest share (two-thirds) of the region's total exports in 2013, followed by Southeast Asia at about a quarter. The other subregions had much smaller shares: South Asia, 6.8%; Central and West Asia, 2.9%; and the Pacific, 0.1%. Exports have been a driver of economic growth in many economies in the region and have also contributed to easing the external debt burden of developing economies.

Debt burden of developing member economies generally declined to single-digit debt–service ratios in 2012. The debt–service ratio is the total external debt as a percentage of exports of goods and services, excluding workers' remittances. Lower external debt burdens give governments more fiscal space to increase spending on development (such as on infrastructure) and social services, improve

Figure 8.4: ODA Received by Landlocked Developing Economies as Proportion of their GNI, 2005–2012
(%)
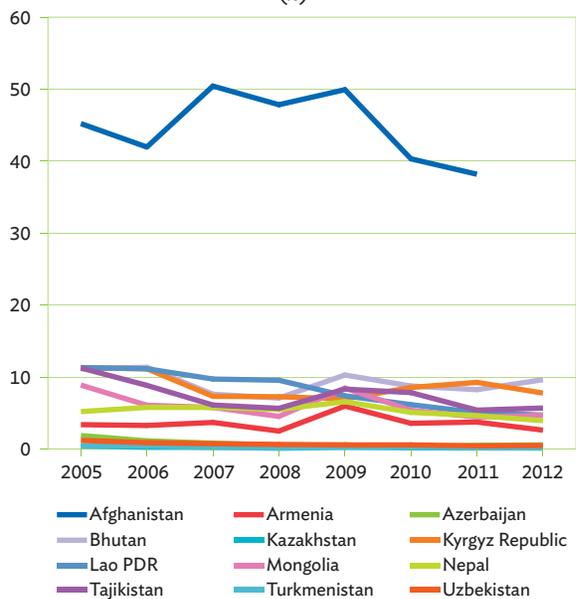
GNI = gross national income, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, ODA = official development assistance.
Source: Table 8.3.

Figure 8.5: ODA Received by Small Island Developing States as Proportion of their GNI, 2005–2012
(%)
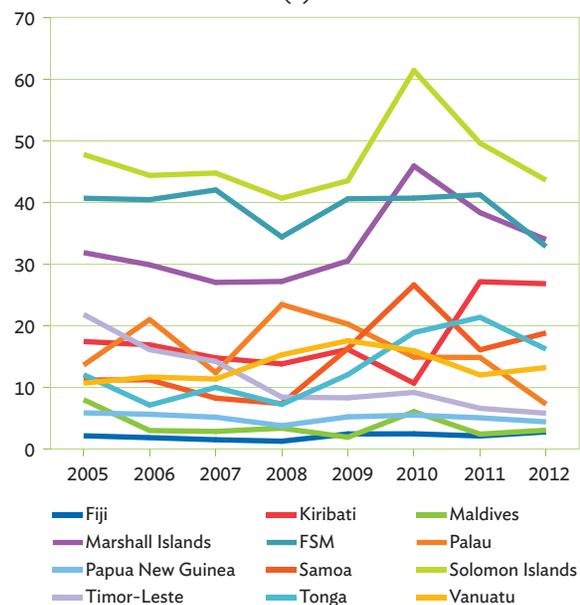
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GNI = gross national income, ODA = official development assistance.
Source: Table 8.3.

Figure 8.6: Total Exports, 2005–2013
$ million (current)

Source: Economy sources.

Figure 8.7: Debt–Service Ratio, 2005–2012
(%)

Source: Derived from RT 4.22.
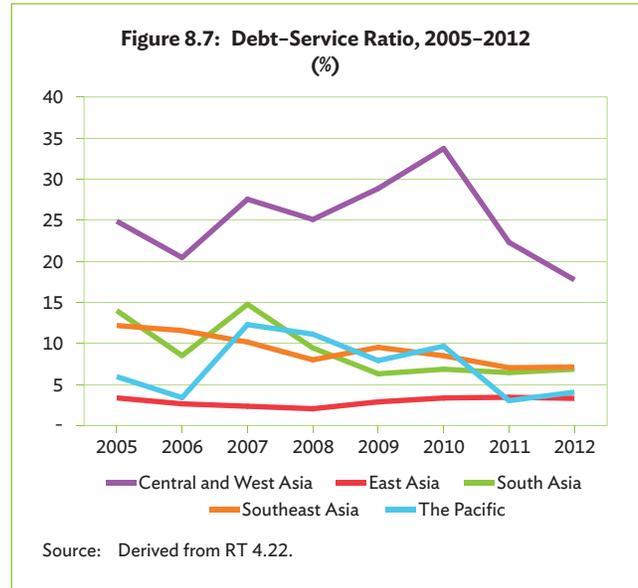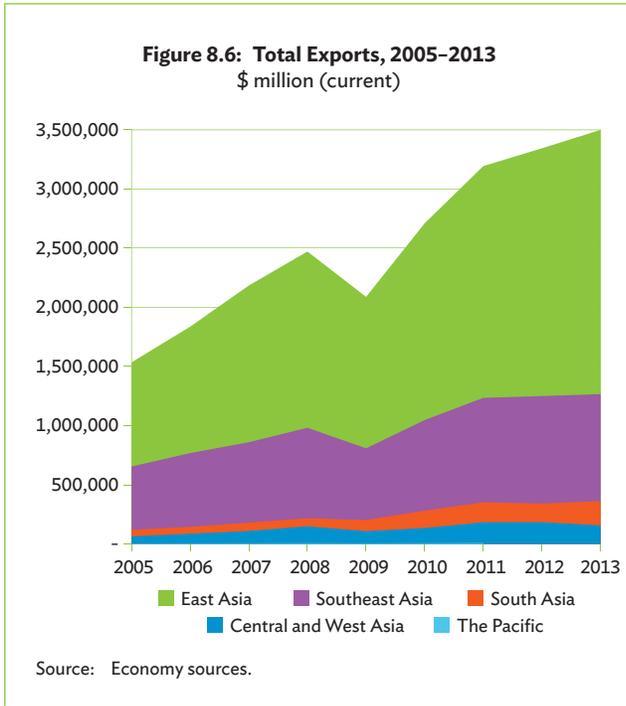
national creditworthiness, and reduce the economy's vulnerability to external shocks. Economic growth and the expansion of trade, better debt management and debt restructuring, and debt relief have reduced the burden of debt service for many developing economies. Figure 8.7 shows the debt–service ratio of the subregions.

Debt–service ratio had been highest in Central and West Asia, though it declined by about half from a high of 34% in 2010 to under 20% in 2012. Except for East Asia, where the debt–service ratio has historically been low at 2%–3%, the other subregions had made progress in reducing their debt–service ratios from 10% or higher in 2007 to single-digit levels in 2012.

Data issues and comparability

Data on ODA are collected and verified by the Secretariat of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD–DAC) from its 23 members. Part of the difficulty in monitoring MDG 8 is the lack of quantitative targets in some areas and of individual country data to track commitment adequately. Effective monitoring of commitments associated with or made under MDG 8 requires a methodology that helps to maintain a current inventory of the different international initiatives and ways to measure the degree of compliance with commitments.

For the proportion of ODA allocated to basic social services, data are compiled on a project basis according to the most relevant sectors; hence, basic social services expenditures in other sectors are not captured. In addition, the data on the tying status of ODA and other official flows, as reported to OECD, are incomplete.

Goal 8 Targets and Indicators

Table 8.1:   Target 8.A—Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Development Assistance Committee Members	8.1 Net ODA to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income										
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.11
Austria	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.07	0.06
Belgium	0.19	0.10	0.11	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.31	0.20	0.14
Canada	0.13	0.08	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.15	0.11	0.11
Denmark	0.37	0.30	0.36	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.32	0.31
Finland	0.24	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.18
France	0.19	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.10
Germany	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.11
Greece[a]	...	...	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02
Ireland	0.06	0.12	0.15	0.21	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.27	0.24
Italy	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.04
Japan	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.08
Korea, Republic of	–	–	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05
Luxembourg	0.08	0.12	0.22	0.28	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.36	0.37
The Netherlands	0.30	0.23	0.22	0.27	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.21	0.24	0.17	0.15
New Zealand	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09
Norway	0.51	0.35	0.27	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.31	0.27
Portugal	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.15	0.09
Spain	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.04
Sweden	0.35	0.22	0.24	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.30	0.35	0.29
Switzerland	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.11
United Kingdom	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.19
United States	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07

... = data not available at cutoff date, – = magnitude equals zero, DAC = Development Assistance Committee, ODA = official development assistance, OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

a   Greece is not an ADB member economy.

Source: United Nations. Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database. http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx (accessed 8 July 2014).

Table 8.2:   Target 8.B—Address the special needs of least developed countries

Development Assistance Committee Members	8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water, and sanitation)									
	1996	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	10.3	21.8	11.1	9.1	9.7	18.5	14.5	14.6	15.6	16.8
Austria	4.9	3.4	12.8	12.8	9.3	4.7	6.4	3.1	2.7	1.7
Belgium	10.6	17.9	19.3	21.2	21.2	16.7	13.2	12.2	10.3	17.1
Canada	6.3	18.3	32.3	30.9	32.0	19.2	30.4	18.3	42.6	28.5
Denmark	12.6	10.3	11.7	22.9	10.1	12.6	21.3	10.8	11.0	15.0
Finland	5.8	11.5	9.9	10.3	14.0	11.2	5.8	8.4	8.1	10.0
France	0.7	3.7	1.9	4.4	6.1	10.3	11.3	8.4	8.4	8.6
Germany	8.0	11.7	9.2	11.4	10.0	7.7	8.7	6.1	7.4	9.2
Greece[a]	...	...	19.0	20.4	15.1	3.7	11.2	6.6	0.1	–
Ireland	...	20.6	31.4	42.3	35.6	28.7	32.7	23.4	29.2	23.2
Italy	10.4	13.1	10.6	5.5	12.2	9.1	13.4	12.7	12.5	10.1
Japan	2.2	8.8	3.6	4.0	4.2	2.7	18.8	7.1	3.2	6.0
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	18.0	10.7	13.9	6.7	4.6	8.9	8.0
Luxembourg	...	...	26.2	32.0	33.9	34.4	36.1	34.9	24.1	21.8
The Netherlands	14.0	23.6	23.3	38.5	18.9	25.9	11.9	7.7	13.9	17.3
New Zealand	...	...	35.8	18.3	32.0	22.8	27.7	16.6	8.8	15.8
Norway	13.2	10.2	13.6	21.7	21.0	13.6	22.5	11.2	13.5	10.9
Portugal	11.4	2.5	2.6	5.2	3.4	3.0	3.6	6.7	7.5	7.1
Spain	6.9	16.1	21.0	13.7	15.5	20.7	24.4	15.1	10.3	16.1
Sweden	10.3	16.9	15.6	19.7	13.3	11.7	10.8	12.4	14.3	15.6
Switzerland	5.9	18.8	6.7	5.8	5.6	9.4	9.5	11.0	18.0	15.3
United Kingdom	28.8	32.4	24.7	35.6	32.8	19.0	21.2	14.3	11.9	22.2
United States	25.0	18.6	23.5	26.6	33.4	33.2	34.9	34.2	40.4	39.1

... = data not available at cutoff date, – = magnitude equals zero, DAC = Development Assistance Committee, ODA = official development assistance, OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

a   Greece is not an ADB member economy.

Source: United Nations. Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database. http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx (accessed 8 July 2014).

Goal 8 Targets and Indicators

Table 8.2:   Target 8.B—Address the special needs of least developed countries

Development Assistance Committee Members	8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied										
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	32.8	…	77.4	71.9	91.7	98.4	96.7	90.8	…	100.0	100.0
Austria	32.1	25.0	59.2	88.6	89.4	86.4	81.6	55.2	67.7	60.3	47.7
Belgium	…	…	85.7	95.7	90.7	92.0	91.9	95.5	93.2	95.9	64.3
Canada	46.6	40.8	24.9	66.5	63.0	74.6	90.8	98.3	99.2	99.1	100.0
Denmark	…	61.3	80.5	94.5	95.3	95.5	98.5	96.6	93.5	97.2	96.1
Finland	31.5	75.8	89.5	95.1	86.5	90.7	92.3	90.3	84.3	88.9	96.5
France	63.6	58.4	68.0	94.7	95.6	92.6	81.9	89.5	96.6	95.6	97.1
Germany	61.8	60.3	93.2	93.0	93.3	93.4	98.2	97.1	96.0	92.9	98.1
Greece[a]	…	…	23.5	73.6	39.1	42.3	37.9	49.8	62.2	93.2	88.2
Ireland	…	…	…	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Italy	21.7	59.8	38.2	92.1	77.0	59.8	78.0	56.2	58.5	69.9	81.6
Japan	88.9	96.3	86.4	89.7	95.6	95.1	96.5	94.8	93.7	94.1	86.0
Korea, Republic of	…	…	0.8	2.6	1.9	24.7	35.8	48.4	35.7	51.1	55.1
Luxembourg	…	…	96.7	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	98.9	98.7
The Netherlands	55.5	78.9	95.3	96.2	100.0	81.1	93.2	80.8	93.2	96.5	98.2
New Zealand	100.0	…	…	92.3	90.2	87.8	92.7	90.1	89.4	97.2	96.6
Norway	61.3	77.0	97.7	99.6	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Portugal	…	98.1	98.2	60.7	61.3	43.2	76.4	28.1	32.9	11.9	10.2
Spain	…	…	47.2	86.6	82.8	89.1	69.1	76.6	76.2	93.5	83.8
Sweden	87.5	93.9	85.4	98.3	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	96.2	99.3
Switzerland	78.5	91.3	93.6	98.0	96.3	97.8	97.3	99.2	74.0	98.0	97.7
United Kingdom	…	86.2	91.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States	…	…	…	…	63.5	68.5	74.7	69.8	69.5	67.4	70.5

… = data not available at cutoff date, DAC = Development Assistance Committee, OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

a   Greece is not an ADB member economy.

Source: United Nations. Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database. http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx (accessed 8 July 2014).

Table 8.3: Target 8.C—Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states

ADB Regional Members	8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries and in small island developing states as a proportion of their gross national incomes										
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Landlocked Developing Economies											
Afghanistan	...	...	...	45.22	41.96	50.43	47.84	49.93	40.32	38.18	...
Armenia	0.13 (1991)	14.84	10.99	3.38	3.27	3.69	2.49	5.97	3.57	3.74	2.62
Azerbaijan	0.60 (1993)	3.93	2.79	1.87	1.13	0.81	0.54	0.57	0.32	0.51	0.57
Bhutan	16.36	26.79	12.10	11.15	11.36	7.61	7.08	10.28	8.75	8.24	9.63
Kazakhstan	0.07 (1993)	0.32	1.11	0.44	0.24	0.23	0.29	0.29	0.17	0.13	0.07
Kyrgyz Republic	0.91 (1992)	17.51	16.67	11.29	11.15	7.32	7.26	6.96	8.55	9.26	7.77
Lao PDR	17.22	17.46	16.90	11.31	11.15	9.72	9.55	7.39	6.16	5.07	4.71
Mongolia	0.52	14.66	19.17	8.88	6.08	5.77	4.53	8.46	5.37	4.43	4.68
Nepal	11.62	9.73	7.00	5.20	5.78	5.78	5.50	6.57	5.09	4.64	3.93
Tajikistan	0.62 (1992)	5.50	14.99	11.26	8.84	6.11	5.65	8.32	7.84	5.40	5.69
Turkmenistan	0.97 (1993)	1.23	1.29	0.40	0.41	0.23	0.10	0.21	0.22	0.15	0.12
Uzbekistan	0.01 (1992)	0.63	1.37	1.19	0.88	0.73	0.63	0.56	0.57	0.43	0.48
Small Island Developing Economies											
Fiji	3.84	2.30	1.70	2.17	1.87	1.53	1.29	2.47	2.49	2.14	2.80
Kiribati	41.87	16.79	16.24	17.45	16.91	14.80	13.82	16.19	10.70	27.14	26.82
Maldives	10.76	15.24	3.22	8.02	3.02	2.88	3.40	1.94	6.08	2.44	3.08
Marshall Islands	...	25.44	38.88	31.86	29.89	27.03	27.19	30.52	45.89	38.35	33.98
Micronesia, Federated States of	29.28 (1993)	33.04	42.39	40.67	40.44	42.02	34.40	40.58	40.69	41.24	32.84
Palau	0.01 (1992)	145.14	29.11	13.63	21.01	12.40	23.45	20.28	14.92	14.86	7.29
Papua New Guinea	13.32	8.47	8.33	5.89	5.66	5.18	3.81	5.24	5.52	5.09	4.43
Samoa	28.94	22.31	11.32	11.22	11.24	8.27	7.39	16.32	26.62	16.10	18.84
Singapore	-0.01	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	22.02	14.87	15.67	47.77	44.37	44.76	40.68	43.51	61.38	49.61	43.60
Timor-Leste	...	...	71.56	21.84	16.13	14.23	8.44	8.33	9.20	6.62	5.83
Tonga	25.54	18.83	9.85	12.08	7.14	10.01	7.26	12.08	18.90	21.37	16.22
Vanuatu	30.46	21.02	17.68	10.70	11.70	11.37	15.30	17.58	15.95	12.03	13.23

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

Source: United Nations. Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database. http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx (accessed 8 July 2014).

PART III
Regional Trends and Tables

Introduction to the Regional Trends and Tables

The 2014 issue of the *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific* contains 101 regional tables illustrating economic, social, and environmental developments in Asia and the Pacific. The regional trends and tables are grouped into eight themes containing several subtopics. Each theme focuses on selected indicators and provides a brief analysis of key trends, highlighting important recent developments. The analyses are illustrated by charts and figures that compare indicators for Asian Development Bank (ADB) member economies for the latest year available, e.g., 2012 or 2013; and often, the latest year is compared with an earlier year such as 1990 or 2000.

The eight themes are People; Economy and Output; Money, Finance, and Prices; Globalization; Transport and Communications; Energy and Electricity; Environment; and Government and Governance.

People presents demographic indicators—size and growth of the population; birth, death, and fertility rates; and life expectancy—together with information on international migration, urbanization, employment and unemployment, and health and education resources. The section also includes statistics on poverty and inequality, and the Human Development Index (HDI). The HDI combines a range of economic and social statistics into an index reflecting the overall level of well-being in each economy. This theme evaluates the distribution of population across and within the region, population growth rates, population aging, and urbanization. A more detailed discussion on poverty, which is a relevant part of this theme, is included in a special chapter on "Poverty in Asia: A Deeper Look" and in the earlier analysis of trends for Millennium Development Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger, which aims to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day. Education, another important part of this theme, is discussed in the analysis of trends for Millennium Development Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education, which aims to make sure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

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

Money, Finance, and Prices contains tables on inflation and other monetary and financial statistics. These include data on money supply, interest rates, bank lending, official exchange rates, and stock markets. The discussion for this theme focuses on trends in inflation, exchange rates, money supply, interest rates, and nonperforming bank loans, as well as the impacts of volatile capital flows in 2013.

Globalization gives the latest statistics on external trade, balance of payments, international reserves, capital flows, external indebtedness, and tourism. The expansion of trade with economies in other regions and within the region is an important aspect of globalization; and so are the international movements of labor and capital. This theme discusses trends in merchandise exports and imports; the increasing importance of

services exports in some economies; remittances from migrant workers, a significant source of income for many economies in the region; net official loans and grants; and net private capital flows.

Transport and Communications covers statistics on road and rail networks, air carrier departures and 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 expansion of road and rail networks across the region, increases in 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, dependence on energy imports, energy efficiency, and fossil fuel subsidies; and the rapidly rising rates of electricity generation across the region that are accompanying industrialization and household electrification.

Environment includes indicators related to land use, forest resources, and air and water pollution. The discussion covers greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, and freshwater resources. An important aspect of this theme is included in the earlier analysis of key trends for Millennium Development Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Stability, which seeks to integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs, and reverse the loss of environmental resources. The section on Millennium Development Goal 7 also includes data on forests, protected areas, carbon dioxide emissions, and consumption of ozone-depleting substances.

Government and Governance contains statistics on governments' tax revenue, fiscal balances, and expenditure on health and education services, and on social security and welfare. Statistics on the cost involved and time required to register a new business, as well as the latest global rankings for Transparency International's corruption perceptions index, are also included. Discussed under this theme are trends in fiscal performances, government spending and spending priorities, and tax revenue; gains in improving the business climate in the region; and the persistence of corruption.

People

Snapshots

- The Asia and Pacific region accounts for nearly 55% of the global population, and six of the world's 10 most populous economies are in the region. The region's population is forecast to grow by almost 1 billion by 2050.

- Population growth and fertility rates have slowed in most economies, but remain high in some.

- India's population is expected to surpass that of the People's Republic of China in the next 15 years.

- The region's population is aging, and this has major implications for economic growth. Developed member economies already have a relatively high proportion of older people.

- The rate of urbanization is increasing in most of the region. Asia is home to 12 of the world's 23 biggest cities and 8 of the 10 most densely populated cities.

- Based on the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Index, about half of developing member economies are in the "medium human development" category and all have shown improvements in quality of life indicators since 2000.

Key trends

Over half the world's population lives in Asia and the Pacific. The population of the 48 regional members of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) was 3.96 billion in 2013, comprising 55% of the global total (Figure 1.1). Of the world's 10 most populous countries, six are in Asia—the People's Republic of China (PRC), India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Japan.

The populations of the PRC and India far surpass those of any other country. With 1.36 billion and 1.23 billion people, respectively, they account for 36% of the world's total. Nine other economies in Asia have populations of more than 50 million each, while more than half—or 28 economies—have fewer than 10 million people. Nine out of the 15 Pacific economies have a population of fewer than 200,000 (Table 1.1).

Figure 1.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Global Region and by Economy in Asia and the Pacific, 2013
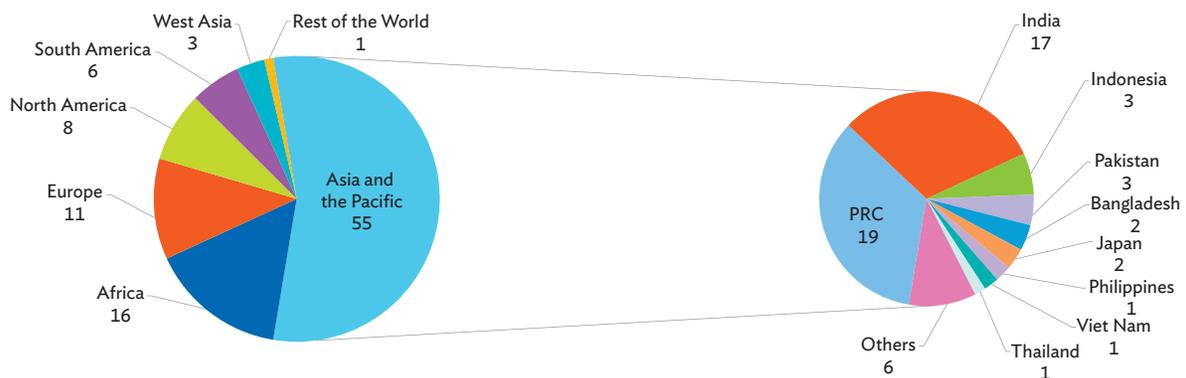
PRC = People's Republic of China.
Note: The aggregate for the West Asia region was adjusted to exclude Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia, which are included in the total for Asia and the Pacific.
Source: Table 1.1.

The United Nations Population Division (UNPD) forecast that the population of the region will peak at about 4.7 billion in 2050, and then decline to 4.2 billion by 2100. UNPD expects India to become the most populous country before 2030, surpassing the PRC at a time when both will have populations of nearly 1.5 billion. India's population is likely to continue to grow while the PRC's is expected to fall (UNPD 2014).

Population growth rates slowed in about three-quarters of developing members between 1990 and 2013. The average annual population growth rate of developing members declined from 2.6% in 1990 to 1.0% in 2013. Among the most populous economies, the PRC's population growth rate fell from 1.4% in 1990 to 0.5% in 2013, and India's rate declined from 2.1% to 1.3%. The average annual population growth rate in 1990–2013 exceeded 2.0% in 14 economies: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, the Cook Islands, Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Malaysia, the Maldives, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore (due to immigration), Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, and Vanuatu (Figure 1.2).

Total fertility rates declined significantly in most economies in recent decades. The total fertility rate in the region fell from 4.2 children per woman in 1990 to 2.6 in 2013 or latest year with declines in all but two economies (Australia and Hong Kong, China) (Figure 1.3). Fertility rates above 3.0 can result in rapid population growth such as the case of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Lao PDR, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Tajikistan, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. Total fertility rates were above 5.0 in Afghanistan and Timor-Leste, and above 4.0 in Samoa and Solomon Islands. At the other end of the scale, the lowest fertility rates were in Taipei,China (1.27); Hong Kong, China (1.29); Singapore (1.29); the Republic of Korea (1.30); and Japan (1.41). The PRC's total fertility rate of 1.66 was well below the rates of the other four most populous economies:

Figure 1.2: Average Annual Population Growth Rate, 1990–2013 (%)

Economy	Rate
Tajikistan	2.3
Pakistan	2.0
Uzbekistan	1.8
Afghanistan	1.7
Turkmenistan	1.4
Kyrgyz Republic	1.3
Azerbaijan	1.2
Armenia	0.0
Kazakhstan	0.0
Georgia	−0.3
Mongolia	1.7
Hong Kong, China	0.8
PRC	0.8
Korea, Rep. of	0.7
Taipei,China	0.6
Maldives	2.5
Nepal	1.9
India	1.7
Bangladesh	1.6
Bhutan	1.5
Sri Lanka	1.1
Brunei Darussalam	2.4
Cambodia	2.4
Singapore	2.3
Lao PDR	2.2
Malaysia	2.2
Philippines	2.1
Myanmar	1.7
Indonesia	1.6
Viet Nam	1.4
Thailand	0.6
Timor-Leste	4.0
Cook Islands	3.0
Solomon Islands	2.9
Papua New Guinea	2.7
Vanuatu	2.6
Kiribati	2.2
Tuvalu	1.5
Palau	1.2
Marshall Islands	1.1
Nauru	1.1
Fiji	0.8
Samoa	0.7
FSM	0.3
Tonga	0.3
Australia	1.4
New Zealand	1.0
Japan	0.1

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

Figure 1.3: Total Fertility Rate, 1990 and 2012 or Latest Year
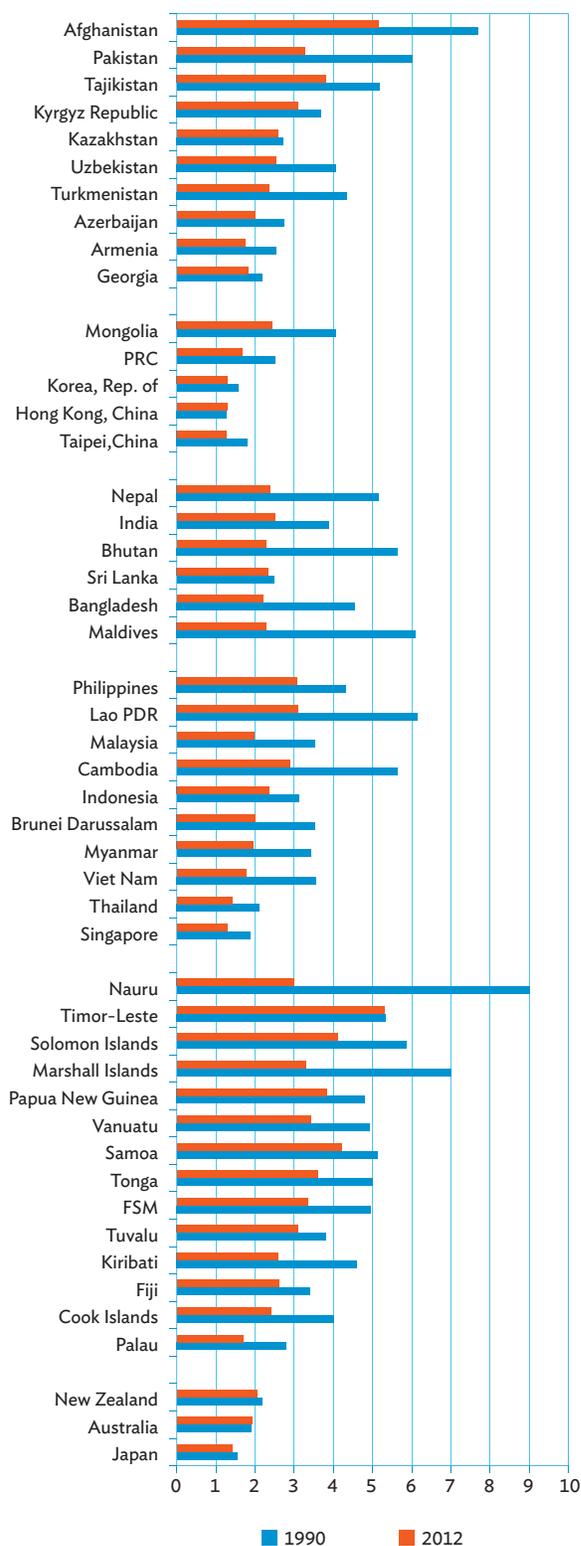
■ 1990   ■ 2012

FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's
Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 1.12.

Bangladesh (2.21), Indonesia (2.37), India (2.51),
and Pakistan (3.26).

**Asia's population is aging, and this has major
implications for economic growth.** The share
of older people in the population is rising, which
reflects both a decline in fertility and rising life
expectancy. Figure 1.4 shows the age profile and
dependency ratio of the economies of Asia and the
Pacific. The dependency ratio is an age–population
ratio of those typically not in the labor force (ages 14
and below, and ages 65 and above) to those typically
in the labor force (ages 15–64). Figure 1.5 presents
the region's current (2013) and projected (2050) age
profiles by gender. As can be seen, a significantly
larger proportion of the region's population will
comprise persons over the age of 65 in 2050. Prior
to that, economies with a relatively young age
structure, such as India and Pakistan, should benefit
from a rising share of the working-age population
in their total population, and therefore enjoy a
declining dependency ratio. By contrast, aging will
drag economic growth in economies where it is
most advanced, such as in Japan and the Republic
of Korea. For the region as a whole, demographic
factors are expected to contribute less to growth
than in past decades (ADB 2011).

Developed member economies have a relatively
high proportion of people aged 65 and above. Japan
stands out in this regard with 25.1% of the population
above 65, while in Australia and New Zealand
the proportions are 14.3% and 14.0%, respectively.
Among developing members, those with proportions
higher than 10.0% are Armenia; Georgia; Hong
Kong, China; the Republic of Korea; Singapore; and
Taipei,China. Conversely, economies with a high
ratio of children under the age of 15 in their total
populations are Afghanistan (46.6%) and a number of
Pacific economies, particularly Timor-Leste (45.8%).
These economies also have high dependency ratios,
the ratio of the population aged younger than 15
and older than 64 to the working-age population
(population aged 15–64).

Figure 1.4: Population by Age Group and Age Dependency Ratio, 2013

	Dependency Ratio
Afghanistan	96.0
Armenia	64.1
Azerbaijan	61.8
Georgia	52.7
Kazakhstan	49.0
Kyrgyz Republic	48.3
Pakistan	48.0
Tajikistan	47.7
Turkmenistan	44.1
Uzbekistan	38.5
Mongolia	45.1
Korea, Rep. of	37.1
PRC	36.8
Taipei,China	34.9
Hong Kong, China	34.6
Nepal	66.1
Bangladesh	53.3
India	52.4
Maldives	50.8
Sri Lanka	50.7
Bhutan	48.9
Lao PDR	63.8
Philippines	61.4
Cambodia	57.3
Indonesia	51.8
Malaysia	45.9
Myanmar	43.1
Brunei Darussalam	42.0
Viet Nam	41.4
Thailand	38.6
Singapore	35.6
Timor-Leste	96.3
Solomon Islands	77.1
Marshall Islands	74.0
Tonga	75.7
Samoa	75.1
Vanuatu	69.5
Papua New Guinea	69.3
FSM	64.4
Kiribati	63.6
Tuvalu	61.8
Nauru	68.1
Cook Islands	60.4
Fiji	52.2
Palau	37.3
Japan	61.6
New Zealand	51.9
Australia	50.2

Legend: ■ 0–14 ■ 15–65 ■ 65+

FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Sources: Tables 1.3 and 1.4.

The Asia and Pacific region has become more urbanized. Migration from rural to urban areas has been driven largely by the development of industry and services in cities, attracting more workers. Today, the majority of the population lives in cities in half of the region's economies. Table 1a shows that Asia is home to 12 of the world's 23 megacities—urban areas with populations exceeding 10 million—and

Figure 1.5: Population Pyramids in Asia and the Pacific, 2013 and 2050
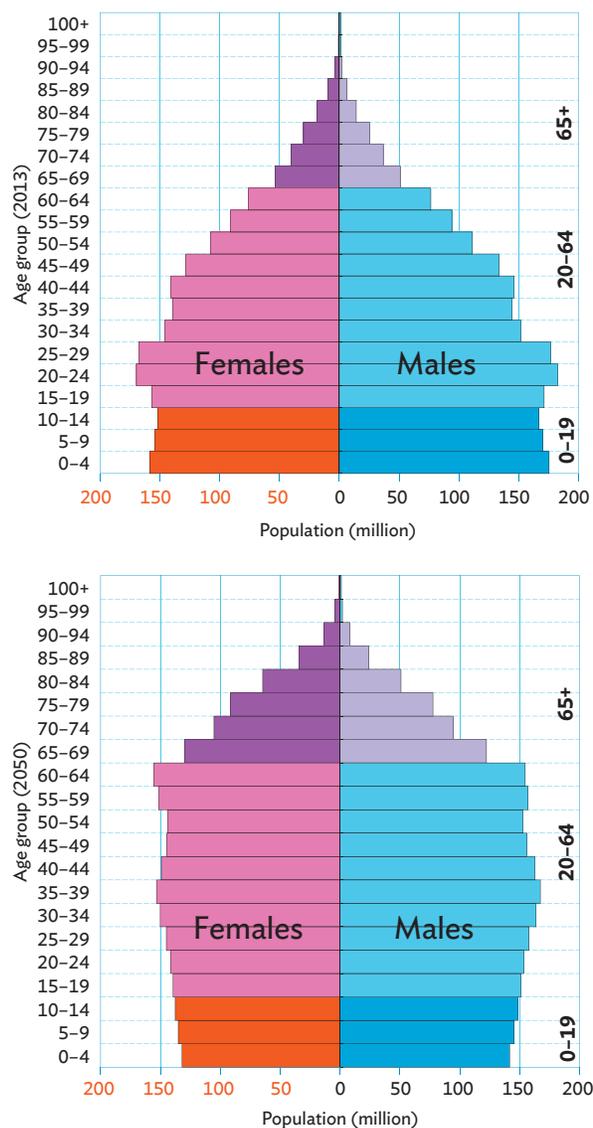
Source: United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2014. *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.*

Table 1a: Largest Urban Agglomerations Ranked by Population Size (2010, 2015, and 2030)

Country	City	2010		2015		2030	
		Rank	Population (million)	Rank	Population (million)	Rank	Population (million)
Japan	Tokyo	1	36.83	1	38.00	1	37.19
India	Delhi	2	21.94	2	25.70	2	36.06
Mexico	Ciudad de México (Mexico City)	3	20.13	6	21.00	10	23.86
China, People's Republic of	Shanghai	4	19.98	3	23.74	3	30.75
Brazil	São Paulo	5	19.66	4	21.07	11	23.44
Japan	Kinki M.M.A. (Osaka)	6	19.49	8	20.24	13	19.98
India	Mumbai (Bombay)	7	19.42	5	21.04	4	27.80
United States	New York-Newark	8	18.37	10	18.59	14	19.89
Egypt	Al-Qahirah (Cairo)	9	16.90	9	18.77	8	24.50
China, People's Republic of	Beijing	10	16.19	7	20.38	5	27.71
Bangladesh	Dhaka	11	14.73	11	17.60	6	27.37
India	Kolkata (Calcutta)	12	14.28	14	14.86	15	19.09
Argentina	Buenos Aires	13	14.25	13	15.18	18	16.96
Pakistan	Karachi	14	14.08	12	16.62	7	24.84
Turkey	Istanbul	15	12.70	15	14.16	20	16.69
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	16	12.37	19	12.90	23	14.17
United States	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana	17	12.16	21	12.31	26	13.26
Philippines	Manila	18	11.89	18	12.95	19	16.76
Russian Federation	Moskva (Moscow)	19	11.46	22	12.17	...	...
China, People's Republic of	Chongqing	20	11.24	16	13.33	17	17.38
Nigeria	Lagos	21	10.78	17	13.12	9	24.24
France	Paris	22	10.46	25	10.84	...	...
China, People's Republic of	Shenzhen	23	10.22	26	10.75	29	12.67
Korea, Republic of	Seoul	24	9.80	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	London	25	9.70	28	10.31	...	...
Indonesia	Jakarta	26	9.63	27	10.32	25	13.81
China, People's Republic of	Guangzhou, Guangdong	27	9.62	20	12.46	16	17.57
China, People's Republic of	Tianjin	28	9.45	24	11.21	22	14.66
Congo, Democratic Republic of	Kinshasa	29	9.38	23	11.59	12	20.00
Japan	Chukyo M.M.A. (Nagoya)	30	9.16	...	...	...	...
India	Bangalore	...		29	10.09	21	14.76
Peru	Lima	...		30	9.90	30	12.22
India	Chennai (Madras)	...		...	...	24	13.92
Pakistan	Lahore	...		...	...	27	13.03
India	Hyderabad	...		...	...	28	12.77

... = data not available at cutoff date.
Note: Nine countries are in Asia—17 megacities in 2010, 18 in 2015, and 21 in 2030.

Source: United Nations Population Division, Department of Economics and Social Affairs. 2014. *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision.*

has eight of the world's 10 most densely populated cities—measured by people per square kilometer (ADB 2012).

The percentage of the population living in cities is projected to increase in all economies in the region by 2050, except for the three economies that are already fully urbanized: Hong Kong, China; Nauru; and Singapore (Figure 1.6). In the PRC, this share is expected to rise 22 percentage points to 77% by 2050, and in India, by 20 percentage points to 50%. On the other hand, some economies are expected to remain predominantly rural in 2050, with at least 60% of the population residing in rural areas, including Cambodia, Nepal, and Sri Lanka and some Pacific economies (the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu).

Rising rates of urbanization have been accompanied by rising levels of inequality in several economies of the region. Figure 1.7 shows Gini coefficients in 1995 and the most recent year for which data are available. The Gini coefficient measures the extent to

Figure 1.6: Urbanization Rate, 2013 and 2050

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Georgia
Turkmenistan
Kazakhstan
Pakistan
Uzbekistan
Kyrgyz Republic
Afghanistan
Tajikistan

Taipei,China
Hong Kong, China
Mongolia
Korea, Rep. of
PRC

Maldives
Bangladesh
Bhutan
India
Nepal
Sri Lanka

Singapore
Malaysia
Brunei Darussalam
Thailand
Indonesia
Lao PDR
Philippines
Myanmar
Viet Nam
Cambodia

Nauru
Palau
Cook Islands
Marshall Islands
Tuvalu
Fiji
Kiribati
Timor-Leste
Vanuatu
Solomon Islands
Tonga
FSM
Samoa
Papua New Guinea

Japan
Australia
New Zealand

■ 2013   ■ 2050

FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's
Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Sources: Table 1.2; United Nations Population Division, Department
of Economic and Social Affairs. 2013. *World Urbanization
Prospects: The 2014 Revision.*

Figure 1.7: Gini Coefficient, 1995 and Latest Year Available

Georgia
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan
Azerbaijan
Kyrgyz Republic
Armenia
Tajikistan
Pakistan
Kazakhstan
Afghanistan

Hong Kong, China
PRC
Mongolia
Korea, Rep. of
Taipei,China

Bhutan
Maldives
Sri Lanka
India
Nepal
Bangladesh

Myanmar
Brunei Darussalam
Malaysia
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Indonesia
Lao PDR
Cambodia
Viet Nam

Marshall Islands
Cook Islands
FSM
Papua New Guinea
Nauru
Vanuatu
Solomon Islands
Samoa
Fiji
Palau
Kiribati
Tuvalu
Tonga
Timor-Leste

Japan
Australia
New Zealand

■ 1995   ■ Latest Year Available

FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's
Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 1.12.

which the distribution of income among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Gini coefficient of 0 represents perfect equality, while 1.0 implies perfect inequality. Significant increases occurred in Indonesia (from 0.313 to 0.381), the PRC (from 0.357 to 0.421), and Georgia (from 0.371 to 0.421) between 1995 and the latest year for which data are available. Also noteworthy is that all three of the region's developed member economies (Australia, Japan, and New Zealand) experienced increases in their Gini coefficients.

The quality of life measured by the Human Development Index (HDI) continues to improve. This index was calculated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for 186 economies worldwide in 2013. It covers three important aspects of welfare: life expectancy at birth, average of mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling,

and per capita gross national income. Table 1b shows the HDI values for 43 economies in the region as well as HDI global rankings in 2013. In 2013, seven economies were in the top category of "very high human development" while 11 were classified as having "high human development." Fiji, Thailand, the PRC, and Tonga are new additions in the latter group.

About half the regional economies were in the category of "medium human development," including India and Indonesia. Bangladesh, a populous economy, is a new addition to the medium group while another populous economy, Pakistan, remains at the "low human development" group, along with six smaller economies. During 2000–2013, all 43 economies showed improvements in their HDI. Afghanistan made the biggest improvement; Bangladesh, Cambodia, the PRC, India, Myanmar, and Timor-Leste also showed significant increases (Table 1.10).

Table 1b: Human Development Index in 2013

HDI Global Rank, 2013	Economy	HDI 2013	HDI Global Rank, 2013	Economy	HDI 2013
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		
2	Australia	0.933	106	Samoa	0.694
7	New Zealand	0.910	108	Indonesia	0.684
9	Singapore	0.901	116	Uzbekistan	0.661
15	Hong Kong, China	0.891	117	Philippines	0.660
15	Korea, Republic of	0.891	121	Viet Nam	0.638
17	Japan	0.890	124	Micronesia, Federated States of	0.630
30	Brunei Darussalam	0.852	125	Kyrgyz Republic	0.628
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			128	Timor-Leste	0.620
60	Palau	0.775	131	Vanuatu	0.616
62	Malaysia	0.773	133	Kiribati	0.607
70	Kazakhstan	0.757	133	Tajikistan	0.607
73	Sri Lanka	0.750	135	India	0.586
76	Azerbaijan	0.747	136	Bhutan	0.584
79	Georgia	0.744	136	Cambodia	0.584
87	Armenia	0.730	139	Lao PDR	0.569
88	Fiji	0.724	142	Bangladesh	0.558
89	Thailand	0.722	LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		
91	China, People's Republic of	0.719	145	Nepal	0.540
100	Tonga	0.705	146	Pakistan	0.537
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			137	Myanmar	0.524
103	Maldives	0.698	157	Papua New Guinea	0.491
103	Mongolia	0.698	157	Solomon Islands	0.491
103	Turkmenistan	0.698	169	Afghanistan	0.468

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

Source: Derived from Table 1.10.

Data issues and comparability

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

Statistics on 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, the data of the World Urbanization Prospects 2011 are used.

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

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

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

Table 1.1:   Midyear Population

Regional Member	Population (million)						Population Growth Rates (%)					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia	**190.0**	**212.3**	**231.8**	**251.7**	**279.2**	**292.5**	**4.8**	**3.1**	**1.8**	**1.0**	**2.0**	**0.9**
Afghanistan	17.6	19.2	21.0	23.6	26.0	27.5	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.9
Armenia	...	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	...	...	−0.3	0.1	0.4	−0.1
Azerbaijan	7.2	7.7	8.1	8.5	9.1	9.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Georgia[a]	5.4	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	0.4	−2.8	−0.8	0.1	1.2	−0.3
Kazakhstan	16.4	15.8	14.9	15.1	16.3	17.0	−1.6	−2.0	−0.3	0.9	1.4	1.4
Kyrgyz Republic	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	2.0	0.6	1.4	1.2	0.3	2.0
Pakistan	109.7	124.5	140.0	154.0	173.5	181.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.1	0.6
Tajikistan	5.3	5.7	6.2	6.9	7.6	8.2	3.9	1.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Turkmenistan	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.2	1.7	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3
Uzbekistan	20.4	22.7	24.7	26.2	28.6	30.2	...	1.8	1.4	1.2	2.9	1.6
East Asia	**1,214.5**	**1,286.1**	**1,345.8**	**1,387.8**	**1,423.2**	**1,444.4**	**1.4**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.5**
China, People's Rep. of[a]	1,143.3	1,211.2	1,267.4	1,307.6	1,340.9	1,360.7	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
Hong Kong, China	5.7	6.2	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.2	0.3	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.5
Korea, Rep. of	42.9	45.1	47.0	48.1	49.4	50.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4
Mongolia	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.8	2.1
Taipei,China	20.4	21.4	22.3	22.8	23.2	23.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2
South Asia	**980.7**	**1,082.1**	**1,188.1**	**1,284.7**	**1,378.7**	**1,432.5**	**4.0**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**1.5**	**1.3**	**1.3**
Bangladesh	109.8	120.2	129.3	138.6	148.6	154.7	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Bhutan	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.7
India	835.0	923.0	1,016.0	1,101.0	1,182.1	1,228.8	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3
Maldives	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.5	2.0	1.5	3.3	2.3	3.5
Nepal	18.1	20.0	22.6	24.5	26.3	27.3	2.1	2.5	2.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Sri Lanka	17.0	18.1	19.4	19.6	20.7	20.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.0
Southeast Asia	**437.1**	**478.3**	**517.9**	**554.5**	**595.1**	**621.8**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.8**	**1.3**
Brunei Darussalam	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.9	4.0	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.6
Cambodia	8.6	10.5	12.5	13.3	14.3	15.0	3.6	5.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5
Indonesia	179.4	194.8	206.3	219.9	237.6	248.8	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.3	2.7	0.6
Lao PDR	4.1	4.6	5.1	5.6	6.3	6.7	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.5
Malaysia	18.1	20.7	23.5	26.0	28.6	29.9	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.5
Myanmar	40.8	44.7	50.1	55.4	59.8	61.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.1
Philippines	60.9	68.4	76.8	84.7	92.3	97.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.7
Singapore	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.3	5.1	5.4	2.9	3.1	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.6
Thailand	55.8	59.4	62.2	63.0	63.8	66.8	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4
Viet Nam	66.0	71.4	77.1	81.9	86.9	89.7	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
The Pacific[b]	**6.1**	**7.1**	**8.0**	**9.0**	**10.1**	**10.9**	**5.4**	**2.6**	**3.6**	**2.4**	**2.5**	**2.1**
Cook Islands	17.0	19.4	18.0	21.5	23.7	18.6	3.0	−0.5	9.1	5.9	4.9	−4.6
Fiji	737.0	772.0	802.0	827.0	850.7	862.3	...	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
Kiribati	72.3	77.7	84.5	92.5	103.1	109.9	3.5	1.5	1.3	2.4	2.2	2.2
Marshall Islands	44.6	48.0	51.3	51.6	54.2	54.2	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.1	0.4
Micronesia, Fed. States of	97.6	105.8	107.0	105.6	102.8	104.0	2.0	0.2	0.2	−0.3	−0.5	0.2
Nauru	9.4	10.0	10.1	9.5	9.7	10.5	2.2	0.1	1.0	−2.2	1.9	3.3
Palau	15.1	17.2	19.1	19.9	18.1	17.8	2.2	2.6	1.3	0.8	−1.9	2.0
Papua New Guinea	3,690.0	4,426.7	5,190.0	5,920.2	6,796.8	7,398.0	2.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.3
Samoa	160.3	167.3	175.1	178.7	186.4	190.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.8
Solomon Islands	294.9	353.2	418.6	470.1	527.7	565.0	3.6	3.8	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.3
Timor-Leste	747.0	832.0	779.0	945.4	1,066.6	1,180.1	6.7	1.7	9.0	2.4	2.6	5.5
Tonga	96.0	97.4	99.1	101.2	102.8	103.3	...	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0
Tuvalu	9.0	9.2	9.5	10.3	11.1	10.9	2.1	0.5	1.3	3.1	0.5	1.6
Vanuatu	147.3	168.4	191.7	217.8	245.4	264.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.5
Developed Member Economies	**143.9**	**147.2**	**149.7**	**152.1**	**154.5**	**154.9**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.1**
Australia	17.1	18.0	19.0	20.2	22.0	23.1	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.8
Japan	123.5	125.5	126.8	127.8	128.1	127.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	−0.2
New Zealand	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.5	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.9
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[c]	**2,828.3**	**3,065.9**	**3,291.6**	**3,487.7**	**3,686.3**	**3,802.0**	**2.6**	**1.6**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.0**
REGIONAL MEMBERS[c]	**2,972.2**	**3,213.0**	**3,441.3**	**3,639.7**	**3,840.8**	**3,957.0**	**2.5**	**1.6**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**0.9**
WORLD	**5,320.8**	**5,741.8**	**6,127.7**	**6,514.1**	**6,916.2**	**7,162.1**	**1.7**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**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   Population figures for Georgia and the People's Republic of China refer to 1 January and 31 December, respectively.
b   Population figures for the Pacific developing member countries are in thousands while the regional total for the Pacific are in millions.
c   For reporting economies only.

Sources: Economy sources; United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.* http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Excel-Data/migration.htm (accessed June 2014).

Population

Table 1.2:   Migration and Urbanization

Regional Member	Net International Migration Rate[a] (per 1,000 population)					Urban Population (as % of total population)				
	1990–1995	1995–2000	2000–2005	2005–2010	2010–2015	1990	1995	2000	2005	2013
Developing Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	44.4	–6.5	1.2	–5.6	–2.6	16.7	18.2	20.0	20.3	22.9
Armenia	–29.3	–14.2	–9.5	–9.1	–3.4	...	66.3	64.8	64.1	63.4
Azerbaijan	–2.8	–3.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	53.7	52.3	51.1	52.5	53.2
Georgia[a]	–20.7	–15.9	–13.4	–6.8	–5.8	...	...	52.0	52.2	53.8
Kazakhstan	–19.1	–17.6	0.6	–0.1	0.0	...	55.7	56.3	57.1	54.9
Kyrgyz Republic	–12.1	–1.4	–9.7	–4.9	–6.3	37.6	35.6	34.7	34.8	33.6
Pakistan	–2.4	–0.3	–2.3	–2.2	–1.8	30.8 (1991)	31.8	33.0	34.0	33.7
Tajikistan	–10.4	–10.9	–3.0	–1.7	–2.5	31.3	27.4	26.6	26.4	26.4
Turkmenistan	2.2	–2.8	–5.0	–2.3	–1.0	45.1	44.8	45.9	47.0	48.7 (2011)
Uzbekistan	–2.5	–3.1	–6.1	–3.3	–1.4	40.3	38.3	37.2	36.1	51.4 (2011)
East Asia										
China, People's Rep. of	–0.1	–0.1	–0.4	–0.3	–0.2	26.4	29.0	36.2	43.0	53.9
Hong Kong, China	5.2	18.5	–1.2	1.3	4.2	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 (2010)
Korea, Rep. of	–2.9	–2.3	–0.4	1.4	1.2	73.8	78.2	79.6	81.3	83.2 (2011)
Mongolia	–7.9	–4.5	–1.2	–1.1	–1.1	54.6	51.6	57.2	60.2	68.1
Taipei,China[b]	...	...	...	...	...	50.6	53.1	55.8	57.7	60.2
South Asia										
Bangladesh	–1.6	–1.2	–2.9	–4.9	–2.6	...	21.4	23.1	24.2	25.9 (2011)
Bhutan	–32.9	0.1	11.5	4.9	2.7	...	...	21.0	30.9	33.7 (2012)
India	0.0	–0.1	–0.4	–0.5	–0.4	25.6	26.6	27.7	28.8	30.5
Maldives	–2.7	–0.9	–0.1	0.0	0.0	26.0	25.6	27.0	35.0	40.5 (2010)
Nepal	–1.6	–1.0	–0.9	–0.8	–0.7	8.3	...	14.2 (2001)	16.7 (2006)	17.0 (2011)
Sri Lanka	–2.9	–4.3	–1.0	–3.8	–3.0	17.2	16.6	15.8	17.8	20.5 (2011)
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	0.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	0.8	65.8	68.6	71.2	73.5	76.0 (2011)
Cambodia	8.3	5.1	–1.1	–5.4	–2.3	...	14.8 (1998)	16.0	17.7	21.4
Indonesia	–0.4	–0.2	–0.5	–0.6	–0.6	30.9	35.9	42.0	45.9	50.1
Lao PDR	–2.0	–5.1	–6.2	–2.5	–2.2	15.4	17.4	22.0	27.4	35.3 (2012)
Malaysia	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.8	3.1	51.1 (1991)	56.0	62.0	66.5	73.0
Myanmar	–0.6	0.0	–4.1	–3.1	–0.4	24.8	26.1	29.1	30.4	30.8 (2012)
Philippines	–2.1	–2.1	–2.8	–2.8	–1.4	51.9 (1993)	48.3	48.0	48.0	49.1 (2012)
Singapore	15.3	13.8	20.7	18.8	15.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Thailand	–3.8	2.0	3.4	–2.2	0.3	18.0	18.0	31.1	32.5	45.1 (2012)
Viet Nam	–1.1	–0.8	–1.9	–2.0	–0.4	19.5	20.7	24.2	27.1	32.2
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	58.5 (1991)	58.8 (1996)	67.6 (2001)	70.2 (2003)	...
Fiji	–9.5	–10.7	–15.1	–6.8	–6.6	41.6	45.5	47.9	49.9	52.2 (2011)
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	35.1	36.5	43.5	43.6	48.5 (2010)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	65.1	66.7	68.4	70.0	71.5 (2010)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	–4.4	–25.3	–24.1	–23.1	–15.7	...	25.5 (1994)	22.3	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	69.4	71.4	69.5	77.4	77.0 (2010)
Papua New Guinea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	15.0	14.1	13.2	12.6	12.5 (2011)
Samoa	–16.5	–20.1	–17.7	–16.8	–13.4	21.2	21.5	22.0	21.2	19.9 (2011)
Solomon Islands	–0.6	–0.4	–2.2	–4.8	...	13.7	14.7	15.8	17.8	20.5 (2011)
Timor-Leste	–1.1	–37.7	0.0	–14.4	–13.3	...	22.5	24.3	26.1	28.3 (2011)
Tonga	–23.2	–18.0	–16.3	–16.0	–15.4	22.7	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.4 (2011)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	40.7	44.0	46.1	48.1	50.6 (2011)
Vanuatu	–0.4	–8.0	–0.5	1.0	...	18.7	20.2	21.7	23.5	24.7
Developed Member Economies										
Australia	4.0	5.6	6.7	10.6	6.5	85.4	86.1	87.2	88.2	89.3 (2012)
Japan	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	77.3	78.0	78.6	86.0	91.7 (2012)
New Zealand	6.7	2.3	6.7	2.9	3.3	84.7	85.3	85.7	86.2	86.5

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

a   Refers to annual average.
b   For urban population, refers to localities of 100,000 or more inhabitants.

Table 1.3:   Population Aged 0–14 and Aged 15–64

(% of total population)

Regional Member	Aged 0–14 Years						Aged 15–64 Years					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013[a]	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013[a]
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	48.7	48.2	49.5	49.3	48.6	46.6	49.5	49.7	48.5	48.7	49.2	51.0
Armenia	30.4	29.5	25.9	21.9	20.5	20.2	64.0	62.1	64.1	66.5	68.9	69.4
Azerbaijan	34.2	33.9	31.1	26.0	22.7	22.2	61.6	61.4	63.3	67.6	71.4	72.2
Georgia	24.6	24.1	21.9	18.4	17.3	17.9	66.0	64.6	65.6	67.0	68.5	67.7
Kazakhstan	31.5	29.7	27.7	24.7	24.9	25.8	62.6	63.1	65.5	67.7	68.4	67.6
Kyrgyz Republic	37.6	37.6	35.0	31.3	30.0	30.4	57.4	57.0	59.6	63.1	65.5	65.5
Pakistan	43.6	43.3	41.5	38.2	35.4	33.8	52.6	52.8	54.6	57.7	60.2	61.8
Tajikistan	43.6	44.3	42.9	38.4	35.9	35.9	52.5	51.8	53.6	57.9	60.8	60.9
Turkmenistan	40.5	39.6	36.3	32.7	29.2	28.5	55.7	56.3	59.4	62.7	66.6	67.4
Uzbekistan	41.0	40.1	37.3	33.2	29.8	28.6	55.0	55.6	58.4	62.0	65.8	67.1
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	29.3	28.5	25.6	20.5	18.1	18.0	64.9	65.3	67.5	71.8	73.5	73.1
Hong Kong, China	21.5	19.4	17.3	14.2	12.1	11.7	69.8	70.9	71.7	73.6	75.0	74.3
Korea, Rep. of	25.6	23.0	21.0	19.1	16.2	14.9	69.4	71.1	71.7	71.6	72.7	72.9
Mongolia	40.5	38.6	34.8	28.9	27.0	27.3	55.4	57.6	61.5	67.3	69.2	68.9
Taipei,China	27.1	23.8	21.1	18.7	15.6	14.3	66.7	68.6	70.3	71.6	73.6	74.2
South Asia												
Bangladesh	42.1	39.8	37.0	34.3	31.9	30.0	54.2	56.3	59.0	61.4	64.2	65.2
Bhutan	43.6	43.9	40.6	34.0	29.8	28.1	53.5	52.7	55.6	61.9	65.7	67.1
India	37.5	36.1	34.2	32.2	30.2	29.1	58.6	59.9	61.4	63.1	64.8	65.6
Maldives	46.8	46.1	41.3	34.3	30.0	28.7	50.3	50.7	54.9	61.1	65.0	66.3
Nepal	42.2	41.2	40.4	39.5	37.1	34.7	54.3	55.2	55.8	56.1	58.0	60.2
Sri Lanka	32.1	29.5	26.9	25.4	25.1	25.2	62.4	64.5	66.9	67.5	67.1	66.4
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	34.5	33.0	30.4	28.9	26.6	25.3	62.8	64.4	66.8	67.9	69.7	70.4
Cambodia	44.2	46.4	40.8	36.1	31.8	31.1	52.6	50.1	55.4	59.5	63.1	63.6
Indonesia	36.4	33.6	30.7	30.0	29.8	28.9	59.8	62.2	64.7	65.1	65.2	65.9
Lao PDR	44.2	44.4	43.5	40.4	36.8	35.2	52.3	52.0	52.9	55.9	59.5	61.0
Malaysia	37.1	35.7	33.3	30.2	27.7	26.1	59.3	60.6	62.8	65.4	67.5	68.5
Myanmar	37.7	34.5	30.7	28.1	26.1	24.9	58.1	61.0	64.5	67.0	68.8	69.9
Philippines	40.9	39.8	38.5	37.1	35.3	34.1	55.9	57.1	58.3	59.5	61.0	62.0
Singapore	21.5	22.3	21.5	19.1	17.3	16.1	72.9	71.4	71.2	72.6	73.6	73.8
Thailand	30.2	27.3	24.2	22.3	19.3	18.2	65.3	67.2	69.3	70.0	71.8	72.1
Viet Nam	37.4	35.6	31.6	27.1	23.5	22.7	56.9	58.5	62.0	66.3	70.0	70.7
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	34.7	31.4	28.0	28.4	...	...	59.1	61.3	64.0	62.4
Fiji	38.4	36.6	35.1	30.6	29.0	28.9	58.7	60.4	61.5	65.3	66.1	65.7
Kiribati	...	...	40.6	37.0	35.2	35.4	...	...	55.9	59.5	61.3	61.1
Marshall Islands	...	...	42.3	41.3	41.8	40.2	...	...	55.5	56.5	55.9	57.5
Micronesia, Fed. States of	44.1	43.5	40.3	38.8	36.9	35.1	52.3	52.9	56.0	57.2	59.3	60.8
Nauru	...	...	40.1	37.1	35.6	39.0	...	...	58.6	61.2	63.1	59.5
Palau	...	...	23.9	24.1	20.5	19.7	...	...	70.7	70.2	73.7	72.9
Papua New Guinea	42.2	40.8	40.2	40.0	39.1	38.0	55.4	56.8	57.3	57.4	58.2	59.1
Samoa	40.4	40.7	40.7	39.6	38.3	37.7	55.8	55.1	54.8	55.6	56.7	57.1
Solomon Islands	45.5	43.3	41.9	41.3	40.8	40.2	51.8	54.0	55.3	55.7	56.0	56.5
Timor-Leste	39.7	42.4	49.8	48.0	47.3	45.8	58.4	55.4	47.9	49.3	49.6	50.9
Tonga	39.4	39.5	38.4	38.1	37.5	37.2	56.1	55.1	55.9	55.9	56.7	56.9
Tuvalu	...	...	37.1	34.3	32.0	32.9	...	...	57.0	60.1	62.7	61.8
Vanuatu	43.8	42.7	41.5	39.7	38.2	37.1	52.6	53.8	55.2	57.0	57.9	59.0
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	22.0	21.5	20.7	19.8	18.9	19.1	66.9	66.6	66.9	67.3	67.6	66.6
Japan	18.3	16.0	14.6	13.8	13.3	13.1	69.7	69.6	68.2	66.3	63.8	61.9
New Zealand	23.3	23.0	22.7	21.5	20.5	20.2	65.7	65.5	65.5	66.4	66.5	65.8
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES [b]	**34.2**	**33.0**	**30.7**	**27.6**	**25.6**	**24.9**	**61.0**	**61.9**	**63.8**	**66.4**	**68.0**	**68.4**
REGIONAL MEMBERS [b]	**33.5**	**32.3**	**30.1**	**27.1**	**25.2**	**24.5**	**61.4**	**62.2**	**64.0**	**66.4**	**67.9**	**68.2**
WORLD	**32.9**	**31.9**	**30.1**	**28.0**	**26.6**	**26.2**	**60.9**	**61.5**	**63.0**	**64.7**	**65.7**	**65.8**

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

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

b For reporting economies only.

Sources: United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.* http://esa.un.org/wpp/ (accessed 23 May 2014); Statistics for Development Division. www.spc.int/sdp/index.php; for Taipei,China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online. http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2

Population

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

Regional Member	Aged 65 and Over (% of total population)						Age Dependency Ratio					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013[a]	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013[a]
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	102.1	101.1	106.2	105.5	103.1	96.0
Armenia	5.6	8.4	10.0	11.6	10.5	10.3	56.2	60.9	55.9	50.4	45.1	44.1
Azerbaijan	4.2	4.7	5.6	6.4	5.9	5.6	62.2	62.9	57.9	48.0	40.1	38.5
Georgia	9.3	11.3	12.5	14.6	14.2	14.4	51.4	54.8	52.5	49.1	46.0	47.7
Kazakhstan	5.8	7.2	6.8	7.6	6.7	6.7	59.6	58.5	52.6	47.7	46.1	48.0
Kyrgyz Republic	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.6	4.4	4.2	74.1	75.5	67.9	58.4	52.6	52.7
Pakistan	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	90.1	89.3	83.2	73.3	66.0	61.8
Tajikistan	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.2	90.4	92.9	86.7	72.7	64.5	64.1
Turkmenistan	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.1	4.1	79.4	77.5	68.4	59.4	50.0	48.3
Uzbekistan	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.3	81.9	79.7	71.2	61.2	51.9	49.0
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	5.8	6.2	6.9	7.7	8.4	8.9	54.0	53.2	48.1	39.2	36.0	36.8
Hong Kong, China	8.7	9.6	11.0	12.1	12.9	14.0	43.2	40.9	39.4	35.8	33.4	34.6
Korea, Rep. of	5.0	5.9	7.3	9.3	11.1	12.2	44.1	40.6	39.5	39.6	37.6	37.1
Mongolia	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	80.5	73.7	62.5	48.5	44.4	45.1
Taipei,China	6.2	7.6	8.6	9.7	10.7	11.5	49.9	45.8	42.3	39.7	35.8	34.9
South Asia												
Bangladesh	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.8	84.5	77.5	69.6	62.9	55.7	53.3
Bhutan	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.8	87.1	89.6	79.9	61.5	52.1	48.9
India	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.3	70.6	67.0	62.8	58.6	54.4	52.4
Maldives	2.9	3.1	3.8	4.6	5.0	4.9	98.9	97.1	82.1	63.7	53.8	50.8
Nepal	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.4	4.9	5.1	84.2	81.2	79.1	78.1	72.5	66.1
Sri Lanka	5.5	6.1	6.3	7.0	7.8	8.5	60.2	55.2	49.5	48.1	49.0	50.7
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.7	4.3	59.1	55.4	49.7	47.2	43.4	42.0
Cambodia	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.4	5.0	5.4	90.2	99.7	80.6	67.9	58.4	57.3
Indonesia	3.8	4.2	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	67.3	60.8	54.6	53.5	53.5	51.8
Lao PDR	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	91.4	92.1	89.0	79.0	68.1	63.8
Malaysia	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.4	4.8	5.4	68.7	65.1	59.1	52.9	48.2	45.9
Myanmar	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2	72.1	63.9	55.0	49.3	45.3	43.1
Philippines	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.9	78.8	75.2	71.7	68.1	63.9	61.4
Singapore	5.6	6.3	7.3	8.2	9.0	10.2	37.1	40.0	40.4	37.7	35.8	35.6
Thailand	4.5	5.5	6.6	7.7	8.9	9.7	53.2	48.8	44.4	43.0	39.3	38.6
Viet Nam	5.7	5.9	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.6	75.8	71.0	61.3	50.8	42.9	41.4
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	6.2	7.3	8.0	9.2	...	...	69.3	63.1	56.2	60.4
Fiji	2.9	3.0	3.4	4.1	4.8	5.4	70.5	65.6	62.6	53.2	51.2	52.2
Kiribati	...	...	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	...	...	79.0	68.0	63.1	63.6
Marshall Islands	...	...	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	...	...	80.0	76.9	78.8	74.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.1	91.2	88.9	78.7	74.8	68.8	64.4
Nauru	...	...	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.5	...	...	70.7	63.4	58.5	68.1
Palau	6.1	...	5.4	5.7	5.8	7.4	...	...	41.4	42.5	35.7	37.3
Papua New Guinea	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	80.4	76.0	74.7	74.1	71.9	69.3
Samoa	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.1	79.3	81.4	82.5	79.9	76.4	75.1
Solomon Islands	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.4	93.2	85.1	81.0	79.5	78.7	77.1
Timor-Leste	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.3	71.3	80.3	108.9	102.9	101.7	96.3
Tonga	4.5	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	78.2	81.5	78.8	79.0	76.5	75.7
Tuvalu	...	...	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.3	...	...	75.4	66.5	59.5	61.8
Vanuatu	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.9	90.2	85.9	81.2	75.4	72.9	69.5
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	11.1	11.9	12.4	12.9	13.4	14.3	49.5	50.2	49.6	48.6	47.9	50.2
Japan	11.9	14.4	17.2	19.8	23.0	25.1	43.4	43.8	46.6	50.7	56.9	61.6
New Zealand	11.1	11.5	11.8	12.0	13.0	14.0	52.3	52.8	52.7	50.5	50.4	51.9
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES [b]	4.7	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.4	6.7	63.8	61.5	56.7	50.6	47.0	46.2
REGIONAL MEMBERS [b]	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.5	7.0	7.4	62.8	60.7	56.3	50.6	47.3	46.7
WORLD	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.7	8.0	64.2	62.5	58.8	54.5	52.2	52.0

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

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

b For reporting economies only.

Sources: United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.* http://esa.un.org/wpp/ (accessed 23 May 2014); Statistics for Development Division. www.spc.int/sdp/index.php; for Taipei,China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online. http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2

Labor Force and Employment

Table 1.5: Labor Force Participation Rate
(%)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	49.2	48.5	47.6	47.8	47.9	47.9	48.0	48.0	48.1	48.0	47.9	...
Armenia	...	74.2	61.4	57.7	55.9	54.5	60.8	60.4	62.5	63.0	62.7	63.4
Azerbaijan	93.2	85.8	77.6	68.4	67.1	66.4	65.4	65.1	64.8	64.5	64.5	64.6
Georgia	...	...	65.2	64.0	62.2	63.3	62.6	63.6	64.2	65.2	66.9	66.2
Kazakhstan	...	66.8	66.0	69.4	69.7	70.4	71.1	70.7	71.2	71.6	71.7	71.7
Kyrgyz Republic	66.0	65.7	64.9	64.7	65.6	65.8	65.9	66.1	66.4	66.7	67.1	...
Pakistan	...	41.3	42.8	43.7	46.0	45.2	45.2	45.7	45.9	45.7	45.7	45.7
Tajikistan	77.3	66.4	56.3	55.0	53.9	52.6	51.4	51.0	50.3	49.4	...	...
Turkmenistan	60.2	60.1	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.6	60.8	61.1	...
Uzbekistan	59.3	59.1	59.6	59.8	59.9	60.1	60.3	60.5	60.8	61.0	61.3	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	78.7	78.5	77.0	75.3	75.1	74.9	74.5	74.4	74.2	74.1	73.9	...
Hong Kong, China	63.2	62.0	61.4	60.9	61.2	61.2	60.9	60.8	59.6	60.1	60.5	61.2
Korea, Rep. of	60.0	61.9	61.0	62.0	61.9	61.8	61.5	60.8	61.0	61.1	61.3	61.5
Mongolia	...	68.5	62.9	63.5	64.4	64.2	61.2	61.4	61.6	62.5	63.5	61.9
Taipei,China	59.2	58.7	57.7	57.8	57.9	58.3	58.3	57.9	58.1	58.2	58.4	58.4
South Asia												
Bangladesh	...	...	54.9	...	58.5	...	...	...	59.3	...	...	...
Bhutan	64.4	...	...	...	61.8	67.3	...	68.5	68.6	67.4	64.4	65.3
India[a]	...	...	37.6	39.2	...	...	...	37.4	...	36.4	...	...
Maldives	49.9	51.3	54.7	62.4	64.2	64.5	64.9	65.3	65.8	66.3	66.8	...
Nepal	85.1	85.1	85.9	84.6	84.3	84.0	83.7	83.6	83.5	83.4	83.4	...
Sri Lanka	51.9	47.9	50.3	49.3	51.2	49.8	50.2	49.2	48.6	53.0	52.6	53.8
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	66.5	65.5	68.3	68.4	67.8	67.8	68.2	66.6	66.5	66.2	...
Cambodia	...	59.2	65.2	...	...	...	81.8	84.4	87.0	87.5	...	82.2
Indonesia	54.7	...	67.8	66.8	66.2	67.0	67.2	67.2	67.7	68.3	67.9	69.2
Lao PDR	81.4	81.0	79.9	78.5	78.3	78.0	77.8	77.7	77.5	77.6	77.6	...
Malaysia	66.5	64.7	65.4	63.3	63.1	63.2	62.6	62.9	63.7	64.4	65.5	67.1
Myanmar	...	...	...	65.0	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.6	66.1	66.0	66.3	...
Philippines	64.4	65.8	64.9	64.6	64.2	64.0	63.6	64.0	64.1	64.6	64.2	63.9
Singapore[b]	63.2	63.7	63.2	63.0	65.0	65.0	65.6	65.4	66.2	66.1	66.6	66.7
Thailand	81.9	74.5	71.5	72.5	72.2	72.4	72.6	72.8	72.3	72.0	72.3	71.6
Viet Nam	...	...	49.6	52.5	71.0	74.7	75.5	76.5	77.4	77.0	76.8	77.5
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	70.2	...	...	...	...	71.0	...	...
Fiji	56.5	58.9	59.0	59.9	59.8	59.8	59.7	59.8	59.7	59.7	59.7	...
Kiribati	76.0	...	80.9	63.6	...	...	...	...	59.3	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	58.6	...	...	...	...	...	57.3	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	75.8	...	...	...	...	63.0	...	...
Palau	59.3	69.1	67.5	69.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	68.1	...
Papua New Guinea	72.4	70.7	72.2	72.9	72.9	72.8	72.6	72.6	72.4	72.4	72.3	...
Samoa	58.9	57.2	54.2	49.4	48.2	46.9	45.6	44.2	42.8	41.3	41.4	...
Solomon Islands	65.2	65.3	66.1	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.3	...
Timor-Leste	67.0	71.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.7	...	...	...
Tonga	55.7	60.5	61.3	64.0	64.2	64.3	64.3	64.2	64.2	64.1	64.0	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59.4	...
Vanuatu	83.5	80.5	77.0	73.6	72.8	72.1	71.4	70.6	70.6	70.7	70.7	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	63.8	63.5	63.1	64.4	64.8	65.2	65.5	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.1	64.9
Japan	63.3	63.4	62.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.2	59.9	59.6	59.3	59.1	59.3
New Zealand	63.9	64.7	65.3	67.8	68.3	68.5	68.5	68.3	68.1	68.4	68.2	68.4

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

a   Figures are computed using data on total labor force and total population.
b   Refers to Singapore residents only.

Sources: Economy sources; International Labour Organization. year?. *Key Indicators of the Labour Market. 8th Edition.* http://www.ilo.org/kilm (accessed July 2014); for Kiribati, Nauru, and Tuvalu: The Secretariat of the Pacific Community. National Minimum Development Indicator Database. http://www.spc.int/nmdi/ (accessed July 2014).

Labor Force and Employment

Table 1.6:   Unemployment Rate
          (%)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia[a]	...	6.7	11.7	8.2	7.5	7.0	16.4	18.7	19.0	18.4	17.3	16.2
Azerbaijan[b]	–	0.8	11.8	7.3	6.6	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0
Georgia	...	...	10.3	13.8	13.6	13.3	16.5	16.9	16.3	15.1	15.0	14.6
Kazakhstan	...	11.0	12.8	8.1	7.8	7.3	6.6	6.6	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.2
Kyrgyz Republic	...	5.7	7.5	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.4	...
Pakistan	3.1	5.3	7.8	7.7	6.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.2
Tajikistan[c]	–	2.0	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	...
Turkmenistan	2.4	...	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan[c]	...	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of[d]	2.5	2.9	3.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Hong Kong, China	1.3	3.2	4.9	5.6	4.8	4.0	3.5	5.3	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.4
Korea, Rep. of	2.4	2.1	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1
Mongolia[e]	5.5	5.5	4.6	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.8	11.6	9.9	7.7	8.2	7.9
Taipei,China	1.7	1.8	3.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.1	5.9	5.2	4.4	4.2	4.2
South Asia												
Bangladesh	...	...	4.3	...	4.2	...	...	...	4.5	...	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	3.1	3.1	3.7	...	4.0	3.3	3.1	2.1	2.9
India	...	...	2.7	3.1	...	...	...	2.5	...	2.8	...	...
Maldives	0.9	0.8	2.0	...	14.4	...	...	...	11.7	...	...	...
Nepal[f]	...	4.5	1.8	...	...	...	2.7	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	15.9	12.3	7.6	7.4	6.5	6.0	5.2	5.7	4.9	4.2	4.0	4.4
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.7	3.5	2.9	1.9	1.1	...
Cambodia	...	2.5	2.5	...	...	...	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	...	1.3
Indonesia	2.5	7.2	6.1	11.2	10.3	9.1	8.4	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.1	5.9
Lao PDR	...	3.6	...	1.4	...	...	...	...	1.9	...	...	...
Malaysia	5.1	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1
Myanmar	4.2	4.2	...	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	...
Philippines	8.4	9.5	11.2	7.9	8.0	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.1
Singapore	1.7	2.7	4.4	4.2	3.4	2.9	2.8	4.1	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
Thailand	2.2	1.7	3.6	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Viet Nam	...	...	2.3	2.5	4.9	4.1	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.9
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	8.9	...	...	...	...	8.2	...	...
Fiji	6.4	5.4	8.4	7.7	8.3	8.6	8.6	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	2.8	0.2	1.6	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	13.5	...	22.0	...	...	...	...	...	16.2	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	36.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	7.8	7.0	2.3	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.1	...
Papua New Guinea	7.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	1.3	...	...	...	...	5.7	8.7	...
Solomon Islands[g]	...	...	12.0	...	...	...	...	2.0	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.6	...	...	...
Tonga	4.1	...	...	...	1.1	...	...	...	...	1.1	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	6.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.6	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.6	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	6.9	8.5	6.3	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.7
Japan	2.1	3.2	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.0
New Zealand	8.0	6.5	6.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.2	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.9	6.2

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

a Before 2009, data were based on administrative sources. From 2009, estimates were derived from Annual Household Labour Force Surveys within the framework of the Households Integrated Living Condition Survey.
b Based on the International Labour Organization's methodology starting 2000.
c Based on officially registered unemployed only.
d Refers to urban areas only.
e From 2008, data were based on results of the Labour Force Survey. Unemployment data prior to 2008 were taken from administrative data on the number of registered unemployed people.
f Data for 1995 and 2000 refer to 1996 and 1999 figures, respectively.
g Data for 2000 refer to 1999 figures.

Sources: Economy sources; International Labour Organization.year?. *Key Indicators of the Labour Market. 8th Edition.* http://www.ilo.org/kilm (accessed July 2014); for Nauru, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands: The Secretariat of the Pacific Community. National Minimum Development Indicator Database. http://www.spc.int/nmdi/ (accessed July 2014).

Labor Force and Employment

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

Regional Member	Total		Female		Male	
	1995	2012	1995	2012	1995	2012
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	18.4	19.5	31.4	26.5	15.9	18.1
Armenia	46.2	38.3	55.3	45.7	39.2	34.1
Azerbaijan	12.3	14.2	10.8	14.2	13.6	14.3
Georgia	29.8	35.5	32.0	40.0	28.2	32.9
Kazakhstan	13.1	4.2	15.1	4.7	11.3	3.8
Kyrgyz Republic	15.1	15.4	16.8	19.1	13.7	13.1
Pakistan	8.9	8.2	18.0	11.2	7.6	7.3
Tajikistan	19.9	21.2	21.3	23.0	18.8	20.0
Turkmenistan	20.0	21.1	21.7	22.9	19.0	20.1
Uzbekistan	20.3	21.1	22.2	23.1	19.2	20.0
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	8.9	9.7	7.3	7.8	10.4	11.3
Hong Kong, China	6.8	9.1	5.9	7.4	7.7	10.7
Korea, Rep. of	6.1	8.9	5.0	8.4	7.4	9.6
Mongolia	15.6	11.0	15.0	10.6	16.1	11.2
Taipei,China	3.8	10.0	3.2	8.2	4.6	12.1
South Asia						
Bangladesh	7.3	8.9	6.3	9.3	8.1	8.6
Bhutan	7.7	6.4	9.0	6.4	6.8	6.4
India	8.9	9.7	8.9	10.6	9.0	9.4
Maldives	22.9	25.1	35.1	34.7	17.7	17.7
Nepal	4.0	4.5	2.8	3.3	5.1	5.9
Sri Lanka	34.6	18.5	45.0	24.1	28.0	15.5
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	12.0	11.4	12.7	12.5	11.6	10.6
Cambodia	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.5
Indonesia	12.7	21.6	13.8	24.2	11.9	20.0
Lao PDR	5.8	3.2	4.5	2.5	7.4	4.0
Malaysia	9.0	10.2	9.4	10.1	8.7	11.5
Myanmar	11.4	11.5	12.8	12.9	9.9	10.1
Philippines	15.9	14.9	18.8	17.1	14.1	13.6
Singapore	6.8	10.2	7.0	11.2	6.5	9.4
Thailand	2.5	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.7
Viet Nam	3.6	4.4	3.6	4.6	3.7	4.1
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	14.9 (1991)	19.9 (2006)	18.5 (1991)	20.1 (2006)	12.5 (1991)	19.4 (2006)
Fiji	13.1 (1996)	18.7 (2007)	16.7 (1996)	25.4 (2007)	11.3 (1996)	14.8 (2007)
Kiribati	3.6 (1990)	54.0 (2011)	2.5 (1990)	61.8 (2011)	4.7 (1990)	47.6 (2011)
Marshall Islands	62.6 (1999)	58.5	67.0 (1999)	...	59.8 (1999)	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	32.7 (1994)	11.3 (2010)	44.3 (1994)	10.4 (2010)	24.7 (1994)	12.2 (2010)
Nauru	29.3 (1992)	45.5 (2011)	38.3 (1992)	54.4 (2011)	22.9 (1992)	40.7 (2011)
Palau	17.4 (1990)	5.7 (2000)	17.2 (1990)	6.0 (2000)	17.6 (1990)	5.0 (2000)
Papua New Guinea	6.1	5.1	6.9	6.0	5.3	4.2
Samoa	12.2 (2001)	16.0 (2011)	15.4 (2001)	22.0 (2011)	10.6 (2001)	14.0 (2011)
Solomon Islands	46.0 (1999)	...	48.7 (1999)	...	44.4 (1999)	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	30.3 (1996)	2.3 (2006)	27.0 (1996)	2.6 (2006)	32.0 (1996)	2.2 (2006)
Tuvalu	31.2 (2002)	63.7	43.3 (2002)	...	22.5 (2002)	...
Vanuatu	3.1 (2000)	8.9 (2009)	2.1 (2000)	9.2 (2009)	4.0 (2000)	8.6 (2009)
Developed Member Economies						
Australia[a]	15.4	11.7	14.8	10.9	15.9	12.4
Japan[b]	6.1	7.9	6.1	7.1	6.1	8.7
New Zealand[c]	12.3	17.7	12.2	18.1	12.3	17.4

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

a   Excludes Jervis Bay Territory beginning 1993.
b   Data are averages of monthly estimates.
c   Excludes Chathams, Antarctic Territory, and other minor offshore islands. Data are averages of quarterly estimates.

Sources: International Labour Organization. year?. *Key Indicators of the Labour Market. 8th Edition.* http://www.ilo.org/kilm (accessed 9 July 2014); The Secretariat of the Pacific Community. 2004. *The Pacific Islands Regional Millennium Development Goals Report*; and the National Minimum Development Indicator Database. Secretariat of the Pacific Community. http://www.spc.int/nmdi/

Labor Force and Employment

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

Regional Member	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
	1990	2000	2010	2013	1990	2000	2010	2013	1990	2000	2010	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	69.6	...	...	...	15.3	...	...	...	15.1	...	...	...
Armenia	...	44.4	38.6	36.3	...	14.1	17.4	17.0	...	41.6	44.0	46.7
Azerbaijan	30.9	39.1	38.2	37.1	12.7	5.9	5.8	5.9	56.4	54.9	56.0	57.0
Georgia	...	52.1	52.2	51.7	...	9.8	6.5	6.7	...	38.0	41.3	41.5
Kazakhstan	18.8	31.5	28.3	24.2	21.0	13.9	18.7	19.8	60.2	54.7	53.0	56.0
Kyrgyz Republic[a]	32.7	53.1	31.2	...	27.9	10.5	21.1	...	39.4	36.5	47.7	48.3
Pakistan	51.1	48.4	45.1	43.7	13.0	11.6	13.4	14.1	36.0	40.0	41.5	42.2
Tajikistan[b]	43.0	64.9	65.9	66.3	20.1	6.9	4.2	4.1	37.0	28.1	29.9	29.5
Turkmenistan	41.8	47.6	...	...	10.8	13.0	...	...	47.4	39.4	...	...
Uzbekistan[b]	39.3	34.4	26.8	27.2	15.1	12.7	13.2	13.0	45.6	52.8	59.9	59.8
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	60.1	50.0	36.7	31.4	21.4	22.5	28.7	30.1	18.5	27.5	34.6	38.5
Hong Kong, China	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	27.7	10.3	3.7	3.5	71.5	89.2	96.1	96.5
Korea, Rep. of	17.9	10.6	6.6	6.1	27.6	20.4	17.0	16.8	54.5	69.0	76.4	77.2
Mongolia	33.0	48.6	33.5	29.8	16.8	11.2	16.2	20.4	50.2	40.1	50.2	49.8
Taipei,China	12.8	7.8	5.2	5.0	32.3	28.1	27.3	27.3	54.9	64.1	67.5	67.8
South Asia												
Bangladesh	...	50.8	47.5	...	...	10.0	12.6	...	...	39.2	39.9	...
Bhutan	...	...	59.4	56.3	...	...	6.6	11.0	...	...	34.0	32.7
India[b]	...	59.9	51.1	47.2	...	16.3	22.4	24.7	...	23.7	26.6	28.1
Maldives	25.2	13.7	4.3	...	16.0	13.4	9.4	...	58.8	72.9	86.3	...
Nepal[c]	81.2	76.1	...	...	2.7	9.8	...	...	14.7	14.1	...	...
Sri Lanka	46.8	36.0	32.5	29.7	19.4	23.6	24.6	26.2	33.8	40.3	42.9	44.1
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0	...
Cambodia	...	73.7	72.3	64.3	...	7.0	9.2	8.1	...	19.3	18.6	27.6
Indonesia	55.9	45.3	38.3	35.0	10.8	13.5	13.9	14.3	33.3	41.2	47.7	50.6
Lao PDR	...	...	72.2	...	...	...	8.1	...	...	...	19.7	...
Malaysia	26.0	16.7	13.6	13.0	20.5	23.8	18.2	17.6	53.5	59.5	68.2	69.4
Myanmar	65.6	...	...	...	7.7	...	0.0	...	26.7	...	0.0	...
Philippines	44.9	37.1	33.2	31.0	10.6	10.4	9.0	8.9	44.4	52.5	57.8	60.0
Singapore[d]	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	25.9	19.5	15.3	13.8	73.8	80.3	84.5	86.0
Thailand	63.3	44.2	38.2	41.7	9.9	15.0	14.2	15.0	26.7	40.8	47.6	43.2
Viet Nam	72.1	64.4	49.5	46.8	8.8	10.1	21.0	14.5	19.0	25.5	29.5	38.7
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	6.0	...	...	...	8.0	...	...	...	86.0	...	...	...
Fiji	2.5	1.6	...	...	33.1	30.7	...	...	64.4	67.7	...	...
Kiribati	...	2.8	...	...	0.0	7.4	...	...	0.0	89.8	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	20.5	11.0	...	...	7.8	0.7	...	...	72.3	88.2	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	48.0	52.2	...	...	6.0	0.0	0.0	...	46.0	0.0	0.0	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	8.0	7.1	...	...	1.7	0.7	...	...	90.4	92.2	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	72.3	...	...	...	3.6	...	...	...	22.7	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	28.7	...	...	...	8.8	...	...	...	62.5	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	50.8	...	...	...	8.7	...	...	...	39.7	...
Tonga	38.1	...	...	...	15.3	...	...	...	46.6	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	5.6	4.8	3.2	2.6	15.7	12.8	10.6	10.4	78.8	82.4	86.2	86.9
Japan	7.2	5.1	4.0	3.7	24.2	20.6	16.9	16.5	68.6	74.4	79.1	79.8
New Zealand[e]	10.2	8.8	6.8	6.4	15.3	12.6	11.4	10.9	60.7	66.3	81.8	82.6

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

a   Data for 2013 refer to 2011.
b   Data for 2013 refer to 2012.
c   Data for 1990 and 2000 refer to 1991 and 1999, respectively.
d   Based on total employed residents only.
e   Data for 1990 and 2000 are based on the number of filled jobs by industry.

Sources: International Labour Organization. year?. *Key Indicators of the Labour Market. 8th Edition.* http://www.ilo.org/kilm (accessed 9 July 2014); economy sources.

Table 1.9: Poverty and Inequality

Regional Member	Proportion of Population below $2 (PPP) a Day (%)		Income Ratio of Highest 20% to Lowest 20% [a]		Gini Coefficient	
	1995	Latest year	1995	Latest year	1995	Latest year
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	4.0 (2008)	...	0.278 (2008)
Armenia	38.9 (1996)	19.9 (2010)	9.2 (1996)	4.6 (2010)	0.444 (1996)	0.313 (2010)
Azerbaijan	39.1	2.8 (2008)	6.1	5.3 (2008)	0.350	0.337 (2008)
Georgia	14.0 (1996)	35.6 (2010)	7.1 (1996)	9.5 (2010)	0.371 (1996)	0.421 (2010)
Kazakhstan	18.8 (1996)	1.1 (2009)	6.2 (1996)	4.2 (2009)	0.353 (1996)	0.290 (2009)
Kyrgyz Republic	30.1 (1993)	21.6 (2011)	12.4 (1997)	5.4 (2011)	0.537	0.334 (2011)
Pakistan	83.3 (1997)	60.2 (2008)	3.9 (1997)	4.2 (2008)	0.287 (1997)	0.300 (2008)
Tajikistan	83.7 (1999)	27.7 (2011)	4.5 (1999)	4.7 (2009)	0.290 (1999)	0.308 (2009)
Turkmenistan	85.7 (1993)	49.7 (1998)	6.2 (1993)	7.7 (1998)	0.354 (1993)	0.408 (1998)
Uzbekistan	...	...	12.7 (1998)	6.2 (2003)	0.453 (1998)	0.367 (2003)
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of[b]	74.1	27.2 (2009)	6.0 (1996)	10.1 (2009)	0.357 (1996)	0.421 (2009)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	9.6 (1996)	...	0.434 (1996)
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	4.7 (1998)	5.5 (2012)	0.316 (1998)	0.352 (2000)
Mongolia	...	...	5.5	6.2 (2008)	0.332	0.365 (2008)
Taipei,China	...	...	5.3 (1995)	6.1 (2012)	...	0.343 (2003)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	85.5 (1996)	76.5 (2010)	4.8 (1996)	4.7 (2010)	0.330 (1996)	0.321 (2010)
Bhutan	49.5 (2003)	12.6 (2012)	9.9 (2003)	6.8 (2012)	0.468 (2003)	0.387 (2012)
India[b]	81.7 (1994)	68.8 (2010)	4.4 (1994)	5.0 (2010)	0.308 (1994)	0.339 (2010)
Maldives	37.0 (1998)	12.2 (2004)	46.6 (1998)	6.8 (2004)	0.627 (1998)	0.374 (2004)
Nepal	89.0 (1996)	57.3 (2010)	5.9	5.0 (2010)	0.367	0.328 (2010)
Sri Lanka	46.7 (1996)	23.9 (2010)	5.4	5.8 (2010)	0.344	0.364 (2010)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	75.2 (1994)	49.5 (2009)	5.8 (1994)	5.6 (2009)	0.383 (1994)	0.360 (2009)
Indonesia[b]	77.0 (1996)	43.3 (2011)	4.5 (1996)	6.3 (2011)	0.313 (1996)	0.381 (2011)
Lao PDR	79.9 (1997)	66.0 (2008)	5.4 (1997)	5.9 (2008)	0.349 (1997)	0.367 (2008)
Malaysia	11.0	2.3 (2009)	12.0	11.3 (2009)	0.485	0.462 (2009)
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	52.6 (1994)	41.5 (2009)	8.3 (1994)	8.3 (2009)	0.429 (1994)	0.430 (2009)
Singapore	...	...	12.3 (1998)	14.5 (2008)	...	0.425 (1998)
Thailand	20.5 (1996)	4.1 (2010)	8.1 (1996)	6.9 (2010)	0.429 (1996)	0.394 (2010)
Viet Nam	85.7 (1993)	43.4 (2008)	5.6 (1993)	5.9 (2008)	0.357 (1993)	0.356 (2008)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	48.7 (2003)	22.9 (2009)	12.6 (2003)	8.0 (2009)	0.468 (2003)	0.428 (2009)
Kiribati	...	...	...	7.8 (2006)	...	0.400 (2006)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of[c]	...	44.7 (2000)	...	...	...	0.611 (2000)
Nauru	...	...	...	16.2 (2006)	...	0.480 (2006)
Palau	...	...	...	7.6 (2006)	...	0.420 (2006)
Papua New Guinea	...	57.4 (1996)	...	12.5 (1996)	...	0.509 (1996)
Samoa	...	...	9.2 (2002)	7.9 (2008)	0.450 (2002)	0.430 (2006)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	10.3 (2006)	...	0.450 (2006)
Timor-Leste	77.5 (2001)	72.8 (2007)	7.0 (2001)	4.6 (2007)	0.395 (2001)	0.319 (2007)
Tonga	...	...	...	6.0 (2001)	...	0.340 (2001)
Tuvalu	...	...	8.9 (1994)	6.2 (2004)	0.450 (1994)	0.370 (2004)
Vanuatu	...	...	...	10.4 (2006)	...	0.460 (2006)
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	...	...	5.0	5.3 (2012)	0.302	0.328 (2009)
Japan	...	...	5.7	6.2 (2009)	0.323 (1994)	0.329 (2006)
New Zealand	...	...	5.0 (1991)	5.2 (2011)	0.310 (1994)	0.323 (2009)

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

a   Derived from income or expenditure share of the highest 20% and lowest 20% groups.
b   Values are weighted average of urban and rural populations.
c   Urban estimates for the proportion of population below $2 a day.

Sources: World Bank. PovcalNet Database Online. http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm (accessed June 2014); World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators (accessed June 2014); OECD Database on Income Distribution and Poverty. http://www.oecd.org/social/inequality-and-poverty.htm (accessed June 2014); for Taipei,China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online. http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2; ADB estimates; economy sources.

Poverty Indicators

Table 1.10: Human Development Index

Regional Member	1990	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	Rank in 2013[a]
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia	**0.546**	**0.609**	**0.617**	**0.639**	**0.647**	**0.650**	**0.654**	**0.658**	
Afghanistan	0.296	0.341	0.396	0.430	0.453	0.458	0.466	0.468	169
Armenia	0.632	0.648	0.693	0.722	0.720	0.724	0.728	0.730	87
Azerbaijan	...	0.639	0.686	0.724	0.743	0.743	0.745	0.747	76
Georgia	...	0.742	0.710	0.730	0.733	0.736	0.741	0.744	79
Kazakhstan	0.686	0.679	0.734	0.744	0.747	0.750	0.755	0.757	70
Kyrgyz Republic	0.607	0.586	0.605	0.617	0.614	0.618	0.621	0.628	125
Pakistan	0.402	0.454	0.504	0.536	0.526	0.531	0.535	0.537	146
Tajikistan	0.610	0.529	0.572	0.591	0.596	0.600	0.603	0.607	133
Turkmenistan	0.408	0.741	0.642	0.658	0.687	0.690	0.693	0.698	103
Uzbekistan	0.728	0.727	0.626	0.643	0.648	0.653	0.657	0.661	116
East Asia	**0.640**	**0.700**	**0.744**	**0.774**	**0.784**	**0.791**	**0.796**	**0.800**	
China, People's Rep. of	0.502	0.591	0.645	0.682	0.701	0.710	0.715	0.719	91
Hong Kong, China	0.775	0.810	0.839	0.877	0.882	0.886	0.889	0.891	15
Korea, Rep. of	0.731	0.819	0.856	0.874	0.882	0.886	0.888	0.891	15
Mongolia	0.552	0.580	0.637	0.665	0.671	0.682	0.692	0.698	103
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia	**0.517**	**0.526**	**0.574**	**0.594**	**0.605**	**0.612**	**0.616**	**0.619**	
Bangladesh	0.382	0.453	0.494	0.515	0.539	0.549	0.554	0.558	142
Bhutan	0.882	0.494	0.579	...	0.569	0.579	0.580	0.584	136
India	0.431	0.483	0.527	0.554	0.570	0.581	0.583	0.586	135
Maldives	0.400	0.599	0.659	0.675	0.688	0.692	0.695	0.698	103
Nepal	0.388	0.449	0.477	0.501	0.527	0.533	0.537	0.540	145
Sri Lanka	0.620	0.679	0.710	0.725	0.736	0.740	0.745	0.750	73
Southeast Asia	**0.548**	**0.614**	**0.651**	**0.669**	**0.680**	**0.684**	**0.688**	**0.691**	
Brunei Darussalam	0.786	0.822	0.838	0.843	0.844	0.846	0.852	0.852	30
Cambodia	0.403	0.466	0.536	0.564	0.571	0.575	0.579	0.584	136
Indonesia	0.528	0.609	0.640	0.654	0.671	0.678	0.681	0.684	108
Lao PDR	0.395	0.473	0.511	0.533	0.549	0.560	0.565	0.569	139
Malaysia	0.641	0.717	0.747	0.760	0.766	0.768	0.770	0.773	62
Myanmar	0.347	0.421	0.472	0.500	0.514	0.517	0.520	0.524	150
Philippines	0.591	0.619	0.638	0.648	0.651	0.652	0.656	0.660	117
Singapore	0.744	0.800	0.840	0.868	0.894	0.896	0.899	0.901	9
Thailand	0.572	0.649	0.685	0.704	0.715	0.716	0.720	0.722	89
Viet Nam	0.476	0.563	0.598	0.617	0.629	0.632	0.635	0.638	121
The Pacific	**0.522**	**0.581**	**0.618**	**0.626**	**0.629**	**0.631**	**0.634**	**0.635**	
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	0.619	0.674	0.694	0.712	0.721	0.722	0.722	0.724	88
Kiribati	0.434	...	...	...	0.599	0.599	0.606	0.607	133
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	0.614	0.613	0.627	0.627	0.629	0.630	124
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	0.832	0.741	0.771	0.772	0.768	0.770	0.773	0.775	60
Papua New Guinea	0.363	0.423	0.441	0.467	0.479	0.484	0.490	0.491	157
Samoa	0.732	0.654	0.681	0.683	0.688	0.690	0.693	0.694	106
Solomon Islands	0.000	0.475	0.483	0.506	0.489	0.494	0.489	0.491	157
Timor-Leste	...	0.465	0.505	0.579	0.606	0.607	0.616	0.620	128
Tonga	0.631	0.672	0.695	0.696	0.701	0.702	0.704	0.705	100
Tuvalu	0.562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	0.523	0.542	0.674	0.608	0.617	0.618	0.617	0.616	131
Developed Member Economies	**0.835**	**0.876**	**0.893**	**0.900**	**0.904**	**0.906**	**0.909**	**0.911**	
Australia	0.866	0.898	0.912	0.922	0.926	0.928	0.931	0.933	2
Japan	0.817	0.858	0.873	0.881	0.884	0.887	0.888	0.890	17
New Zealand	0.821	0.873	0.894	0.899	0.903	0.904	0.909	0.910	7

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

a   Rank among the 187 countries classified in United Nations Development Programme's *Human Development Report 2014*.

Source: United Nations Development Programme. *Human Development Report 2014*. http://hdr.undp.org/en (accessed 24 July 2014).

Table 1.11: Life Expectancy at Birth

(years)

Regional Member	Both Sexes			Female			Male		
	1990	2000	2012	1990	2000	2012	1990	2000	2012
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	48.6	54.8	60.5	49.6	56.0	61.8	47.6	53.8	59.3
Armenia	67.7	71.3	74.4	70.8	74.7	77.9	64.9	68.0	71.2
Azerbaijan	64.7	66.8	70.6	69.1	69.9	73.8	60.6	63.8	67.6
Georgia	70.0	71.6	73.9	73.9	75.4	77.7	66.3	68.1	70.4
Kazakhstan	68.3	65.5	69.6	73.1	71.1	74.3	63.8	60.2	64.8
Kyrgyz Republic	68.3	68.6	70.0	72.6	72.4	74.1	64.2	64.9	66.1
Pakistan	61.2	63.9	66.4	61.9	64.7	67.3	60.5	63.1	65.6
Tajikistan	62.9	63.8	67.3	66.1	67.8	70.7	59.8	60.0	64.0
Turkmenistan	62.7	63.9	65.3	66.5	67.9	69.6	59.1	60.1	61.2
Uzbekistan	66.7	66.9	68.1	70.0	70.3	71.5	63.6	63.8	64.8
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	69.5	72.1	75.2	71.1	73.6	76.5	67.9	70.7	73.9
Hong Kong, China	77.4	80.9	83.5	80.3	83.9	86.4	74.6	78.0	80.7
Korea, Rep. of	71.3	75.8	81.4	75.5	79.6	84.8	67.3	72.3	78.1
Mongolia	60.3	62.9	67.3	62.9	65.9	71.4	57.8	60.1	63.5
Taipei,China	74.0	76.9	79.5	76.8	79.9	83.0	71.3	73.8	76.2
South Asia									
Bangladesh	60.0	65.3	70.3	59.7	65.6	71.1	60.3	65.1	69.5
Bhutan	52.5	60.3	67.9	52.3	60.4	68.2	52.6	60.2	67.6
India	58.5	62.2	66.2	59.0	63.4	68.0	58.1	61.0	64.5
Maldives	60.6	69.5	77.6	60.1	70.3	78.7	61.1	68.7	76.5
Nepal	55.0	62.0	68.0	55.5	63.0	69.1	54.6	61.2	66.9
Sri Lanka	69.7	71.2	74.1	73.2	75.0	77.2	66.3	67.5	71.1
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	73.7	76.0	78.4	75.6	78.0	80.3	71.9	74.2	76.5
Cambodia	54.8	61.9	71.4	57.4	64.6	74.2	52.2	59.3	68.8
Indonesia	63.4	67.3	70.6	65.5	69.3	72.7	61.5	65.3	68.6
Lao PDR	54.1	61.6	67.8	55.4	62.9	69.2	52.9	60.4	66.5
Malaysia	70.8	72.9	74.8	72.6	74.9	77.2	69.0	70.9	72.6
Myanmar	58.7	62.0	64.9	61.0	64.2	67.1	56.5	60.0	62.9
Philippines	65.2	66.8	68.6	68.0	70.0	72.1	62.5	63.7	65.2
Singapore	76.0	78.1	82.1	78.2	80.1	84.5	73.9	76.1	79.9
Thailand	70.4	70.9	74.2	73.6	74.8	77.6	67.4	67.2	70.9
Viet Nam	70.5	73.6	75.6	75.1	78.5	80.4	66.1	69.0	71.1
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	69.2 (1991)	71.9	75.2 (2013)	71.9 (1991)	74.7	78.1 (2013)	66.7 (1991)	69.2	72.4 (2013)
Fiji	65.6	67.6	69.7	67.6	70.2	72.8	63.6	65.2	66.8
Kiribati	56.0	60.2	65.1 (2013)	58.5	62.5	67.6 (2013)	53.6	58.0	62.7 (2013)
Marshall Islands	63.9	68.4	72.3 (2013)	65.3	70.4	74.6 (2013)	62.5	66.6	70.2 (2013)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	66.2	67.3	68.9	66.8	67.9	69.8	65.7	66.7	68.0
Nauru	57.7 (1992)	60.9	66.1 (2013)	61.2 (1992)	64.5	69.5 (2013)	54.4 (1992)	57.4	62.0 (2013)
Palau	66.8	68.5	72.3 (2013)	70.0	71.7	75.7 (2013)	63.8	65.4	69.2 (2013)
Papua New Guinea	55.7	58.8	62.3	58.5	61.0	64.5	53.0	56.7	60.2
Samoa	65.0	69.5	73.0	68.4	72.8	76.2	61.8	66.3	69.9
Solomon Islands	56.7	62.8	67.5	57.1	64.1	68.9	56.4	61.6	66.2
Timor-Leste	48.5	59.5	67.0	50.1	60.7	68.6	46.9	58.3	65.5
Tonga	69.6	70.8	72.5	71.1	72.8	75.5	68.1	68.8	69.6
Tuvalu	61.3	61.6	65.5 (2013)	63.3	63.6	67.7 (2013)	59.4	59.7	63.4 (2013)
Vanuatu	63.2	67.6	71.4	64.7	69.3	73.5	61.8	65.9	69.5
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	77.0	79.2	82.1	80.2	82.0	84.4	74.0	76.6	79.9
Japan	78.8	81.1	83.1	81.9	84.6	86.4	75.9	77.7	79.9
New Zealand	75.4	78.6	81.2	78.4	81.3	83.0	72.5	76.1	79.4
WORLD	**65.7**	**67.7**	**70.8**	**67.9**	**69.9**	**72.9**	**63.6**	**65.6**	**68.7**

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators (accessed June 2014); US Census Bureau Online. http://www.census.gov/; for Taipei,China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Social Indicators. http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2

Social Indicators

Table 1.12:   Births, Deaths, and Fertility Rates

Regional Member	Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)			Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 people)			Total Fertility Rate (births per woman)		
	1990	2000	2012	1990	2000	2012	1990	2000	2012
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	50.5	50.0	35.3	16.3	12.3	8.1	7.7	7.7	5.1
Armenia	21.6	13.2	13.9	8.5	8.5	8.7	2.5	1.7	1.7
Azerbaijan	25.9	14.5	18.8	6.1	5.8	5.9	2.7	2.0	2.0
Georgia	16.9	12.0	13.5	9.5	10.0	11.5	2.2	1.6	1.8
Kazakhstan	21.7	14.7	22.6	7.7	10.1	8.4	2.7	1.8	2.6
Kyrgyz Republic	29.3	19.8	27.6	7.0	7.0	6.5	3.7	2.4	3.1
Pakistan	40.3	31.2	25.7	10.1	8.0	7.0	6.0	4.5	3.3
Tajikistan	40.4	30.5	33.1	9.8	7.8	6.6	5.2	4.0	3.8
Turkmenistan	35.3	23.7	21.5	8.8	7.7	7.8	4.3	2.8	2.4
Uzbekistan	33.7	21.4	21.0	6.1	5.5	4.9	4.1	2.6	2.5
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	21.1	14.0	12.1	6.7	6.5	7.2	2.5	1.5	1.7
Hong Kong, China	12.0	8.1	12.8	5.2	5.1	6.1	1.3	1.0	1.3
Korea, Rep. of	15.2	13.3	9.6	5.6	5.2	5.3	1.6	1.5	1.3
Mongolia	32.2	19.3	22.9	10.1	7.7	6.8	4.1	2.1	2.4
Taipei,China	16.6	13.8	9.9	5.2	5.7	6.6	1.8	1.7	1.3
South Asia									
Bangladesh	35.1	27.0	20.3	10.1	7.2	5.7	4.6	3.1	2.2
Bhutan	37.9	27.6	19.9	13.4	8.9	6.5	5.6	3.6	2.3
India	30.7	25.6	20.7	10.6	8.9	7.9	3.9	3.1	2.5
Maldives	41.3	24.5	22.2	9.4	5.1	3.4	6.1	3.3	2.3
Nepal	37.9	32.8	21.6	12.5	8.7	6.7	5.2	4.1	2.4
Sri Lanka	20.6	18.5	18.1	6.5	7.0	7.0	2.5	2.2	2.3
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	31.5	22.8	15.9	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.5	2.4	2.0
Cambodia	42.3	27.5	25.9	12.4	8.5	6.0	5.6	3.8	2.9
Indonesia	25.9	21.5	19.2	7.8	6.8	6.3	3.1	2.5	2.4
Lao PDR	42.9	30.9	27.3	13.3	8.4	6.1	6.2	4.2	3.1
Malaysia	28.2	22.7	17.6	4.9	4.4	4.7	3.5	2.8	2.0
Myanmar	26.8	20.9	17.4	10.1	8.8	8.5	3.4	2.4	2.0
Philippines	33.0	29.6	24.6	6.6	6.1	6.0	4.3	3.8	3.1
Singapore	18.4	11.8	10.1	4.8	3.9	4.5	1.9	1.4	1.3
Thailand	19.2	14.6	10.5	5.6	6.8	7.6	2.1	1.7	1.4
Viet Nam	28.8	17.3	15.9	6.3	5.4	5.7	3.6	2.0	1.8
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	32.0 (1991)	23.0	15.0 (2013)	7.0 (1991)	6.0	8.0 (2013)	4.0 (1991)	3.1	2.4 (2013)
Fiji	28.9	24.8	20.8	6.3	6.1	6.7	3.4	3.1	2.6
Kiribati	37.0	32.0	22.0 (2013)	11.0	9.0	7.0 (2013)	4.6	4.3	2.6 (2013)
Marshall Islands	41.0	35.0	27.0 (2013)	7.0	5.0	4.0 (2013)	7.0	5.0	3.3 (2013)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	34.0	29.9	23.5	6.5	6.3	6.2	5.0	4.3	3.3
Nauru	31.0 (1992)	28.0	26.0 (2013)	9.0 (1992)	7.0	6.0 (2013)	9.0 (1992)	7.0	3.0 (2013)
Palau	21.0	14.0	11.0 (2013)	9.0	8.0	8.0 (2013)	2.8	2.0	1.7 (2013)
Papua New Guinea	35.1	35.0	29.3	10.5	9.1	7.7	4.8	4.5	3.8
Samoa	33.1	30.6	26.8	7.3	6.1	5.5	5.1	4.5	4.2
Solomon Islands	40.0	35.6	31.5	11.0	7.7	5.9	5.9	4.7	4.1
Timor-Leste	42.9	42.5	35.9	15.7	9.4	5.9	5.3	7.1	5.3
Tonga	33.0	31.0	25.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.6
Tuvalu	34.0	25.0	24.0 (2013)	11.0	11.0	9.0 (2013)	3.8	3.6	3.1 (2013)
Vanuatu	36.1	32.4	26.9	8.1	6.2	4.8	4.9	4.4	3.4
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	15.4	13.0	13.6	7.0	6.7	6.5	1.9	1.8	1.9
Japan	10.0	9.4	8.2	6.7	7.7	10.0	1.5	1.4	1.4
New Zealand	17.5	14.7	13.8	8.1	6.9	6.8	2.2	2.0	2.1
WORLD	**25.7**	**21.4**	**19.4**	**9.1**	**8.6**	**8.0**	**3.3**	**2.6**	**2.5**

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators (accessed June 2014); US Census Bureau Online. http://www.census.gov/; for Taipei,China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Social Indicators. http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2

Table 1.13: Primary Education Completion Rate[a]
(%)

Regional Member	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	34.1 (2005)	...	18.7 (2005)	...	48.4 (2005)	...
Armenia	93.7 (2002)	100.1 (2008)	94.7 (2002)	95.8 (2008)	92.8 (2002)	95.8 (2008)
Azerbaijan	89.5	92.0	85.5	91.6	93.8	92.3
Georgia	98.1	108.1	97.9	109.1	98.4	107.3
Kazakhstan	94.9	101.5	95.4	102.1	94.5	100.9
Kyrgyz Republic	93.4	97.7	92.8	97.4	94.0	98.0
Pakistan	61.2 (2005)	71.9	51.0 (2005)	66.1	70.9 (2005)	77.2
Tajikistan	91.3	97.6	88.0	96.2	98.1	98.9
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	100.9 (2001)	91.8 (2011)	100.4 (2001)	90.6 (2011)	101.3 (2001)	92.9 (2011)
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	87.3 (1997)	...	85.6 (1997)	...	89.0 (1997)	...
Hong Kong, China	96.0 (2003)	98.3	95.4 (2003)	97.2	96.5 (2003)	99.4
Korea, Rep. of	104.1	110.5	104.6	109.7	103.6	111.3
Mongolia	86.9	130.2	89.3	129.9	84.6	130.5
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	63.5	74.6 (2011)	66.0	79.8 (2011)	61.1	69.5 (2011)
Bhutan	51.0	101.3	47.3	103.4	54.5	99.1
India	72.9	96.5 (2011)	64.5	96.6 (2011)	80.7	96.3 (2011)
Maldives	183.6 (2001)	107.2 (2011)	189.9 (2001)	103.4 (2011)	177.5 (2001)	110.8 (2011)
Nepal	69.5	101.0	59.3	105.8	79.4	96.6
Sri Lanka	106.5 (2001)	96.8	105.8 (2001)	97.2	107.1 (2001)	96.5
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	115.9	101.9	113.0	100.8	118.7	103.0
Cambodia	47.2	98.1	53.1	98.6	53.1	97.7
Indonesia	95.0 (2001)	104.5	95.4 (2001)	106.6	94.5 (2001)	102.6
Lao PDR	67.1	95.1	61.3	93.3	72.8	96.9
Malaysia	95.0 (1999)	97.3 (2008)	94.4 (1999)	97.3 (2008)	95.5 (1999)	97.4 (2008)
Myanmar	75.9	95.0 (2010)	73.7	96.8 (2010)	78.1	93.2 (2010)
Philippines	100.4 (2001)	91.3 (2009)	105.5 (2001)	93.9 (2009)	95.6 (2001)	88.7 (2009)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	88.3 (1999)	...	87.5 (1999)	...	89.1 (1999)	...
Viet Nam	97.8	101.2	95.5	96.0 (2003)	100.0	100.8 (2003)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	87.9 (1999)	102.7	85.9 (1999)	102.1	89.8 (1999)	103.4
Fiji	95.3	103.6	94.2	104.5	96.3	102.8
Kiribati	102.1	115.2 (2008)	97.5	116.2 (2008)	106.4	114.1 (2008)
Marshall Islands	92.5 (1999)	99.8 (2011)	84.2 (1999)	103.9 (2011)	100.4 (1999)	95.9 (2011)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	87.0 (2001)	90.3	90.1 (2001)	98.2	84.3 (2001)	82.8
Palau	98.8	104.5 (2004)	90.4	...	106.7	...
Papua New Guinea	55.1	78.1	50.5	71.9	59.5	83.9
Samoa	94.0	102.4	95.5	99.9	92.7	104.8
Solomon Islands	72.5 (1994)	85.4	...	86.1	...	84.8
Timor-Leste	...	71.0 (2011)	...	71.9 (2011)	...	70.2 (2011)
Tonga	106.5 (2001)	100.3	104.9 (2001)	101.3	107.9 (2001)	99.5
Tuvalu	109.9	99.2 (2006)	112.1	109.2 (2006)	107.9	89.3 (2006)
Vanuatu	92.1	83.6 (2010)	94.4	86.8 (2010)	89.9	80.9 (2010)
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	102.4	102.1	102.3	102.0	102.5	102.1
New Zealand	96.7 (1995)	...	96.5 (1995)	...	...	...

... = 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 percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary.

Sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Data Centre Online. http://www.uis.unesco.org/Pages/default.aspx (accessed June 2014); World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators (accessed June 2014).

Social Indicators

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

Regional Member	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	31.7 (2011)	21.0	17.6 (2011)	51.0	45.4 (2011)
Armenia	99.4 (2001)	99.6	99.2 (2001)	99.5	99.7 (2001)	99.7
Azerbaijan	98.8 (1999)	99.8	98.2 (1999)	99.7	98.8 (1999)	99.8
Georgia	99.7 (2002)	99.7	99.6 (2002)	99.7	99.8 (2002)	99.8
Kazakhstan	99.5 (1999)	99.7 (2010)	99.3 (1999)	99.6 (2010)	99.8 (1999)	99.8 (2010)
Kyrgyz Republic	98.7 (1999)	99.2 (2009)	98.1 (1999)	99.0 (2009)	99.3 (1999)	99.5 (2009)
Pakistan	42.7 (1998)	54.7 (2011)	29.0 (1998)	42.0 (2011)	55.3 (1998)	67.0 (2011)
Tajikistan	99.5	99.7	99.2	99.7	99.7	99.8
Turkmenistan	98.8 (1995)	99.6	98.3 (1995)	99.5	99.3 (1995)	99.7
Uzbekistan	98.6	99.5	99.2	99.7	98.1	99.3
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	...	...	91.0 (2003)	...	97.0 (2003)	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	96.6 (2004)	...	99.1 (2004)	...
Mongolia	97.8	97.4 (2011)	97.5	97.9 (2011)	98.0	96.8 (2011)
Taipei,China	95.6	98.4 (2013)	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	47.5 (2001)	58.8	40.8 (2001)	55.1	53.9 (2001)	62.5
Bhutan	52.8 (2005)	...	38.7 (2005)	...	65.0 (2005)	...
India	61.0 (2001)	62.8 (2006)	47.8 (2001)	50.8 (2006)	73.4 (2001)	75.2 (2006)
Maldives	96.3	98.4 (2006)	96.4	98.4 (2006)	96.2	98.4 (2006)
Nepal	48.6 (2001)	57.4 (2011)	34.9 (2001)	46.7 (2011)	62.7 (2001)	71.1 (2011)
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)	95.4	90.2 (2001)	93.7	95.2 (2001)	97.1
Cambodia	67.3 (1998)	73.9 (2009)	57.0 (1998)	65.9 (2009)	79.5 (1998)	82.8 (2009)
Indonesia	90.4 (2004)	92.8 (2011)	86.8 (2004)	86.8 (2011)	94.0 (2004)	94.0 (2011)
Lao PDR	69.6	72.7 (2005)	58.5	63.2 (2005)	81.4	82.5 (2005)
Malaysia	88.7	93.1 (2010)	85.4	90.7 (2010)	92.0	95.4 (2010)
Myanmar	89.9	92.6	86.4	90.5	93.9	95.0
Philippines	92.6	95.4 (2008)	92.7	95.8 (2008)	92.5	95.0 (2008)
Singapore	92.5	96.4	88.6	94.4	96.6	98.5
Thailand	92.6	96.4 (2010)	90.5	91.5 (2010)	94.9	95.6 (2010)
Viet Nam	90.2	93.4 (2011)	86.6	91.4 (2011)	93.9	95.4 (2011)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	99.0 (2002)	...	100.0 (2002)	...
Fiji	...	...	91.9 (2003)	...	95.5 (2003)	...
Kiribati	...	...	91.0	...	94.4	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	92.4	...	92.4	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	94.0	...	96.0	...
Nauru	...	...	99.0 (1990)	...	99.0 (1990)	...
Palau	...	99.5 (2013)	97.0	99.6 (2013)	90.0	99.5 (2013)
Papua New Guinea	57.3	62.9	50.9	60.3	63.4	65.5
Samoa	98.5 (2004)	98.9	98.2 (2004)	98.7	98.8 (2004)	99.1
Solomon Islands	76.6 (1999)	...	69.0 (1999)	...	83.7 (1999)	...
Timor-Leste	37.6 (2001)	58.3 (2010)	30.0 (2001)	53.0 (2010)	45.3 (2001)	63.6 (2010)
Tonga	98.9 (1997)	99.0 (2006)	99.0 (1997)	99.1 (2006)	98.8 (1997)	99.0 (2006)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	78.1 (2004)	83.4	76.0 (2004)	81.9	80.1 (2004)	84.9
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Data Centre Online. http://www.uis.unesco.org/Pages/default.aspx (accessed June 2014); UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2013*. http://www.unescap.org/stat/data/syb2013/ (accessed June 2014).

Table 1.15: Education Resources

Regional Member	Primary Pupil–Teacher Ratio			Secondary Pupil–Teacher Ratio		
	1990	2000	2012	1990	2000	2012
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	41.2	33.2 (1999)	43.5 (2011)	24.8	28.4 (1994)	31.6 (2007)
Armenia	20.6 (1994)	20.3 (2001)	19.3 (2007)	10.5 (1994)	6.9 (2002)	13.3 (2011)
Azerbaijan	19.8 (1991)	18.7	11.9	10.3 (1995)	7.8	9.0 (2007)
Georgia	17.2 (1991)	16.8	6.3	6.9 (1991)	7.5	7.6 (2009)
Kazakhstan	20.7	18.7	16.5 (2013)	13.3	11.3	8.6
Kyrgyz Republic	15.9	24.1	23.9	13.8	13.3	15.2 (2010)
Pakistan	41.1	33.0	41.4	19.5	19.8 (1996)	21.0
Tajikistan	21.3 (1991)	21.8	23.0	10.6 (1995)	16.4	15.4 (2011)
Turkmenistan	...	...	94.0 (2011)	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	24.1	21.4	15.6 (2011)	10.9	11.5	13.3 (2011)
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	22.3	22.2 (2001)	18.2	14.6	17.1	14.5
Hong Kong, China	27.2	21.5	14.4	20.7 (1991)	20.1 (1996)	17.5 (2006)
Korea, Rep. of	36.3	32.1	19.0 (2011)	27.7	21.0	16.2 (2011)
Mongolia	29.8	32.6	28.8	18.8	19.9	14.5 (2010)
Taipei,China	28.5	19.0	15.3 (2010)	21.9	17.6	16.4 (2010)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	63.0	57.1	40.2 (2011)	27.4	38.4	30.6 (2011)
Bhutan	28.6 (1991)	41.1	24.0	38.6 (1998)	32.5	19.9
India	46.0	40.0	35.2 (2011)	28.7	33.6	25.9 (2011)
Maldives	26.2 (1998)	22.7	11.4	17.0 (1998)	15.3	13.7 (2003)
Nepal	39.2	38.0	25.6 (2013)	31.1	30.2	29.2 (2013)
Sri Lanka	29.1	26.3 (2001)	24.1	19.1	19.6 (2002)	17.3
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	11.8 (1991)	13.7	10.6	11.8 (1991)	10.9	10.1
Cambodia	35.0	50.1	45.7	20.1	18.5	28.9 (2007)
Indonesia	23.3	22.1	15.9 (2011)	12.9	14.6	14.8 (2011)
Lao PDR	28.2	30.1	27.1	11.8	21.3	19.9 (2011)
Malaysia	20.4	19.6	12.5 (2011)	19.3	18.4	13.6 (2011)
Myanmar	44.9	32.8	28.2 (2010)	12.5	31.9	34.1 (2010)
Philippines	32.7	35.2	31.4 (2009)	33.3	36.4 (2001)	34.8 (2009)
Singapore	25.8	25.6	17.4 (2009)	17.9 (1991)	19.4 (1999)	14.9 (2009)
Thailand	20.3	20.8	16.0 (2008)	16.2	24.0 (2001)	19.9 (2011)
Viet Nam	34.2	29.5	19.4	18.0	28.0	18.6 (2010)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	19.4 (1997)	17.8	14.8	...	13.9	13.8 (2011)
Fiji	33.6	28.1	28.0	...	20.2	19.3
Kiribati	28.6	31.7	25.0 (2008)	12.2	17.6	17.4 (2008)
Marshall Islands	...	16.9 (2003)		...	16.7 (2003)	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	16.6 (2007)	...	...	...
Nauru	...	21.5	22.4 (2008)	...	17.4	20.9 (2007)
Palau	...	15.7	...	...	15.1	...
Papua New Guinea	31.7	35.4	35.8 (2006)	21.7	22.2 (1998)	...
Samoa	24.0	24.0	30.2 (2010)	18.2 (1991)	21.2	21.5 (2010)
Solomon Islands	19.4	19.2 (1999)	23.8	17.5 (1991)	10.1	25.9
Timor-Leste	...	61.9 (2001)	31.4 (2011)	...	28.0 (2001)	24.3 (2011)
Tonga	24.0	22.1	24.1 (2011)	17.7	14.6	14.6 (2011)
Tuvalu	20.8 (1994)	19.7	92.9 (2011)	...	...	...
Vanuatu	27.2	22.5	21.7 (2010)	15.8	24.7	13.9 (2002)
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	16.6 (1991)	17.9 (1999)	...	11.6 (1991)	12.6 (1995)	...
Japan	21.2	20.7	17.5 (2011)	17.1	14.0	11.8 (2011)
New Zealand	18.0	18.4	14.6 (2011)	15.4	15.5	14.4 (2011)

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

Sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Data Centre Online. http://www.uis.unesco.org/Pages/default.aspx (accessed June 2014); World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. http://databank.worldbank.org/ (accessed June 2014); for Taipei,China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online. http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw (accessed June 2014).

Social Indicators

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

Regional Member	Physicians			Hospital Beds		
	1990	2000	2012	1990	2000	2012
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	0.11	0.19 (2001)	0.23 (2011)	0.25	0.40 (2001)	0.50
Armenia	3.92	2.99	2.69	9.09	5.47	3.90
Azerbaijan	3.92	3.61	3.43	10.10	8.68	4.70
Georgia	4.93	4.73	4.24	9.80	4.77	2.60
Kazakhstan	3.98	3.29	3.58	13.67	7.19	7.20
Kyrgyz Republic	3.37	2.82	1.96	11.98	7.40	4.80
Pakistan	0.46	0.66	0.83 (2010)	0.64	0.70 (2003)	0.60
Tajikistan	2.55	2.13	1.90 (2011)	10.66	6.54	5.50 (2011)
Turkmenistan	3.61	4.18 (2002)	2.39 (2010)	11.49	7.11 (1997)	4.00
Uzbekistan	3.39	2.95	2.38	12.48	5.33	4.40 (2010)
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	1.56	1.68	1.94	2.58	2.52	3.80 (2011)
Hong Kong, China	1.20 (1993)	1.32 (1995)	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	0.80	1.30	2.14	3.10	6.10	10.30 (2009)
Mongolia	2.54	2.54 (1999)	2.76 (2010)	11.49 (1991)	7.50 (2002)	6.80
Taipei,China	1.09	1.50	2.01	4.38	5.68	6.90
South Asia						
Bangladesh	0.18	0.23 (2001)	0.36 (2011)	0.30	0.30 (2001)	0.60 (2011)
Bhutan	0.33	0.05 (1999)	0.26	0.85	1.60 (2001)	1.80
India	0.48 (1992)	0.51 (1998)	0.70	0.79 (1991)	0.69 (2002)	0.70 (2005)
Maldives	0.07	0.78	1.42 (2010)	0.76	1.70	4.30 (2009)
Nepal	0.05	0.05 (2001)	0.21 (2004)	0.24	0.20 (2001)	5.00 (2006)
Sri Lanka	0.15 (1993)	0.43	0.68 (2010)	2.74	2.90	3.60
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	0.75 (1991)	1.01	1.50 (2011)	...	2.60	2.80
Cambodia	0.11 (1992)	0.16	0.22	2.07	0.60 (2001)	0.70 (2011)
Indonesia	0.14	0.16	0.20	0.67	0.60 (1998)	0.90
Lao PDR	0.23	0.59 (1996)	0.18	2.57	0.90 (2002)	1.50
Malaysia	0.39	0.70	1.20 (2010)	2.13	1.80 (2001)	1.79 (2011)
Myanmar	0.08	0.30	0.61	0.64	0.70	0.60 (2006)
Philippines	0.12	0.59	1.15 (2004)	1.39	1.00 (2001)	1.00 (2011)
Singapore	1.27	1.40 (2001)	1.92 (2010)	3.61	2.90 (2001)	2.00 (2011)
Thailand	0.23	0.29	0.39 (2010)	1.63	2.20	2.10 (2010)
Viet Nam	0.40	0.53 (2001)	1.16 (2011)	3.83	2.40 (2001)	2.00 (2010)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	0.47 (1992)	0.34 (1999)	0.43 (2010)	...	2.60 (1999)	2.00 (2009)
Kiribati	0.19	0.30 (1998)	0.38 (2010)	4.27	1.80 (1998)	1.30 (2011)
Marshall Islands	0.42 (1996)	0.47	0.44 (2010)	2.27	2.10 (1999)	2.70 (2010)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.45 (1993)	0.60	0.18 (2010)	...	2.80	3.20 (2009)
Nauru	1.45 (1995)	0.77 (2004)	0.71 (2008)	...	5.90 (2005)	...
Palau	1.11 (1998)	1.58	...	...	4.40 (1998)	...
Papua New Guinea	0.07	0.05	0.05 (2010)	4.02	...	...
Samoa	0.36 (1992)	0.70 (1999)	0.48 (2010)	...	3.30	0.97 (2005)
Solomon Islands	0.14 (1992)	0.13 (1999)	0.22 (2010)	0.83	2.20 (2003)	1.30
Timor-Leste	...	...	0.07 (2011)	...	...	5.90 (2010)
Tonga	0.51 (1991)	0.50	0.56 (2010)	...	3.20 (2001)	2.60 (2010)
Tuvalu	...	0.55 (2002)	1.09 (2010)	...	5.56 (2001)	...
Vanuatu	0.10 (1991)	0.11 (1997)	0.12 (2010)	...	3.10 (2001)	1.80 (2008)
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	2.20	2.50	3.27 (2011)	9.20 (1991)	7.80	3.90 (2010)
Japan	1.70	1.90	2.30 (2010)	15.60 (1993)	14.70	13.70 (2009)
New Zealand	1.90	2.20	2.74 (2010)	8.50	6.18 (2002)	2.30 (2011)

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

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. http://databank.worldbank.org/ (accessed June 2014); for Taipei,China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online. http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw (accessed June 2014).

Table 1.17:   Estimated Number of Adults Living with HIV[a]

(aged 15 years and over, thousands)

Regional Member	Adults			Women		
	1990	2000	2013	1990	2000	2013
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	0.4	1.4	4.2	0.1	0.5	1.5
Armenia	0.0	1.5	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.6
Azerbaijan	0.0	2.7	9.0	0.0	0.4	2.7
Georgia	0.0	1.2	6.6 (2012)	0.0	0.4	1.4 (2012)
Kazakhstan	...	1.8 (2001)	13.0 (2009)	...	1.1 (2001)	7.7 (2009)
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	0.8	7.9	0.0	0.4	1.3
Pakistan	1.0	8.0	66.4	0.2	2.0	19.5
Tajikistan	0.1	0.7	12.9	0.0	0.3	4.2
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	0.8	33.4	39.7	0.1	7.2	8.6
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	...	470.0 (2001)	730.0 (2009)	...	130.0 (2001)	230.0 (2009)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	5.2 (2001)	9.5 (2009)	...	1.6 (2001)	2.9 (2009)
Mongolia	...	0.1 (2005)	0.6	...	0.0 (2005)	0.1
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	0.0	3.6	9.3	0.0	0.7	3.3
Bhutan	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.3
India	92.3	2,159.8	1,940.6	26.2	751.1	751.2
Maldives	...	0.0 (2005)	0.0	...	0.0 (2005)	0.0
Nepal	0.7	41.6	36.9	0.1	12.2	7.9
Sri Lanka	0.1	1.7	2.8	0.0	0.4	0.9
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	1.0	102.8	70.0	0.3	50.6	39.0
Indonesia	0.1	55.3	616.6	0.0	17.1	243.9
Lao PDR	0.0	2.4	5.3	0.0	1.1	2.4
Malaysia	13.1	51.5	85.6	1.6	4.5	10.1
Myanmar	37.5	204.4	181.1	2.3	42.5	63.2
Philippines	1.0	4.7	14.4 (2012)	0.4	2.2	2.2 (2012)
Singapore	...	2.7 (2001)	3.3 (2009)	...	1.0 (2001)	1.0 (2009)
Thailand	246.0	678.8	427.0	28.6	206.1	193.2
Viet Nam	5.4	132.7	243.7	0.7	42.8	66.9
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1.6	19.0	27.6	0.7	10.3	15.9
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	...	22.0 (2005)	28.1	...	1.8 (2005)	2.8
Japan	...	6.4 (2001)	8.1 (2009)	...	2.2 (2001)	2.7 (2009)
New Zealand	...	1.6 (2001)	2.4 (2009)	...	1.0 (2001)	1.0 (2009)

... = 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 computer package (www.futuresinstitute.org). For countries that do not have the modeled estimates, data were based on published or otherwise available information.

Source: UNAIDS/AidsInfo Online Database 2014/2010. http://www.unaids.org/en/dataanalysis/datatools/aidsinfo/ (accessed July 2014).

Economy and Output

Snapshots

- The Asia and Pacific region generated more than 38% of global gross domestic product (GDP) in purchasing power parity terms in 2013. The People's Republic of China and India accounted for about 57% of the region's output.

- GDP growth accelerated in half of the region's economies in 2013, but the region's unweighted average growth rate marginally increased to 4.8% from 4.7% a year earlier.

- The role of services has been expanding in more than three-quarters of the region's economies since 2000, generating at least half of GDP in about 60% of economies in 2013 or latest year.

- Almost two-thirds of the region's economies raised investment spending as a share of GDP between 2000 and 2013, expanding productive capacity to promote further output growth.

- Private consumption spending as a share of GDP declined in almost two-thirds of reporting economies between 2000 and 2013.

Key trends

The share of global gross domestic product (GDP) generated by the Asia and Pacific region rose to 38.3% in 2013, increasing nearly 9 percentage points between 2000 and 2013. Figure 2.1 divides global GDP into seven regions. Each economy's GDP had been converted into a common currency using purchasing power parity (PPP) to eliminate differences in price levels. The Asia and Pacific region includes both developed and developing Asian Development Bank (ADB) regional members. Europe's share of global GDP fell 4 percentage points to 23.2% between 2000 and 2013, while North America's share fell almost 6 percentage points to 20.3%.

Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of GDP at PPP—Asia and Pacific Region in the World Economy, 2000 and 2013
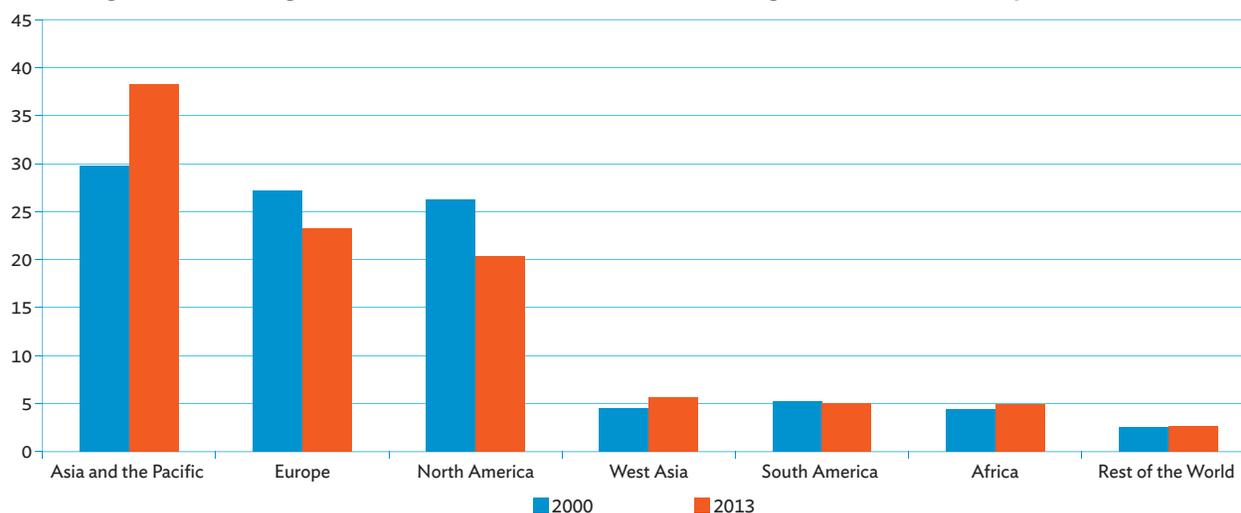
GDP = gross domestic product, PPP = puchasing power parity.
Sources: Derived from Table 2.1 and World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2014).

The People's Republic of China (PRC) and India accounted for almost three-quarters of regional GDP in 2013. Figure 2.2 show that the PRC and India contributed 40.4% and 16.9%, respectively, of regional GDP. In 2011, India surpassed Japan to become the region's second-largest economy in PPP-adjusted terms.

There is wide variation in per capita GDP (PPP-adjusted) within the region. Figure 2.3 shows per capita GDP in PPP terms in index form for 43 economies for 2000 and 2013. The average for all reporting economies in the region is equated to 100, which is represented by the blue line. Economies with bars to the left of the blue line had per capita GDP below that year's regional average, and those with bars to the right of the blue line had per capita GDP above that year's regional average.

The PPP-adjusted per capita GDP in Singapore, which topped the list in 2013, was 48 times greater than that of Solomon Islands, at the bottom, and nearly eight times greater than the regional average. In addition to Singapore, the per capita GDP of four other economies—Australia; Brunei Darussalam;

Hong Kong, China; and Taipei,China—was at least four times greater than the 2013 regional average. At the same time, 16 economies had a per capita GDP that was less than half of the regional average.

Among the most populous developing members, only the PRC's per capita GDP in PPP was higher than the regional average in 2013; while the per capita GDP of the other populous economies (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and Pakistan) was below the average. The PRC first exceeded the regional average in 2009, while Indonesia fell below the regional average in 2006.

In 2013, GDP growth accelerated in half of the region's economies. Developing Asia's GDP expanded 5.0% in 2013, slightly higher than the 4.9% growth rate in the previous year. Growth in the region's three developed economies—Australia, Japan, and New Zealand—also showed little change from 2.4% in 2012 to 2.5% in 2013. Overall, GDP growth accelerated in about half of the region's economies in 2013 (Figure 2.4). Meanwhile, the unweighted average growth rate of the region based on the 35 reporting economies increased marginally to 4.8% in 2013 from 4.7% in 2012.

Figure 2.2: Percentage Distribution of GDP at PPP—Asia and Pacific Region, 2000 and 2013
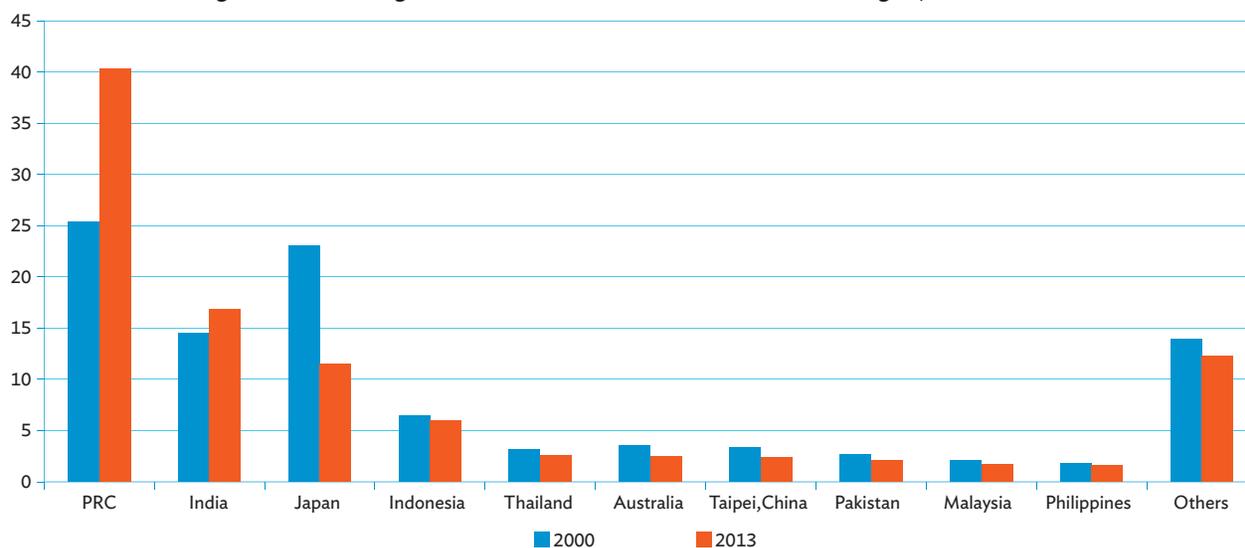
GDP = gross domestic product, PPP = puchasing power parity, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Sources: Derived from Table 2.1 and World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2014).

Figure 2.3: Indexes of per Capita GDP, 2000 and 2013
(regional average = 100)
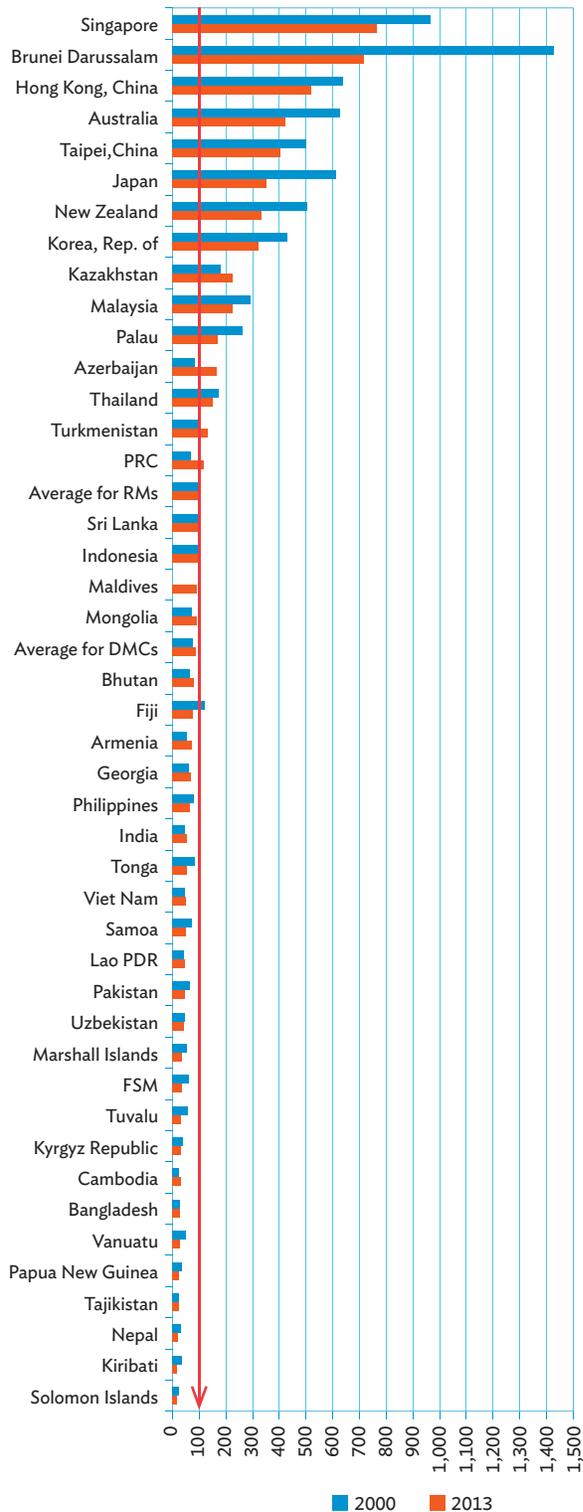
DMCs = developed member countries, FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, RMs = regional members.
Source: ADB estimates from Table 2.2.

Figure 2.4: Real GDP Growth, 2012 and 2013
(%)
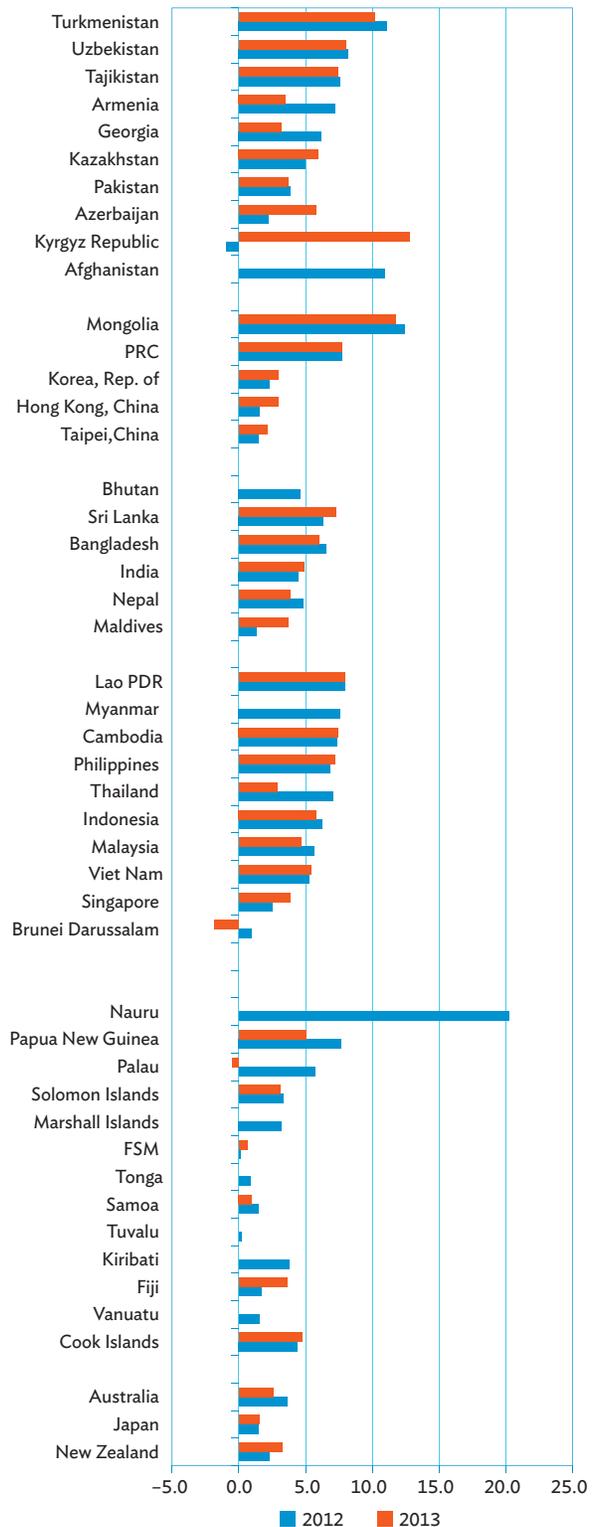
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 2.9.

The PRC's GDP expanded 7.7% for the second year in a row. The slowdown from the double-digit growth rates of previous years was the result of government efforts to dampen credit growth and pare back industrial overcapacity amid mounting local government debt, rising wages, and an appreciating currency. India's economic growth accelerated from 4.5% to 4.9%, but was hampered from achieving more rapid expansion by the continued lack of structural reform.

Elsewhere in the region, the political conflict in Thailand led to reduced consumption, investment, and public spending, dragging down economic growth to 2.9% from 7.1% in the previous year. In Central and West Asia, there was strong growth in several economies. In Kazakhstan, GDP growth accelerated from 5.0% in 2012 to 6.0% in 2013 on the back of increased private consumption and investment. In Azerbaijan, economic growth accelerated from 2.2% to 5.8% on increased output in the non-oil sectors of the economy. In the Kyrgyz Republic, gold production helped drive a turnaround from an economic contraction of –0.9% in 2012 to robust growth of 12.8% in 2013.

Trade plays a pivotal role in many developing economies of Asia and the Pacific. In 15 out of 21 developing member economies for which 2013 data are available, the total value of exports of goods and services exceeded 25% of GDP. In 19 out of 21 economies, total imports exceeded 25% of GDP (Figure 2.5). In the most trade-dependent economies in the region—Singapore and Hong Kong, China—the values of imports and exports each exceeded 150% of GDP in 2013. According to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), the region's trade dependence—as measured by the ratio of merchandise exports to GDP—nearly tripled from 11% in 1990 to 31% in 2011. Among developed member economies, New Zealand had the highest ratios of exports and imports to GDP in 2013, neither of which exceeded 30%.

Figure 2.5: Exports and Imports of Goods and Services, Latest Years
(% of GDP)
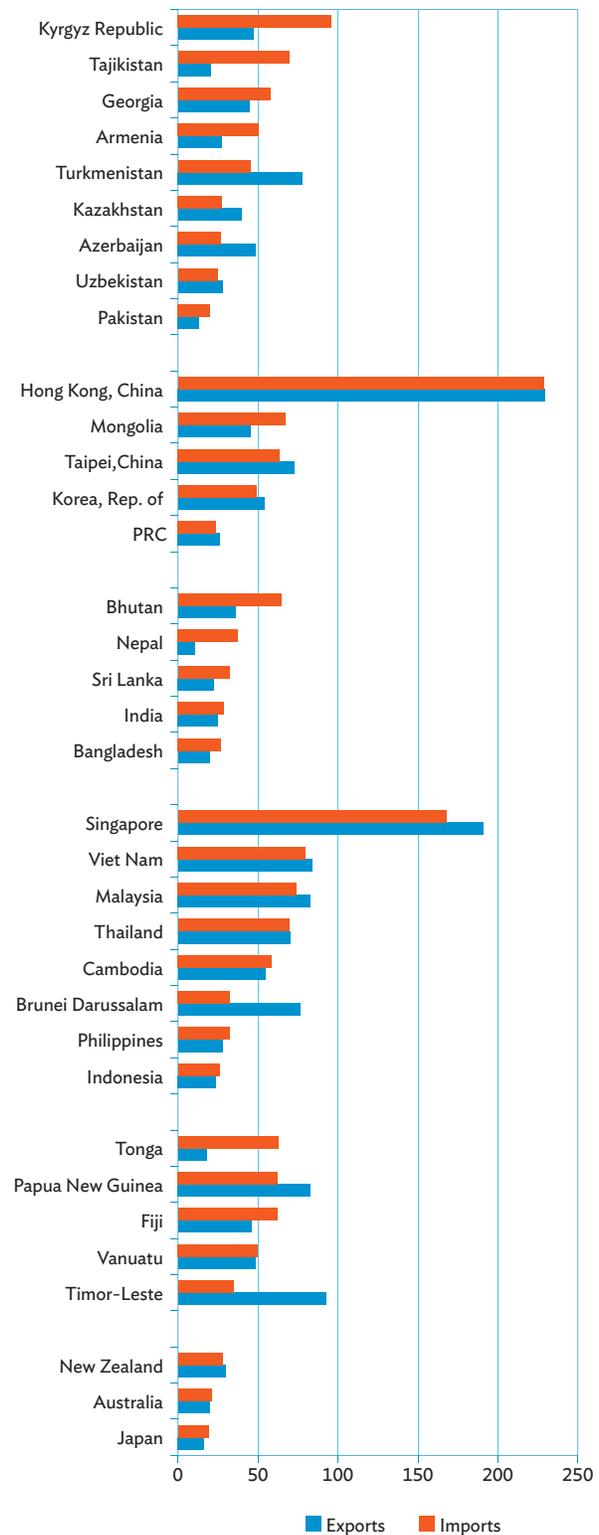
GDP = gross domestic product, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 2.7.

The services sector comprised at least half of GDP in about 60% of the region's economies in recent years. Services have gained in importance in most of Asia and the Pacific, with 36 out of 47 economies seeing an increase in services' share of GDP between 2000 and 2013, or the latest year for which data are available (Figure 2.6a). Rising incomes and migration to cities have generated demand for services such as communications, transportation, retailing, and health. Structural changes in economies and declining labor intensity in agriculture and manufacturing have channeled more workers into services, which are often labor intensive. Consequently, services provided much of the growth in GDP and employment across Asia in recent years.

In the latest year for which data are available, services generated over 60% of GDP in the Maldives and a majority of the Pacific economies, many of which rely heavily on tourism. In Hong Kong, China—where the economy is dominated by trade, finance, and tourism—services comprised a 93.0% share of GDP in 2012. In the region's developed member economies—Australia and Japan—services comprised about 70% of GDP in 2013.

The share of services in the PRC's GDP increased from 39.0% in 2000 to 46.1% in 2013, though this figure was still relatively low. In India, services' share of GDP rose from 50.5% to 57.0% over the same period. Economies in which services make up less than a third (33%) of the GDP include Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, and Tonga.

Figure 2.6a: Services Value Added as Percentage of GDP, 2000 and Latest Year
(%)
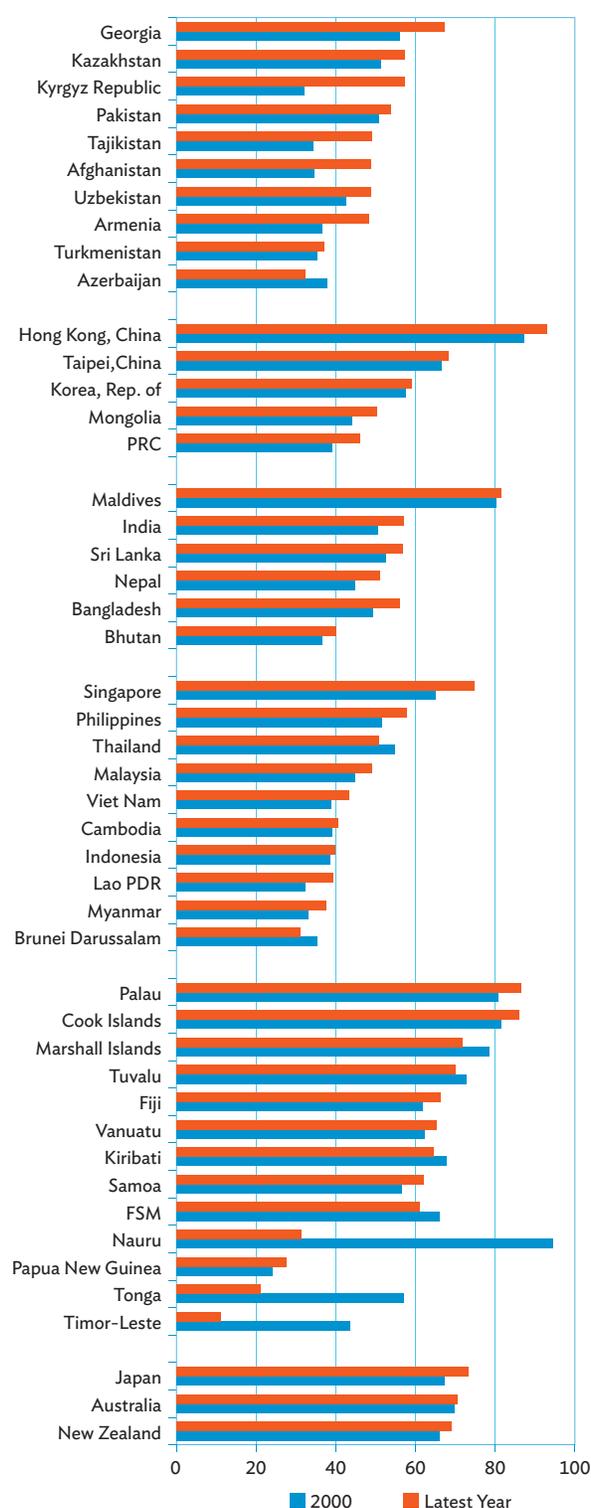
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 2.4.

At the same time that the importance of services has increased in most economies, the share of GDP generated by agriculture has generally declined. Between 2000 and 2013, or the latest year for which data are available, the share of agriculture in GDP fell in all but eight of 47 economies (Figure 2.6b). Within the region, agriculture comprises the largest share of GDP in the least developed economies of Nepal (33.9%), Cambodia (33.8%), and Myanmar (30.5%).

The share of industry in GDP rose in more than half (25 out of 47) of the region's economies between 2000 and 2013 (Figure 2.6c). The most significant increases over this period occurred in Nauru and Timor-Leste with industry's share to GDP rising by 67.9% and 53.2%, respectively.

Figure 2.6b: Agriculture Value Added as Percentage of GDP, 2000 and Latest Year
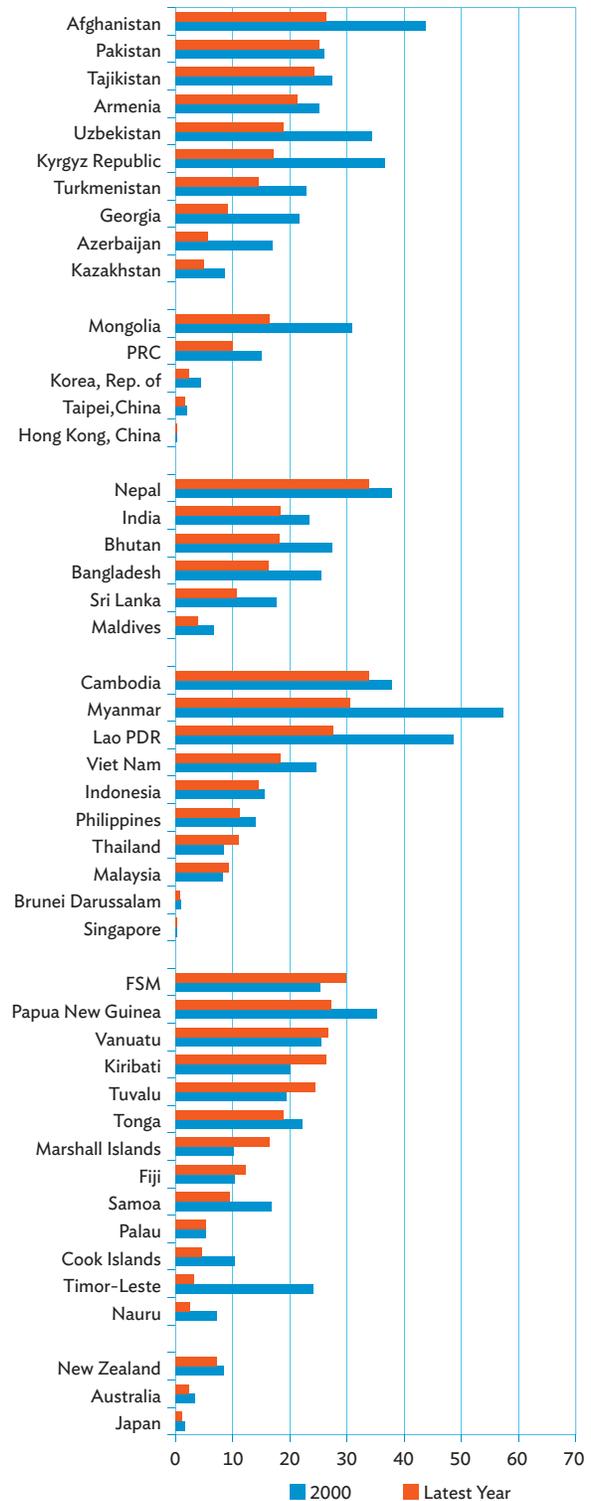
(%)

■ 2000   ■ Latest Year

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

Figure 2.6c: Industry Value Added as Percentage of GDP, 2000 and Latest Year
(%)
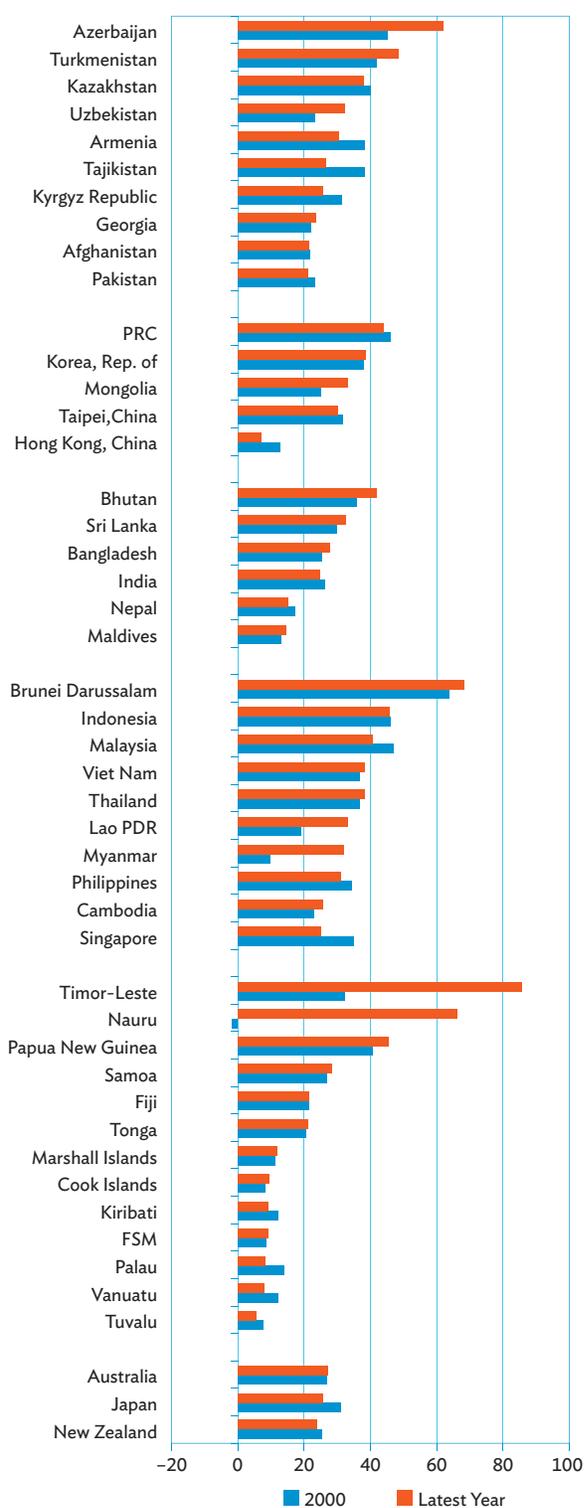
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 2.4.

Almost two-thirds of the region's economies have increased investment spending as a share of GDP since 2000. Figure 2.7a shows that gross domestic capital formation as a percentage of GDP rose in nearly two-thirds (23 out of 36) of reporting economies between 2000 and 2013, or the latest year for which data are available. Capital formation consists of fixed investment in buildings, infrastructure, and equipment and machinery, as well as changes in inventories. Higher levels of fixed investment build productive capacity that enables an economy to sustain economic growth. Mongolia experienced the largest gain during the period under review, with capital formation as a share of GDP rising more than 32 percentage points to 61.4%. The next largest increase was in Turkmenistan, where capital formation rose 18 percentage points to 52.9%. The economies with the highest levels of capital formation relative to GDP in 2013, or the latest year for which data are available, were Bhutan (63.9%), Mongolia (61.4%), Turkmenistan (52.9%), and the PRC (49.3%).

Household consumption spending as a percentage of GDP declined in almost two-thirds of reporting economies between 2000 and 2013. Among the most populous developing economies, private consumption fell in the PRC from 46.2% of GDP in 2000 to 37.3% in 2013, in India from 63.7% to 57.1%, and in Indonesia from 61.7% to 55.8% (Figure 2.7b). Timor-Leste registered the largest decline in household consumption as a share of GDP—from 74.9% in 2000 to 11.8% in 2011.

Figure 2.7a: Gross Domestic Capital Formation as Percentage of GDP, 2000 and Latest Year
(%)
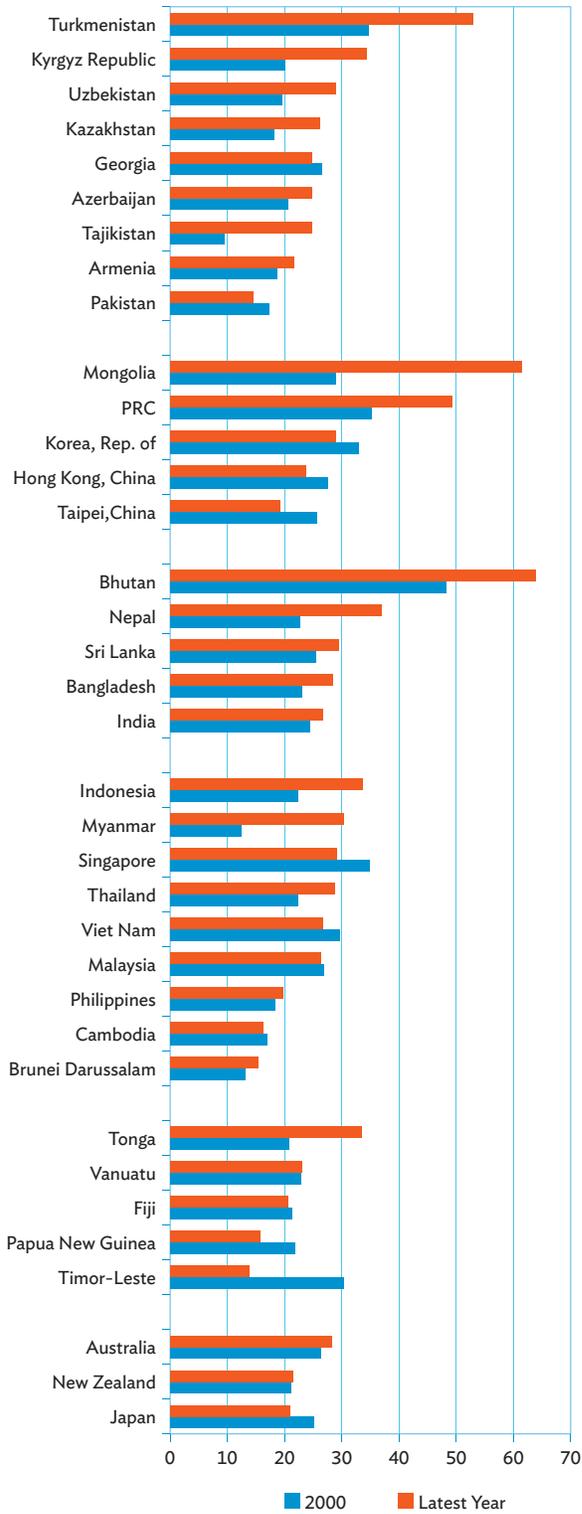
■ 2000   ■ Latest Year

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

Figure 2.7b: Household Consumption Expenditure as Percentage of GDP, 2000 and Latest Year
(%)
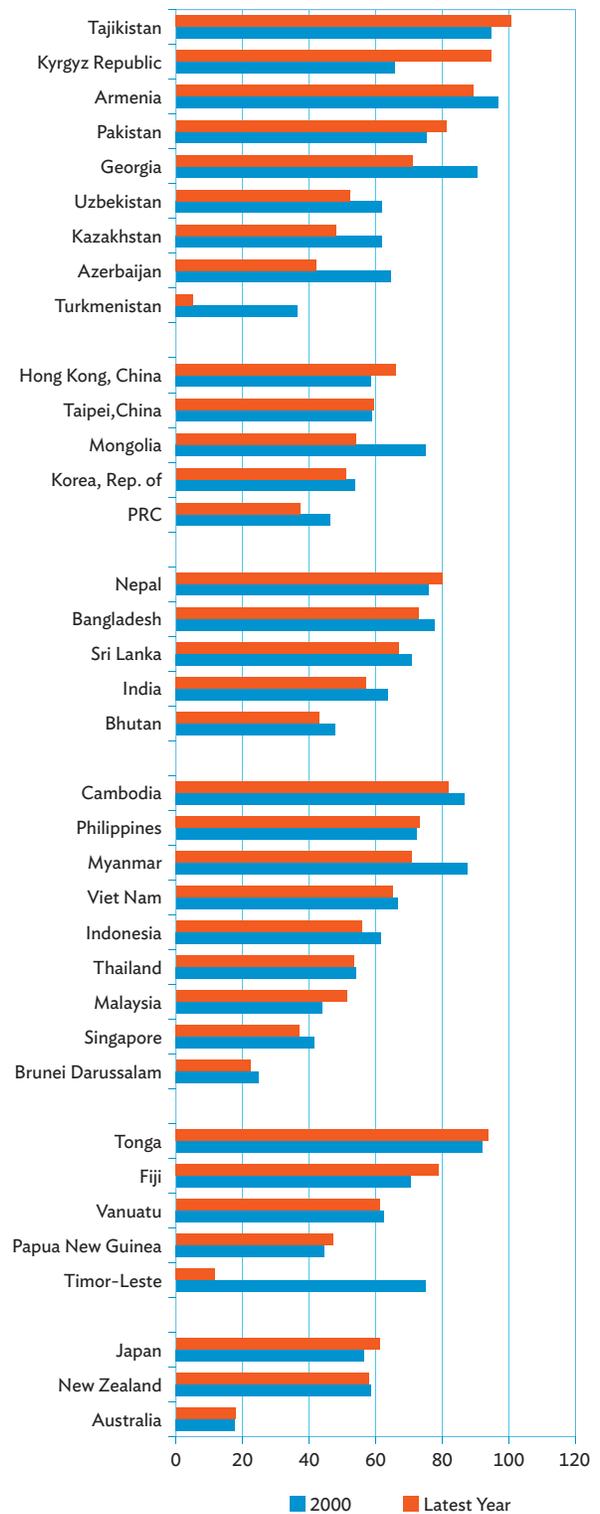
■ 2000   ■ Latest Year

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

Government consumption expenditure relative to GDP decreased in nearly 60% (20 out of 35) of reporting economies between 2000 and 2013. In 2013, or the latest year for which data are available, government consumption expenditure as a share of GDP in all three developed economies— Australia (55.1%), Japan (20.6%), and New Zealand (18.7%)—exceeded that in every developing economy, with the exception of Tonga (18.9%) and Bhutan (18.8%) (Figure 2.7c). Many governments boosted public spending to support economic growth in the wake of the 2008/09 Global Financial Crisis and its aftermath. For some economies, the additional spending was only gradually reined in.

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. While many economies have adopted the 1993 SNA framework, others are still using the 1968 SNA and a few have moved to the 2008 SNA that uses the chain volume measure as the valuation method.

Economies also have varying reference periods and price valuation methods. Some use the calendar year to compile national accounts while others use a fiscal year. Some economies with small statistical offices were not able to provide timely estimates.

Figure 2.7c: Government Consumption Expenditure as Percentage of GDP, 2000 and Latest Year
(%)
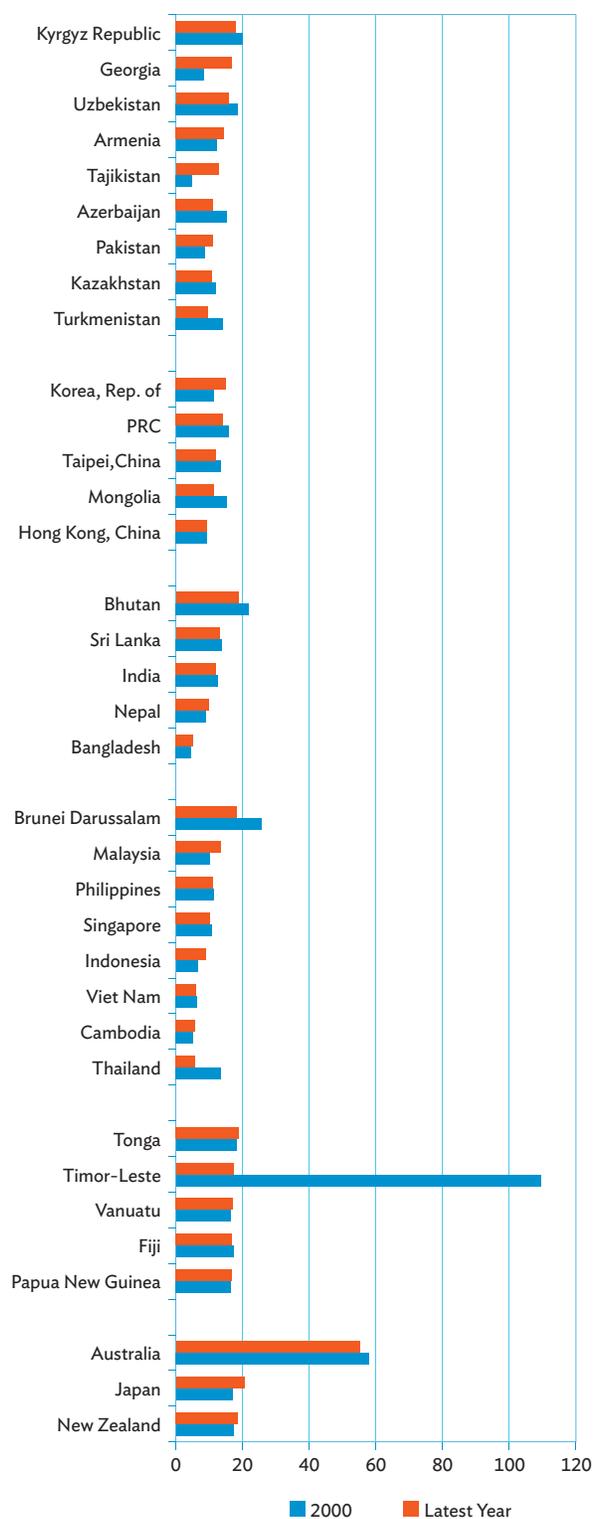
GDP = gross domestic product, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 2.5.

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	...	26,984	30,362	36,183	37,751	44,594	46,595	51,634	58,258	64,036
Armenia	7,124	14,235	16,609	19,394	21,138	18,286	18,915	20,193	22,025	23,141
Azerbaijan	28,479	60,230	83,500	107,187	121,053	133,464	141,637	144,514	152,359	161,394
Georgia	11,486	18,378	20,721	23,896	24,927	24,170	25,993	28,346	30,624	32,075
Kazakhstan	114,634	210,891	240,633	271,401	283,309	288,915	313,759	343,915	367,422	395,366
Kyrgyz Republic	8,064	10,907	11,591	12,916	14,274	14,799	14,908	16,106	16,050	18,372
Pakistan	384,204	550,673	602,665	648,558	672,478	696,843	716,609	750,693	793,103	840,177
Tajikistan	6,170	11,002	12,088	13,354	14,647	15,353	16,555	17,287	18,916	20,632
Turkmenistan	18,771	27,530	31,488	35,899	41,979	44,884	49,605	58,014	65,582	71,117
Uzbekistan	48,093	70,818	79,782	88,190	98,005	106,759	117,235	129,652	142,524	136,054
East Asia										
China, People's Rep. of	3,616,328	6,470,176	7,514,486	8,806,386	9,843,458	10,833,198	12,109,773	13,495,912	14,782,697	16,157,704
Hong Kong, China	179,959	248,604	274,268	299,748	312,106	306,774	331,500	354,188	365,962	382,396
Korea, Rep. of	851,936	1,165,894	1,248,965	1,356,356	1,405,711	1,400,745	1,503,209	1,559,447	1,591,227	1,664,259
Mongolia	7,439	11,440	12,801	14,487	16,085	16,003	17,228	20,643	23,608	26,780
Taipei,China	472,961	634,023	689,021	749,589	769,832	761,713	853,890	907,144	936,659	970,865
South Asia										
Bangladesh	145,367	212,738	271,283	297,259	318,551	337,968	363,394	395,684	427,610	462,570
Bhutan	1,614	2,653	2,922	3,538	3,775	4,060	4,589	5,097	5,766	6,144
India	2,076,006	3,343,426	3,765,462	4,244,254	4,495,533	4,914,280	5,484,072	5,962,978	6,354,588	6,753,792
Maldives	...	2,026	2,498	2,835	3,243	3,149	3,412	3,688	3,819	4,021
Nepal	31,157	38,497	41,015	43,540	47,101	49,615	52,634	55,504	59,215	62,384
Sri Lanka	76,742	102,312	113,544	124,479	134,462	140,292	153,373	169,298	183,162	199,417
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	19,609	24,407	26,263	27,002	26,996	26,723	27,750	29,265	30,059	29,980
Cambodia	13,275	23,295	26,597	30,091	32,732	33,020	35,405	38,652	42,204	46,039
Indonesia	920,505	1,302,667	1,416,574	1,546,436	1,671,460	1,762,290	1,894,632	2,058,130	2,227,561	2,388,413
Lao PDR	9,423	15,022	17,369	18,665	19,963	21,329	22,976	26,229	28,709	30,923
Malaysia	291,562	412,846	449,304	490,278	524,010	520,050	565,426	606,094	651,470	692,335
Myanmar	...	98,350	114,630	131,829	148,212	165,076	183,171	197,231	215,992	...
Philippines	261,421	367,521	398,681	436,341	463,339	472,267	514,464	543,771	590,992	642,881
Singapore	164,578	234,674	263,320	294,937	306,074	306,569	357,568	386,673	403,283	425,155
Thailand	455,430	682,188	736,550	789,630	827,698	812,449	887,017	904,485	1,002,837	1,036,003
Viet Nam	151,255	255,946	282,223	310,368	334,346	355,106	382,490	414,339	443,705	474,840
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	4,158	5,268	5,563	5,652	5,655	5,554	5,884	6,273	6,565	6,847
Kiribati	121	148	146	161	168	177	175	176	186	195
Marshall Islands	120	150	158	167	167	166	177	182	191	194
Micronesia, Fed. States of	270	313	322	323	321	327	339	352	361	366
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	212	281	287	299	286	258	269	284	307	310
Papua New Guinea	7,915	9,891	10,429	11,471	12,468	13,335	14,518	16,470	18,343	19,243
Samoa	536	808	811	915	887	863	882	934	951	969
Solomon Islands	431	523	572	651	712	704	769	867	912	955
Timor-Leste	...	4,270	6,919	6,892	9,710	6,882	8,624	11,219	11,190	10,025
Tonga	359	455	462	454	467	486	509	534	547	559
Tuvalu	23	26	27	30	33	32	31	34	35	36
Vanuatu	413	483	540	583	633	659	678	705	718	750
Developed Member Economies										
Australia	504,480	664,606	709,619	762,195	797,089	872,602	860,697	930,922	972,939	1,007,353
Japan	3,289,804	3,889,582	4,064,909	4,264,262	4,289,493	4,081,113	4,322,670	4,386,152	4,504,846	4,621,147
New Zealand	82,235	105,286	114,462	122,086	124,510	130,491	132,506	139,696	142,722	153,023
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[a]	**10,388,151**	**16,672,972**	**18,823,450**	**21,302,622**	**23,065,755**	**24,660,185**	**27,242,638**	**29,732,836**	**32,078,294**	**34,259,710**
REGIONAL MEMBERS[a]	**14,264,670**	**21,332,446**	**23,712,440**	**26,451,164**	**28,276,846**	**29,744,391**	**32,558,511**	**35,189,606**	**37,698,800**	**40,041,232**

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

a   For reporting economies only.

Source: ADB estimates.

National Accounts

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

Regional Member	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	...	1,143	1,260	1,477	1,510	1,749	1,792	1,948	2,158	2,329
Armenia	2,212	4,423	5,155	6,012	6,539	5,643	5,816	6,678	7,276	7,651
Azerbaijan	3,527	7,086	9,698	12,288	13,696	14,917	15,643	15,754	16,400	17,133
Georgia	2,590	4,253	4,708	5,438	5,688	5,512	5,859	6,343	6,809	7,154
Kazakhstan	7,702	13,930	15,719	17,528	18,072	17,960	19,228	20,776	21,878	23,218
Kyrgyz Republic	1,650	2,119	2,230	2,457	2,699	2,741	2,751	2,940	2,891	3,244
Pakistan	2,745	3,577	3,844	3,981	4,041	4,101	4,130	4,239	4389	4,624
Tajikistan	997	1,606	1,729	1,870	2,008	2,060	2,174	2,216	2,368	2,528
Turkmenistan	4,170	5,798	6,558	7,388	8,535	9,013	9,838	11,364	12,687	13,587
Uzbekistan	1,951	2,706	3,012	3,282	3,590	3,845	4,105	4,419	4,787	4,499
East Asia										
China, People's Rep. of	2,853	4,948	5,717	6,665	7,412	8,118	9,031	10,017	10,917	11,874
Hong Kong, China	27,001	36,489	39,998	43,339	44,857	43,996	47,194	50,086	51,151	53,199
Korea, Rep. of	18,123	24,220	25,820	27,910	28,718	28,481	30,423	31,327	31,822	33,140
Mongolia	3,087	4,469	4,942	5,568	6,085	5,947	6,291	7,409	8,314	9,238
Taipei,China	21,231	27,844	30,119	32,650	33,417	32,946	36,866	39,059	40,173	41,537
South Asia										
Bangladesh	1,124	1,535	1,929	2,085	2,201	2,304	2,445	2,627	2,800	2,990
Bhutan	2,711	4,178	4,518	5,369	5,625	5,941	6,595	7,196	8,000	8,383
India	2,043	3,037	3,369	3,743	3,908	4,214	4,639	4,978	5,237	5,496
Maldives	...	5,985	7,048	7,560	8,305	8,183	8,669	9,076	9,093	9,254
Nepal	1,379	1,572	1,652	1,729	1,845	1,916	2,005	2,085	2,195	2,282
Sri Lanka	3,964	5,208	5,710	6,212	6,651	6,860	7,426	8,112	9,036	9,728
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	60,372	68,080	72,053	72,979	71,988	70,306	71,742	74,396	75,186	73,806
Cambodia	1,065	1,748	1,970	2,199	2,360	2,344	2,475	2,662	2,857	3,069
Indonesia	4,463	5,925	6,360	6,853	7,314	7,617	7,973	8,519	9,011	9,599
Lao PDR	1,852	2,672	3,022	3,180	3,327	3,485	3,672	4,110	4,407	4,630
Malaysia	12,412	15,851	16,923	18,120	19,008	18,519	19,778	20,855	22,071	23,118
Myanmar	...	1,775	2,028	2,293	2,539	2,792	3,064	3,267	3,542	...
Philippines	3,405	4,340	4,621	4,967	5,181	5,189	5,572	5,773	6,171	6,600
Singapore	40,860	55,013	59,826	64,276	63,246	61,466	70,433	74,594	75,914	78,744
Thailand	7,318	10,826	11,660	12,470	13,039	12,767	13,905	14,114	15,582	15,519
Viet Nam	1,961	3,125	3,406	3,685	3,928	4,128	4,400	4,717	4,998	5,293
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	5,184	6,370	6,703	6,773	6,721	6,569	6,917	7,343	7,652	7,941
Kiribati	1,436	1,598	1,545	1,674	1,723	1,778	1,699	1,674	1,730	1,771
Marshall Islands	2,345	2,913	3,039	3,192	3,150	3,093	3,261	3,425	3,430	3,576
Micronesia, Fed. States of	2,526	2,962	3,065	3,093	3,093	3,160	3,301	3,400	3,474	3,522
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	11,106	14,124	14,706	15,580	15,228	13,949	14,835	15,985	17,574	17,426
Papua New Guinea	1,525	1,671	1,714	1,833	1,939	2,017	2,136	2,353	2,527	2,601
Samoa	3,061	4,522	4,488	5,021	4,832	4,665	4,734	4,974	5,025	5,082
Solomon Islands	1,029	1,113	1,189	1,321	1,412	1,365	14,57	1,606	1,651	1,690
Timor-Leste	...	4,517	7,146	6,950	9,562	6,618	8,086	10,273	10,006	8,495
Tonga	3,620	4,493	4,542	4,453	4,571	4,743	4,948	5,167	5,300	5,407
Tuvalu	2,408	2,523	2,612	2,673	2,968	2,843	2,785	3,245	3,256	3,289
Vanuatu	2,156	2,219	2,417	2,542	2,689	2,758	2,762	2,801	2,782	2,832
Developed Member Economies										
Australia	26,511	32,939	34,699	36,595	37,511	40,228	39,066	41,671	42,807	43,542
Japan	25,936	30,441	31,793	33,314	33,495	31,872	33,752	34,316	35,315	36,290
New Zealand	21,317	25,469	27,353	28,873	29,167	30,236	30,337	31,712	32,195	34,225
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[a]	**3,227**	**4,781**	**5,338**	**5,970**	**6,395**	**6,765**	**7,390**	**7,980**	**8,518**	**9,160**
REGIONAL MEMBERS[a]	**4,234**	**5,861**	**6,446**	**7,108**	**7,520**	**7,829**	**8,477**	**9,069**	**9,616**	**10,279**

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

a   For reporting economies only.

Source: ADB estimates.

Table 2.3:   Gross National Income Per Capita, Atlas Method
(current $)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	250	270	330	370	460	510	570	690	700
Armenia	...	450	660	1,500	1,960	2,650	3,450	3,180	3,330	3,490	3,770	3,790
Azerbaijan	...	400	610	1,270	1,890	2,710	3,870	4,800	5,370	5,530	6,290	7,350
Georgia	...	540	750	1,360	1,680	2,090	2,460	2,540	2,680	2,850	3,290	3,570
Kazakhstan	...	1,280	1,260	2,930	3,860	4,980	6,150	6,780	7,440	8,190	9,780	11,380
Kyrgyz Republic	...	360	280	450	500	610	770	860	850	900	1,040	1,200
Pakistan	410	470	470	710	800	890	990	1,040	1,060	1,140	1,250	1,380
Tajikistan	840	200	170	320	370	440	570	650	730	780	880	990
Turkmenistan	830	610	600	1,600	1,960	2,330	3,050	3,570	4,070	4,660	5,410	6,880
Uzbekistan	...	580	630	530	600	760	960	1,130	1,300	1,510	1,700	1,900
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	330	540	920	1,740	2,040	2,470	3,050	3,610	4,240	4,900	5,720	6,560
Hong Kong, China	12,660	23,500	26,930	28,890	30,290	32,070	33,950	32,350	33,620	35,680	36,280	38,420
Korea, Rep. of	6,480	11,650	10,750	17,800	19,980	22,460	22,850	21,090	21,320	22,620	24,640	25,920
Mongolia	1,430	460	470	900	1,120	1,400	1,800	1,790	1,900	2,340	3,080	3,770
Taipei,China[a]	8,321	13,355	14,372	17,075	17,753	18,433	18,408	17,752	19,252	20,129	20,927	21,591
South Asia												
Bangladesh	290	330	380	470	490	510	560	620	690	770	830	900
Bhutan	580	510	780	1,230	1,340	1,640	1,760	1,850	2,020	2,240	2,420	2,460
India	390	380	460	740	820	960	1,050	1,170	1,290	1,450	1,550	1,570
Maldives	...	...	2,140	3,420	4,080	4,040	4,870	5,050	5,490	5,680	5,430	5,600
Nepal	220	210	230	320	350	380	440	490	540	610	700	730
Sri Lanka	470	700	860	1,210	1,350	1,540	1,770	1,970	2,260	2,580	2,910	3,170
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam[a]	12,550	15,800	14,740	22,920	27,250	30,335	33,486	31,738	31,706	33,321	37,826	39,778
Cambodia	140	300	300	460	510	580	660	690	740	810	880	950
Indonesia	620	1,000	570	1,230	1,390	1,610	1,950	2,160	2,500	2,920	3,420	3,580
Lao PDR	190	350	280	450	510	610	740	880	980	1,090	1,270	1,460
Malaysia	2,370	4,010	3,420	5,240	5,810	6,600	7,500	7,590	8,150	8,830	9,820	10,400
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	720	1,030	1,230	1,530	1,660	1,900	2,230	2,480	2,740	2,610	2,950	3,270
Singapore	12,040	23610	23,670	28,370	32,080	35,660	36,680	37,080	44,790	48,630	51,090	54,040
Thailand	1,490	2,750	1,960	2,600	2,890	3,280	3,750	3,860	4,320	4,620	5,250	5,370
Viet Nam	130	260	400	680	760	850	1,000	1,120	1,270	1,390	1,550	1,730
The Pacific												
Cook Islands[a]	3,918	4,525	5,546	8,475	8,271	9,882	9,914	10,189	9,790	12,997	15,116	17,810
Fiji	1,790	2,460	2,230	3,590	3,620	3,830	4,060	3,930	3,670	3,750	4,010	4,430
Kiribati	730	1,180	1,410	1,800	1,750	1,870	2,030	1,950	1,980	2,100	2,520	2,620
Marshall Islands	1,760	3,040	2,850	3,560	3,620	3,760	3,770	3,710	3,780	3,920	4,130	4,200
Micronesia, Fed. States of		2,210	2,210	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,560	2,770	2,870	3,050	3,230	3,430
Nauru[a]	...	...	...	2,684	2,490	2,381	4,774	4,192	5,554	7,899	10,277	...
Palau	...	5,770	6,140	9,650	9,670	10,020	9,880	9,170	9,500	9,970	10,550	10,970
Papua New Guinea	820	1,040	620	680	720	940	1,100	1,190	1,300	1,480	1,790	2,010
Samoa	1,050	1,000	1,420	2,100	2,260	2,400	2,730	2,660	2,830	2,960	3,260	3,430
Solomon Islands	710	900	1,010	900	970	960	980	820	930	1,160	1,480	1,610
Timor-Leste	...	...	400	890	1,340	1,860	3,020	2,360	3,010	4,080	3,980	3,580
Tonga	1,220	2,010	2,030	2,550	2,780	2,860	3,200	3,330	3,490	3,740	4,220	4,490
Tuvalu	...	...	...	3,740	3,930	4,710	4,910	5,130	4,720	5,080	5,650	6,630
Vanuatu	1,200	1,270	1,430	1,780	1,990	2,120	2,510	2,590	2,700	2,870	2,990	3,130
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	17,460	19,280	21,120	30,340	34,170	37,350	42,390	44,020	46,510	50,130	59,790	65,520
Japan	27,560	41,270	34,970	39,140	38,600	37,660	37,870	37,610	42,190	45,190	47,690	46,140
New Zealand	13,520	15,120	13,910	25,200	26,120	27,740	27,930	28,980	28,990	31,400	35,520	...

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

a   ADB estimates.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD (accessed 11 July 2014); ADB estimates for Brunei
Darussalam (2007–2013); the Cook Islands; Nauru; and Taipei,China.

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

Regional Member	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
	1990	2000	2010	2013	1990	2000	2010	2013	1990	2000	2010	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	28.8	...	...	...	21.3	...	...	...	49.8	...
Armenia	...	25.1	18.8	21.2	...	38.3	36.3	30.5	...	36.5	45.0	48.3
Azerbaijan	29.3	17.0	5.9	5.7	33.7	45.1	64.1	62.1	37.0	37.9	30.0	32.3
Georgia	...	21.7	8.3	9.2	...	22.1	22.0	23.6	...	56.1	69.8	67.2
Kazakhstan	...	8.6	4.7	4.9	...	40.1	41.9	37.8	...	51.3	53.4	57.2
Kyrgyz Republic	33.6	36.6	18.7	17.1	35.5	31.3	28.2	25.7	31.0	32.1	53.1	57.2
Pakistan	26.0	25.9	24.3	25.1	25.2	23.3	20.6	21.1	48.8	50.7	55.1	53.8
Tajikistan	30.1	27.3	21.8	24.3	38.4	38.4	27.9	26.7	31.5	34.3	50.3	49.1
Turkmenistan	32.2	22.9	14.5	...	29.6	41.8	48.4	...	38.2	35.2	37.0	...
Uzbekistan	33.2	34.4	19.8	...	34.8	23.1	33.4	...	32.0	42.5	46.8	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	27.1	15.1	10.1	10.0	41.3	45.9	46.7	43.9	31.5	39.0	43.2	46.1
Hong Kong, China	0.2	0.1	0.1	...	24.4	12.6	7.0	...	75.4	87.3	93.0	...
Korea, Rep. of	8.7	4.4	2.5	2.3	39.9	38.1	38.3	38.6	51.5	57.5	59.3	59.1
Mongolia	15.2	30.9	16.2	16.5	40.6	25.0	37.5	33.3	44.2	44.1	46.3	50.3
Taipei,China	4.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	40.7	31.5	31.0	30.0	55.0	66.4	67.4	68.3
South Asia												
Bangladesh	30.2	25.5	17.8	16.3	21.5	25.3	26.1	27.6	48.3	49.2	56.0	56.1
Bhutan	34.9	27.4	17.5	...	24.6	36.0	44.6	...	40.5	36.6	37.9	...
India	29.3	23.4	18.2	18.4	26.9	26.2	27.2	24.7	43.8	50.5	54.6	57.0
Maldives	...	...	4.1	3.9	...	...	14.9	14.5	...	...	81.0	81.6
Nepal	48.4	37.8	35.4	33.9	12.3	17.3	15.1	15.2	39.3	44.9	49.5	51.0
Sri Lanka	24.2	17.6	12.8	10.8	28.9	29.9	29.4	32.5	46.9	52.5	57.8	56.8
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	61.6	63.7	66.8	68.2	37.5	35.3	32.5	31.0
Cambodia	56.5	37.9	36.0	33.8	11.3	23.0	23.3	25.7	32.2	39.1	40.7	40.5
Indonesia	19.4	15.6	15.3	14.4	39.1	45.9	47.0	45.7	41.5	38.5	37.7	39.9
Lao PDR	61.2	48.5	30.6	...	14.5	19.1	29.8	...	24.3	32.4	39.6	...
Malaysia	15.0	8.3	10.4	9.3	41.5	46.8	41.2	40.5	43.5	44.9	47.5	49.1
Myanmar	57.3	57.2	36.9	...	10.5	9.7	26.5	...	32.2	33.1	36.7	...
Philippines	21.9	14.0	12.3	11.2	34.5	34.5	32.6	31.1	43.6	51.6	55.1	57.7
Singapore	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	32.3	34.8	27.6	25.1	67.3	65.1	72.3	74.9
Thailand	10.0	8.5	10.6	...	37.2	36.8	40.1	...	52.8	54.7	49.3	...
Viet Nam	38.7	24.5	18.9	18.4	22.7	36.7	38.2	38.3	38.6	38.7	42.9	43.3
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	20.7	10.3	4.9	...	7.4	8.3	8.5	...	71.9	81.4	86.6	...
Fiji	...	16.5	11.0	...	...	21.6	20.9	...	...	61.9	68.1	...
Kiribati	3.8	20.0	24.7	...	8.6	12.2	10.1	...	87.6	67.8	65.2	...
Marshall Islands	...	10.2	15.0	...	...	11.4	11.7	...	...	78.4	73.3	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	25.4	26.2	...	...	8.7	8.0	...	...	66.0	65.8	...
Nauru	...	...	4.3	...	...	...	47.8	...	...	...	47.9	...
Palau	...	5.3	5.4	5.3	...	14.0	10.3	8.2	...	80.7	84.3	86.6
Papua New Guinea	29.7	35.2	31.5	27.1	31.2	40.7	45.1	45.3	39.0	24.1	23.4	27.5
Samoa	...	16.7	9.9	9.6	...	26.8	27.9	28.4	...	56.6	62.2	62.0
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste[b]	...	24.2	4.6	...	...	32.4	82.3	...	...	43.5	13.1	...
Tonga	34.7	22.2	18.2	...	13.6	20.7	20.0	...	51.7	57.1	61.8	...
Tuvalu	25.6	19.4	27.6	...	14.5	7.8	5.7	...	59.8	72.8	66.7	...
Vanuatu	20.7	25.4	21.9	...	12.3	12.2	13.0	...	67.0	62.3	65.0	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	4.6	3.4	2.4	2.4	31.7	26.8	27.0	27.1	63.7	69.9	70.6	70.5
Japan	2.4	1.6	1.2	...	37.9	31.1	27.5	...	59.8	67.3	71.3	...
New Zealand	6.6	8.4	7.2	...	26.5	25.4	23.8	...	66.9	66.1	69.1	...

... = 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   Computed as a share of GDP at current prices.
b   The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects 2008 United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) 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 2.5: Household and Government Consumption Expenditure
(% of GDP[a])

Regional Member	Household Consumption						Government Consumption					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	115.7	97.4	...	...	...	...	10.0	14.0	...
Armenia	...	106.1	96.7	75.5	82.0	89.3	...	11.3	12.2	10.5	13.1	14.5
Azerbaijan	52.6	84.3	64.4	42.1	39.4	42.2	17.6	12.8	15.2	10.4	10.9	11.2
Georgia	...	...	90.5	66.9	74.9	71.0	...	...	8.5	17.3	21.1	16.7
Kazakhstan	...	71.1	61.9	49.9	45.4	48.0	...	13.6	12.1	11.2	10.8	10.6
Kyrgyz Republic	71.3	75.0	65.7	84.5	84.6	94.6	25.0	19.5	20.0	17.5	18.1	18.1
Pakistan	71.4	72.4	75.4	76.9	79.7	81.2	15.1	11.7	8.6	7.8	10.3	11.0
Tajikistan	63.0	68.5	94.6	81.1	84.7	...	6.8	2.9	4.8	14.6	11.3	...
Turkmenistan	49.3	60.6	36.5	46.6	5.1	...	23.0	8.4	14.2	13.2	9.5	...
Uzbekistan	61.4	50.6	61.9	50.9	49.0	...	25.3	22.3	18.7	16.4	15.8	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	50.6	46.7	46.2	39.3	35.1	37.3	14.1	13.8	15.8	14.3	13.3	14.1
Hong Kong, China	57.1	62.0	58.6	57.5	61.4	66.1	7.2	8.4	9.4	9.2	8.9	9.3
Korea, Rep. of	50.7	52.3	53.8	52.2	50.3	51.0	11.8	11.2	11.3	13.3	14.5	14.9
Mongolia	62.2	63.4	75.1	55.2	53.7	53.9	29.8	13.1	15.3	12.1	13.7	11.3
Taipei,China	53.9	57.2	58.8	60.4	58.5	59.5	17.4	14.6	13.4	12.5	12.1	11.9
South Asia												
Bangladesh	82.9	82.2	77.5	74.4	74.1	72.8	4.2	4.6	4.6	5.5	5.1	5.1
Bhutan	50.4	40.5	47.7	40.4	43.8	...	16.3	18.0	21.9	21.9	20.0	...
India	66.2	63.1	63.7	58.3	56.0	57.1	11.7	10.9	12.6	10.9	11.4	12.1
Maldives	...	36.8	32.9	...	...	...	...	16.8	22.9	...	...	...
Nepal	83.5	75.9	75.9	79.5	78.5	80.0	8.7	9.2	8.9	8.9	10.0	9.9
Sri Lanka	74.8	70.7	70.9	69.0	65.2	66.8	13.2	14.7	13.7	13.1	15.6	13.1
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	26.5	36.6	24.8	22.5	23.2	22.3	22.0	26.8	25.8	18.4	22.4	18.3
Cambodia	90.4	92.6	86.7	84.3	81.3	...	7.2	4.9	5.2	5.8	6.3	...
Indonesia	58.9	61.6	61.7	64.4	56.5	55.8	8.8	7.8	6.5	8.1	9.1	9.1
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	51.8	47.9	43.8	44.2	47.5	51.2	13.8	12.4	10.2	11.5	12.2	13.5
Myanmar	88.3	86.6	87.7	86.9	78.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	71.2	74.1	72.2	75.0	71.6	73.3	10.1	11.4	11.4	9.0	9.7	11.1
Singapore	44.8	41.0	41.5	39.1	35.5	37.1	9.5	8.1	10.7	10.2	10.2	10.2
Thailand	53.3	51.2	54.1	56.0	52.4	...	10.0	11.3	13.6	13.7	15.8	...
Viet Nam	89.6	73.6	66.5	65.5	66.6	65.0	7.5	8.2	6.4	5.5	6.0	6.2
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	60.9	70.4	72.2	...	...	...	16.1	17.2	16.1	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	88.0	...	...	...	...	...	41.5	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	59.0	42.7	44.6	48.0	...	...	24.8	17.1	16.6	16.1	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste[b]	...	...	74.9	23.5	15.1	...	...	...	109.4	13.7	21.7	...
Tonga	93.7	93.8	91.9	100.9	98.1	...	18.7	16.5	18.2	15.5	18.1	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	63.3	56.0	62.4	65.8	60.6	...	30.9	27.1	16.4	14.6	18.9	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	55.1	17.9	17.7	17.4	18.0	17.9	17.1	58.1	58.0	57.8	55.4	55.1
Japan	53.0	55.4	56.5	57.8	59.3	61.2	13.3	15.2	16.9	18.4	19.7	20.6
New Zealand	61.1	58.1	58.7	58.9	58.4	58.0	18.9	17.2	17.2	18.0	20.1	18.7

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

a   Computed as a share of GDP at current prices.
b   The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects 2008 United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) 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.

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Table 2.6:   **Gross Domestic Capital Formation and Change in Inventories**
             (% of GDP[a])

Regional Member	Change in Inventories						Gross Domestic Capital Formation					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.8	17.5	...
Armenia	...	...	0.2	0.7	–0.6	0.8	...	18.4	18.6	30.5	32.9	21.7
Azerbaijan	...	8.1	–2.5	0.2	–0.1	0.1	26.5	23.8	20.7	41.5	18.1	24.7
Georgia	...	...	1.1	5.4	2.3	2.8	...	...	26.6	33.5	21.6	24.8
Kazakhstan	...	0.3	0.8	3.0	1.0	2.8	...	23.3	18.1	31.0	25.4	26.2
Kyrgyz Republic	0.9	–2.3	1.7	0.2	–0.7	3.7	24.1	18.3	20.0	16.4	27.4	34.3
Pakistan	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	18.9	18.5	17.2	19.1	15.8	14.6
Tajikistan	5.5	7.3	2.0	0.5	–0.6	...	12.3	28.7	9.4	11.6	23.8	...
Turkmenistan	9.9	10.3	...	...	...	...	40.1	33.6	34.7	22.9	52.9	...
Uzbekistan	1.5	–8.8	–4.4	4.5	–0.8	...	32.1	24.2	19.6	26.5	26.6	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	10.3	7.5	1.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	36.1	41.9	35.1	42.1	48.2	49.3
Hong Kong, China	1.0	4.1	1.1	–0.3	2.1	–0.1	27.0	34.1	27.6	21.1	23.9	23.8
Korea, Rep. of	1.8	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	–0.7	38.1	36.9	32.9	32.2	32.0	29.0
Mongolia	...	4.6	3.8	9.6	8.3	17.3	34.3	31.7	29.0	37.5	40.8	61.4
Taipei,China	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.1	–0.2	24.4	26.7	25.7	22.7	22.4	19.3
South Asia												
Bangladesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.1	19.1	23.0	24.5	26.2	28.4
Bhutan	4.1	2.3	–1.8	0.0	0.5	...	32.4	45.4	48.2	53.4	60.4	...
India	1.1	2.2	0.7	2.8	3.5	1.7	26.0	26.2	24.3	34.7	36.5	26.6
Maldives	...	–0.2	...	...	...	...	...	31.3	26.3	...	...	...
Nepal	1.9	3.1	5.0	6.5	16.1	14.3	17.2	23.5	22.6	26.5	38.3	36.9
Sri Lanka	0.3	0.1	0.6	2.8	1.3	0.3	20.7	25.6	25.4	26.1	27.2	29.5
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	13.1	11.4	15.9	15.3
Cambodia	...	...	–1.4	–0.4	1.2	...	8.3	14.3	16.9	18.5	17.4	...
Indonesia	2.4	3.5	2.4	1.4	0.3	2.0	30.7	31.9	22.2	25.1	32.3	33.6
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	–0.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.7	–0.6	32.4	43.6	26.9	22.4	23.3	26.3
Myanmar	–1.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	...	13.4	14.2	12.4	13.2	23.2	...
Philippines	1.0	0.2	–3.7	1.6	0.0	–0.8	24.2	22.5	18.4	21.6	20.5	19.7
Singapore	3.9	0.7	2.9	–1.7	1.7	3.1	35.6	33.8	34.9	21.4	27.9	29.1
Thailand	1.1	1.5	0.7	2.7	1.4	...	41.6	42.9	22.3	30.5	25.5	...
Viet Nam	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	14.4	27.1	29.6	33.8	35.7	26.6
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	1.1	2.3	2.0	...	...	...	22.6	21.3	24.0	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	19.4	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	–0.7	2.4	1.5	1.0	...	...	24.4	21.9	21.9	17.5	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste[b]	...	...	–3.9	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	30.2	4.5	13.0	...
Tonga	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	...	18.1	26.5	20.7	22.3	30.1	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	–0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	...	34.9	23.2	22.9	24.1	34.6	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	–0.2	0.1	28.7	26.0	26.3	27.5	27.6	28.3
Japan	0.6	0.3	–0.1	0.1	–0.2	–0.7	32.7	28.1	25.1	22.5	19.8	21.0
New Zealand	–0.2	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.0	19.8	22.8	21.2	24.5	19.1	21.5

... = 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   Computed as a share of GDP at current prices.
b   The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects 2008 United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) 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					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	26.0	9.8	...	...	...	...	73.6	43.9	...
Armenia	...	23.9	23.4	28.8	20.8	27.0	...	62.2	50.5	43.2	45.3	50.6
Azerbaijan	43.9	32.5	40.2	62.9	54.3	48.7	39.2	53.4	38.4	52.9	20.7	26.9
Georgia	...	...	23.0	33.7	35.0	44.7	...	...	39.7	51.6	52.8	57.7
Kazakhstan	...	39.0	56.6	53.5	44.2	39.5	...	43.5	49.1	44.7	29.9	27.6
Kyrgyz Republic	29.2	29.5	41.8	38.3	51.6	47.2	49.5	42.4	47.6	56.8	81.7	95.9
Pakistan	14.8	16.7	13.4	15.7	13.5	13.2	20.2	19.4	14.7	19.6	19.4	19.9
Tajikistan	0.0	112.0	92.4	54.3	26.8	...	0.0	121.2	100.2	72.8	59.0	...
Turkmenistan	111.2	142.5	95.5	65.0	77.8	...	123.7	145.0	80.9	47.8	45.3	...
Uzbekistan	29.0	31.6	26.5	39.7	33.1	...	47.8	28.7	26.7	30.0	24.5	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	19.0	20.2	23.3	37.1	29.4	26.2	15.6	18.6	20.9	31.5	25.6	23.8
Hong Kong, China	130.6	143.2	141.8	194.7	219.4	229.6	122.0	147.6	137.4	182.4	213.5	228.7
Korea, Rep. of	27.6	28.5	35.0	36.8	49.4	53.9	28.3	29.0	32.9	34.4	46.2	48.9
Mongolia	...	-1.0	54.0	58.8	54.7	45.1	...	...	67.9	63.6	62.4	67.0
Taipei,China	45.7	47.0	52.9	62.5	73.8	73.0	41.4	45.5	50.8	58.1	66.8	63.6
South Asia												
Bangladesh	6.1	10.9	14.0	16.6	16.0	19.5	13.5	17.3	19.2	23.0	21.8	26.8
Bhutan	26.8	37.8	29.4	38.2	43.1	...	31.9	42.6	48.3	58.7	70.7	...
India	7.1	11.0	13.2	19.3	22.0	24.9	8.5	12.2	14.2	22.0	26.3	28.8
Maldives	...	92.7	89.5	...	...	...	...	77.2	71.6	...	...	...
Nepal	10.5	24.2	23.3	14.6	9.6	10.7	21.1	34.6	32.4	29.5	36.4	37.5
Sri Lanka	30.5	35.9	38.2	32.3	22.4	22.5	38.5	45.5	48.4	41.3	30.7	32.0
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	61.8	59.7	67.4	70.2	81.4	76.2	37.3	55.8	35.8	27.3	32.9	32.5
Cambodia	2.4	31.2	49.9	64.1	54.1	...	8.4	47.4	61.7	72.7	59.5	...
Indonesia	25.3	26.3	41.0	34.1	24.6	23.7	23.7	27.6	30.5	29.9	22.9	25.7
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	74.5	94.1	119.8	112.9	93.3	82.9	72.4	98.0	100.6	91.0	76.3	74.0
Myanmar	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	...	3.6	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	...
Philippines	27.5	36.4	51.4	46.1	34.8	27.9	33.3	44.2	53.4	51.7	36.6	32.0
Singapore	177.2	181.2	189.2	226.1	199.3	190.5	167.1	164.5	176.9	196.3	172.8	167.5
Thailand	33.1	41.6	64.8	68.6	66.6	...	40.6	48.3	56.5	69.6	61.0	...
Viet Nam	26.4	32.8	55.0	63.7	72.0	83.9	35.7	41.9	57.5	67.0	80.2	79.8
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	59.3	56.8	53.0	...	...	...	58.8	65.7	65.3	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	14.6	...	...	...	...	...	63.5	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	40.6	59.3	66.2	74.5	...	...	48.9	41.1	49.2	56.1	...	...
Samoa	39.3	...	...	...	...	...	84.7	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste[b]	...	...	29.6	81.6	93.9	...	...	...	144.2	23.3	43.8	...
Tonga	33.2	17.1	15.4	17.7	13.2	...	63.8	54.7	46.8	57.8	57.9	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	49.5	45.8	34.7	45.4	46.6	...	76.7	54.8	43.7	54.8	52.7	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	15.1	17.8	19.4	18.1	19.5	19.8	17.1	19.8	21.4	20.8	20.4	21.0
Japan	10.4	9.1	10.9	14.3	15.2	16.2	9.4	7.7	9.4	12.9	14.0	19.1
New Zealand	26.5	29.6	36.2	28.5	30.9	29.7	26.3	27.7	33.2	30.0	28.6	27.8

... = 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 2008 United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) 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	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	−25.8	−20.2	−19.5	−23.3	−9.9	−11.4	−3.7	3.8	...
Armenia	...	−17.5	−8.9	14.0	17.7	18.2	18.2	6.3	4.9	3.4	−1.2	−3.7
Azerbaijan	31.8	2.9	20.4	47.5	54.4	56.9	58.1	46.1	49.8	49.4	50.0	46.6
Georgia	...	...	0.9	15.7	5.9	7.4	−2.7	−6.1	4.1	7.8	10.2	12.3
Kazakhstan	...	15.3	26.0	38.9	44.1	43.8	45.7	41.0	43.8	46.6	42.5	41.4
Kyrgyz Republic	3.7	5.5	14.3	−2.1	−13.1	−4.6	−10.1	3.3	−2.7	−1.6	−16.9	−12.7
Pakistan	13.5	15.8	16.0	15.2	11.9	12.2	8.4	10.3	10.0	9.1	7.1	7.9
Tajikistan	0.3	28.7	0.6	4.3	6.0	6.9	3.1	1.2	4.0	−10.8	−13.5	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	13.2	27.1	19.4	32.7	36.5	36.5	36.7	35.8	35.2	34.3	32.0	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	35.2	39.6	38.0	46.3	47.7	50.3	51.1	50.3	51.7	50.9	49.6	48.6
Hong Kong, China	35.7	29.6	32.0	33.3	33.4	32.1	31.2	29.7	29.8	28.0	26.3	24.6
Korea, Rep. of	37.6	36.5	34.9	34.5	33.4	33.7	32.9	33.2	35.2	34.5	33.8	34.0
Mongolia	8.0	19.8	9.6	32.7	41.0	38.3	29.1	27.5	32.6	37.3	33.1	34.8
Taipei,China	28.8	28.6	27.8	27.3	28.8	29.6	27.3	25.8	30.1	28.8	27.1	27.7
South Asia												
Bangladesh	12.9	13.1	17.9	20.0	21.4	20.7	19.2	20.3	20.8	20.6	21.2	22.0
Bhutan	33.4	41.5	30.3	37.7	40.5	41.4	41.3	34.2	36.2	39.5	38.3	...
India	22.8	24.4	23.7	33.4	34.6	36.8	32.0	33.7	33.7	31.3	30.1	28.4
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	7.3	13.8	14.1	11.6	9.0	9.8	9.8	9.4	11.5	14.0	11.0	10.1
Sri Lanka	12.0	14.6	15.4	17.9	17.0	17.6	13.9	17.9	19.3	15.4	16.9	20.0
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	51.5	36.6	49.4	59.1	62.1	57.2	65.2	52.4	54.4	63.5	62.3	59.4
Cambodia	2.3	2.5	8.1	9.9	15.6	16.1	14.9	15.9	12.4	11.1	12.3	...
Indonesia	32.3	30.6	31.8	27.5	28.7	28.1	31.0	31.7	34.4	36.4	36.6	35.1
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	34.4	39.7	46.1	44.3	44.5	43.3	43.8	38.1	40.3	39.7	37.6	35.2
Myanmar	11.7	13.4	12.3	13.1	15.2	14.9	17.4	15.8	...	...	...	...
Philippines	18.7	14.5	16.4	15.9	16.2	17.2	16.8	15.5	18.7	16.8	15.3	16.8
Singapore	45.7	50.5	47.2	51.2	52.2	53.9	51.3	51.2	54.3	53.7	52.8	52.1
Thailand	34.1	36.2	30.7	29.4	30.4	33.5	30.7	30.2	31.1	28.7	29.4	...
Viet Nam	2.9	18.2	27.1	27.8	28.1	26.8	24.3	25.7	27.4	27.7	29.6	28.8
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	23.0	12.4	11.7	4.4	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	16.1	40.2	38.8	35.9	36.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste[b]	...	...	29.5	18.3	27.7	44.5	55.7	49.4	53.3	63.1	...	...
Tonga	−12.5	−10.3	−10.0	−16.3	−14.1	−20.0	−21.8	−24.2	−16.1	−9.6	−12.8	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	5.7	17.0	21.2	19.6	22.9	24.2	28.2	25.4	20.5	23.5	23.3	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	28.4	24.0	24.3	24.8	25.9	26.3	26.6	28.1	26.7	28.2	28.3	27.1
Japan	32.9	28.4	26.3	23.6	23.7	24.3	22.8	19.6	20.7	19.4	18.9	...
New Zealand	20.0	24.7	24.1	23.1	22.5	24.0	21.6	21.3	21.5	21.2	21.0	23.4

... = 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 2008 United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) 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 GDP
          (%)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	9.9	9.2	16.1	2.3	17.2	3.2	8.7	10.9	...
Armenia	...	...	5.9	13.9	13.2	13.7	7.0	−14.2	2.2	4.7	7.2	3.5
Azerbaijan	...	−12.0	11.1	26.4	34.5	25.1	10.8	9.3	5.0	0.1	2.2	5.8
Georgia	...	...	1.8	9.6	9.4	12.3	2.3	−3.8	6.3	7.2	6.2	3.2
Kazakhstan	...	−8.2	9.8	9.7	10.7	8.9	3.3	1.2	7.3	7.5	5.0	6.0
Kyrgyz Republic	...	−5.4	5.4	−0.2	3.1	8.5	8.4	2.9	−0.5	6.0	−0.9	12.8
Pakistan	4.6	5.1	3.9	9.0	5.8	5.5	5.0	0.4	2.6	3.6	3.8	3.7
Tajikistan	...	6.0	8.3	6.7	6.6	7.6	7.6	4.0	6.5	2.4	7.5	7.4
Turkmenistan	...	−7.2	5.5	13.0	11.0	11.0	14.7	6.1	9.2	14.7	11.1	10.2
Uzbekistan	...	−0.9	4.0	7.0	7.4	7.7	9.0	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.0
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	3.8	10.9	8.4	11.3	12.7	14.2	9.6	9.2	10.4	9.3	7.7	7.7
Hong Kong, China	3.9	...	...	7.4	7.0	6.5	2.1	−2.5	6.8	4.8	1.5	2.9
Korea, Rep. of	9.3	8.9	9.9	3.9	5.2	5.5	2.8	0.7	6.5	3.7	2.3	3.0
Mongolia	−2.5	6.4	1.1	7.3	8.6	10.2	8.9	−1.3	6.4	17.5	12.4	11.7
Taipei,China	6.9	6.4	5.8	4.7	5.4	6.0	0.7	−1.8	10.8	4.2	1.5	2.1
South Asia												
Bangladesh	5.9	4.9	6.0	6.0	6.7	7.1	6.0	5.0	5.6	6.5	6.5	6.0
Bhutan	2.4	7.1	6.9	7.1	6.8	17.9	4.7	6.7	11.7	8.6	4.6	...
India	5.3	7.3	4.4	9.5	9.6	9.3	6.7	8.6	8.9	6.7	4.5	4.9
Maldives	16.9	7.4	4.4	−8.7	19.6	10.6	12.2	−3.6	7.1	6.5	1.3	3.7
Nepal	4.7	3.4	6.0	3.5	3.4	3.4	6.1	4.5	4.8	3.4	4.8	3.9
Sri Lanka	6.2	5.5	6.0	6.2	7.7	6.8	6.0	3.5	8.0	8.2	6.3	7.3
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	1.1	4.5	2.8	0.4	4.4	0.2	−1.9	−1.8	2.6	3.4	0.9	−1.8
Cambodia	1.2	6.5	8.4	13.3	10.8	10.2	6.7	0.1	6.0	7.1	7.3	7.5
Indonesia	9.0	8.2	4.9	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.0	4.6	6.2	6.5	6.2	5.8
Lao PDR	6.7	7.1	6.3	6.8	8.6	7.8	7.8	7.5	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0
Malaysia	9.0	9.8	8.9	5.3	5.6	6.3	4.8	−1.5	7.4	5.1	5.6	4.7
Myanmar	2.8	6.9	13.7	13.6	13.1	12.0	10.3	10.6	9.6	5.6	7.6	...
Philippines	3.0	4.7	4.4	4.8	5.2	6.6	4.2	1.1	7.6	3.7	6.8	7.2
Singapore	10.0	7.0	8.9	7.5	8.9	9.1	1.8	−0.6	15.2	6.1	2.5	3.9
Thailand	11.2	8.1	4.5	4.2	4.9	5.4	1.7	−0.9	7.4	0.6	7.1	2.9
Viet Nam	5.1	9.5	6.8	7.5	7.0	7.1	5.7	5.4	6.4	6.2	5.2	5.4
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	7.9	−4.4	13.9	−1.1	5.0	−0.2	−3.5	1.0	−3.0	1.0	4.4	4.7
Fiji	3.6	...	−1.7	−1.3	1.9	−0.9	1.0	−1.4	3.0	2.7	1.7	3.6
Kiribati	2.1	−0.6	5.3	−0.2	−4.5	7.5	2.8	4.3	−2.2	−1.2	3.8	...
Marshall Islands	9.8	−0.3	5.9	2.6	1.9	3.8	−2.0	−1.8	5.9	0.6	3.2	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	4.0	4.6	4.6	2.2	−0.1	−2.1	−2.5	0.9	3.2	1.8	0.0	0.6
Nauru	...	...	...	−9.8	−20.3	−10.8	95.6	−20.3	20.1	14.2	20.2	...
Palau	...	10.9	...	...	−1.5	2.0	−5.7	−10.7	3.5	5.2	5.7	−0.4
Papua New Guinea	−0.4	−3.4	−2.5	3.9	2.3	7.2	6.6	6.1	7.6	11.3	7.7	5.1
Samoa	−7.5	6.6	7.1	5.2	0.5	6.1	−3.7	−1.4	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.0
Solomon Islands	2.9	10.0	−14.2	5.0	6.1	10.7	7.3	−1.8	7.9	10.6	3.3	3.1
Timor-Leste[a]	...	9.5	...	53.3	60.2	−0.6	12.1	−6.7	−1.4	7.3	...	...
Tonga	2.0	3.8	−0.8	1.6	−1.1	−4.5	1.9	3.2	3.3	2.9	0.8	...
Tuvalu	15.4	−5.0	...	−3.9	1.9	6.4	8.0	−4.4	−2.7	8.5	0.2	...
Vanuatu	0.0	0.0	5.9	5.3	8.5	5.2	6.5	3.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.8	3.7	1.7	2.0	2.2	3.6	2.6
Japan	5.6	1.9	2.3	1.3	1.7	2.2	−1.0	−5.5	4.7	−0.5	1.4	1.5
New Zealand	0.0	4.5	2.7	3.5	2.8	2.9	−1.9	−0.1	1.8	2.4	2.3	3.3

... = 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 2000 onward reflects 2008 United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) 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 GDP Per Capita
(%)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	8.2	6.9	14.2	0.3	14.9	1.3	6.6	8.8	...
Armenia	...	...	6.2	13.7	13.1	13.6	6.7	−14.4	1.9	...	7.1	3.6
Azerbaijan	...	−13.0	9.9	24.9	32.7	23.5	9.3	7.9	3.8	−1.1	0.9	4.5
Georgia	...	...	2.6	9.4	7.4	12.5	2.6	−3.8	5.0	6.4	5.5	3.5
Kazakhstan	...	−6.3	10.2	8.7	9.5	7.7	2.0	−1.4	5.7	5.9	3.5	4.5
Kyrgyz Republic	...	−6.0	4.0	−1.4	2.1	7.3	7.7	0.8	−0.8	4.8	−2.2	10.5
Pakistan	1.9	2.5	1.6	6.9	3.9	3.7	2.8	−1.7	0.5	1.5	1.8	3.1
Tajikistan	...	4.9	6.1	4.5	4.4	5.4	5.3	1.8	4.2	−0.0	5.0	5.2
Turkmenistan	...	−9.2	4.3	11.8	9.7	9.7	13.3	4.8	7.9	13.3	9.7	8.8
Uzbekistan	...	−2.7	2.6	5.8	6.1	6.2	7.3	6.3	5.5	5.4	6.6	6.3
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	2.3	9.7	7.6	10.6	12.1	13.6	9.0	8.7	9.9	8.8	7.2	7.2
Hong Kong, China	3.6	...	...	6.9	6.3	5.6	1.5	−2.7	6.0	4.1	0.4	2.5
Korea, Rep. of	8.2	7.8	9.0	3.7	4.7	5.0	2.1	0.2	6.0	2.9	1.8	2.5
Mongolia	−4.8	5.0	−0.5	6.0	7.3	9.7	7.2	−3.0	4.5	15.5	10.3	9.5
Taipei,China	5.6	5.5	4.9	4.3	4.9	5.6	0.4	−2.2	10.6	3.9	1.1	1.9
South Asia												
Bangladesh	3.6	3.0	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.5	4.5	3.6	4.2	5.0	5.1	4.5
Bhutan	1.1	5.7	5.6	5.7	4.9	15.8	2.8	4.8	9.7	6.6	2.8	...
India	3.1	5.1	2.6	7.9	8.0	7.8	5.2	7.1	7.4	5.3	3.1	3.5
Maldives	14.1	5.3	2.8	−11.6	14.3	4.5	7.8	−2.2	4.7	3.1	−2.0	0.3
Nepal	2.6	0.8	3.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	4.6	3.1	3.4	2.0	3.4	2.5
Sri Lanka	4.7	4.4	4.6	5.3	6.4	6.0	5.0	2.4	7.0	7.1	5.6	6.2
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	−1.7	0.4	0.3	−1.3	2.7	−1.3	−3.2	−3.1	0.8	1.7	−0.7	−3.3
Cambodia	−2.4	1.3	7.0	11.7	9.3	8.7	5.3	−1.5	4.4	5.5	5.5	5.9
Indonesia	6.9	6.5	3.7	4.3	4.1	5.0	4.7	3.3	3.4	5.1	4.9	5.1
Lao PDR	4.5	4.8	4.2	4.7	6.3	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.3
Malaysia	6.4	7.0	6.2	3.2	3.5	4.2	2.8	−3.3	5.5	3.4	4.0	3.2
Myanmar	0.9	5.0	11.5	11.3	10.9	10.1	8.6	9.1	8.4	4.5	6.6	...
Philippines	0.7	2.3	2.0	2.8	3.3	4.7	2.3	−0.6	5.8	1.9	5.0	5.4
Singapore	6.9	3.8	7.0	5.0	5.5	4.6	−3.5	−3.6	13.2	3.9	0.0	2.2
Thailand	9.9	6.9	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.8	1.1	−1.4	6.8	0.2	6.6	2.5
Viet Nam	3.1	7.7	5.3	6.3	5.8	6.0	4.5	4.3	5.3	5.1	4.1	4.3
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	4.8	−3.9	4.3	−6.7	−5.1	13.1	−7.5	−2.1	−7.5	24.0	3.3	9.8
Fiji	2.9	...	−2.3	−2.0	1.5	−1.3	0.2	−1.9	2.3	2.3	1.2	3.1
Kiribati	−1.3	−2.1	3.9	−2.5	−6.6	5.2	0.6	2.1	−4.3	−3.4	1.6	...
Marshall Islands	8.3	−1.7	5.0	1.0	1.2	3.0	−3.3	−2.9	4.7	−0.9	2.2	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	2.0	4.4	4.4	2.5	0.4	−1.6	−1.9	1.4	3.7	1.0	−0.2	0.5
Nauru	...	...	...	−7.8	−18.4	−12.1	92.5	−21.8	17.9	11.6	17.6	...
Palau	...	8.0	...	...	0.4	3.9	−3.9	−9.0	5.5	7.2	7.7	−2.4
Papua New Guinea	−2.5	−6.4	−5.4	1.1	−0.5	4.2	3.7	3.2	4.6	8.2	3.8	2.7
Samoa	−7.9	5.6	6.1	4.9	−0.6	5.3	−4.5	−2.1	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.2
Solomon Islands	−0.7	6.0	−16.5	2.2	3.7	8.2	4.8	−4.1	5.4	8.1	1.0	0.8
Timor-Leste [a]	...	7.6	...	49.7	56.4	−2.9	9.5	−8.9	−3.9	4.8	...	...
Tonga	1.7	3.5	−1.2	1.1	−1.5	−4.9	1.7	3.0	3.1	2.4	0.8	...
Tuvalu	12.9	−5.5	...	−6.7	0.4	−0.3	8.9	−4.9	−3.2	14.3	−1.4	...
Vanuatu	−2.5	−2.5	3.1	2.6	5.7	2.5	3.7	1.8	−1.0	−1.2	−1.0	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.6	−0.3	0.4	0.8	1.8	0.8
Japan	5.3	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.6	2.1	−1.1	−5.5	4.6	−0.3	1.7	1.7
New Zealand	−0.9	3.0	2.1	2.3	1.5	1.8	−2.9	−1.2	0.6	1.5	1.6	2.4

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

Source: ADB estimates using economy sources.

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

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	12.2	7.7	21.2	–11.7	23.3	–18.0	4.7	3.3	...
Armenia	...	...	–1.0	11.2	0.5	10.4	3.3	6.0	–16.0	14.0	9.5	7.2
Azerbaijan	...	–7.8	12.1	7.5	0.9	4.0	6.1	3.5	–3.1	5.8	6.6	4.9
Georgia	...	...	–12.0	12.0	–11.7	3.3	–4.4	–6.8	–4.8	8.0	–3.7	9.8
Kazakhstan	...	–24.4	–3.2	7.1	6.0	8.9	–7.6	13.2	–11.6	22.5	–17.4	10.6
Kyrgyz Republic	...	–2.0	2.6	–4.2	1.7	1.6	0.9	6.7	–2.6	1.8	1.2	0.0
Pakistan	3.0	6.6	6.1	6.5	6.3	3.4	1.8	3.5	0.2	2.0	3.6	2.9
Tajikistan	...	...	...	2.8	5.4	6.5	7.8	10.5	6.8	0.4	9.5	...
Turkmenistan	...	–54.0	–2.6	14.1	3.0	21.7	–26.4	5.8	29.8	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	2.0	3.2	5.9	7.1	6.5	4.7	5.8	6.6	6.6	7.0	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	7.3	5.0	2.4	5.2	5.0	3.7	5.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.0
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	–1.0	–4.9	–6.3	–18.7	–3.2	5.1	0.3	–5.1	1.3
Korea, Rep. of	–5.9	6.7	0.6	1.4	1.6	4.1	5.6	3.2	–4.3	–2.0	–0.9	5.8
Mongolia	–1.0	0.2	–16.3	11.3	6.5	14.4	4.7	3.6	–16.6	–0.5	21.6	13.5
Taipei,China	0.6	2.9	1.7	–4.2	13.8	–2.4	0.1	–3.0	1.8	6.4	–1.6	0.2
South Asia												
Bangladesh	9.4	–0.3	7.4	2.2	5.5	6.7	4.5	3.5	6.2	4.5	3.0	2.5
Bhutan	5.1	1.5	5.4	1.1	2.5	0.8	0.7	2.7	0.9	2.4	3.4	...
India	4.0	–0.7	–0.2	5.1	4.2	5.8	0.1	0.8	8.6	5.0	1.4	4.6
Maldives	9.7	1.0	–0.2	5.9	4.4	–11.9	–3.4	–2.5	–0.9	1.1	–0.0	1.7
Nepal	5.8	–0.9	4.9	3.5	1.8	1.0	5.8	3.0	2.0	4.5	4.6	1.1
Sri Lanka	8.8	3.4	2.3	1.8	6.3	3.4	7.5	3.2	7.0	1.4	5.2	4.7
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	2.6	2.9	6.6	1.3	–9.9	–4.5	3.7	5.7	–5.9	4.6	11.8	–6.5
Cambodia	1.2	3.5	–1.2	15.7	5.5	5.0	5.7	5.4	4.0	3.1	4.3	1.7
Indonesia	3.1	4.4	1.9	2.7	3.4	3.5	4.8	4.0	3.0	3.4	4.0	3.8
Lao PDR	8.7	3.1	4.2	0.7	2.5	8.6	3.7	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.3	2.9
Malaysia	–0.6	–2.5	6.1	2.6	5.8	1.4	3.8	0.1	2.4	5.9	0.8	2.1
Myanmar	1.8	4.8	11.0	12.1	9.7	7.9	5.6	5.6	4.7	–0.7	2.0	...
Philippines	0.5	0.9	3.4	2.2	3.6	4.7	3.2	–0.7	–0.2	2.6	2.8	1.1
Singapore	–8.2	–3.7	–4.8	7.1	1.6	–0.1	–5.8	3.9	2.4	3.8	1.2	–2.3
Thailand	–4.7	1.3	6.8	–0.1	3.9	1.9	2.9	–0.2	–0.4	6.2	1.9	...
Viet Nam	1.0	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.7	1.9	3.3	4.0	2.7	2.6
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	13.2	–2.5	0.1	–3.5	–6.8	5.2	–9.9	7.2	1.9	–6.7	3.2	...
Fiji	–4.6	...	–1.3	0.9	5.0	–4.9	4.9	–8.1	–2.6	8.2	2.7	...
Kiribati	–20.7	–3.0	–7.2	–7.4	7.3	2.6	15.0	–13.5	–3.9	9.7	3.4	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	23.2	–9.3	2.7	8.3	–1.8	12.7	24.1	4.6	12.8	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	7.0	4.2	0.6	4.4	–0.1	–1.0	1.1	4.2	6.2	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	–21.3	...	...	4.9	–5.6	–4.0	–15.5	–4.9	–1.3	1.3	–1.3
Papua New Guinea	2.2	–0.7	2.1	5.6	1.0	4.2	4.3	0.7	2.9	8.6	–2.7	0.5
Samoa	...	12.7	0.3	5.0	–3.5	3.6	–10.3	–0.2	–6.7	1.1	–5.4	4.3
Solomon Islands	–1.0	11.8	–17.1	5.2	5.7	12.0	6.7	–7.3	10.7	12.1	0.1	2.4
Timor-Leste[a]	...	–4.3	...	4.1	5.2	–3.3	0.3	8.1	–2.9	–19.6	...	...
Tonga	3.9	0.7	–2.5	–2.1	–5.8	1.0	–5.3	–1.4	0.5	2.0	0.5	...
Tuvalu	13.1	0.6	...	0.9	12.4	1.1	0.7	3.4	14.4	0.4	–6.3	...
Vanuatu	15.5	2.9	4.3	2.3	1.5	3.5	2.6	0.7	4.8	5.9	2.4	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	...	–14.6	6.5	4.2	2.7	–15.1	6.8	17.6	–0.9	3.7	1.0	–5.5
Japan	–0.3	–6.7	2.0	1.0	–1.7	6.3	7.2	–9.4	–1.0	2.0	0.3	...
New Zealand	16.7	7.1	3.6	5.2	0.7	–14.5	10.1	–1.1	–6.7	12.4	–2.7	3.0

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

a The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects 2008 United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) 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 2.12: Growth Rates of Industry Real Value Added
            (%)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	13.0	13.7	7.6	5.7	6.1	6.3	9.8	7.8	...
Armenia	...	...	12.8	14.8	16.6	11.7	7.8	−29.6	5.7	−0.0	5.7	−1.5
Azerbaijan	...	−13.3	5.7	43.4	49.8	32.9	9.7	10.3	3.4	−3.9	−1.0	4.9
Georgia	...	...	3.9	12.0	13.5	14.5	−3.9	−3.5	9.1	9.4	9.5	1.9
Kazakhstan	...	−15.9	15.3	10.7	13.4	8.0	4.3	1.9	7.6	2.9	1.8	2.7
Kyrgyz Republic	...	−12.3	8.8	−9.8	−6.9	10.3	14.0	−0.3	2.5	7.0	−13.8	29.0
Pakistan	6.5	4.1	1.3	12.1	4.1	7.7	8.5	−5.2	3.4	4.5	2.5	1.4
Tajikistan	...	...	...	7.7	4.7	−4.5	0.3	−10.3	5.6	−15.1	−2.6	...
Turkmenistan	...	22.3	1.0	10.6	7.1	17.0	60.8	5.8	−1.0	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	−5.2	1.8	5.3	7.5	6.6	6.5	9.9	4.4	4.5	5.8	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	3.2	13.9	9.4	12.1	13.4	15.1	9.9	9.9	12.3	10.3	7.9	7.8
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	−2.7	−3.3	−0.3	1.8	−5.1	7.5	8.9	4.4	0.4
Korea, Rep. of	14.2	8.7	10.4	4.7	6.3	7.1	2.7	0.2	10.4	4.5	1.9	3.2
Mongolia	−4.9	28.4	1.5	4.2	6.3	7.0	−0.8	−0.4	4.3	9.1	9.9	20.1
Taipei,China	−1.0	4.4	5.4	6.9	7.8	9.0	0.2	−4.2	23.1	6.1	1.7	1.8
South Asia												
Bangladesh	7.1	9.9	6.2	8.3	9.8	9.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	9.0	9.4	9.6
Bhutan	−1.7	16.0	7.3	3.8	8.8	40.7	6.1	3.6	12.5	4.1	2.9	...
India	7.1	11.6	6.4	9.7	12.2	9.7	4.4	9.2	7.6	7.8	1.0	0.7
Maldives	16.4	4.7	1.2	10.4	10.3	22.5	9.5	−26.1	4.3	12.1	1.2	−1.2
Nepal	4.8	4.3	8.6	3.0	4.5	3.9	1.7	−0.6	4.0	4.3	3.0	2.5
Sri Lanka	8.0	8.3	9.0	8.0	8.1	7.6	5.9	4.2	8.4	10.3	10.3	9.9
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	−0.3	5.4	3.0	−1.8	2.9	−5.6	−5.4	−5.0	1.7	3.2	−1.8	−5.8
Cambodia	−2.1	18.9	31.2	12.7	18.3	8.4	4.0	−9.5	13.0	13.4	10.4	11.0
Indonesia	11.5	10.4	5.9	4.7	4.5	4.7	3.7	3.6	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.9
Lao PDR	16.2	13.3	9.3	10.6	14.1	4.4	10.4	18.5	17.5	14.6	11.4	8.9
Malaysia	11.0	14.9	13.6	3.6	4.3	3.2	0.3	−6.7	7.9	2.1	5.1	3.5
Myanmar	5.5	12.7	21.3	19.9	20.0	19.6	18.0	17.6	18.6	10.2	8.0	...
Philippines	2.6	6.7	6.5	4.2	4.6	5.8	4.8	−1.9	11.6	1.9	7.3	9.3
Singapore	9.1	9.5	11.3	8.0	10.9	7.4	−0.1	0.3	23.9	7.0	1.8	2.5
Thailand	16.1	10.5	2.6	5.2	5.1	6.6	2.2	−2.1	10.3	−4.2	7.5	...
Viet Nam	2.3	13.6	10.1	8.4	7.3	7.4	4.1	6.0	7.2	6.7	5.7	5.4
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	20.2	−15.9	18.2	−6.3	3.0	4.6	2.5	−2.2	−8.4	11.6	10.7	...
Fiji	3.0	...	−5.5	−6.7	0.7	−5.2	−1.4	1.0	6.5	2.0	1.4	...
Kiribati	1.3	2.6	−6.4	6.7	−28.3	38.6	−25.2	19.2	1.7	−2.3	1.1	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	−14.4	4.5	22.5	−2.5	3.1	−7.5	−6.0	−6.2	−1.2	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	6.5	−3.0	−21.0	−8.0	10.1	35.6	17.9	11.9	−2.6	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	30.8	...	...	−7.6	−3.8	−22.3	−29.1	3.5	6.8	−6.4	−18.5
Papua New Guinea	−2.5	−10.0	−0.8	4.1	1.5	7.3	7.0	8.1	10.8	13.0	14.7	9.9
Samoa	...	1.8	14.4	4.7	−2.9	13.3	−10.4	−8.1	6.7	1.8	1.9	−1.2
Solomon Islands	22.7	31.6	−29.7	6.7	7.1	11.4	3.5	1.7	1.7	27.3	23.3	4.6
Timor-Leste [a]	...	16.6	...	75.1	77.3	−2.0	13.0	−9.0	−4.1	8.2	...	...
Tonga	0.3	9.7	−0.4	−2.8	−3.5	−4.7	0.7	12.9	11.6	5.5	1.2	...
Tuvalu	−32.1	−13.0	...	−18.7	14.7	44.7	44.2	−13.6	−41.5	42.8	−26.1	...
Vanuatu	−1.1	−2.2	46.4	5.3	25.0	−10.1	27.5	27.6	12.6	−20.9	−20.7	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	...	4.4	3.7	2.7	2.7	5.1	4.0	0.8	2.9	1.7	5.5	2.9
Japan	7.9	0.4	2.8	2.1	3.8	3.5	−0.2	−15.0	14.4	−2.7	−1.5	...
New Zealand	−4.4	2.0	0.7	1.9	−0.6	4.6	−7.5	−1.5	1.9	1.7	4.0	4.4

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

a   The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects 2008 United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) 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 2.13: Growth Rates of Services Real Value Added
         (%)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	5.4	7.2	19.3	13.8	17.2	18.1	10.3	16.0	...
Armenia	...	...	3.0	14.7	15.5	13.8	5.0	−3.7	4.7	6.1	6.9	6.2
Azerbaijan	...	−13.1	9.6	9.4	17.1	11.6	12.8	7.8	3.3	5.8	7.6	7.2
Georgia	...	...	7.4	10.4	14.6	12.1	5.4	−4.8	10.1	6.9	7.0	4.3
Kazakhstan	...	0.3	8.4	10.4	10.9	13.2	3.1	−1.4	7.1	5.1	10.4	7.1
Kyrgyz Republic	...	−4.6	5.8	8.4	9.4	12.4	10.7	2.6	−1.3	7.4	5.9	10.1
Pakistan	4.5	4.8	4.8	8.5	6.5	5.6	4.9	1.3	3.2	3.9	4.4	4.9
Tajikistan	...	...	...	8.5	9.7	16.4	11.9	9.4	7.1	11.4	11.9	...
Turkmenistan	...	−15.7	18.0	27.1	17.9	2.9	−9.1	6.6	18.4	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	−0.9	5.4	7.6	7.8	12.5	12.3	6.8	11.2	11.7	10.3	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	2.3	9.8	9.7	12.2	14.1	16.0	10.4	9.6	9.8	9.4	8.1	8.3
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	7.2	6.4	6.8	2.5	−1.9	6.8	5.2	1.8	3.0
Korea, Rep. of	8.4	7.9	9.5	3.8	4.6	5.2	3.2	1.5	4.4	3.1	2.8	2.9
Mongolia	−2.2	−7.4	10.5	9.7	7.6	11.9	16.6	0.8	9.8	16.8	16.3	10.0
Taipei,China	10.5	8.2	5.9	4.0	4.4	4.4	1.1	−0.5	5.5	3.1	1.0	1.7
South Asia												
Bangladesh	−1.9	4.9	5.5	6.4	6.6	6.5	5.8	5.1	5.5	6.2	6.6	5.5
Bhutan	2.8	5.0	8.7	14.8	8.2	6.1	4.7	13.3	12.1	15.0	2.0	...
India	5.2	10.1	5.7	10.9	10.1	10.3	10.0	10.5	9.7	6.6	7.0	6.9
Maldives	18.7	14.8	6.0	−13.8	23.0	9.2	13.5	1.7	8.0	5.8	1.4	4.7
Nepal	4.2	5.9	5.9	3.3	5.6	4.5	7.3	6.0	5.8	3.4	4.5	5.2
Sri Lanka	4.3	5.2	6.1	6.4	7.7	7.1	5.6	3.3	8.0	8.6	4.6	6.4
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	3.6	2.9	2.5	4.1	7.4	9.2	2.6	2.1	3.8	3.7	3.8	2.7
Cambodia	2.7	8.3	8.9	13.1	10.1	10.1	9.0	2.3	3.3	5.7	7.4	8.7
Indonesia	9.8	7.6	5.2	7.9	7.3	9.0	8.7	5.8	8.4	8.5	7.7	7.1
Lao PDR	−0.4	10.2	6.9	9.9	9.7	9.1	9.7	6.0	7.0	8.1	9.2	7.6
Malaysia	11.3	9.6	6.0	7.3	7.3	10.4	8.9	2.9	7.2	7.2	6.5	5.9
Myanmar	3.2	7.3	13.4	13.1	14.2	13.2	11.6	12.1	9.5	8.6	12.6	...
Philippines	4.9	5.0	3.3	5.8	6.0	7.6	4.0	3.4	7.2	4.9	7.4	7.2
Singapore	9.2	6.0	7.7	7.4	7.7	9.2	4.4	−0.6	11.2	6.4	2.8	5.2
Thailand	12.7	7.6	5.3	4.1	4.9	5.2	1.0	−0.0	6.8	3.3	7.9	...
Viet Nam	10.2	9.8	5.3	8.6	8.4	8.5	7.6	6.5	7.2	6.8	5.9	6.6
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	5.2	−3.4	15.4	−0.3	5.7	−1.1	−2.9	2.4	−2.6	0.1	2.7	...
Fiji	8.4	...	0.8	−17.0	1.5	1.3	0.9	−0.8	2.9	2.0	1.6	...
Kiribati	7.2	0.2	1.7	4.6	0.5	4.0	5.4	−1.0	−0.1	−2.4	3.5	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	6.2	2.7	−0.8	5.5	−2.5	−1.0	3.5	1.3	1.6	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	3.2	0.7	2.5	−3.2	−3.6	−1.8	2.2	−0.1	−1.4	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	12.7	...	...	−0.5	3.6	−2.7	−7.0	3.8	4.9	6.7	1.2
Papua New Guinea	−6.3	−1.0	−12.7	3.6	5.6	9.4	9.1	10.6	9.8	12.9	11.2	5.2
Samoa	...	6.4	6.3	5.4	3.0	3.1	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.2	2.3	−3.3
Solomon Islands	4.1	3.2	−5.7	4.3	6.5	8.7	9.0	5.5	5.5	5.6	3.8	3.8
Timor-Leste[a]	...	13.3	...	7.9	−0.0	9.4	9.0	13.4	11.1	11.2	...	...
Tonga	1.8	3.2	0.0	3.6	1.1	−5.6	4.1	0.8	1.0	1.8	0.5	...
Tuvalu	36.1	−4.8	...	−4.8	−2.2	2.1	4.4	−2.1	2.3	6.4	8.3	...
Vanuatu	−4.8	−0.4	2.2	6.6	9.1	4.4	5.0	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.9	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	...	6.0	4.1	3.6	3.3	4.1	3.6	2.0	1.9	2.4	3.1	2.7
Japan	4.0	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.6	−1.5	−3.1	1.2	0.6	2.0	...
New Zealand	0.1	5.4	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.4	−0.8	0.1	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.5

... = 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 United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) 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 2.14: Growth Rates of Real Household Consumption Expenditure
(%)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	8.3	8.8	8.3	13.2	5.4	−4.4	3.9	2.7	9.1	1.8
Azerbaijan	...	−2.9	10.0	13.2	14.5	17.0	17.4	8.5	10.8	8.4	8.4	8.6
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	−20.6	1.7	10.7	12.6	10.8	6.9	0.6	11.8	10.9	10.9	10.1
Kyrgyz Republic	...	−16.7	−5.0	8.3	19.2	2.7	12.6	−14.4	2.7	9.3	14.2	5.9
Pakistan	4.5	7.1	0.4	12.9	1.0	4.3	3.6	−0.5	2.2	4.6	5.0	2.5
Tajikistan	...	...	...	20.6	11.7	16.9	8.2	7.8	10.5	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	11.0	−49.2	−15.2	−23.2	24.1	18.6	−59.5	−60.6	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	6.3	1.6	4.5	3.5	6.1	8.6	1.9	0.2	6.1	8.4	4.1	4.2
Korea, Rep. of	9.7	10.3	13.9	4.4	4.6	5.1	1.4	0.2	4.4	2.9	1.9	2.0
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	11.8	18.1	21.3	−2.5	11.0	13.6	20.6	23.3
Taipei,China	8.4	5.9	4.7	2.9	1.5	2.1	−0.9	0.8	4.0	3.1	1.6	1.8
South Asia												
Bangladesh	7.6	3.5	4.1	3.9	7.0	7.4	4.0	2.3	4.6	6.5	4.1	5.1
Bhutan	...	1.9	−3.9	1.3	1.3	18.7	1.9	19.5	10.3	0.2	6.8	...
India	4.5	6.1	3.4	8.6	8.5	9.4	7.2	7.4	8.7	9.3	5.0	4.1
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	4.7	5.4	3.2	1.3	5.7	6.2	0.6	15.9	3.3
Sri Lanka	6.4	4.0	4.0	1.7	6.5	3.9	7.5	0.9	9.2	14.7	6.8	0.0
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	4.8	−4.8	−7.0	−0.6	3.7	2.0	1.8	5.0	1.8	3.7	5.2	2.8
Cambodia	2.5	8.6	4.9	12.3	6.8	6.2	12.7	−1.0	9.7	10.4	6.4	...
Indonesia	17.2	12.6	1.6	4.0	3.2	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.3
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	11.9	11.7	13.0	9.1	6.6	10.4	8.7	0.6	6.9	6.8	7.7	7.6
Myanmar[a]	0.9	6.4	4.3	14.6	10.3	12.4	7.0	12.7	2.6	4.3	6.1	...
Philippines	5.4	3.8	5.2	4.4	4.2	4.6	3.7	2.3	3.4	5.6	6.6	5.7
Singapore	7.5	3.7	14.7	3.4	3.3	6.1	3.5	−1.1	5.9	4.3	3.9	2.6
Thailand	12.9	8.3	7.0	4.2	2.8	1.2	2.8	−1.3	5.0	1.7	6.1	...
Viet Nam	...	7.2	3.1	5.8	7.5	9.8	7.7	2.3	8.2	4.1	4.9	5.2
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	8.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	−13.4	−5.1	−28.5	9.8	6.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste[b]	...	...	...	−2.7	−10.9	9.1	1.1	11.4	7.4	−4.9	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	...	4.8	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	4.3	1.8	3.3	3.8	0.9
Japan	5.2	1.7	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	−0.9	−0.7	2.8	0.3	2.0	2.0
New Zealand	0.2	4.1	1.4	4.9	2.3	3.7	−1.5	1.6	2.4	3.1	2.6	3.4

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

a Includes government consumption expenditure.
b The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects 2008 United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) 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 2.15: Growth Rates of Real Government Consumption Expenditure
(%)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	2.9	19.1	14.0	5.2	−1.9	−1.2	3.9	1.9	−1.4	16.3
Azerbaijan	...	−2.4	2.3	3.4	4.7	3.9	4.9	4.6	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.6
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	−5.4	15.0	10.8	7.3	14.0	2.6	1.0	2.7	11.3	13.2	1.0
Kyrgyz Republic	...	−13.4	5.9	−2.7	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.5	−1.1	2.2	2.9	3.1
Pakistan	−3.2	5.5	7.5	1.7	48.3	−1.1	−0.9	12.7	−0.6	0.0	7.3	10.2
Tajikistan	...	...	...	0.4	2.5	2.1	7.7	6.9	0.9	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	11.5	25.7	17.9	−15.7	−0.2	−7.3	42.0	5.8	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	5.5	3.3	2.4	−2.6	0.9	3.2	2.0	2.3	3.4	2.5	3.6	2.7
Korea, Rep. of	10.5	3.8	8.7	4.5	7.4	6.1	5.1	5.2	3.8	2.2	3.4	2.7
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	8.9	14.5	3.7	−5.5	13.4	12.4	16.8	−25.0
Taipei,China	13.1	4.2	1.2	0.2	−0.7	2.1	0.8	4.0	0.4	2.3	1.0	−0.3
South Asia												
Bangladesh	0.4	2.3	0.9	7.7	8.1	3.1	3.2	6.1	6.8	6.7	3.1	5.8
Bhutan	...	27.5	0.0	13.0	3.9	4.0	10.3	11.1	7.5	3.6	−0.8	...
India	3.5	7.8	0.9	8.9	3.8	9.6	10.4	13.9	5.8	6.9	6.2	5.5
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	1.2	0.8	7.2	3.3	9.7	1.3	13.1	15.9	−6.9
Sri Lanka	4.4	8.9	5.3	12.0	9.6	7.4	9.8	16.0	1.6	5.5	−0.6	3.6
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	2.3	2.3	7.7	−1.0	12.8	15.8	−0.8	5.0	3.7	−3.7	2.0	1.1
Cambodia	−4.6	−23.2	12.4	3.9	−33.2	82.1	5.0	45.9	−6.2	7.8	4.7	...
Indonesia	4.8	1.3	−0.9	6.6	9.6	3.9	10.4	15.7	0.3	3.2	1.2	4.9
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	5.9	6.1	1.6	6.5	5.5	6.6	6.9	4.9	3.4	15.8	5.1	6.3
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	6.8	5.6	−1.0	2.1	10.6	6.9	0.3	10.9	4.0	2.1	15.5	7.7
Singapore	10.8	11.1	20.9	5.0	7.8	2.7	5.9	4.2	10.7	−1.1	−0.1	9.9
Thailand	6.9	6.9	2.8	8.0	2.3	8.6	4.9	9.0	9.3	3.2	5.8	...
Viet Nam	...	8.4	5.0	8.2	8.5	8.9	7.5	7.6	12.3	7.1	7.2	7.3
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	−2.8	−5.4	3.7	1.1	10.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste[a]	...	...	...	−30.2	47.2	42.6	11.9	19.0	1.1	0.4	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	...	4.6	4.1	4.5	3.2	4.8	4.7	0.1	2.3	3.7	2.5	2.1
Japan	3.3	4.3	4.6	0.8	0.0	1.1	−0.1	2.3	1.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
New Zealand	1.0	5.0	−2.0	4.3	3.6	4.8	4.6	−0.1	2.0	0.2	−1.0	1.9

... = 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 United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) 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 2.16: Growth Rates of Real Gross Domestic Capital Formation (%)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	5.2	26.9	32.2	19.7	12.7	−30.9	0.5	−5.2	0.5	−11.5
Azerbaijan	...	55.2	2.6	5.8	14.5	6.0	20.7	9.5	2.0	1.0	4.0	4.5
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	−42.4	10.7	35.0	31.7	23.4	−12.8	2.3	2.0	5.9	12.2	10.7
Kyrgyz Republic	...	96.3	22.1	13.7	53.3	14.6	13.9	−4.9	−5.2	6.3	26.3	14.7
Pakistan	5.2	3.8	4.9	12.9	18.4	2.6	4.3	−4.3	−6.5	−6.7	2.5	0.6
Tajikistan	...	...	...	2.6	9.4	11.3	10.2	−23.2	7.5	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	−29.0	−7.6	12.4	−5.6	5.9	95.5	56.0	24.0	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	15.4	19.3	−0.7	8.4	7.9	−0.3	1.0	11.1	2.3	3.5	3.7
Korea, Rep. of	15.7	8.5	16.2	1.9	6.2	5.4	−0.5	−12.3	18.1	3.5	−0.8	−2.4
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	15.0	18.2	18.1	−29.8	36.4	69.9	30.3	2.1
Taipei,China	6.7	5.8	8.3	0.0	0.5	−0.7	−7.9	−21.2	36.8	−7.5	−4.6	3.5
South Asia												
Bangladesh	6.3	9.1	7.3	10.7	9.9	7.1	9.8	7.4	8.6	9.6	10.6	5.4
Bhutan	...	−5.1	30.2	−13.1	−1.4	−11.5	24.1	24.0	41.4	13.9	5.1	...
India	16.8	7.6	−3.5	16.3	15.3	17.2	−1.6	12.7	14.7	6.4	2.4	−0.0
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	9.5	4.4	5.0	29.6	8.6	34.4	0.3	−21.6	20.7
Sri Lanka	5.5	−0.3	8.7	9.4	13.3	8.2	4.4	2.0	13.5	9.0	7.3	15.8
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	0.5	1.4	26.5	13.2	−0.3	−3.5	2.1	3.0	5.6
Cambodia	−23.5	39.4	8.6	29.9	35.1	5.1	16.0	17.5	−18.6	9.8	6.2	...
Indonesia	10.9	13.1	12.9	12.4	1.3	1.9	12.4	2.4	8.8	10.5	16.9	3.9
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	21.4	20.3	29.2	−2.5	8.6	9.1	1.8	−9.4	25.3	2.3	22.3	7.2
Myanmar	29.2	28.5	11.3	29.8	21.4	28.2	16.9	34.7	34.6	33.1	11.5	...
Philippines	15.8	3.5	1.1	3.0	−15.1	−0.5	23.4	−8.7	31.6	2.8	−5.3	29.9
Singapore	17.9	14.5	25.5	−0.5	14.8	12.1	29.6	−11.3	24.4	4.3	14.9	−2.2
Thailand	31.2	12.3	8.0	21.7	−6.0	1.3	9.2	−24.8	32.0	2.3	13.1	...
Viet Nam	...	17.1	10.1	11.2	11.8	26.8	6.3	4.3	10.4	−6.8	2.4	5.5
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	0.6	12.8	36.8	−9.8	−1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste [a]	...	...	...	−4.3	−31.4	62.9	87.7	138.5	8.8	35.2	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	...	11.6	5.4	6.8	5.1	6.9	10.1	−0.5	3.1	5.6	11.4	1.0
Japan	7.3	2.5	3.6	−0.3	1.0	1.7	−3.0	−17.2	4.4	0.2	3.7	4.2
New Zealand	−8.5	10.2	−1.6	4.5	−6.7	12.3	−9.3	−13.9	6.7	6.7	5.1	11.7

... = 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 United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) 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 2.17: Growth Rates of Real Exports of Goods and Services
(%)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	19.0	15.9	−7.4	−3.5	−13.1	−10.4	26.5	14.7	8.4	16.3
Azerbaijan	...	−4.2	15.4	52.8	48.3	36.1	7.4	14.3	9.1	2.0	−4.9	2.1
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	5.0	27.9	1.1	6.5	9.0	0.8	−11.8	2.3	1.6	2.0	−0.2
Kyrgyz Republic	...	−17.4	10.5	−11.0	8.9	25.8	9.1	−1.1	−11.7	15.7	−11.3	9.9
Pakistan	1.1	−3.1	16.0	9.6	9.9	1.5	−4.6	−3.4	15.7	2.4	−15.0	13.6
Tajikistan	...	...	...	2.9	31.2	27.9	−14.0	−2.0	23.0	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	−8.9	79.4	19.2	24.7	14.5	−2.5	23.6	13.9	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	8.5	10.0	16.2	10.6	9.4	8.4	2.6	−9.9	16.8	3.9	1.9	6.5
Korea, Rep. of	4.9	24.7	13.9	7.8	12.1	12.7	7.5	−0.3	12.7	15.1	5.1	4.3
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	6.1	9.2	7.3	19.7	6.8	28.1	−2.7	13.9
Taipei,China	0.8	12.8	18.3	7.8	11.4	9.6	0.9	−8.7	25.6	4.5	0.1	3.8
South Asia												
Bangladesh	17.8	30.7	14.4	15.6	25.5	13.0	7.1	0.0	0.9	29.3	12.5	2.5
Bhutan	...	34.3	−1.2	34.3	51.7	15.8	−9.3	−0.8	6.7	0.1	−7.3	...
India	11.1	31.4	18.2	26.1	20.4	5.9	14.6	−4.7	19.6	15.6	5.0	8.0
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	−3.0	−1.3	−0.9	0.7	3.9	−10.4	−2.1	1.9	10.3
Sri Lanka	...	7.7	17.1	6.6	3.8	7.3	0.4	−12.3	8.8	11.0	0.2	5.9
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	1.3	16.8	11.9	−1.3	3.7	−9.6	−6.2	−5.3	−7.8	16.6	−3.6	−8.2
Cambodia	−23.5	35.1	39.4	16.4	19.2	10.1	15.7	−6.3	16.0	18.9	7.9	...
Indonesia	0.4	7.7	26.5	16.6	9.4	8.5	9.5	−9.7	15.3	13.6	2.0	5.3
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	17.8	19.0	16.1	8.3	6.7	3.8	1.6	−10.9	11.1	4.6	−0.1	−0.3
Myanmar	14.5	−22.0	79.3	3.6	25.3	−3.1	−15.5	−2.0	10.9	−13.7	6.5	...
Philippines	1.9	12.0	13.7	5.0	12.6	6.7	−2.7	−7.8	21.0	−2.5	8.5	−1.1
Singapore	12.9	22.2	14.4	12.5	11.2	8.6	4.6	−7.5	17.4	4.6	1.5	3.6
Thailand	13.4	15.4	15.8	7.8	10.8	8.9	6.3	−12.5	14.1	9.2	5.1	...
Viet Nam	...	...	...	7.8	14.2	11.3	5.1	11.1	14.6	10.8	15.7	17.2
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	−4.6	3.3	7.1	6.8	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste[a]	...	...	...	76.8	81.2	0.5	10.3	−3.5	−7.0	2.6	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	...	4.4	9.7	3.3	2.6	3.9	3.6	1.8	5.1	0.6	4.7	6.1
Japan	7.2	4.2	12.6	6.2	9.9	8.7	1.4	−24.2	24.4	−0.4	−0.1	1.7
New Zealand	7.3	2.9	6.4	−0.3	3.8	3.7	−2.6	4.0	2.9	2.8	2.5	0.4

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

a The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects 2008 United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) 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 2.18: Growth Rates of Real Imports of Goods and Services
(%)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	7.2	14.3	3.8	13.0	7.3	−19.2	12.8	−1.4	−2.8	0.7
Azerbaijan	...	17.8	17.3	19.8	20.1	20.1	16.5	0.5	12.4	1.5	−3.1	1.1
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	−19.9	28.0	12.5	12.2	25.8	−11.3	−15.7	0.9	2.7	20.1	5.0
Kyrgyz Republic	...	−18.4	0.4	6.5	45.0	11.0	13.6	−19.4	−6.9	14.9	18.5	4.0
Pakistan	−3.5	4.0	−2.3	40.5	18.7	−4.1	5.9	−15.9	4.3	−0.1	−3.1	1.6
Tajikistan	...	...	...	16.5	39.6	27.3	1.4	−4.0	8.0	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	−6.4	2.2	−9.3	−18.9	23.0	19.7	18.9	9.5	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	11.4	12.4	16.4	8.0	9.1	9.1	2.2	−9.0	17.4	4.6	2.9	6.9
Korea, Rep. of	13.3	22.5	27.5	7.8	12.4	11.6	3.2	−6.8	17.3	14.3	2.4	1.6
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	6.7	27.7	23.0	−4.7	24.1	45.8	17.2	10.6
Taipei,China	5.5	10.1	15.3	3.2	4.6	3.0	−3.7	−13.1	27.7	−0.5	−2.2	4.0
South Asia												
Bangladesh	9.3	48.4	10.2	19.1	18.2	16.0	−1.9	−2.6	0.7	29.2	10.5	1.2
Bhutan	...	13.6	−4.8	16.7	0.5	13.7	4.1	17.7	28.7	6.2	−4.7	...
India	3.4	28.1	4.5	32.6	21.5	10.2	22.7	−2.1	15.6	21.1	6.6	−1.6
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	6.9	6.5	2.9	8.2	12.6	28.3	−4.7	3.4	14.2
Sri Lanka	...	0.8	14.8	2.7	6.9	3.7	4.0	−9.6	12.6	20.0	0.5	...
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	17.9	15.9	−6.2	10.2	4.1	13.2	11.0	−0.8	−0.3	11.4	12.7	−1.5
Cambodia	−25.1	33.1	30.6	17.3	16.0	12.1	22.6	−4.9	10.3	16.3	8.1	...
Indonesia	21.4	20.9	25.9	17.8	8.6	9.1	10.0	−15.0	17.3	13.3	6.6	1.2
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	26.3	23.7	24.4	8.9	8.2	5.9	2.3	−12.7	15.6	6.1	4.7	1.9
Myanmar	48.0	19.8	−8.0	2.2	42.4	7.4	31.3	−18.9	51.9	1.2	3.7	...
Philippines	10.0	16.0	11.8	3.3	3.5	1.7	1.6	−8.1	22.5	−0.6	4.9	5.4
Singapore	14.5	22.6	20.1	11.5	11.2	7.4	10.0	−10.4	16.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
Thailand	23.7	23.0	26.0	16.2	2.9	4.2	11.4	−21.0	22.8	12.4	6.0	...
Viet Nam	...	...	...	5.9	15.2	27.6	7.6	6.7	13.7	4.1	9.1	17.3
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	−16.7	14.6	−4.7	4.7	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste [a]	...	...	...	−14.1	50.7	37.4	8.2	48.9	−7.1	−2.2	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	...	16.3	12.1	12.4	7.9	10.2	14.5	−3.7	6.4	10.2	11.4	0.4
Japan	8.1	11.4	10.7	4.2	4.5	2.3	0.3	−15.7	11.1	5.9	5.3	3.4
New Zealand	0.7	6.8	−0.5	4.9	−1.6	10.9	−3.8	−9.1	11.5	6.5	1.2	7.9

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

a   The treatment of oil production from 2000 onward reflects 2008 United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) 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 2.19: Growth Rates of Agriculture Production Index
(%)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Developing Member Economies											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan	7.2	5.2	−16.2	8.7	−8.4	10.7	−6.8	16.4	−0.4	−4.4	10.9
Armenia	...	−7.9	−2.6	17.5	7.0	11.0	−1.5	2.5	−11.3	10.5	6.7
Azerbaijan	...	−7.3	9.2	15.8	1.1	−1.1	6.7	9.8	−0.7	6.7	3.8
Georgia	...	9.3	−13.6	16.4	−35.5	14.4	−15.2	0.3	−6.9	6.7	−5.2
Kazakhstan	...	−18.3	−8.5	8.0	8.2	9.4	−6.3	11.9	−13.4	33.0	−21.1
Kyrgyz Republic	...	−6.6	4.7	−3.2	1.9	−0.6	2.0	−1.4	2.7	2.5	0.1
Pakistan	3.6	9.1	1.2	3.1	2.0	3.5	4.2	2.4	−2.1	7.3	0.7
Tajikistan	...	−10.4	11.2	−4.4	0.2	3.9	2.1	−1.7	1.7	11.5	12.2
Turkmenistan	...	−1.8	6.7	6.6	−3.4	18.4	−5.4	−5.5	2.4	−2.9	2.1
Uzbekistan	...	−0.1	3.2	6.3	6.3	0.4	4.4	2.5	5.2	4.4	2.9
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	8.9	8.3	4.8	3.7	3.0	4.6	5.6	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7
Hong Kong, China	−14.0	0.0	2.4	13.5	−9.5	−21.1	−40.0	−16.7	0.0	6.7	...
Korea, Rep. of	1.0	4.9	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.5	4.1	3.1	−6.4	−1.8	2.5
Mongolia	−2.2	5.7	−1.7	−7.2	−0.5	9.2	12.9	21.5	−21.5	8.5	5.3
Taipei,China	...	3.2	2.2	−5.7	0.7	−2.4	−5.1	−1.8	2.1	3.7	−1.7
South Asia											
Bangladesh	0.1	3.7	6.2	12.9	3.3	5.3	7.3	1.2	6.5	3.0	−20.4
Bhutan	5.2	4.1	−23.1	26.7	4.9	0.7	−17.2	−3.4	6.2	14.5	2.0
India	0.6	2.6	−1.1	5.8	5.6	8.8	1.6	−1.9	8.9	5.8	−0.9
Maldives	6.2	−0.9	5.3	−22.0	10.8	−14.4	−1.9	−5.7	4.8	4.1	4.1
Nepal	4.9	7.8	5.1	2.1	1.1	−0.7	6.0	5.2	1.1	7.1	7.6
Sri Lanka	7.4	2.6	2.1	8.7	1.8	−0.7	10.3	−2.0	10.7	−3.7	2.0
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam	−15.1	2.4	14.7	−17.8	22.1	−4.1	3.2	0.0	7.6	17.1	2.0
Cambodia	−3.4	28.5	2.2	27.9	9.3	4.8	9.3	4.7	8.4	15.1	3.4
Indonesia	3.3	9.4	3.4	2.7	8.6	2.6	3.7	5.3	0.9	4.3	5.4
Lao PDR	11.1	−6.0	15.1	4.1	1.3	7.4	3.8	5.9	4.7	6.3	15.6
Malaysia	1.3	3.3	3.6	4.6	5.4	−1.0	6.3	−1.0	1.0	7.7	1.2
Myanmar	−1.7	3.9	9.4	6.0	12.9	5.4	8.0	3.5	2.2	0.4	4.9
Philippines	9.1	0.7	3.7	2.9	1.9	7.3	2.9	−0.3	1.1	2.7	3.5
Singapore	−37.5	−1.0	−59.0	−22.7	3.6	2.8	−6.9	2.8	0.5	9.5	4.2
Thailand	−6.2	0.6	9.2	−2.1	3.6	8.8	−0.7	2.6	0.0	5.0	5.1
Viet Nam	0.9	5.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	5.1	4.2	3.2	2.6	5.1	5.8
The Pacific											
Cook Islands	−5.8	−5.8	0.6	2.7	3.7	4.5	−0.6	−6.5	3.3	−7.0	1.7
Fiji	3.2	2.2	0.1	1.5	5.3	−8.6	−1.6	−7.2	−5.4	12.6	−10.4
Kiribati	−18.3	−1.8	−5.3	0.9	15.8	3.8	1.1	0.4	1.1	−1.1	3.1
Marshall Islands	...	58.5	−74.9	15.2	23.4	30.6	29.4	−8.7	−5.0	−44.5	90.7
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	1.4	2.1	−0.6	−3.0	−1.4	−0.3	2.5	−4.7	5.8
Nauru	0.9	2.3	1.6	1.4	−0.1	−5.1	6.0	3.6	−0.7	−1.3	0.6
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	−0.5	0.3	3.0	1.9	3.4	6.0	2.6	1.5	−1.8	4.3	0.7
Samoa	−10.1	8.0	4.5	3.8	−2.0	−1.9	3.4	5.6	1.1	−4.2	2.5
Solomon Islands	−1.2	7.2	5.0	12.2	2.4	7.1	3.3	−2.3	5.7	−0.2	−0.4
Timor-Leste	8.1	−2.4	6.7	−1.5	4.5	−1.5	9.7	12.6	−3.0	−13.5	10.5
Tonga	−0.9	−8.9	−1.9	0.7	4.9	−1.5	4.4	0.5	−3.5	−5.1	3.9
Tuvalu	−8.4	1.1	2.5	1.9	−2.2	0.2	6.3	4.2	0.6	−5.6	1.1
Vanuatu	29.6	2.9	−4.6	0.9	0.9	3.2	3.0	−3.0	27.2	−3.7	5.6
Developed Member Economies											
Australia	5.2	7.9	−1.9	8.9	−14.4	3.7	4.7	2.2	−2.0	8.6	8.4
Japan	−0.8	−2.6	−0.7	0.9	−1.9	1.6	0.5	1.9	−2.7	−1.4	2.6
New Zealand	−4.4	2.0	6.8	−2.2	1.1	2.5	−1.0	1.1	1.4	2.1	6.1

... = data not available at cutoff date, 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://faostat.org/site/612/default.aspx#ancor (accessed 28 March 2014); economy sources.

National Accounts

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

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	−0.4	−16.3	17.3	15.9	22.9	10.9	6.4	6.3	15.1	7.3	3.4	−2.5
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	4.9	1.5	...	18.2	9.2	8.7	4.0	−8.0	4.7	...	5.0	...
Tajikistan	0.2	−16.3	12.0	10.5	6.1	9.3	−3.7	−6.2	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	−0.9	−4.9	13.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	−1.7	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	18.2	20.1	13.3	11.6	16.6	14.3	10.5	10.5
Hong Kong, China	−0.7	0.9	−0.5	3.0	2.2	−1.4	−6.7	−8.3	3.6	0.7	−0.8	0.1
Korea, Rep. of	8.9	12.0	17.2	48.9	8.7	7.1	3.3	−0.2	16.7	6.0	1.4	0.3
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei,China	...	5.4	−17.4	3.2	4.6	8.3	−0.9	−7.8	26.5	4.7	−0.3	0.6
South Asia												
Bangladesh	12.8	5.8	4.9	8.5	10.8	10.1	7.2	7.8	6.3	13.8	13.4	8.9
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	9.0	14.1	5.3	10.3	15.0	18.4	2.5	4.8	9.0	3.0	1.3	−0.8
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	−1.0	9.3	6.5	...	2.0	2.4	−0.9	−5.9	3.5	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	48.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	13.7	11.0	3.6	1.3	−1.6	5.6	3.0	1.3	4.8	4.1	4.1	6.0
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	14.9	14.2	24.9	5.1	8.9	2.2	0.7	−10.1	11.1	4.5	5.0	3.2
Myanmar	0.5	7.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.1	7.5	...
Philippines	10.2	15.0	...	2.1	−9.9	−4.2	...	−11.9	23.3	1.0	7.7	14.0
Singapore	9.3	10.3	15.3	9.5	11.9	5.9	−4.0	−4.2	29.8	7.8	0.1	1.9
Thailand	14.2	6.2	6.9	5.0	6.4	8.1	3.9	−5.0	14.2	−8.5	2.2	−3.2
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	7.3	3.1	−5.6	...	2.3	−1.3	−3.7	−3.5	6.8	4.5	−0.8	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa[a]	−9.1	19.3	2.8	0.0	−1.0	−3.0	−15.5	−11.3	15.2	3.6	7.7	3.2
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	−1.2	...	1.1	−0.8	−0.4	2.0	3.9	−5.3	0.5	−0.2	0.0	−1.1
Japan	...	3.3	5.7	1.3	4.5	2.8	−3.2	−21.9	15.6	−2.8	0.6	−0.8
New Zealand	−17.8	3.3	4.3	0.6	−2.4	0.8	−4.5	−8.6	6.4	2.3	1.9	1.8

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

a   Refers to volume indices of industrial production.

Source: Economy sources.

Money, Finance, and Prices

Snapshots

- Inflation generally remained at low levels across Asia and the Pacific in 2013, reflecting softer economic growth and relatively stable global food and commodity prices.
- Capital outflows contributed to the depreciation of many regional currencies against the United States dollar.
- Growth in the money supply (M2) slowed in most of the region's economies.
- Yields on short-term Treasury bills eased in most economies of Asia and the Pacific.
- The ratio of nonperforming loans to total gross loans declined in most regional economies between 2010 and 2012.
- Despite the turbulence generated by the anticipation of tapering program of the United States' Federal Reserve System, stock market performances were generally positive across the region in 2013.

Key trends

Inflation generally remained at low levels across Asia and the Pacific in 2013, reflecting softer economic growth and relatively stable global food and commodity prices. The average inflation rates for 44 regional economies fell slightly to 4.5% in 2013 from 4.6% in 2012. Consumer inflation decelerated in about one-half of the region's economies, with particularly sharp declines in the Maldives, from 10.8% in 2013 to 3.8% in 2012, and Mongolia, from 18.1% to 12.5% (Figure 3.1). In addition to Mongolia, Nepal (12.6%) and Timor-Leste (11.1%) also had double-digit levels of inflation. In contrast, Nauru experienced increased deflation from −0.8% in 2012 to −2.1% in 2013.

Consumer prices rose 9.7% in India in 2013, compared with a 10.5% gain a year earlier, as increases in food prices contributed to the country's persistently high levels of inflation (Figure 3.2). The Maldives' food inflation decelerated and prices for many household goods and services declined. In Indonesia, a jump in inflation from 4.3% to 7.0% was partially driven by the removal of fuel price subsidies. In Timor-Leste, the double-digit rate of

inflation was driven by nonfood inflation, which soared to 24.2%. Inflation accelerated in all Central and West Asian economies—with the exception of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan—amid generally depreciating exchange rates. In Pakistan, improved food supplies contributed to a slowdown in inflation from 11.0% in 2012 to 7.0% in 2013. Food prices have a heavy weighting, often exceeding 30%, in consumer price index baskets in developing member economies.

Meanwhile, in Japan, inflation increased to 0.3% in 2013, the highest level since 2008. The Bank of Japan (BOJ), which has set a 2.0% inflation target, launched a major quantitative easing program in April 2013 to accelerate weak economic growth.[23]

Capital outflows contributed to the depreciation of many regional currencies against the United States (US) dollar. In May 2013, the Chair of the US Federal Reserve (Fed) publicly raised the possibility

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[23] L. Kihara and S. White. 2013. BOJ to Pump $1.4 Trillion into Economy in Unprecedented Stimulus. *Reuters*. 4 April.

Figure 3.1: Inflation Rate, 2012–2013
(annual % change)
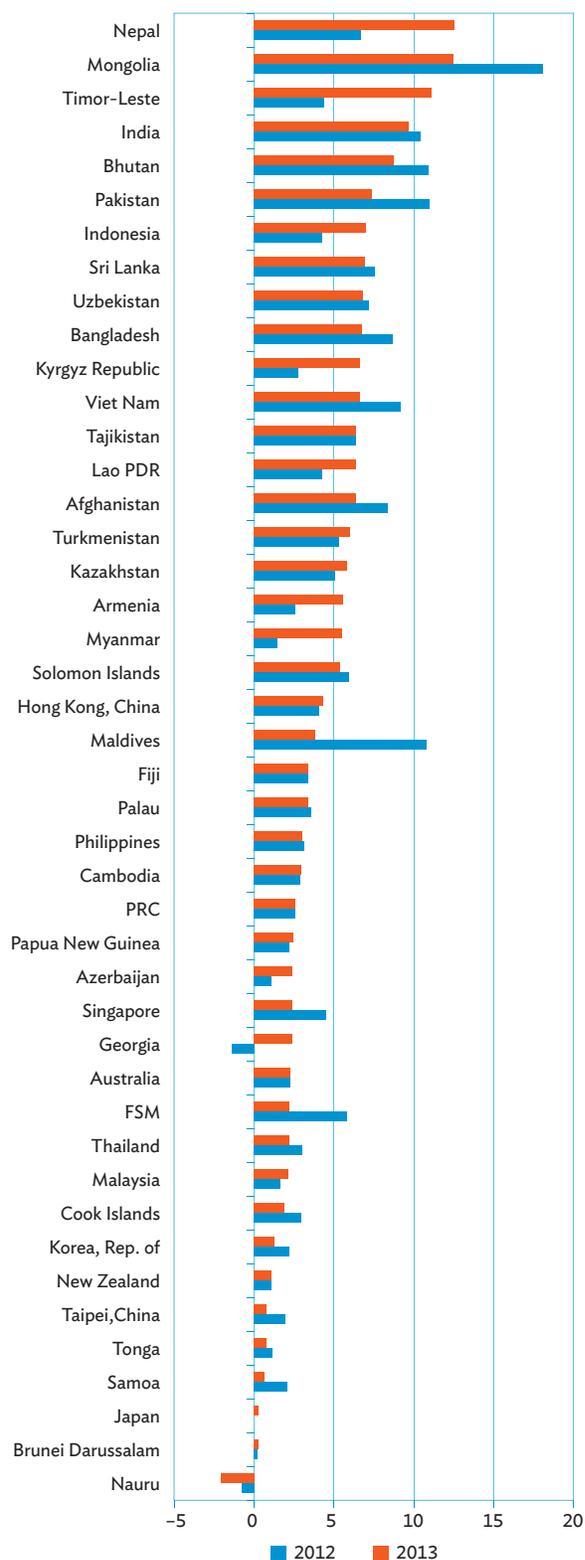
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 3.1.

of tapering the Fed's monthly asset purchases beginning in September, immediately leading to capital outflows from Asian financial markets.[24] This capital flight drove down exchange rates, especially in those economies that had experienced rapid exchange rate appreciation in recent years partially as a result of US quantitative easing (ADB

Figure 3.2: Food and Nonfood Inflation Rates, 2013
(annual % change)
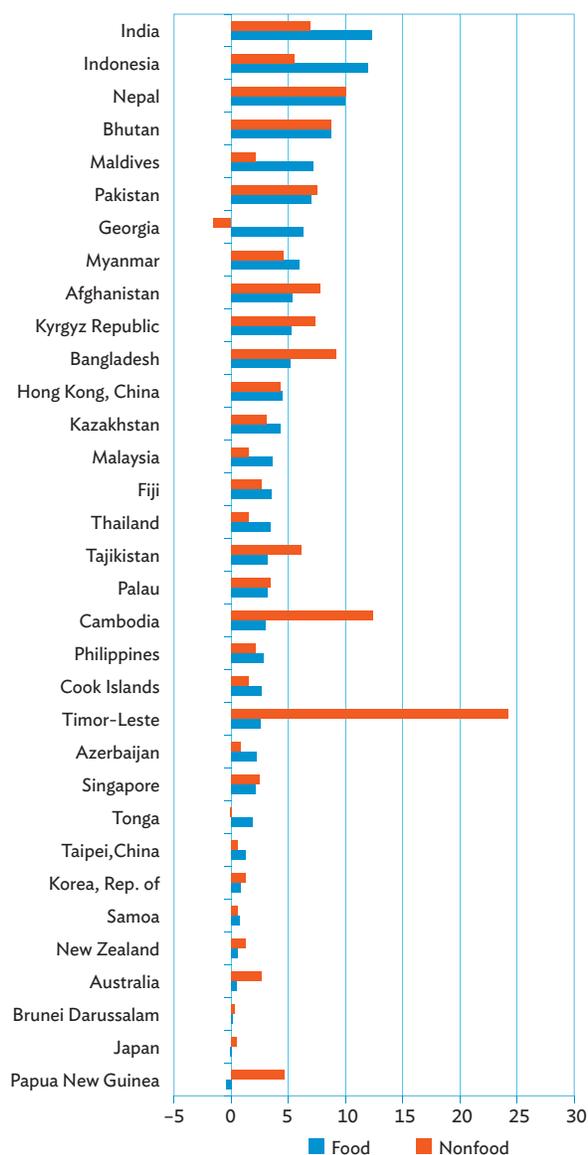
Sources: Tables 3.2 and 3.3.

[24]   R. Koepke. 2013. Quantifying the Fed's Impact on Capital Flows to EMs. *IIF Research Note*. Washington, DC: The Institute of International Finance.

2014a). The exchange rates of India and Indonesia were particularly hard hit in mid-2013, despite central bank intervention in both cases to arrest the impact of capital flight on the domestic currency. The exchange rates of Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand were also affected by capital flight, though to a lesser extent.

Most Asian currencies stabilized in September following the Fed's announcement that its tapering program would not begin until 2014. Still, the exchange rates of 31 member economies depreciated in full-year 2013, with declines of more than 10.0% in Indonesia, Japan, Mongolia, and Uzbekistan (Figure 3.3). In Japan, the impact of BOJ's quantitative easing measures drove the yen's decline, which fell to its lowest level against the US dollar since 2008.

Growth in the money supply (M2) slowed in most of the region's economies. Money supply (M2) growth rates decelerated in 27 economies and accelerated in 14 economies of Asia and the Pacific (Figure 3.4). At the same time, the money supply expanded in Bhutan, Samoa, and Tonga in 2013 after contracting in the previous year. In the Cook Islands, the money supply contracted in 2013 after expanding in the previous year, while in Vanuatu, the money supply contracted for the second year in a row.

Broad money growth in Afghanistan increased to 9.4% in 2013 from 6.4% in 2012. This was well below growth rates of more than 30% that persisted prior to 2010. The slowing rate of growth in Afghanistan's money supply has been attributed to weakening demand for local currency amid intensifying dollarization, and the lingering effect of the 2010 Kabul Bank crisis in constraining banks' net credit to the private sector (ADB 2014a). In 2012, the latest year for which data are available, domestic credit as a percentage of GDP was negative in Afghanistan (Figure 3.5). In the People's Republic of China (PRC), domestic credit increased to 155.1%

of GDP in 2012 from 146.3% in 2010. Meanwhile, the money supply expanded 13.6% in 2013, once again exceeding the target set by the People's Bank of China. The increase reflected robust capital inflows and the challenges associated with controlling lending in the shadow banking sector (ADB 2014a).

Figure 3.3: Dollar Exchange Rates, 2012–2013
(annual % change)

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Derived from Table 3.13.
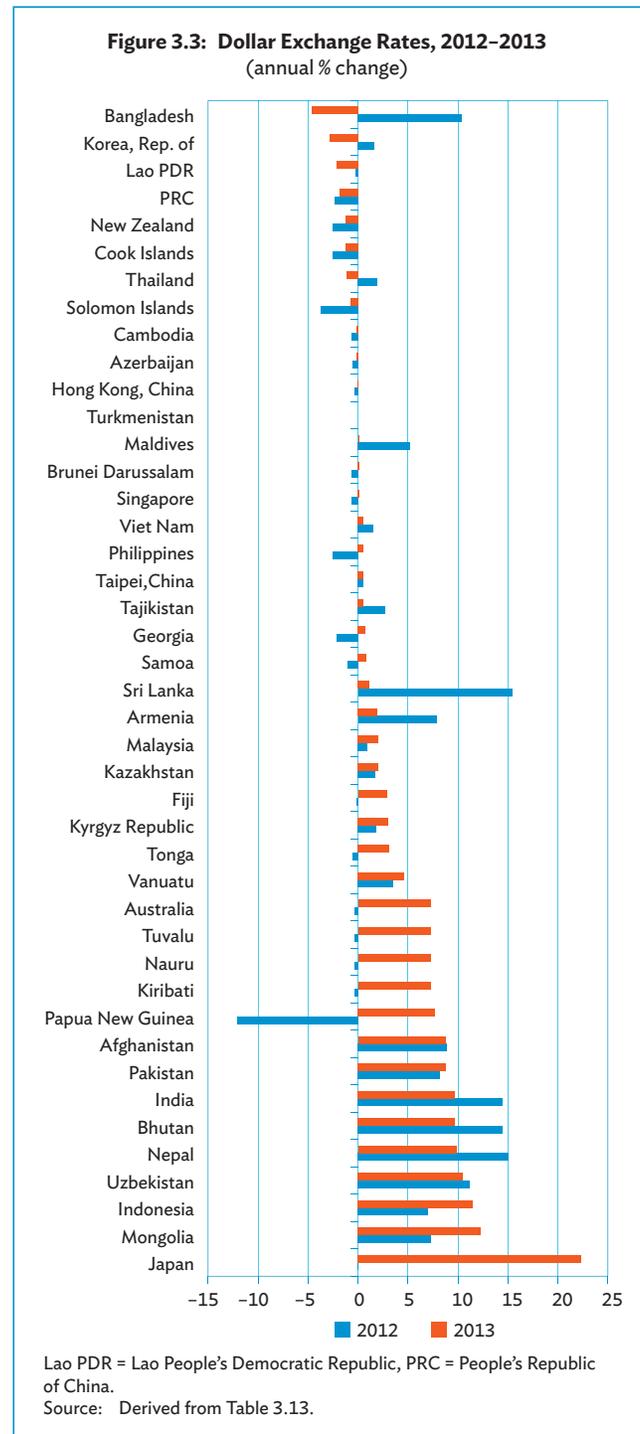
Yields on short-term Treasury bills eased in most economies of Asia and the Pacific. In 2013, 19 out of 26 reporting economies in the region experienced a decline in short-term Treasury bill yields, six reported increases, while one, Kazakhstan, was unchanged (Figure 3.6). The majority of the region's bond markets eventually shrugged off the impact of the Fed's tapering announcement as investors regained their risk appetite in the second half of the year.[25] Interest rates offered on time deposits of 12 months rose in half of the region's developing member economies, and declined in all three developed member economies (Table 3.8). In the absence of inflationary pressures, policy interest rates were maintained at low levels in a number of regional economies, and in some cases further reduced, to support economic growth.

Figure 3.4: Growth of Money Supply, 2012–2013
(annual % change)
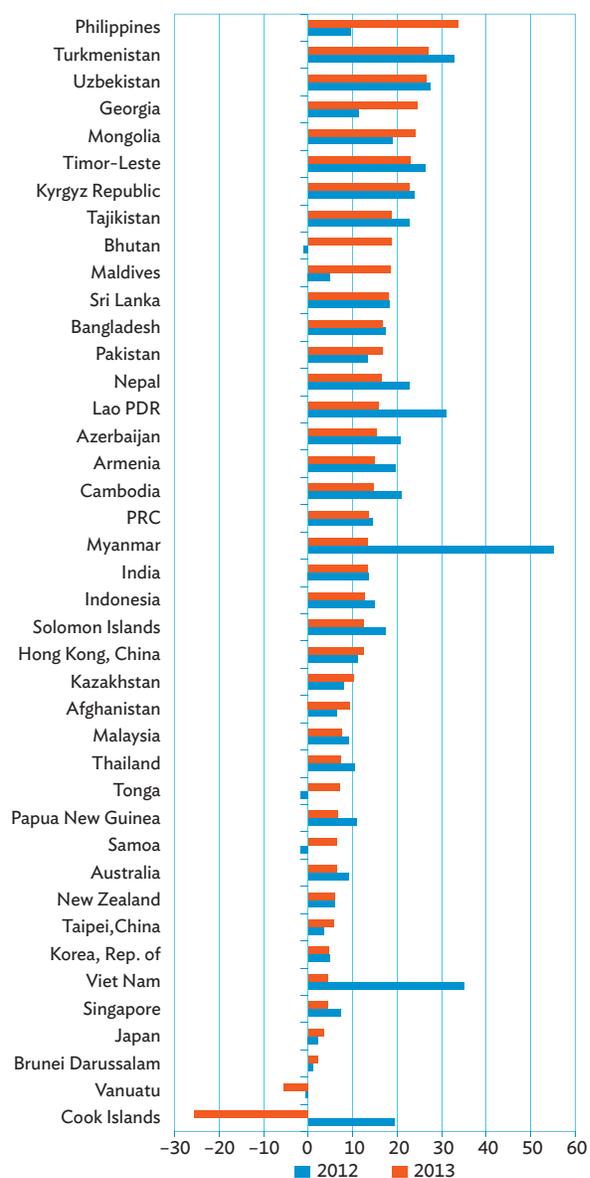
Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 3.5.

Figure 3.5: Domestic Credit Provided by the Banking Sector, 2010 and 2012
(% of GDP)
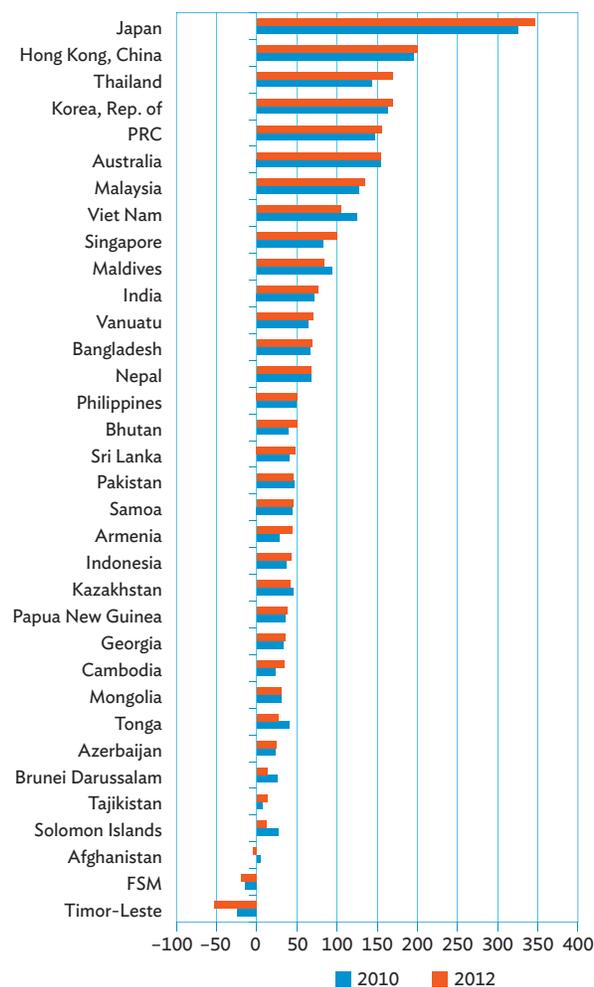
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GDP = gross domestic product, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 10.

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25   ADB. 2014b. *Asian Bond Monitor.* June. Manila.

The ratio of NPLs to total gross loans declined in most economies across the region between 2010 and 2012. Of 24 economies for which data are available, NPLs as a percentage of total loans declined in 19 economies between 2010 and 2012 (Figure 3.7). Afghanistan's ratio of NPLs to total loans plunged from nearly 50.0% in 2010 to 5.0% in 2012. Ratios of NPLs to total loans remained at double-digit levels in 2012 in Kazakhstan (19.4%) and Pakistan (14.5%).

Despite the turbulence generated by the anticipation of tapering program of the Fed, stock market performances were generally positive across the region in 2013. Stock market indexes rose in 2013 in 15 out of 19 economies for which data are available (Figure 3.8). Many Asian equity markets that benefited from capital flows generated by the Fed's quantitative easing programs in 2010–2012 displayed volatility after the May announcement of possible tapering. Yet, the situation

Figure 3.6: Yield on Short-Term Treasury Bills, 2012–2013 (%)
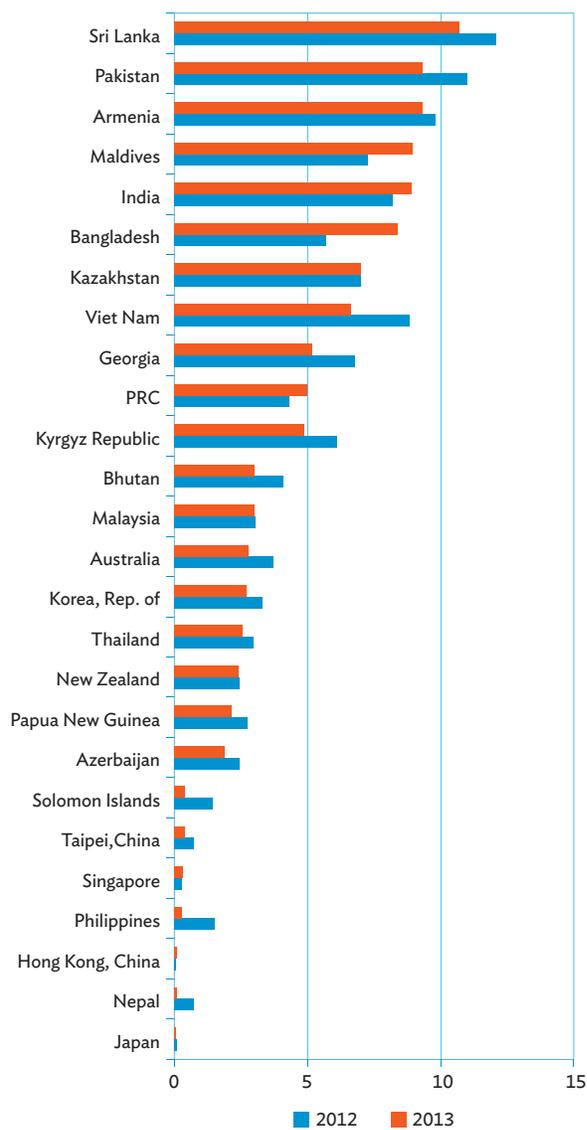
PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 3.10.

Figure 3.7: Nonperforming Bank Loans, 2010 and 2012 (% of total gross loans)
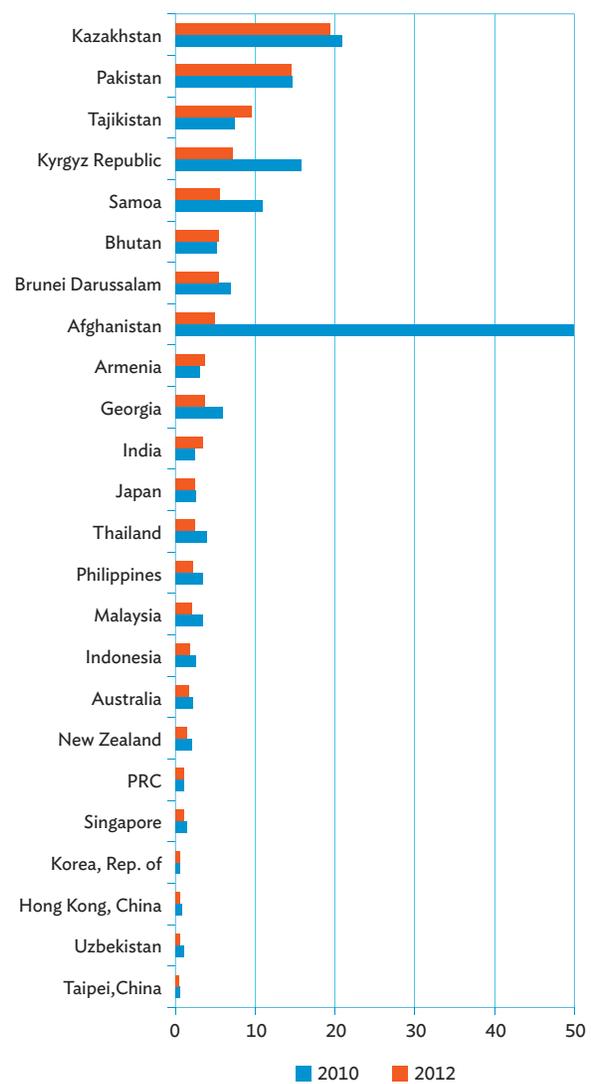
PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 3.10.

largely stabilized in the third and fourth quarters of the year as subsequent announcements clarified the expected pace of tapering efforts. In Indonesia, where the stock market experienced a midyear dip, the Financial Sector Supervisory Authority buttressed share prices and investor confidence by easing rules on share buybacks, helping the stock market to gain 11.8% in 2013. In Pakistan, the confidence inspired by the successful transition to a new government and the implementation of a law reducing investor reporting requirements contributed to the stock market index rising 45.8% in 2013.[26] The only economies to experience a declining stock market in 2013 were the PRC (–1.1%), the Maldives (–5.3%), Bangladesh (–9.8%), and Papua New Guinea (–15.3%).

The greatest stock market turnaround in 2013 occurred in Japan, where the index soared 46.0% after declining 6.5% a year earlier. BOJ's quantitative easing program, launched in April, resulted in additional funds flowing into the stock markets of Japan and its neighbors in the region. While quantitative easing may have contributed to rising stock market indexes in economies such as Thailand and Viet Nam, the BOJ Governor recently warned about capital flows leading to the buildup of distortions and risks in the financial systems of emerging economies.[27]

Data issues and comparability

Some economies need to meet international reporting standards and classifications on the compilation of monetary and financial statistics.

The consumer price index 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 the wholesale

Figure 3.8: Stock Market Index, 2012–2013
(annual % change)
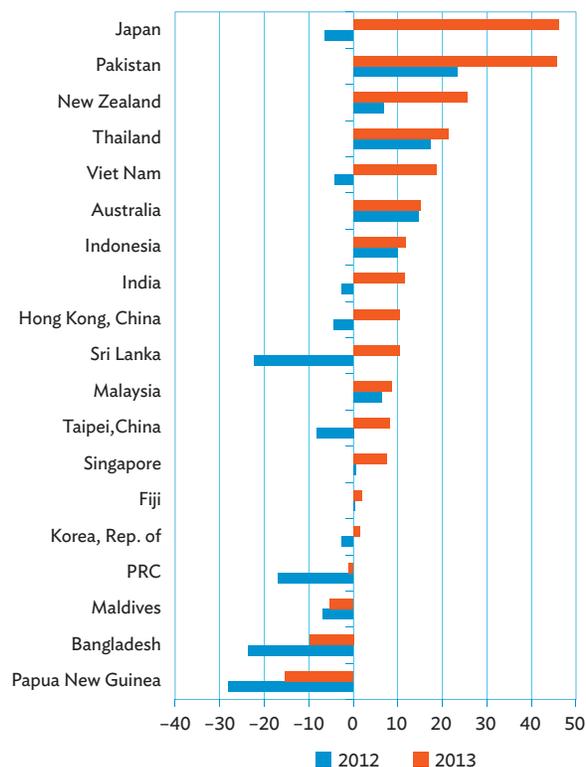
PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 3.11.

price index and the producer price index, are not available in the Pacific countries. Serious efforts have to be exerted to compile these indexes.

Broad money supply in most economies relates to M2 but eight of the 43 reporting economies report M3, which is broader than M2 as it also includes less liquid financial assets. Countries like Japan, Malaysia, and the Philippines have shifted from M2 to M3.

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, commercial bank rates.

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26   *The Economist.* 2013. The Economist Explains. 27 July.
27   L. Kihara and S. White. 2014. BOJ's Kuroda Expresses Caution about Capital Flows into Asia. *Reuters.* 24 July.

Table 3.1:   Growth Rates of Consumer Price Index[a]

(%)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	11.9	9.0	4.4	22.5	4.9	−4.5	13.7	8.4	6.4
Armenia	...	176.0	−0.8	0.6	2.9	4.4	9.0	3.4	8.2	7.7	2.6	5.6
Azerbaijan	...	...	1.8	9.6	8.3	16.7	20.8	1.5	5.7	7.8	1.1	2.4
Georgia	...	...	4.6	6.2	8.8	11.0	5.5	3.0	11.2	2.0	−1.4	2.4
Kazakhstan	...	176.2	13.2	7.6	8.6	10.8	17.0	7.3	7.1	8.3	5.1	5.8
Kyrgyz Republic	...	43.5	18.7	4.3	5.5	10.2	24.5	6.8	8.0	16.6	2.8	6.6
Pakistan	6.0	13.0	3.6	9.2	7.9	7.8	12.0	17.0	10.1	13.7	11.0	7.4
Tajikistan	...	2,383.7	60.6	7.1	12.5	19.7	11.8	5.0	9.8	9.3	6.4	6.4
Turkmenistan	...	...	8.3	10.7	8.2	6.3	14.5	−2.7	5.0	5.3	5.3	6.0
Uzbekistan	...	...	24.9	7.8	8.7	6.1	7.2	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.2	6.8
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	3.1	17.1	0.4	1.8	1.5	4.8	5.9	−0.7	3.3	5.4	2.6	2.6
Hong Kong, China	10.2	9.1	−3.7	0.9	2.1	2.0	4.3	0.6	2.3	5.3	4.1	4.4
Korea, Rep. of	8.6	4.5	2.3	2.8	2.2	2.5	4.7	2.8	3.0	4.0	2.2	1.3
Mongolia	...	56.8	11.6	12.8	4.8	9.6	28.0	7.6	10.1	9.1	18.1	12.5
Taipei,China	4.1	3.7	1.3	2.3	0.6	1.8	3.5	−0.9	1.0	1.4	1.9	0.8
South Asia												
Bangladesh	3.9	8.9	2.8	6.5	7.2	7.2	9.9	6.7	7.3	10.9	8.7	6.8
Bhutan	10.0	9.5	4.0	5.3	5.0	5.2	8.3	4.4	7.0	8.8	10.9	8.8
India	11.6	10.2	3.7	4.2	6.2	6.2	9.1	12.4	10.4	8.4	10.5	9.7
Maldives	3.6	5.5	−1.2	1.3	2.7	6.8	12.0	4.5	6.2	11.3	10.8	3.8
Nepal	9.7	7.7	3.3	2.5	2.9	4.7	4.0	4.5	8.0	5.9	6.7	12.6
Sri Lanka[b]	21.5	7.7	6.2	11.0	10.0	15.8	29.2	3.5	6.2	6.7	7.5	6.9
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	2.1	6.0	1.2	1.1	0.2	1.0	2.1	1.1	0.4	2.0	0.2	0.3
Cambodia[b]	141.8	7.8	−0.8	5.8	4.7	5.9	19.7	−0.7	4.0	5.4	2.9	3.0
Indonesia	7.8	9.5	9.3	10.5	13.1	6.4	9.8	4.8	5.1	5.4	4.3	7.0
Lao PDR	35.9	19.6	23.1	7.2	6.8	4.5	7.5	0.0	6.0	7.6	4.3	6.4
Malaysia	3.1	3.4	1.5	2.9	3.6	2.0	5.4	0.6	1.7	3.2	1.6	2.1
Myanmar	...	...	−0.2	9.4	20.0	20.9	17.9	1.5	7.7	5.0	1.5	5.5
Philippines	12.4	6.7	6.7	6.5	5.5	2.9	8.3	4.2	3.8	4.6	3.2	3.0
Singapore	3.4	1.7	1.3	0.5	1.0	2.1	6.7	0.6	2.8	5.2	4.5	2.4
Thailand	6.0	5.8	1.6	4.5	4.7	2.3	5.5	−0.9	3.3	3.8	3.0	2.2
Viet Nam	...	...	−1.6	8.3	7.4	8.4	23.1	6.7	9.2	18.6	9.2	6.6
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	5.3	0.9	3.2	2.5	3.4	2.5	7.8	6.7	−0.3	2.2	3.0	1.9
Fiji	8.1	2.2	1.1	2.3	2.5	4.8	7.8	3.2	3.7	7.3	3.4	3.4
Kiribati[b]	10.2	4.1	0.4	−0.3	−1.5	3.6	13.7	9.8	−3.9	1.5	−3.0	...
Marshall Islands[b]	1.2	6.8	0.9	3.5	5.3	2.6	14.7	0.5	1.6	5.6	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	1.8	4.1	4.4	3.6	6.5	7.9	3.9	4.6	5.8	2.2
Nauru	12.6	1.8	2.3	9.8	14.2	0.9	13.9	9.8	−4.6	−0.8	−0.8	−2.1
Palau	...	...	...	3.9	4.5	3.2	11.9	1.5	1.4	4.7	3.6	3.4
Papua New Guinea	6.9	17.3	15.6	1.8	2.4	0.9	10.8	6.9	6.0	8.4	2.2	2.5
Samoa	15.3	−2.9	0.9	1.9	3.8	5.7	11.5	6.3	0.8	5.2	2.1	0.6
Solomon Islands[b]	8.8	9.6	7.1	7.2	11.2	7.6	17.3	7.1	1.0	7.4	5.9	5.4
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	1.5	4.2	8.9	7.6	0.4	9.2	15.4	4.4	11.1
Tonga	10.9	0.4	6.3	8.7	6.2	5.8	10.4	1.4	3.6	6.3	1.1	0.8
Tuvalu[c]	2.0	5.6	1.3	3.2	4.2	2.3	10.4	−0.3	−1.9	0.5	1.4	...
Vanuatu[b]	5.1	1.8	2.5	0.8	2.1	3.9	4.6	4.3	3.0	1.0	1.4	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	7.3	3.2	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.3	3.1	2.3	2.3
Japan	3.1	−0.1	−0.7	−0.3	0.3	0.0	1.4	−1.4	−0.7	−0.3	0.0	0.3
New Zealand	6.1	3.8	2.6	3.0	3.4	2.4	4.0	2.1	2.3	4.0	1.1	1.1

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

a   Unless otherwise indicated, data refer to the whole country.
b   Data refer to capital city.
c   Data prior to 1999 cover Funafuti only.

Source: Economy sources.

Prices

Table 3.2:   Growth Rates of Food Consumer Price Index[a]
(%)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	9.1	7.7	6.0	31.9	4.3	−9.1	13.9	7.0	5.3
Armenia	...	190.5	−2.2	0.7	3.0	6.0	10.0	−0.7	8.6	11.2	2.3	5.8
Azerbaijan	...	...	2.3	10.9	11.9	16.2	28.6	−1.5	7.2	10.4	0.9	2.2
Georgia	...	...	7.5	8.3	9.3	13.2	5.4	3.9	23.1	0.6	−4.1	6.3
Kazakhstan	...	163.8	16.0	8.1	8.7	12.2	23.4	6.0	6.2	11.9	4.5	4.3
Kyrgyz Republic	...	40.1	18.5	5.4	7.5	12.6	29.1	2.1	6.8	21.9	−2.0	5.3
Pakistan	4.5	16.5	2.2	12.5	6.9	10.3	17.7	23.1	12.9	18.0	11.0	7.0
Tajikistan	...	3,008.1	66.3	8.3	13.9	25.5	13.0	2.3	13.4	10.3	5.6	3.2
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	18.9	6.7	7.4	2.0	3.3	4.4	4.8	3.5	5.1	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	...	−6.8	1.7	−6.4	−0.6	9.8	1.8	−11.9	6.5	4.3	−6.2	−0.2
Hong Kong, China	10.0	7.1	−2.2	1.8	1.7	4.3	10.2	1.3	2.3	7.0	5.7	4.5
Korea, Rep. of	10.1	2.8	1.1	3.1	0.4	2.4	4.7	7.5	6.6	8.2	4.0	0.8
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	12.8	40.2	1.7	12.3	7.7	...	...
Taipei,China	3.5	4.3	0.4	7.3	−0.7	2.9	8.6	−0.4	0.6	2.3	4.2	1.3
South Asia												
Bangladesh	2.5	9.3	2.6	7.9	7.7	8.2	12.3	7.2	8.5	14.1	7.7	5.2
Bhutan	...	...	...	5.7	5.0	8.1	11.9	9.0	8.8	10.2	13.9	8.7
India	12.4	10.9	1.6	4.2	7.6	8.4	12.3	15.2	9.9	6.4	11.9	12.3
Maldives	...	...	−4.7	8.0	3.8	16.3	19.0	0.5	7.6	19.8	17.6	7.2
Nepal	10.9	7.0	0.5	4.0	7.8	7.0	9.3	17.4	15.1	14.8	7.5	10.0
Sri Lanka[b]	23.3	6.9	4.5	11.4	8.9	20.3	44.0	3.1	6.9	8.8	4.7	7.8
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	−0.4	2.6	–	0.5	−0.3	2.5	4.1	2.3	1.0	3.5	0.0	0.1
Cambodia[b]	...	...	−3.4	8.4	6.5	12.6	29.9	−0.5	4.4	6.6	3.2	3.0
Indonesia[c]	...	13.2	2.7	10.0	14.8	11.4	16.9	7.0	9.4	8.5	5.9	12.0
Lao PDR	...	...	...	7.7	9.4	8.1	11.2	2.3	7.7	9.8	5.9	12.7
Malaysia	4.2	4.9	2.1	3.7	3.3	3.1	8.8	4.1	2.5	4.8	2.7	3.6
Myanmar	...	...	−2.6	9.3	20.6	21.3	18.6	−0.3	7.2	3.9	−1.5	6.0
Philippines	10.9	8.0	3.0	6.4	5.2	3.7	13.0	6.2	4.1	5.7	2.4	2.8
Singapore	0.8	2.3	0.6	1.3	1.6	3.0	7.7	2.4	1.3	3.1	2.4	2.2
Thailand	8.0	...	−1.1	5.0	4.6	4.0	11.6	4.4	5.4	8.0	4.9	3.4
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	3.8	−0.3	3.4	1.1	2.4	0.2	5.9	10.8	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.6
Fiji	8.2	0.7	−3.2	1.7	1.8	9.7	11.5	3.4	4.1	10.6	4.3	3.5
Kiribati[b]	...	...	0.7	−4.8	−2.6	6.2	23.8	15.6	−11.1	−2.6	−2.4	...
Marshall Islands[b]	3.7	1.4	−0.8	0.3	2.3	1.6	11.9	10.1	−1.5	4.9	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	1.1	3.4	2.0	2.4	8.5	17.9	2.2	3.4	5.0	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	−1.5	−1.3	5.5	17.3	9.2	1.8	4.8	4.4	3.2
Papua New Guinea	9.6	18.0	13.6	3.5	5.3	0.6	16.6	7.2	5.4	7.6	1.6	−0.4
Samoa	20.2	−6.9	−0.1	0.3	4.0	7.8	14.1	7.7	−6.6	5.3	1.9	0.7
Solomon Islands[b]	8.4	7.6	6.6	5.6	9.8	5.9	24.1	11.9	−2.6	4.8	4.4	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	0.4	3.7	12.6	9.2	−0.1	12.0	18.7	4.7	2.6
Tonga	...	...	0.4	6.0	3.0	7.4	7.7	7.8	3.0	6.6	1.5	1.8
Tuvalu[d]	−1.4	5.6	1.1	5.5	4.4	3.4	14.4	4.7	−5.9	0.8	0.2	...
Vanuatu[d]	5.1	3.8	2.0	0.5	3.5	3.8	11.4	2.8	5.2	1.1	2.7	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	4.4	2.4	2.1	1.6	4.9	6.2	3.1	4.9	1.6	3.7	0.7	0.5
Japan	4.0	−1.3	−1.9	−0.9	0.5	0.3	2.6	0.2	−0.3	−0.4	0.1	−0.1
New Zealand	7.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.7	3.8	9.0	5.7	1.3	4.9	−0.3	0.6

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

a   Coverage of food varies by country. Unless otherwise indicated, data refer to the whole economy.
b   Refers to capital city.
c   For 1990 and 1995, data refer to 27 cities; for 2000, 43 cities; for 2005–2007, 45 cities; and for 2008 onward, 66 cities.
d   Data prior to 1999 cover Funafuti only.

Sources: For the People's Republic of China: CEIC database (accessed 8 July 2014); economy sources.

Table 3.3: Growth Rates of Nonfood Consumer Price Index[a]

(%)

Regional Member	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan	...	...	16.3	11.0	2.3	8.4	5.9	3.8	13.3	10.4	7.8
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	−16.0	−4.8	5.3	10.5	11.5	3.4	2.3	2.6	1.0	0.8
Georgia	...	−0.8	3.6	8.7	6.4	4.0	−0.4	5.0	1.0	−1.7	−1.6
Kazakhstan	...	11.5	6.3	6.8	7.8	10.4	6.7	6.4	5.4	4.3	3.1
Kyrgyz Republic	32.1	18.1	10.2	−4.4	6.3	14.8	13.4	11.4	10.8	10.1	7.4
Pakistan		4.3	7.5	8.4	6.5	...	13.8	8.5	11.0	11.0	7.6
Tajikistan	1,539.6	44.2	2.7	5.3	7.5	5.0	6.7	5.5	7.2	6.7	6.1
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	36.6	6.9	8.0	8.5	8.7	5.0	5.3	8.3	4.9	...
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	−4.2	0.6	2.3	1.2	2.2	0.3	2.3	4.6	3.4	4.3
Korea, Rep. of	...	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.6	4.7	2.1	2.4	3.4	1.9	1.3
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	7.4	19.3	12.5	8.4	10.3	...	...
Taipei,China	3.4	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.4	1.7	−1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6
South Asia											
Bangladesh	...	3.0	4.3	6.5	5.9	6.3	5.9	5.4	4.2	10.2	9.2
Bhutan	...	...	5.1	5.0	3.8	6.6	2.1	6.1	8.1	9.3	8.7
India	...	6.9	4.3	1.9	4.2	6.1	9.5	11.0	10.6	9.0	6.9
Maldives	...	−0.2	−0.8	2.4	3.5	9.3	6.3	5.6	7.8	7.8	2.2
Nepal	...	6.9	5.1	8.1	4.9	4.1	9.0	4.9	5.4	9.0	10.0
Sri Lanka[b]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.2	0.3
Cambodia[b]	...	1.2	3.9	3.3	−5.9	8.2	−0.8	3.8	4.5	2.7	12.4
Indonesia[c]	...	7.3	9.8	11.8	...	8.1	4.2	4.0	4.5	3.8	5.5
Lao PDR	...	...	6.7	4.7	1.5	...	−2.2	4.2	6.1	2.8	...
Malaysia	...	1.3	2.7	3.7	1.5	4.1	−0.8	1.4	2.5	1.2	1.5
Myanmar	...	...	9.4	...	20.0	16.3	5.5	8.8	7.3	7.4	4.6
Philippines	...	9.3	6.8	5.7	2.4	5.1	2.7	3.7	4.1	3.7	2.1
Singapore	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.8	2.0	6.3	0.1	3.2	5.9	5.1	2.4
Thailand	...	3.2	4.3	4.7	1.1	1.7	−4.8	2.1	1.3	1.9	1.5
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific											
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.0	−1.6	2.1	2.9	1.5
Fiji	3.0	3.7	2.7	3.4	2.1	5.7	3.2	3.5	6.0	3.1	2.6
Kiribati	...	1.6	−1.9	5.7	1.8	6.3	4.9	2.8	4.8	−3.6	−2.3
Marshall Islands[b]	...	...	5.4	6.9	3.2	16.1	−4.5	3.7	5.7	4.0	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	2.5	4.7	6.5	4.7	5.2	1.9	5.2	5.5	6.3	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	5.9	6.4	2.6	10.1	−1.3	1.2	4.7	3.3	3.5
Papua New Guinea	16.8	17.0	0.6	0.4	1.1	6.6	6.7	6.5	9.1	2.7	4.7
Samoa	2.1	1.6	3.3	3.6	...	9.2	2.4	3.4	3.4	2.1	0.6
Solomon Islands[b]	11.4	8.1	8.4	12.3	8.9	12.4	3.3	4.1	9.6	7.1	7.4
Timor-Leste	...	...	3.4	5.1	2.4	4.7	1.4	3.5	8.2	3.6	24.2
Tonga	...	11.5	10.9	8.8	4.6	12.7	−3.5	4.0	6.0	0.9	−0.1
Tuvalu[d]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu[b]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies											
Australia	3.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.6
Japan	0.3	−0.3	−0.1	0.2	−0.1	1.0	−1.9	−0.8	−0.3	0.0	0.4
New Zealand	4.3	2.9	3.4	3.5	2.0	2.8	1.2	2.6	3.8	1.4	1.3

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

a   Unless otherwise indicated, data refer to the whole economy.
b   Refers to capital city.
c   For 1990 and 1995, data refer to consumer price index for 27 cities; for 2000, 43 cities; for 2005–2007, 45 cities; and for 2008 onward, 66 cities.
d   Data prior to 1999 cover Funafuti only.

Sources: ADB estimates; economy sources.

Prices

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

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Armenia	…	275.4	0.8	7.7	0.9	0.6	2.2	7.1	22.6	9.1	7.0	4.7
Azerbaijan	…	…	…	17.3	10.1	17.6	23.4	−19.4	30.5	33.5	4.5	−3.9
Georgia	…	…	5.7	7.4	10.8	11.6	9.8	−5.5	11.3	12.8	1.6	−2.0
Kazakhstan	…	139.8	38.0	23.7	18.4	12.4	36.8	−22.0	25.2	27.2	3.5	−0.3
Kyrgyz Republic	…	21.8	32.0	4.9	15.3	11.8	26.4	12.0	22.9	21.8	5.2	−2.7
Pakistan	7.3	16.0	1.8	6.7	10.2	6.9	16.4	19.0	13.8	21.2	10.4	7.3
Tajikistan	…	…	39.2	10.4	42.7	21.2	20.3	−3.4	27.2	15.5	6.1	2.1
Turkmenistan	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Uzbekistan	…	…	60.9	25.6	30.2	14.1	9.1	24.7	15.6	19.6	14.5	…
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	4.1	14.9	2.8	4.9	3.0	3.1	6.9	−5.4	5.5	6.0	−1.7	−1.9
Hong Kong, China	…	2.8	0.2	0.8	2.2	3.0	5.6	−1.7	6.0	8.3	0.1	−3.1
Korea, Rep. of	4.2	4.7	2.1	2.1	0.9	1.4	8.5	−0.2	3.8	6.7	0.7	−1.6
Mongolia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Taipei,China	−0.6	7.4	1.8	0.6	5.6	6.5	5.1	−8.7	5.5	4.3	−1.2	−2.4
South Asia												
Bangladesh [a]	8.5	4.6	−0.4	3.4	8.9	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Bhutan	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
India	10.3	8.0	7.2	4.5	6.6	4.7	8.1	3.8	9.6	8.9	7.4	6.0
Maldives	…	…	…	…	…	11.5	13.2	−0.1	2.6	…	…	…
Nepal	…	…	…	7.3	8.9	9.0	9.1	12.8	12.6	9.9	6.4	9.0
Sri Lanka	22.2	8.8	1.7	11.5	11.7	24.4	24.9	−4.2	2.6	19.9	3.5	9.2
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Cambodia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Indonesia	10.0	11.4	12.5	15.3	13.6	13.8	25.8	−0.1	4.9	7.4	5.1	4.8
Lao PDR	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Malaysia	0.7	3.8	3.1	5.8	3.1	5.5	10.2	−7.3	5.6	9.0	0.1	−2.0
Myanmar	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Philippines	…	…	5.8	11.4	8.3	3.2	11.9	−4.2	5.9	8.7	1.1	1.6
Singapore	1.7	0.1	10.1	9.6	5.0	0.3	7.5	−13.9	4.7	8.4	0.5	−2.7
Thailand	…	…	3.8	9.2	7.0	3.3	12.4	−3.8	9.4	5.5	1.0	0.3
Viet Nam	…	…	…	4.4	4.2	6.8	21.8	7.4	12.6	18.4	3.4	5.3
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	…	…	2.6	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.7	4.5	−0.1	2.8	2.0	1.2
Japan	1.1	−0.8	0.0	1.6	2.2	1.8	4.6	−5.3	−0.1	1.5	−0.9	1.3
New Zealand	3.6	1.3	5.2	3.4	4.6	2.6	10.0	−1.5	2.7	4.7	1.0	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.

a   For agricultural and industrial products only.

Source: Economy sources.

Table 3.5:   Growth Rates of GDP Deflator
(%)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	11.4	4.9	19.1	2.0	–0.3	14.3	10.4	9.3	...
Armenia	...	...	–1.4	3.2	4.6	4.2	5.9	3.3	9.2	4.3	–1.2	3.2
Azerbaijan	...	545.8	12.5	16.1	11.3	21.0	27.8	–18.8	13.6	22.5	2.9	–0.4
Georgia	...	...	4.7	7.9	8.5	9.7	9.7	–2.0	8.5	9.5	1.2	–0.7
Kazakhstan	...	161.0	17.4	17.9	21.5	15.5	21.0	4.7	20.8	17.8	4.4	6.2
Kyrgyz Republic	...	42.0	27.2	7.1	9.4	14.9	22.2	4.0	10.0	22.5	7.4	2.0
Pakistan	6.5	13.9	2.7	7.0	10.6	7.3	13.2	20.7	10.9	19.6	6.0	7.4
Tajikistan	...	–96.3	22.7	9.5	21.5	27.5	28.5	12.0	12.4	18.8	11.8	4.3
Turkmenistan	...	706.4	21.3	7.0	12.3	9.3	59.7	9.8	0.3	10.5	8.0	4.7
Uzbekistan	...	362.5	47.1	16.5	27.1	23.9	26.8	17.2	16.5	15.1	14.8	31.0
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	5.8	13.7	2.0	3.8	3.8	7.6	7.8	–0.6	6.7	7.8	2.0	1.6
Hong Kong, China	7.5	2.1	...	–0.2	–0.5	3.1	1.3	–0.4	0.3	3.9	3.7	1.4
Korea, Rep. of	10.4	7.5	1.0	1.0	–0.1	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.2	1.6	1.0	0.7
Mongolia	...	...	12.0	20.1	22.0	11.6	21.4	1.8	20.0	12.1	12.4	12.1
Taipei,China	3.6	2.3	–0.2	–1.3	–1.1	–0.5	–3.0	0.7	–2.0	–2.9	1.2	1.3
South Asia												
Bangladesh	6.3	7.4	1.9	5.1	5.2	6.5	7.9	6.8	7.1	7.9	8.2	7.2
Bhutan	12.0	8.0	3.7	5.9	5.4	3.1	5.7	4.8	6.0	8.8	4.1	...
India	10.7	9.1	3.5	4.2	6.4	5.8	8.7	6.1	9.0	8.5	7.2	7.0
Maldives	...	...	1.5	1.0	9.8	7.0	9.3	8.9	0.4	8.6	1.5	4.9
Nepal	10.9	6.0	4.2	5.8	7.0	7.3	5.6	16.0	14.4	11.0	6.6	6.2
Sri Lanka	22.2	8.4	6.7	10.4	11.3	14.0	16.3	5.9	7.3	7.8	8.9	6.7
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	8.4	2.9	29.0	18.8	10.0	1.1	12.7	–22.1	5.3	20.4	0.0	–3.2
Cambodia	145.6	11.7	–3.1	6.1	4.6	6.5	12.3	2.5	3.1	3.4	1.4	0.9
Indonesia	7.7	9.9	9.6	14.3	14.1	11.3	18.1	8.3	8.2	8.1	4.5	4.2
Lao PDR	33.1	20.6	21.8	7.8	14.4	4.3	6.0	–4.3	8.3	7.6	4.1	5.4
Malaysia	3.8	3.6	4.9	4.6	4.0	4.8	10.4	–6.0	4.1	5.5	0.7	–0.1
Myanmar	18.5	19.6	2.5	19.2	21.3	23.6	13.6	4.9	7.0	10.3	3.7	...
Philippines	13.0	7.6	5.7	5.8	4.9	3.1	7.5	2.8	4.2	4.0	1.9	2.0
Singapore	4.4	2.8	3.6	2.1	2.0	6.3	–1.1	2.7	0.2	0.6	2.1	0.1
Thailand	...	5.7	1.3	4.8	5.1	2.5	5.1	0.2	4.1	3.6	2.0	1.7
Viet Nam	42.1	17.0	3.4	9.0	8.6	9.6	22.7	6.2	12.1	21.3	10.9	4.8
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	3.8	0.6	2.2	–2.6	6.4	7.3	11.0	2.4	6.2	1.4	0.3	7.5
Fiji	8.1	...	–2.4	7.1	3.1	3.1	4.4	2.6	2.5	3.8	2.5	...
Kiribati	–4.7	1.4	3.2	0.6	4.6	–1.3	6.0	–0.5	2.5	2.8	–0.8	...
Marshall Islands	–2.0	11.6	–3.0	2.2	2.3	0.7	4.0	1.2	1.5	4.2	–2.2	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	5.0	1.4	1.1	2.1	1.4	3.2	4.9	5.1	2.9	3.4	5.3	1.4
Nauru	...	...	...	1.6	23.0	–8.3	–8.3	77.6	–18.4	7.0	16.4	...
Palau	...	2.8	...	6.8	2.8	–0.5	6.9	4.0	–3.7	4.4	1.4	6.7
Papua New Guinea	7.4	16.0	13.1	7.9	9.4	3.9	7.8	–2.6	9.9	4.3	–2.5	2.5
Samoa	12.6	–6.9	2.6	4.7	6.0	7.7	3.8	0.9	0.3	4.8	0.0	0.4
Solomon Islands	...	4.2	6.9	7.3	11.2	7.7	17.0	7.1	1.0	6.0	7.0	7.0
Timor-Leste	...	3.1	3.0	8.9	–2.1	5.6	33.5	–20.3	29.6	28.1	...	...
Tonga	7.8	–1.3	7.4	6.7	17.2	6.3	7.3	–2.4	3.7	5.8	2.3	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	1.5	4.1	–0.1	3.5	0.7	2.6	1.3	0.9	...
Vanuatu	8.2	2.7	2.4	0.4	3.9	5.5	7.3	2.3	2.6	2.9	0.4	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	9.7	2.4	2.6	3.7	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.9	1.0	6.1	2.0	–0.2
Japan	2.4	–0.7	–1.2	–1.3	–1.1	–0.9	–1.3	–0.5	–2.2	–1.9	–0.9	–0.6
New Zealand	2.5	1.7	2.9	1.9	2.3	5.3	2.8	2.7	2.7	1.8	–0.3	...

... = 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.

Sources: World Economic Outlook Database. http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2014/01/weodata/index.aspx (accessed 2 June 2014); economy sources.

Money and Finance

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

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	40.6	...	...	44.6	55.5	31.0	35.9	39.3	23.1	14.3	6.4	9.4
Armenia	...	67.8	36.5	27.7	32.6	42.9	2.3	15.1	11.8	23.7	19.5	14.8
Azerbaijan	...	24.0	86.7	22.3	86.8	71.4	44.0	−0.3	24.3	32.1	20.7	15.4
Georgia[a]	...	...	39.6	27.9	42.7	46.4	7.9	7.7	30.1	14.5	11.4	24.5
Kazakhstan[a]	...	109.0	45.0	25.2	78.1	25.9	35.4	19.5	13.3	15.0	7.9	10.2
Kyrgyz Republic	...	78.2	12.1	9.9	51.6	33.3	12.6	17.9	21.1	14.9	23.8	22.8
Pakistan	14.4	13.8	9.4	19.8	14.9	18.9	11.8	9.6	13.0	16.8	13.4	16.6
Tajikistan[c]	...	...	57.1	36.3	62.8	77.9	...	32.4	17.6	30.0	22.7	18.6
Turkmenistan[a]	...	448.0	94.6	5.6	10.7	96.4	−7.6	68.6	74.2	52.1	32.8	27.0
Uzbekistan	...	151.9	37.1	54.2	36.8	46.1	41.6	40.9	52.4	32.3	27.5	26.6
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	34.2	32.3	12.3	16.5	16.7	16.7	17.8	27.6	19.7	17.3	14.4	13.6
Hong Kong, China	22.4	14.6	7.8	5.1	15.4	20.8	2.6	5.3	8.1	12.9	11.1	12.3
Korea, Rep. of	25.3	23.3	5.2	7.0	12.5	10.8	12.0	9.9	6.0	5.5	4.8	4.6
Mongolia	10.8	32.9	17.6	34.6	34.8	56.3	−5.5	26.9	62.5	37.0	18.8	24.1
Taipei,China	11.0	9.4	6.5	6.6	5.2	0.8	7.2	5.8	5.5	4.8	3.5	5.8
South Asia												
Bangladesh	16.9	16.0	18.6	16.7	19.3	17.1	17.6	19.2	22.4	21.3	17.4	16.7
Bhutan	10.5	36.0	16.1	10.7	26.3	8.6	2.3	24.6	30.1	21.2	−1.0	18.6
India[a]	15.1	13.6	16.8	17.0	21.7	21.4	19.3	16.9	16.1	13.5	13.6	13.3
Maldives	18.6	15.4	4.2	10.6	18.9	24.1	21.9	14.4	14.6	20.0	4.9	18.4
Nepal	18.6	16.1	21.8	8.3	15.6	13.8	25.3	27.3	14.1	28.0	22.7	16.4
Sri Lanka	19.1	19.2	12.9	19.1	17.8	−4.7	11.7	19.9	18.0	20.9	18.3	18.0
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	8.2	6.7	25.9	−4.5	2.1	6.7	9.6	9.7	4.8	10.1	1.0	2.1
Cambodia	240.9	44.3	26.9	16.1	38.2	62.9	4.8	36.8	20.0	21.4	20.9	14.6
Indonesia	41.8	28.0	14.3	16.3	14.9	19.3	14.9	13.0	15.4	16.4	14.9	12.7
Lao PDR	7.8	16.4	45.9	8.2	30.1	38.7	18.3	31.3	39.5	28.7	31.0	15.8
Malaysia[b]	12.8	14.9	5.1	8.3	13.0	9.5	11.9	9.2	6.8	14.3	9.0	7.5
Myanmar	41.4	40.5	42.2	27.3	27.3	29.9	14.9	30.6	42.5	30.5	55.0	13.4
Philippines	18.4	25.2	4.8	16.4	22.4	15.6	6.8	9.6	10.4	7.0	9.4	33.7
Singapore	20.0	8.5	−2.0	6.2	19.4	13.4	12.0	11.3	8.6	10.0	7.2	4.3
Thailand	26.7	17.0	3.7	6.1	8.2	6.3	9.2	6.8	10.9	15.1	10.4	7.3
Viet Nam	53.1	22.6	56.2	29.7	33.6	46.1	20.3	29.0	33.3	12.1	34.9	4.4
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	21.9	...	4.8	−5.2	22.4	−5.8	4.0	66.8	−2.8	−13.4	19.2	−25.6
Fiji	24.3	4.7	−2.1	15.2	22.3	8.3	−6.5	7.1	3.5	11.5	5.9	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	−6.8	18.4	1.4	2.9	11.2	4.2	7.1	9.5	−1.2	−9.9	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea[a]	4.5	10.7	5.4	29.5	38.9	27.8	7.1	22.7	11.4	16.1	11.0	6.7
Samoa	19.2	21.8	16.4	19.1	10.4	11.0	5.8	10.6	6.4	−6.1	−1.6	6.4
Solomon Islands[a]	10.8	9.9	0.4	46.1	26.4	21.7	8.0	16.8	13.3	25.8	17.4	12.4
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	17.6	28.8	44.2	36.2	29.6	18.2	9.3	26.2	22.9
Tonga	9.3	17.0	8.3	12.1	14.4	14.0	8.3	−1.9	5.1	2.7	−1.6	7.0
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	11.3	11.5	5.5	11.6	7.0	16.1	13.2	0.5	−6.0	1.3	−0.6	−5.5
Developed Member Economies												
Australia[a]	12.3	7.5	7.3	8.9	10.1	16.3	19.1	13.7	4.5	9.0	9.1	6.4
Japan[b]	7.4	3.2	1.9	0.4	−0.4	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.2	3.4
New Zealand[a]	0.0	14.5	6.5	7.8	17.3	8.2	5.7	1.0	3.2	6.5	6.0	5.8

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

a   Refers to M3.
b   Data from 2000 refer to M3, otherwise M2.
c   Growth rate is not computed for 2008 as country reclassifed data from then and onward.

Sources: IMF *Statement at the Conclusion of the 2013 Article IV Mission for Turkmenistan*, 17 June 2013; economy sources.

Table 3.7: Money Supply (M2)

(% of GDP)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	216.8	...	...	17.9	24.3	23.1	30.0	35.8	37.3	35.5	31.2	30.4
Armenia	...	7.9	14.7	16.3	18.2	22.0	19.8	25.9	26.3	29.8	33.7	36.2
Azerbaijan	...	12.2	16.6	14.7	18.4	20.8	21.2	23.8	24.8	26.7	30.6	33.5
Georgia[a]	...	4.8	10.1	16.9	20.3	24.1	23.2	26.5	29.9	29.2	30.2	36.7
Kazakhstan[a]	...	11.4	15.3	27.2	36.0	35.7	39.0	44.0	38.9	35.4	34.7	34.0
Kyrgyz Republic	...	17.1	11.3	21.1	28.4	30.3	25.8	28.4	31.4	27.8	32.4	34.5
Pakistan	40.1	43.6	36.6	45.6	41.5	43.9	42.6	37.6	37.7	35.8	37.0	38.5
Tajikistan	...	20.7	8.2	15.5	19.5	25.3	10.8	12.3	12.0	12.9	13.1	13.9
Turkmenistan[a]	...	18.8	19.4	10.2	9.4	15.0	7.7	11.1	17.6	20.3	22.4	24.6
Uzbekistan	...	17.7	12.2	14.4	14.9	16.3	16.7	18.6	22.4	23.5	24.4	25.1
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	81.9	99.9	135.7	160.1	159.8	151.8	151.3	177.8	180.8	180.6	187.5	194.5
Hong Kong, China	202.0	204.6	272.9	310.1	336.2	369.9	367.1	397.9	401.7	416.5	439.4	473.1
Korea, Rep. of	76.1	90.5	111.4	111.1	119.0	122.1	129.1	136.0	131.2	131.4	133.3	134.5
Mongolia	53.8	15.7	21.1	37.5	38.1	48.4	34.6	43.7	55.6	57.8	54.4	53.8
Taipei,China	140.0	176.0	185.5	207.9	209.6	200.5	219.9	235.2	228.4	236.7	238.5	243.9
South Asia												
Bangladesh	22.2	27.7	31.5	40.9	37.5	38.5	39.6	42.1	45.5	48.1	49.0	50.3
Bhutan	20.6	33.1	50.8	50.9	57.1	51.0	47.1	52.5	57.6	58.9	50.4	...
India[a]	46.7	50.3	62.5	73.6	77.1	80.6	85.2	86.5	83.6	82.0	83.0	84.0
Maldives	...	31.2	41.1	53.0	48.0	50.4	50.0	54.5	58.1	60.4	61.6	67.0
Nepal	28.4	34.4	45.7	51.0	53.1	54.3	60.7	63.8	60.3	67.4	74.0	77.7
Sri Lanka	28.6	34.5	37.6	41.7	41.0	32.1	29.1	31.8	32.4	33.5	34.2	35.3
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	70.8	120.9	93.6	57.8	51.3	54.1	53.6	76.8	74.5	65.9	65.9	70.8
Cambodia	10.3	7.7	13.0	19.5	23.3	32.3	28.3	37.7	41.4	45.4	50.4	53.4
Indonesia	39.5	49.1	53.2	43.4	41.4	41.8	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.8	40.1	41.0
Lao PDR	7.2	13.5	17.4	18.7	19.6	24.2	25.0	31.9	38.0	42.1	49.1	50.0
Malaysia[a]	96.8	122.2	128.6	123.8	127.4	125.2	121.0	142.7	136.2	140.4	143.7	147.8
Myanmar	28.8	30.7	32.7	21.6	20.0	18.8	17.2	19.4	23.6	26.4	36.7	36.3
Philippines	27.6	39.6	39.7	41.2	45.7	48.1	45.8	48.4	47.6	47.2	47.4	58.0
Singapore	87.9	82.6	105.1	105.3	113.6	111.2	123.6	135.2	127.6	132.7	133.8	133.0
Thailand	67.7	78.6	99.3	104.4	102.4	100.7	102.9	110.6	109.7	121.2	122.5	125.6
Viet Nam	27.1	23.0	50.5	75.6	86.9	108.1	100.4	115.7	129.3	112.4	129.9	122.8
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	47.9	34.2	42.0	44.0	48.2	42.4	41.2	66.4	62.6	53.0	60.4	39.9
Fiji	50.9	55.0	42.2	58.4	67.6	71.7	63.6	68.8	65.9	67.5	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	44.9	64.8	69.4	68.5	72.9	74.5	80.4	81.9	77.2	68.9	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea[a]	35.1	29.7	31.2	33.6	41.7	47.8	44.6	52.9	49.9	49.9	52.8	52.3
Samoa	46.8	34.7	38.2	42.4	44.0	42.6	45.1	50.1	52.1	46.0	44.6	46.8
Solomon Islands[a]	29.8	30.5	31.7	40.5	43.4	44.3	38.1	42.3	44.0	47.2	50.1	51.0
Timor-Leste[b]	...	...	4.7	4.2	3.5	4.8	4.3	7.6	7.0	5.6	6.5	8.2
Tonga	26.5	24.7	29.2	39.0	38.5	43.3	42.9	41.7	40.9	38.6	36.8	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	104.1	111.5	89.7	98.6	93.7	98.1	97.2	92.4	83.3	80.8	78.8	89.3
Developed Member Economies												
Australia[a]	52.9	57.7	65.4	73.5	74.9	79.9	87.8	93.6	94.9	95.4	98.5	102.2
Japan[c]	114.0	111.4	127.5	206.7	204.7	203.8	210.1	228.0	227.0	238.4	242.5	248.5
New Zealand[a]	32.3	82.8	89.9	100.9	112.9	113.1	116.1	115.6	113.9	116.4	120.5	121.2

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

a   Refers to M3.
b   GDP estimates before 2000 refer to non-oil GDP.
c   Data from 2005 refers to M3, otherwise M2.

Sources: IMF *Statement at the Conclusion of the 2013 Article IV Mission for Turkmenistan*, 17 June 2013; economy sources.

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

Regional Member	Savings Deposits						Time Deposits[a]					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia[b]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.54	7.37	10.70	11.68
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.40	9.38	10.70	9.70
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan[c]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.53	6.23	9.80	6.43
Kyrgyz Republic[d]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.40	28.07	9.78	11.47	8.25
Pakistan	6.94	7.58	5.75	1.24	5.02	5.90	9.38	10.93	7.37	4.21	7.21	6.44
Tajikistan[e]	...	...	...	3.63	3.83	1.04	...	...	...	20.16	17.78	15.73
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	2.58	3.15	0.99	0.72	0.36	0.42	9.80	10.98	2.25	2.25	2.33	3.23
Hong Kong, China	5.90	4.20	4.50	0.97	0.01	0.01	8.20	6.30	5.40	1.73	0.16	0.16
Korea, Rep. of	5.00	3.00	7.08	3.57	3.18	2.70	10.00	8.10	7.94	3.72	3.86	2.89
Mongolia	3.00	27.30	7.20	7.80	3.20	2.60	4.00	56.85	13.80	12.60	10.70	12.10
Taipei,China	4.25	3.50	3.50	0.55	0.24	0.32	9.50	7.00	4.98	1.77	1.03	1.36
South Asia												
Bangladesh	9.50	5.36	5.81	4.19	4.88	5.20	12.13	6.31	8.97	8.31	8.70	12.00
Bhutan[f]	5.00	5.00	6.00	4.50	4.75	5.20	8.00	9.00	9.50	6.50	6.75	7.00
India	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.50	4.00	9.00	12.50	7.10	5.32	5.91	8.90
Maldives[c]	3.25	5.50	5.50	2.25	2.31	2.26	...	6.00	6.50	4.50	4.48	3.64
Nepal	9.00	7.00	5.25	3.38	7.00	3.86	11.50	8.00	6.88	3.63	8.13	8.37
Sri Lanka	14.00	12.00	8.40	5.00	5.00	5.00	16.00	16.00	15.00	9.00	8.50	9.50
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	1.01	0.47	...	...	...	...	1.63	0.82	0.50
Cambodia	...	7.25	6.13	2.08	1.18	1.15	...	...	7.20	6.83	6.58	5.80
Indonesia	15.00	...	8.86	4.32	3.92	1.89	18.53	16.28	12.17	10.95	7.88	6.89
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	3.43	3.70	2.72	1.41	0.94	1.01	7.21	6.89	4.24	3.70	2.81	3.15
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines[g]	10.90	8.00	7.40	3.80	1.60	0.83	19.70	10.70	10.50	6.00	2.07	1.10
Singapore	3.83	2.72	1.28	0.30	0.13	0.10	5.48	4.01	2.42	0.86	0.45	0.32
Thailand	11.00	5.00	2.50	1.88	0.50	0.57	13.75	10.62	3.50	3.00	1.55	2.25
Viet Nam	2.40	...	0.20	3.00	3.00	1.04	...	12.00	6.24	8.40	11.50	8.48
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	5.25	4.00	3.88	1.80	1.00	0.32	10.50	8.13	9.38	1.30	4.80	2.02
Samoa	5.90	3.00	3.00	2.75	0.88	1.00	9.20	7.50	7.35	6.38	2.25	2.88
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	0.75	0.75	0.75	...	...	...	1.28	1.33	1.35
Tonga[h]	6.25	4.38	3.15	3.36	1.51	2.07	8.00	4.81	5.13	5.93	3.45	3.82
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	...	...	...	5.40	4.45	2.75	14.45	7.10	5.90	4.55	6.00	3.85
Japan[i]	...	0.91	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.02	...	1.16	0.24	0.03	0.10	0.06
New Zealand[b]	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.50	8.00	6.49	6.90	4.72	3.76

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

a   Refers to interest rate on time deposits of 12 months unless otherwise indicated.
b   Figures are derived simple averages of monthly rates for time deposits of 6 months.
c   For time deposits of over 12 months.
d   From 1996, data refer to interest rates of commercial banks in national currency for 6–12 months.
e   Figures are derived simple averages of monthly rates for time deposits of 6 months to 1 year.
f   For fixed deposits of 1 year to less than 3 years.
g   Refers to rates charged on interest-bearing deposits with maturities of over 1 year.
h   Beginning 1996, figures refer to weighted averages.
i   Refers to time deposits from 12 months to less than 2 years. It is computed as the arithmetic average of the monthly figures.

Sources: For the People's Republic of China: CEIC database (accessed 8 July 2014); economy sources.

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					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.7	15.1
Armenia	...	37.8	24.4	4.1	10.6	9.3	...	111.9	31.6	18.0	19.2	16.0
Azerbaijan	...	...	16.7	7.5	1.8	1.9	...	...	19.7	17.0	20.7	18.2
Georgia	...	...	...	11.6	9.6	5.2	...	58.4 (1996)	24.7	17.6	15.8	13.6
Kazakhstan	...	49.0	6.6	3.3	7.0	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	34.9	32.3	4.4	4.6	4.9	...	65.02 (1996)	51.9	26.6	31.5	16.3
Pakistan[b]	...	12.5	8.4	7.2	12.5	9.3	...	...	...	9.1	14.0	12.0
Tajikistan[c]	...	...	...	...	6.7	...	...	...	25.6	23.3	24.2	23.7
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of[d]	...	...	2.6	1.9	2.6	5.0	9.4	12.1	5.9	5.6	5.8	6.0
Hong Kong, China	...	5.6	5.7	3.7	0.3	0.1	10.0	8.8	9.5	7.8	5.0	5.0
Korea, Rep. of[e]	...	14.1	7.1	3.6	2.7	2.7	10.0	9.0	8.5	5.6	5.5	4.6
Mongolia	...	...	...	13.7	...	...	...	134.4	37.0	30.6	20.1	18.5
Taipei,China[f]	6.5	5.0	...	1.4	0.3	0.4	10.1	7.7	7.7	3.8	2.7	2.9
South Asia												
Bangladesh	...	...	6.3	6.7	2.2	8.4	16.0	14.0	15.5	14.0	13.0	13.0
Bhutan[b]	...	8.0	6.9	3.5	2.0	3.0	15.0	16.0	16.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
India[g]	...	12.7	9.0	5.7	6.2	8.9	16.5	15.5	12.3	10.8	8.3	10.3
Maldives[h]	...	...	...	...	4.9	8.9	...	15.0 (1996)	13.0	13.0	10.4	11.2
Nepal	7.9	9.9	5.3	2.2	6.8	0.1	14.4	12.9 (1996)	9.5	8.1	8.0	...
Sri Lanka	14.1	16.8	14.0	9.0	8.6	10.7	13.0	18.0	16.2	10.8	10.2	12.6
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.7	17.3	17.6 (2004)	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.8	18.9	18.5	14.1	13.3	11.7
Lao PDR	...	20.5	29.9	18.6	8.0	...	26.0 (1991)	25.7	32.0	26.8	22.6	...
Malaysia	6.1	5.5	2.9	2.5	2.6	3.0	8.8	8.7	7.7	6.0	5.0	4.6
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.0	16.5	15.3	15.0	17.0	13.0
Philippines	23.7	11.8	9.9	6.1	3.5	0.3	24.1	14.7	10.9	10.2	7.7	5.8
Singapore	3.3	1.1	2.2	2.1	0.3	0.3	7.4	6.4	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.4
Thailand[i]	...	...	...	2.7	1.4	2.6	14.4	13.3	7.8	5.8	5.9	7.0
Viet Nam[j]	...	...	5.4	6.1	11.1	6.6	...	20.1 (1996)	10.6	11.0	13.1	10.4
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	4.4	3.1	3.5	1.9	3.4	...	...	11.2	8.4	6.8	7.5	6.1
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.0	15.3	16.4	15.1	14.8
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea[k]	11.4	17.4	17.0	3.8	4.6	2.2	15.5	13.1	17.5	11.5	10.4	10.1
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.4	10.7	10.2
Solomon Islands	11.0	12.5	7.0	4.5	3.7	0.4	18.0	16.2	14.6	14.1	14.4	10.8
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7	11.0	12.4
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.5	10.5	11.3	11.4	11.5	9.7
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.3	10.5	9.9	7.5	5.5	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia[l]	14.2	7.6	6.0	...	4.4	2.8	17.9	10.7	9.3	9.1	7.3	6.2
Japan	5.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	6.9	3.5	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.3
New Zealand[m]	13.8	8.8	6.4	6.5	2.8	2.4	...	...	7.8	7.8	6.3	5.5

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

a Refers to 3-month treasury bills unless otherwise indicated.
b Refers to weighted average yield on 6-month treasury securities.
c Refers to 91-day treasury bills.
d Refers to 3-month treasury bonds trading rate.
e Refers to 91-day certificates of deposit.
f Refers to base lending rates but figures before 2003 are prime lending rates.
g Figures are for fiscal year ending March.
h Refers to rate on 28-day treasury bills.
i Refers to government securities bills.
j Refers to average monthly yield on 360-day treasury bills sold at auction.
k Refers to rate on 182-day treasury bills.
l Refers to 90-day bank-accepted bills.
m Refers to financing bill rate.

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

Regional Member	Domestic Credit Provided by Banking Sector[a] (% of GDP)						Bank Nonperfoming Loans (% of total gross loans)					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	4.2	−4.0	...	...	49.9	4.6	5.0	6.0
Armenia[b,c]	...	9.1	11.5	8.8	27.8	44.2	17.5	2.0	3.0	3.4	3.7	5.6
Azerbaijan	...	12.5	9.6	11.2	23.0	24.7	...	7.2	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	8.1	21.5	21.5	33.2	35.0	...	1.2	5.9	4.5	3.7	3.9
Kazakhstan	...	9.5	12.3	24.7	45.4	41.1	...	3.3	20.9	20.7	19.4	19.5
Kyrgyz Republic	...	25.7	12.2	9.4	...	...	...	...	15.8	10.2	7.2	5.5
Pakistan	50.9	51.0	41.6	46.5	46.2	45.8	19.5	9.0	14.7	16.2	14.5	14.3
Tajikistan	...	...	17.9	13.0	6.8	13.1	...	...	7.5	7.2	9.5	11.7
Turkmenistan	...	1.1	26.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	89.4	87.7	119.7	134.3	146.3	155.1	22.4	8.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Hong Kong, China[d]	151.9	142.0	134.0	139.8	195.3	200.6	7.3	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
Korea, Rep. of[e]	51.9	50.2	74.7	133.4	162.9	168.7	8.9	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7
Mongolia	...	6.4	9.0	26.6	30.1	30.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei,China	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.9	...	5.3	2.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	...
South Asia												
Bangladesh	22.4	26.7	34.2	54.9	65.9	69.0	34.9	13.2	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	−1.0	9.9	2.9	15.0	38.9	50.4	...	...	5.2	3.9	5.4	12.7
India[e]	50.0	42.9	51.2	58.4	71.9	75.9	12.8	5.2	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.8
Maldives	33.0	34.9	34.8	55.1	93.2	83.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	28.0	34.0	40.8	42.2	67.4	67.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	38.0	40.9	43.7	43.6	40.5	48.4	...	9.6	...	3.8	3.6	5.2
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	38.6	10.4	25.1	13.5	...	...	6.9	6.0	5.4	5.4
Cambodia	...	5.3	6.4	7.2	22.7	33.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	46.7	51.8	60.7	46.2	36.4	42.6	34.4	7.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.7
Lao PDR	5.0	9.9	9.0	8.1	26.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia[f]	72.7	126.7	138.4	117.7	127.0	134.0	15.4	9.4	3.4	2.7	2.0	1.8
Myanmar	39.6	32.5	31.2	23.1	24.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines[g,h]	23.2	55.7	58.3	47.2	49.2	50.9	24.0	10.0	3.4	2.6	2.2	3.0
Singapore[i]	58.7	59.7	77.9	62.1	82.4	99.5	3.4	3.8	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9
Thailand	94.1	141.3	138.3	119.2	142.7	169.6	17.7	9.1	3.9	2.9	2.4	2.3
Viet Nam	...	20.1	32.6	65.4	124.7	104.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	38.5	45.8	37.9	111.6	130.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	−31.0	−42.3	−24.6	−14.9	−19.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	35.7	29.2	28.2	22.1	35.6	38.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	0.0	10.2	20.5	35.7	44.6	45.3	...	...	10.9	8.5	5.5	...
Solomon Islands	23.8	24.7	26.5	29.4	26.9	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	−9.5	−23.7	−52.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	30.0	31.4	38.8	47.9	39.9	27.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	30.8	33.7	35.6	44.5	63.7	69.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia[j]	70.3	80.2	93.2	113.5	154.8	154.2	0.5	0.6	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.4
Japan[k]	255.3	283.4	304.7	315.4	324.7	346.1	5.3	1.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
New Zealand	78.2	90.3	109.3	127.4	154.0	...	...	...	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.2

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

a Domestic credit provided by the banking sector as a share of GDP is a measure of banking sector depth and financial sector development in terms of size. Since the claims on the central government are a net item (claims on the central government minus central government deposits), this net figure may be negative, resulting in a negative figure of domestic credit provided by the banking sector.
b Loans classified as loss, which are fully provisioned against, are held off-balance sheet.
c Includes loans that are overdue less than 90 days.
d Loans classified as substandard, doubtful, and loss; not necessarily linked to a 90-day criterion.
e Unless otherwise indicated, data refers to the end of the fiscal year, i.e., March of the indicated calendar year.
f Loans with principal and/or interest past over 180 days; credit card debt and bankers' acceptances past over 90 days; loans secured by cash and cash substitutes past 365 days.
g Thirty days for loans payable in lump sum or payable in quarterly, semi-annual, or annual installments; 90 days for loans payable in monthly installments; as soon as they are past due for loans payable in daily, weekly, or semi-monthly installments.
h Interbank loans are excluded.
i Non-bank nonperforming loans to total non-bank loans. Other characteristics may be considered beyond the 90-day past-due criterion to classify a loan as nonperforming.
j Includes both impaired and past due items.
k For nine major banks only. Unless otherwise indicated, data refer to the end of the fiscal year, i.e., March of the next calendar year.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx (accessed 17 July 2014); economy sources.

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

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	6.3	−28.9	42.1	47.3	35.5	21.1	−11.5	−32.0	32.3	15.2	23.2	45.8
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	...	−0.5	37.3	−22.1	41.4	161.1	−27.7	−10.2	3.4	−5.7	−16.8	−1.1
Hong Kong, China	...	−5.5	26.5	11.1	17.7	37.3	−9.8	−13.8	19.3	−0.3	−4.4	10.4
Korea, Rep. of	−18.7	−4.8	−8.7	28.5	26.3	26.7	−10.6	−7.0	23.6	12.6	−2.6	1.5
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei,China	−21.4	−11.3	5.7	1.0	12.3	24.4	−17.5	−8.0	23.1	2.6	−8.3	8.2
South Asia												
Bangladesh	−25.1	12.8	12.2	23.4	−12.8	54.8	26.0	6.9	114.4	−10.4	−23.6	−9.8
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	35.8	−17.4	11.2	32.6	55.0	39.6	−4.0	−6.4	29.8	−2.6	−2.5	11.4
Maldives	...	...	...	51.8	−27.8	35.5	33.1	−21.7	−20.4	−22.9	−6.9	−5.3
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	...	−31.0	−10.3	46.8	15.7	14.0	−14.8	6.8	113.1	34.0	−22.2	10.3
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	−9.1	35.0	32.6	53.4	−5.6	−3.7	53.9	21.0	10.0	11.8
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	21.8	−6.9	21.4	6.4	5.8	37.0	−12.4	−5.9	27.1	9.7	6.5	8.7
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	−12.3	−10.9	−6.3	151.7	106.0	199.9	31.7	−59.4	−30.7	64.0	16.0	...
Singapore	3.6	−5.5	5.0	16.2	15.9	33.9	−23.5	−12.0	27.4	0.8	0.6	7.4
Thailand	...	...	−18.7	4.2	4.1	6.6	−10.3	−15.4	45.6	21.3	17.3	21.3
Viet Nam	...	...	...	8.3	95.6	95.5	−52.2	−10.3	12.2	−11.1	−4.2	18.7
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	13.5	10.9	−19.6	0.7	5.1	−11.7	−10.5	0.4	2.0
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	52.5	36.1	15.4	19.8	−8.7	26.2	3.2	−28.0	−15.3
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor–Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	−22.4	15.2	1.7	17.6	19.0	11.8	−41.3	30.8	−2.6	−14.5	14.6	15.1
Japan	−15.5	−13.7	11.6	13.5	28.2	2.3	−28.6	−26.9	2.0	−7.2	−6.5	46.0
New Zealand	−12.0	5.4	2.3	19.4	12.5	15.3	−20.6	−12.3	9.7	6.2	6.9	25.5

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

Money and Finance

Table 3.12:　Stock Market Capitalization

Regional Member	Stock Market Capitalization ($ million)						Stock Market Capitalization (% of GDP)					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	43	145	132	...	...	...	0.9	1.5	1.3
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	24	355	1,060	943	...	...	0.8	5.5	9.1	6.0
Kazakhstan	...	...	1,342	10,521	60,742	23,496	...	...	7.3	18.4	41.0	11.6
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	4	42	79	165	...	...	0.3	1.7	1.6	2.5
Pakistan	2,850	9,286	6,581	45,937	38,169	43,676	7.1	15.3	8.9	41.9	21.6	20.3
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	32	37	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.3	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	...	42,055	580,991	780,763	4,762,837	3,697,376	...	5.8	48.5	34.6	80.3	44.9
Hong Kong, China	83,400	303,705	623,398	693,486	1,079,640	1,108,127	108.4	210.0	363.1	381.9	471.8	421.3
Korea, Rep. of	11,1000	181,955	171,587	718,180	1,089,217	1,180,473	42.1	35.2	32.2	85.0	107.3	104.5
Mongolia	...	27	37	46	1,093	1,293	...	1.9	3.2	1.8	17.6	12.6
Taipei,China	99,736	192,944	262,335	486,021	752,407	823,607 (2013)	60.5	70.2	80.4	133.2	175.7	168.4 (2013)
South Asia												
Bangladesh	321	1,338	1,186	3,035	15,683	17,479	1.1	3.5	2.5	5.0	15.6	15.6
Bhutan	...	...	53	101	219	330	...	...	12.0	12.4	13.8	18.1
India	38,600	127,199	148,064	553,074	1,615,860	1,263,335	11.8	34.7	31.2	66.3	94.4	67.4
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	244	790	1,344	5,235	4,160	...	5.5	14.4	16.5	32.7	23.1
Sri Lanka	917	1,998	1,074	5,720	19,924	17,046	11.4	15.3	6.6	23.4	40.2	28.7
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	8,080	66,585	26,834	81,428	360,388	396,772	7.1	32.9	16.3	28.5	50.9	45.2
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	48,600	222,729	116,935	181,236	410,534	476,340	110.4	250.7	124.7	126.3	166.3	156.9
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	5,930	58,930	25,957	40,153	157,321	264,143	13.4	79.5	32.0	39.0	78.8	105.6
Singapore	34,300	148,004	152,827	316,658	370,091	414,126	95.0	183.2	159.3	256.4	173.6	149.8
Thailand	23,900	141,507	29,489	124,864	277,732	382,999	28.0	84.2	24.0	70.8	87.1	99.2
Viet Nam	...	...	...	461	20,385	32,933	...	...	...	0.9	19.2	21.1
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	67	244	587	419	452	...	3.4	14.5	19.5	13.0	11.2
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	3,166	9,742	10,711	...	...	...	64.6	102.8	68.3
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	109,000	245,218	372,794	804,074	1,454,547	1,286,438	35.0	66.5	89.7	116.1	127.7	84.3
Japan	2,920,000	3,667,292	3,157,222	4,736,513	4,099,591	3,680,982	94.1	68.8	66.7	103.6	74.7	61.8
New Zealand	8,840	31,950	18,866	4,3409	71,833	79,802	19.9	50.9	36.6	38.4	50.7	47.7

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

Sources:　World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx (accessed 28 July 2014); for Bhutan and Taipei,China: economy sources.

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

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	490.58	36.57	47.36	49.49	49.93	49.96	50.25	50.33	46.45	46.75	50.92	55.38
Armenia	...	405.91	539.53	457.69	416.04	342.08	305.97	363.28	373.66	372.50	401.76	409.63
Azerbaijan	...	0.88	0.89	0.95	0.89	0.86	0.82	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.78
Georgia	...	...	1.98	1.81	1.78	1.67	1.49	1.67	1.78	1.69	1.65	1.66
Kazakhstan	...	60.95	142.13	132.88	126.09	122.55	120.30	147.50	147.36	146.62	149.11	152.13
Kyrgyz Republic	...	10.82	47.70	41.01	40.15	37.32	36.57	42.90	45.96	46.14	47.00	48.44
Pakistan	21.71	31.64	53.65	59.51	60.27	60.74	70.41	81.71	85.19	86.34	93.40	101.63
Tajikistan	...	0.12	2.08	3.12	3.30	3.44	3.43	4.14	4.38	4.61	4.74	4.76
Turkmenistan	0.00	0.02	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	2.29	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85
Uzbekistan	0.00	29.78	236.61	1,106.10	1,215.60	1,260.83	1,314.17	1,458.75	1,578.42	1,706.61	1,897.56	2097.20
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	4.78	8.35	8.28	8.19	7.97	7.61	6.95	6.83	6.77	6.46	6.31	6.20
Hong Kong, China	7.79	7.74	7.79	7.77	7.77	7.80	7.79	7.75	7.77	7.78	7.76	7.76
Korea, Rep. of	707.76	771.27	1,130.96	1,024.12	954.79	929.26	1,102.05	1,276.93	1,156.06	1,108.29	1,126.47	1,094.85
Mongolia	...	448.61	1,076.67	1,205.25	1,179.70	1,170.40	1,165.80	1,437.80	1,357.06	1,265.52	1,357.58	1,523.93
Taipei,China	26.89	26.48	31.23	32.17	32.53	32.84	31.53	33.06	31.65	29.47	29.62	29.77
South Asia												
Bangladesh	34.57	40.28	52.14	64.33	68.93	68.87	68.60	69.04	69.65	74.15	81.86	78.10
Bhutan	17.51	32.43	44.94	44.10	45.31	41.35	43.51	48.41	45.73	46.67	53.44	58.60
India	17.50	32.43	44.94	44.10	45.31	41.35	43.51	48.41	45.73	46.67	53.44	58.60
Maldives	9.55	11.77	11.77	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80	14.60	15.36	15.37
Nepal	29.37	51.89	71.09	71.37	72.76	66.42	69.76	77.55	73.16	74.02	85.20	93.58
Sri Lanka	40.06	51.25	77.01	100.50	103.91	110.62	108.33	114.94	113.06	110.57	127.60	129.07
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	1.81	1.42	1.72	1.66	1.59	1.51	1.42	1.45	1.36	1.26	1.25	1.25
Cambodia	426.25	2,450.83	3,840.75	4,092.50	4,103.25	4,056.17	4,054.17	4,139.33	4,184.92	4,058.50	4,033.00	4,027.25
Indonesia	1,842.81	2,248.61	8,421.78	9,704.74	9,159.32	9,141.00	9,698.96	10,389.94	9,090.43	8,770.43	9,386.63	10,461.24
Lao PDR[a]	707.75	804.69	7,887.64	10,655.17	10,159.94	9,603.16	8,744.22	8,516.05	8,258.77	8,030.06	8,007.76	7,836.82
Malaysia	2.70	2.50	3.80	3.79	3.67	3.44	3.34	3.52	3.22	3.06	3.09	3.15
Myanmar[b]	6.34	5.67	6.52	5.82	5.84	5.62	5.44	5.58	5.63	5.44	640.65	933.57
Philippines	24.31	25.71	44.19	55.09	51.31	46.15	44.32	47.68	45.11	43.31	42.23	42.45
Singapore	1.81	1.42	1.72	1.66	1.59	1.51	1.41	1.45	1.36	1.26	1.25	1.25
Thailand	25.59	24.92	40.11	40.22	37.88	34.52	33.31	34.29	31.69	30.49	31.08	30.73
Viet Nam	6,482.80	11,038.25	14,167.75	15,858.92	15,994.25	16,105.13	16,302.25	17,065.08	18,612.92	20,509.75	20,828.00	20,933.42
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	1.68	1.52	2.20	1.42	1.54	1.36	1.42	1.60	1.39	1.27	1.23	1.22
Fiji	1.48	1.41	2.13	1.69	1.73	1.61	1.59	1.96	1.92	1.79	1.79	1.84
Kiribati	1.28	1.35	1.72	1.31	1.33	1.20	1.19	1.28	1.09	0.97	0.97	1.04
Marshall Islands[c]	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Micronesia, Fed. States of[c]	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nauru	1.28	1.35	1.72	1.31	1.33	1.20	1.19	1.28	1.09	0.97	0.97	1.04
Palau[c]	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Papua New Guinea	0.96	1.28	2.78	3.10	3.06	2.97	2.70	2.76	2.72	2.37	2.08	2.24
Samoa	2.31	2.47	3.29	2.71	2.78	2.62	2.64	2.73	2.48	2.32	2.29	2.31
Solomon Islands	2.53	3.41	5.09	7.53	7.61	7.65	7.75	8.06	8.06	7.64	7.36	7.30
Timor-Leste[c]	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tonga	1.28	1.27	1.76	1.94	2.03	1.97	1.94	2.03	1.91	1.73	1.72	1.77
Tuvalu	1.28	1.35	1.72	1.31	1.33	1.20	1.19	1.28	1.09	0.97	0.97	1.04
Vanuatu	117.06	112.11	137.64	109.25	110.64	102.44	101.33	106.74	96.91	89.47	92.64	96.93
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	1.28	1.35	1.72	1.31	1.33	1.20	1.19	1.28	1.09	0.97	0.97	1.04
Japan[d]	144.79	94.06	107.77	110.22	116.30	117.75	103.36	93.57	87.78	79.81	79.79	97.60
New Zealand	1.68	1.52	2.20	1.42	1.54	1.36	1.42	1.60	1.39	1.27	1.23	1.22

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

a A floating exchange rate policy was adopted in September 1995 that allowed commercial banks to set their own rates and hence, figures for 1996 onward are simple averages of midpoint rates reported daily.
b Beginning on 1 April 2012, the Central Bank of Myanmar adopted the managed float exchange rate regime for kyat vis-à-vis the US dollar.
c Unit of currency is the US dollar.
d Figures beginning 1993 are not comparable to those prior to 1993 due to change in appropriation standard.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. *International Financial Statistics* CD-ROM (May 2014); for Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan: UN National Accounts Main Aggregates Database and Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States; for the Lao PDR (2013), Uzbekistan (2013), and Taipei,China: economy sources.

Exchange Rates

Table 3.14:   Purchasing Power Parity Conversion Factor[a]

(local currency units per $, period averages)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	...	12.15	12.36	14.33	14.33	14.19	16.03	17.36	18.64	19.05
Armenia	144.77	157.56	159.92	162.38	168.81	171.80	182.94	187.10	181.65	184.65
Azerbaijan	0.17	0.21	0.22	0.26	0.33	0.27	0.30	0.36	0.36	0.36
Georgia	0.53	0.63	0.67	0.71	0.77	0.74	0.80	0.86	0.85	0.84
Kazakhstan	22.68	35.99	42.45	47.77	56.66	58.87	69.53	80.17	82.59	86.35
Kyrgyz Republic	8.11	9.25	9.82	10.99	13.17	13.60	14.78	17.76	18.96	19.05
Pakistan	9.96	11.80	13.63	14.25	15.82	18.94	20.75	24.35	25.28	26.77
Tajikistan	0.29	0.66	0.77	0.96	1.21	1.34	1.49	1.74	1.91	1.96
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	67.69	214.78	264.78	319.65	397.63	462.50	532.16	600.58	677.71	874.56
East Asia										
China, People's Rep. of	2.74	2.86	2.88	3.02	3.19	3.15	3.32	3.51	3.51	3.52
Hong Kong, China	7.43	5.68	5.48	5.51	5.47	5.41	5.36	5.46	5.57	5.56
Korea, Rep. of	745.58	788.92	773.48	769.16	785.72	822.21	841.74	854.59	865.66	858.22
Mongolia	164.54	265.85	314.63	342.14	407.56	411.83	488.42	537.13	593.56	655.35
Taipei,China	21.54	18.52	17.77	17.22	16.39	16.39	15.87	15.11	15.03	15.00
South Asia										
Bangladesh	16.31	17.43	17.78	18.50	19.74	20.86	21.95	23.15	24.68	25.92
Bhutan	12.23	13.61	13.92	13.98	14.49	15.08	15.80	16.86	17.25	17.96
India	10.13	11.05	11.41	11.75	12.52	13.18	14.19	15.11	15.91	16.76
Maldives	6.83	6.27	6.68	6.96	7.47	8.07	8.01	8.53	8.50	8.79
Nepal	13.08	15.31	15.95	16.72	17.32	19.92	22.66	24.63	25.79	27.13
Sri Lanka	16.77	23.97	25.88	28.75	32.80	34.47	36.54	38.65	41.38	43.50
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	0.53	0.65	0.69	0.68	0.76	0.58	0.61	0.72	0.70	0.67
Cambodia	1061.34	1105.58	1122.27	1164.53	1282.18	1304.25	1328.87	1347.11	1343.04	1333.97
Indonesia	1509.79	2129.69	2357.25	2554.84	2960.70	3181.20	3402.69	3606.57	3699.95	3803.35
Lao PDR	1370.79	1926.98	2071.51	2168.06	2315.00	2229.96	2424.02	2467.75	2533.23	2675.54
Malaysia	1.22	1.32	1.33	1.36	1.47	1.37	1.41	1.46	1.44	1.42
Myanmar[b]	...	124.93	147.02	177.02	197.24	205.32	217.16	234.97	239.49	...
Philippines	13.70	15.45	15.73	15.80	16.66	16.99	17.50	17.85	17.88	17.96
Singapore	1.00	0.90	0.89	0.92	0.89	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.88
Thailand	11.13	11.13	11.37	11.46	11.68	11.82	12.10	12.37	12.19	12.34
Viet Nam	2919.87	3571.07	3761.44	4017.07	4833.45	5094.67	5641.53	6709.19	7314.36	7548.35
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	0.86	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.99	1.01	1.02	1.04	1.05	1.03
Kiribati	0.96	0.94	0.95	0.92	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.93
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.86	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.81	0.85	0.87	0.88	0.90	0.91
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1.23	1.53	1.62	1.64	1.73	1.67	1.82	1.86	1.78	1.80
Samoa	1.42	1.46	1.54	1.57	1.62	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.65
Solomon Islands	3.37	4.45	4.80	5.04	5.78	6.14	6.13	6.37	6.70	7.07
Timor-Leste	0.39	0.42	0.41	0.43	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.52	0.56	0.61
Tonga	0.93	1.13	1.29	1.33	1.41	1.37	1.40	1.45	1.46	1.45
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	91.03	89.30	89.99	92.46	97.33	98.82	100.19	100.51	100.63	101.06
Developed Member Economies										
Australia	1.31	1.39	1.41	1.43	1.48	1.44	1.51	1.51	1.53	1.51
Japan	154.98	129.55	124.65	120.30	116.85	115.44	111.59	107.45	105.17	103.45
New Zealand	1.44	1.54	1.48	1.51	1.49	1.46	1.50	1.49	1.48	1.46

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

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

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

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx (accessed 3 July 2014). ADB estimates for Afghanistan; Bhutan; Fiji; Kiribati; Myanmar; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands; Taipei,China; Tajikistan; and Uzbekistan using data from economy sources; CEIC data; and US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 3.15:   Price Level Indexes

(PPPs to official exchange rates, period averages, United States = 100)

Regional Member	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	...	24.54	24.75	28.69	28.52	28.19	34.51	37.13	36.60	34.40
Armenia	26.83	34.43	38.44	47.47	55.17	47.29	48.96	50.23	45.21	45.08
Azerbaijan	18.51	21.99	25.13	30.83	40.36	33.19	37.35	45.64	45.73	45.58
Georgia	26.62	34.88	37.38	42.57	51.33	44.55	44.78	50.92	51.75	50.28
Kazakhstan	15.96	27.09	33.66	38.98	47.10	39.91	47.19	54.68	55.39	56.76
Kyrgyz Republic	16.99	22.56	24.45	29.44	36.01	31.69	32.16	38.48	40.34	39.33
Pakistan	18.56	19.83	22.62	23.46	22.47	23.18	24.35	28.20	27.06	26.34
Tajikistan	13.95	21.02	23.41	27.85	35.24	32.43	34.08	37.73	40.35	41.23
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	28.61	19.42	21.78	25.35	30.26	31.71	33.71	35.19	35.71	41.69
East Asia										
China, People's Rep. of	33.14	34.88	36.10	39.68	45.91	46.06	48.97	54.25	55.67	56.82
Hong Kong, China	95.39	73.04	70.56	70.59	70.26	69.77	68.97	70.16	71.76	71.66
Korea, Rep. of	65.92	77.03	81.01	82.77	71.30	64.39	72.81	77.11	76.85	78.39
Mongolia	15.28	22.06	26.67	29.23	34.96	28.64	35.99	42.44	43.72	43.00
Taipei,China	68.98	57.57	54.62	52.44	51.99	49.57	50.15	51.28	50.75	50.39
South Asia										
Bangladesh	31.28	27.09	25.79	26.85	28.77	30.22	31.51	31.21	30.14	33.19
Bhutan	27.21	30.87	30.72	33.81	33.31	31.15	34.55	36.12	32.28	30.66
India	22.53	25.05	25.17	28.42	28.79	27.23	31.04	32.37	29.78	28.60
Maldives	58.00	48.98	52.18	54.40	58.34	63.03	62.55	58.39	55.33	57.20
Nepal	18.40	21.45	21.92	25.17	24.82	25.69	30.98	33.27	30.27	28.99
Sri Lanka	21.78	23.85	24.91	25.99	30.28	29.98	32.32	34.96	32.43	33.70
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	30.61	39.05	43.67	45.36	53.32	40.16	44.58	57.04	56.40	53.74
Cambodia	27.63	27.01	27.35	28.71	31.63	31.51	31.75	33.19	33.30	33.12
Indonesia	17.93	21.94	25.74	27.95	30.53	30.62	37.43	41.12	39.42	36.36
Lao PDR	17.38	18.08	20.39	22.58	26.47	26.19	29.35	30.73	31.63	34.14
Malaysia	32.17	34.77	36.21	39.48	44.05	38.89	43.78	47.69	46.78	45.13
Myanmar[a]	...	20.14	23.60	29.56	33.99	34.53	36.14	40.48	37.38	...
Philippines	30.99	28.05	30.65	34.23	37.60	35.64	38.80	41.22	42.34	42.32
Singapore	58.23	54.30	56.13	61.02	62.81	62.76	66.12	70.88	71.14	70.08
Thailand	27.75	27.68	30.01	33.19	35.06	34.46	38.19	40.57	39.21	40.16
Viet Nam	20.61	22.52	23.52	24.94	29.65	29.85	30.31	32.71	35.12	36.06
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	40.50	57.07	55.77	60.24	62.30	51.69	53.37	58.13	58.66	56.14
Kiribati	55.65	71.85	71.87	76.76	80.00	73.47	87.50	99.19	97.09	89.68
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	86.38	79.94	78.67	79.14	81.36	84.92	86.73	87.93	90.45	90.93
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	44.21	49.20	53.01	55.28	64.16	60.78	66.86	78.41	85.47	80.14
Samoa	43.10	53.75	55.55	59.95	61.12	60.51	66.64	71.65	72.20	71.36
Solomon Islands	66.27	59.10	63.10	65.85	74.63	76.29	76.03	83.43	91.16	96.76
Timor-Leste	39.33	42.18	40.81	43.02	45.71	47.93	48.88	51.68	56.30	61.14
Tonga	52.67	58.02	63.57	67.32	72.61	67.15	73.47	84.02	84.91	81.60
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	66.14	81.74	81.34	90.26	96.05	92.58	103.39	112.34	108.62	104.26
Developed Member Economies										
Australia	75.98	106.02	105.94	119.40	124.06	112.50	138.16	155.87	158.15	145.78
Japan	143.81	117.54	107.18	102.16	113.05	123.38	127.13	134.64	131.81	105.99
New Zealand	65.44	108.08	96.28	110.82	104.78	91.16	108.27	117.39	120.14	119.32

... = 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 pre-devaluation exchange rate series.

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

Globalization

Snapshots

- The Asia and Pacific region accounted for about one-third of the world's merchandise exports in 2013, up from about one-quarter in 2001. At the same time, merchandise exports contracted in 2013 for the first time since 2009.
- Intraregional trade comprised the majority of the region's exports and imports in 2013.
- The share of gross domestic product generated by migrant workers' remittances has increased in two-thirds of the region's economies since 2000.
- More than 65% of the region's economies recorded current account deficits in 2012–2013.
- External debt as a percentage of gross national income fell in about 60% of reporting economies between 2000 and 2012.

Key trends

The region accounted for about one-third of global merchandise exports in 2013, up from about one-quarter in 2001. The People's Republic of China (PRC) was the biggest Asian exporter in 2013, with a 35.0% share of total regional exports, followed by Japan (11.3%) and the Republic of Korea (8.9%) (Figure 4.1).

Merchandise exports contracted in 2013 for the first time since 2009. The continued sluggish performance of the major industrial economies and growth of 7.7% (relative to an annual average growth of 11% per annum over 2005–2011) for the second

consecutive year in the region's biggest economy, the PRC, negatively affected Asia's merchandise trade. The value of total merchandise exports from developing economies contracted 5.0% in 2013 after 3 consecutive years of expansion, including 12.3% growth in 2012. Exports declined in nearly half the region's economies last year and decelerated in one-third of the rest (Figure 4.2). In the PRC, export growth slowed to 7.8% in 2013 from 7.9% in 2012. On the other hand, major developing economy exporters—India, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, and Singapore—all reported growth in merchandise exports in 2013 after posting declines in the previous year.

Figure 4.1: Shares in Total World Exports, Regions of the World; and Major Exporters in the Asia and Pacific Region, 2013

Africa 2.9
Rest of the World 3.8
South America 3.6
Middle East 6.8
North and Central America 13.2
Asia and the Pacific 32.4
Europe 37.2

Others 31.1
China, People's Rep. of 35.0
Singapore 6.5
Hong Kong, China 7.3
Korea, Rep. of 8.9
Japan 11.3

Sources: Direction of Trade Statistics CD-ROM (IMF 2014) and Table 4.13.

Figure 4.2: Growth Rates of Merchandise Exports, 2012 and 2013

(%)

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 4.9.

Merchandise import growth slowed to 2.2% in 2013 from 3.3% in 2012, following more than a decade of double-digit growth that was interrupted only in 2009 by the Global Financial Crisis (Table 4.11). Factors behind the slowdown in merchandise import growth include weakness in exports—as many of the region's manufactured exports require imported materials and components—and soft prices for most global commodities. Merchandise import growth decelerated or was negative in 2013 in 30 of the 42 economies for which data are available. The region's share of global merchandise imports was 32.9% in 2013 (Table 4.13).

Merchandise trade (exports plus imports) was equivalent to more than 100% of gross domestic product (GDP) in nine regional economies in 2013. The region's two most open economies—Singapore and Hong Kong, China—topped the list in this regard, with the sum of their merchandise exports and imports equal to 262.9% and 358.5% of GDP, respectively (Table 4.12). Other economies in which trade exceeded 100% of GDP were Cambodia; the Kyrgyz Republic; Malaysia; Solomon Islands; Taipei,China; Thailand; and Viet Nam. The trade-to-GDP ratio for the 34 developing Asian economies for which 2013 data are available was 61.6%.

Intraregional trade comprised the majority of the region's exports and imports in 2013. Figure 4.3 shows the destination of Asia and Pacific exports by region. The share of intraregional exports climbed from 40.8% in 1990 to 57.1% in 2013 due to robust economic growth and expanding regional production networks, many of which have been established to manufacture products for sale in the major industrial countries. Even as Europe and North and Central America continue to receive manufactured products from Asia and the Pacific, only 30.1% of the region's exports went to Europe and North and Central America in 2013 compared with 47.7% in 1990. With regard to merchandise imports, the primary source for Asia and Pacific economies in 2013 was the region itself with a 50.5% share of the

Figure 4.3: Destination of Merchandise Exports from the Asia and Pacific Region, 2013
(%)

Africa 2.7
South America 2.4
West Asia 4.9
North and Central America 15.5
Europe 14.5
Asia and the Pacific 57.1
Rest of the World 2.9

Sources: Table 4.13.

Figure 4.4: Growth Rates of Services Exports, 2012 and 2013
(%)

PRC
Pakistan
Azerbaijan
Korea, Rep. of
Australia
New Zealand
Japan
Singapore
Malaysia
Philippines
Hong Kong, China
Kazakhstan
Viet Nam
Armenia
Georgia
Thailand
Bhutan
Sri Lanka
Nepal

■ 2012   ■ 2013
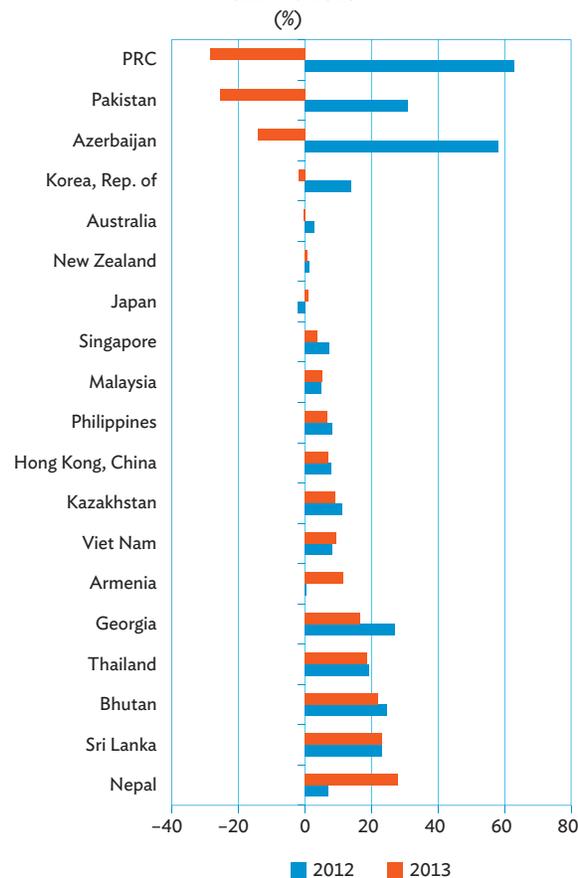
PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: International Financial Statistics (IMF 2014).

total, followed by Europe (15.3%), West Asia (11.7%), and North and Central America (8.6%) (Table 4.14).

Services are driving export growth in some economies. Singapore and Hong Kong, China are centers of trade and finance, while tourism plays an important role in many of the region's economies. Figure 4.4 shows the 19 economies in the region with the highest ratios of services exports to GDP. Among this group, 14 economies experienced growth in services exports in 2013, even as GDP growth slowed in five of these 14 economies. Meanwhile, in Azerbaijan, the PRC, and Pakistan, rapid growth in services exports in 2012 turned into significant contractions in 2013.

The share of GDP generated by migrant workers' remittances has increased in two-thirds of the region's economies since 2000. Remittances increased in relation to GDP in two-thirds of Asia and Pacific economies—and in all five of the most populous economies—between 2000 and 2013 (Table 4.5). Remittances were equivalent to at least 6.0% of GDP in 11 out of the 30 economies for which 2013 data are available, up from 27 economies in 2000. These inflows support family incomes, bolster consumption, and contribute significantly to national current account balances. Figure 4.5 presents the region's top 10 economies in terms of remittances as a share of GDP, with very large increases in six

Figure 4.5: Top 10 Economies of Asia and Pacific in Terms of Workers' Remittances as a Percentage of GDP, 2000 (or Nearest Year) and 2013

Tajikistan
Kyrgyz Republic
Nepal
Armenia
Samoa
Georgia
Sri Lanka
Philippines
Bangladesh
Pakistan

■ 2000 (or Nearest Year)   ■ 2013
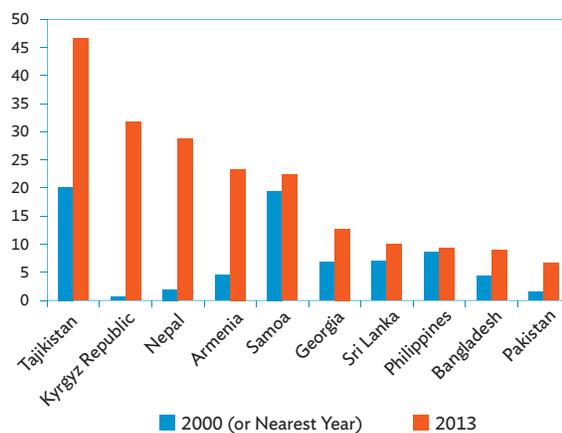
GDP = gross domestic product.
Sources: Table 4.5; economy sources.

of these economies between 2000 and 2013. The economy most heavily dependent on remittances was once again Tajikistan, which has topped the list since 2006 as the result of a significant number of its workers seeking employment in the Russian Federation. Several other former Soviet republics—Armenia, Georgia, the Kyrgyz Republic—were also among the top 10.

Among the region's developing economies, growth in remittances in United States (US) dollar terms decelerated to 4.0% in 2013 from 5.9% in 2012 (Table 4.4). Among the 10 economies most reliant upon remittances, growth in remittances slowed in six (the Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Tajikistan), accelerated in two (Armenia and Georgia) in 2013, and was negative in two (Bangladesh and Samoa). Prior to the decline in remittances in 2013, Bangladesh had enjoyed years of rising remittances resulting from better financial services that facilitated the transactions of an increasing number of workers seeking employment abroad.

More than 65% of the region's economies recorded current account deficits in 2012 and 2013. In Figure 4.6, bars to the right of the center line represent current account surpluses and bars to the left signal deficits. Averaging the current account outcomes for 2012 and 2013 shows that 27 of 44 economies for which data are available had current account deficits over the 2-year period. Mongolia reported the biggest deficit relative to the size of its economy at 30.1% of GDP. Seventeen economies reported current account surpluses, with oil and gas exporters Brunei Darussalam and Timor-Leste having the largest current account surpluses at 42.9% and 39.3% of GDP, respectively.

Among the region's largest economies, the PRC's current account surplus declined from 10.1% of GDP in 2007, prior to the Global Financial Crisis, to 2.3% in 2012–2013, reflecting progress in external rebalancing. Indonesia reported a current account

Figure 4.6: Current Account Balance as a Percentage of GDP
(average of last 2 years)
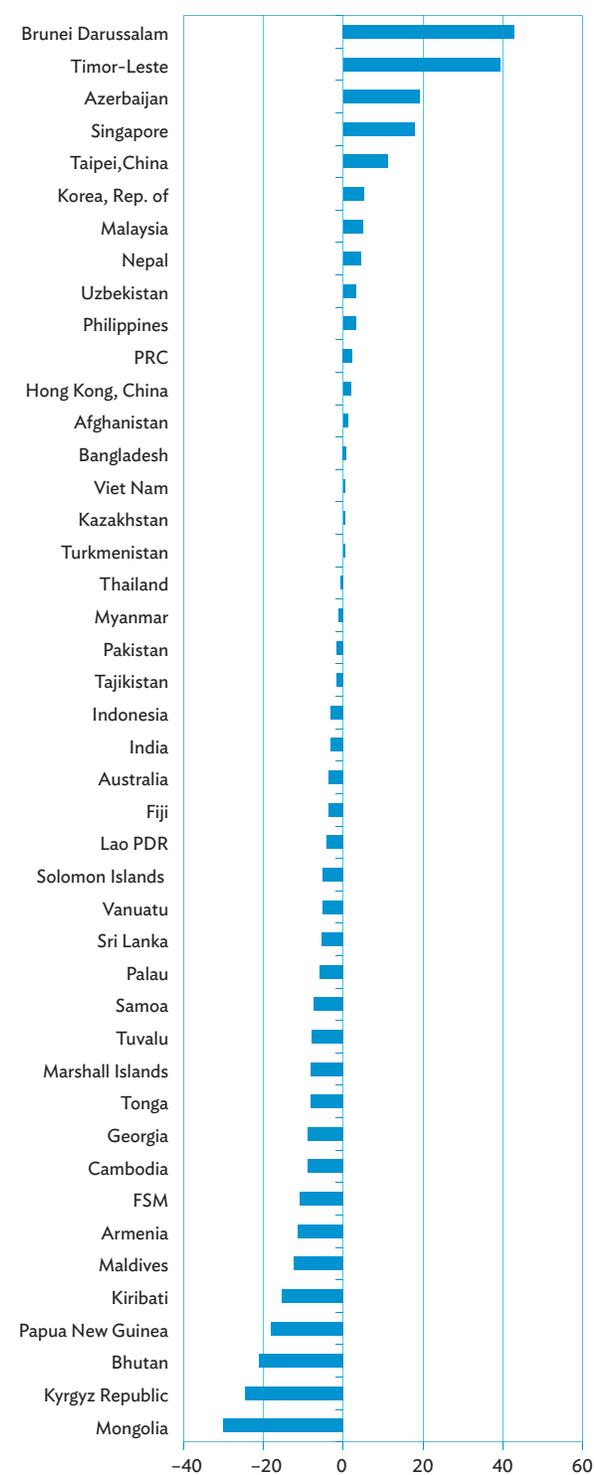
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 4.3.

deficit for the second year in a row in 2013, the first time this occurred since 1996–1997. India's trade balance narrowed in 2013 due to declining imports. As a result, India's current account deficit shrank to 1.7% in 2013 from 4.6% a year earlier to produce a 2-year average of 3.2%. After 2 consecutive years of deficits, Bangladesh's current account reverted to a surplus position of 1.9% in 2013 to produce a 2-year average of 0.8%.

In Mongolia, the current account deficit was driven by foreign direct investment plunging more than 50.0% due to changes in its investment law, moderating growth in the PRC, and the completion of the first phase of a major mining project. In the Kyrgyz Republic, the current account deficit narrowed—due to improved gold production and lower prices for food and fuel imports—though the 2-year average was still the second-highest in the region.[28]

Figure 4.7 shows the top 10 economies in terms of tourism receipts as a percentage of GDP. The Maldives and Pacific island economies filled the first six spots. In terms of numbers of inbound

Figure 4.7: Top 10 Asia and Pacific Economies—Tourism Receipts as Share of GDP
(average of latest 3 years)

GDP = gross domestic product.
Source: Table 4.24; GDP and exchange rate data from Key Indicators 2014 country tables.

tourists in 2013, the top three economies were the PRC (55.7 million), Thailand (26.5 million), and Malaysia (25.7 million) (Table 4.23).

Pacific economies comprised eight of the top 10 net official flows as share of GDP in 2012. Figure 4.8 shows net official flows—long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors and grants, including technical cooperation grants— to the region's economies as a share of GDP in 2012. Official flows comprised at least 20.0% of GDP in seven Pacific economies. Indonesia, Malaysia, and Myanmar had negative net flows in 2012, signifying that the repayment of loans exceeded new inflows.

Net private capital flows in the region rose 10.8% year over year to $545.8 billion in 2012; however, nearly 60.0% of the region's economies experienced moderating flows. Large increases in net flows—the sum of net foreign investment, portfolio equity flows, net flows of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors, and net flows of total private nonguaranteed debt— in India ($24.0 billion), Thailand ($15.7 billion), Indonesia ($8.7 billion), Kazakhstan ($6.0 billion), and Papua New Guinea ($3.7 billion) more than offset moderating flows in other economies (Table 4.17). Figure 4.9 shows net private flows into the region's economies as a percentage of GDP. In both Mongolia and Papua New Guinea, net inflows exceeded 60.0% of GDP. These flows mainly supported large mining projects in Mongolia and mining and petroleum extraction in Papua New Guinea. While net private inflows to the PRC declined by the single largest amount in the region in nominal terms ($11.2 billion), net private flows represented less than 4.0% of the PRC's GDP.

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[28]   Asian Development Bank (ADB). 2014. *Asian Development Outlook 2014: Fiscal Policy for Inclusive Growth*. Manila: ADB.

Figure 4.8: Net Official Flows as Share of GDP, 2012
(%)

Country	Value
Tuvalu	61.42
Marshall Islands	44.07
Solomon Islands	36.48
Kiribati	35.77
FSM	35.27
Afghanistan	31.54
Nauru	29.41
Bhutan	24.02
Samoa	22.17
Tonga	18.82
Vanuatu	13.14
Kyrgyz Republic	11.44
Cambodia	10.06
Cook Islands	6.90
Palau	6.44
Fiji	5.61
Georgia	4.87
Maldives	4.74
Tajikistan	4.66
Papua New Guinea	4.54
Timor-Leste	4.49
Nepal	4.34
Armenia	4.04
Lao PDR	4.04
Mongolia	3.54
Sri Lanka	3.11
Viet Nam	3.02
Bangladesh	1.87
Azerbaijan	1.40
Pakistan	1.38
Uzbekistan	1.04
Kazakhstan	0.31
Philippines	0.15
India	0.15
Turkmenistan	0.14
Thailand	0.10
PRC	0.04
Indonesia	−0.04
Malaysia	−0.18
Myanmar	−0.26

FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Sources: Table 4.16; GDP and exchange rate data from Key Indicators 2014 country tables.

Figure 4.9: Net Private Flows as Share of GDP, 2012
(%)

Country	Value
Mongolia	68.12
Papua New Guinea	66.88
Georgia	14.00
Kazakhstan	12.78
Maldives	12.32
Cambodia	11.08
Armenia	10.40
Kyrgyz Republic	10.14
Palau	9.39
Turkmenistan	8.95
Fiji	8.52
Azerbaijan	8.48
Thailand	8.45
Lao PDR	7.43
Viet Nam	7.38
Solomon Islands	6.64
Malaysia	5.84
Indonesia	5.32
Tajikistan	5.09
Brunei Darussalam	5.01
Vanuatu	4.83
India	4.23
PRC	3.48
Samoa	3.42
Philippines	3.15
Sri Lanka	2.99
Myanmar	2.78
Uzbekistan	2.45
Tonga	1.71
FSM	1.67
Bangladesh	0.98
Nepal	0.51
Pakistan	0.40
Bhutan	0.39
Kiribati	0.19
Timor-Leste	0.04
Afghanistan	−0.05
Tuvalu	−0.08
Cook Islands	−0.16

FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Sources: Table 4.17; GDP and exchange rate data from Key Indicators 2014 country tables.

External debt as a percentage of gross national income (GNI) fell in about 60.0% of reporting economies between 2000 and 2012. Figure 4.10 shows external debt as a share of GNI for the region's economies in 2012. Most had an external debt level well below 50.0%. Only Papua New Guinea and Hong Kong, China had debt exceeding 100% of GNI. Hong Kong, China's role as an international financial center is the reason behind its exceedingly high external debt level. In Papua New Guinea, external debt soared to 153.9% of GNI in 2012 from 64.4% in 2010, largely driven by financing for construction of a $20 billion liquefied natural gas project.[29] Debt service ratios—total debt service payments as a percentage of total exports of goods, services, and income—declined between 2000 and the latest year in almost 70.0% of the economies for which data are available (Table 4.22).

Data issues and comparability

Most of the international transactions in this section are taken from balance-of-payments statistics. Countries follow International Monetary Fund guidelines when compiling these statistics and meet regularly to discuss methodology, but many countries have difficulty accurately recording nonofficial transactions such as migrant workers' remittances and private capital flows, which is one of the reasons that the *Balance of Payments Manual* was updated to the 6th edition (BPM6). Analysis for this section was based on the 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 tourist arrivals and receipts data come from the World Tourism Organization, which serves as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a practical source of information on this topic.

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[29] Ibid.

Figure 4.10: External Debt as Share of GNI, 2012
(%)

FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GNI = gross national income, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 4.20.

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

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	−65.5	−65.6	−57.8	−60.2	−50.5	−39.2	−38.4	−41.6	−43.2
Armenia	...	−31.3	−24.4	−13.0	−14.8	−18.6	−24.1	−24.2	−22.3	−21.2	−22.2	−22.6
Azerbaijan	...	−15.4	6.1	24.9	36.9	46.1	47.1	32.9	37.3	36.9	32.3	28.0
Georgia	...	...	−17.3	−18.9	−26.1	−28.5	−30.0	−22.3	−22.3	−24.2	−26.6	−21.7
Kazakhstan	...	0.7	11.9	18.1	18.1	14.4	25.2	13.0	19.3	23.8	18.7	15.0
Kyrgyz Republic	...	−8.2	0.3	−17.0	−31.3	−33.6	−36.6	−23.9	−25.1	−26.9	−49.6	−49.3
Pakistan	−6.3	−4.3	−2.0	−4.1	−6.2	−6.4	−9.9	−7.8	−6.6	−5.0	−7.3	−7.0
Tajikistan	...	...	−9.5	−14.0	−23.8	−41.9	−41.2	−34.8	−50.7	−54.7	−46.6	−44.7
Turkmenistan	...	7.5	15.5	11.6	21.6	20.5	29.7	4.4	10.2	21.6	18.7	14.1
Uzbekistan	...	2.3	3.6	10.0	7.9	8.5	7.4	5.8	7.6	7.4	3.1	4.2
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	2.3	2.5	2.9	5.9	8.0	9.0	8.0	5.0	4.3	3.3	3.9	3.9
Hong Kong, China	...	...	11.9	17.1	15.9	12.7	11.4	6.2	1.4	−3.0	−7.2	−9.6
Korea, Rep. of	−0.9	−0.8	2.8	3.6	2.5	2.9	1.2	5.3	4.4	2.4	4.0	6.2
Mongolia	−25.3	1.7	−6.4	−3.9	4.0	−1.2	−11.2	−4.1	−2.9	−11.3	−15.0	−11.5
Taipei,China	9.0	4.8	4.2	5.3	6.4	7.7	4.6	8.1	6.2	6.1	6.6	7.6
South Asia												
Bangladesh	−6.5	−6.2	−4.1	−5.7	−4.7	−5.0	−6.7	−5.3	−5.2	−8.9	−8.0	−5.4
Bhutan	−9.5	−9.0	−16.1	−30.4	−13.7	6.6	−3.6	−5.8	−17.0	−25.0	−21.2	...
India	−2.9	−3.1	−2.7	−2.4	−2.1	−2.3	−4.7	−6.2	−6.5	−7.6	−9.2	−8.8
Maldives	...	−37.8	−37.4	−49.8	−45.3	−69.9	−69.7	−46.0	−49.6	−63.7	−59.0	−62.6
Nepal	−11.9	−20.3	−14.8	−14.4	−16.9	−16.7	−20.5	−21.4	−25.0	−24.0	−25.7	−29.0
Sri Lanka	−8.9	−11.6	−10.8	−10.3	−11.9	−11.3	−14.7	−7.4	−9.7	−16.4	−15.9	−11.3
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	8.7	...	50.7	52.6	46.5	54.5	45.6	56.7	59.2	51.7	...
Cambodia	−5.5	−9.7	−14.7	−16.1	−14.8	−14.7	−15.3	−14.2	−13.9	−14.8	−17.5	−19.4
Indonesia	4.7	3.2	15.2	6.1	8.1	7.6	4.5	5.7	4.3	4.1	1.0	0.7
Lao PDR	−12.3	−15.8	−12.5	−12.1	−5.0	−3.4	−5.9	−7.3	−4.7	−2.7	−8.6	−7.2
Malaysia	6.0	...	22.2	23.7	23.0	19.5	22.3	19.7	17.2	17.1	13.3	10.4
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	15.3	12.1	8.3	8.2	0.5	1.5	...
Philippines	−9.1	−12.1	−7.4	−11.8	−9.4	−9.4	−10.7	−8.2	−8.4	−9.1	−7.6	−6.8
Singapore	−4.3	12.0	16.9	37.5	34.7	32.1	21.7	24.7	26.6	25.4	22.1	22.8
Thailand	−11.1	−4.5	4.3	1.8	6.2	10.2	6.0	11.7	8.8	4.6	1.5	1.5
Viet Nam	−0.6	−11.3	1.2	−4.2	−4.2	−13.5	−12.9	−7.2	−4.4	−0.3	6.3	5.1
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	−16.8	−11.9	−13.9	−25.8	−31.3	−25.0	−30.6	−21.9	−23.3	−23.3	−20.4	...
Kiribati	−100.2	−49.2	−47.7	−66.3	−55.8	−47.1	−47.7	−43.9	−41.3	−42.8	−49.2	...
Marshall Islands	−66.2	−48.9	−56.3	−44.8	−44.7	−46.4	−45.7	−48.5	−61.8	−40.2	−38.5	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	−66.9	−39.8	−38.1	−42.8	−43.8	−40.4	−46.1	−45.7	−43.6	−43.2	−39.7	−38.7
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	−71.9	−45.7	−48.1	−43.3	−47.4	−40.6	−44.6	−49.0	−49.3	−50.1
Papua New Guinea	2.8	29.1	31.4	36.8	40.1	33.4	33.4	18.8	22.8	20.8	10.2	3.2
Samoa	−54.7	−42.6	−120.7	−40.4	−46.3	−38.9	−44.1	−37.2	−43.7	−44.0	−40.4	−43.6
Solomon Islands	−3.9	3.0	−8.1	−5.6	−22.6	−22.8	−12.9	−13.8	−23.4	−0.8	5.6	−2.5
Timor–Leste	...	...	...	...	−3.7	−5.7	−7.2	−9.8	−6.7	−6.4	−10.1	−11.0
Tonga	−34.6	−27.5	−27.4	−34.1	−36.1	−36.6	−40.3	−43.0	−41.9	−44.9	−39.7	...
Tuvalu	−52.3	−67.1	−65.1	...	−40.4	−43.0	−50.7	−46.0	−53.6	−51.2	−46.7	...
Vanuatu	−43.5	−22.4	−18.2	−23.3	−25.9	−30.6	−34.3	−31.8	−27.1	−21.8	−23.6	−35.0
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	0.2	−1.6	−1.9	−2.6	−1.8	−1.6	−2.2	0.5	−0.7	1.5	0.5	−0.4
Japan	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.4	0.8	0.9	1.7	−0.3	−1.2	−2.2
New Zealand	2.1	0.8	1.7	−3.0	−2.1	−1.4	−1.2	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.3	1.3

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

Source: Economy sources.

Balance of Payments

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

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan[a]	...	...	...	−8.2	−6.3	−4.1	−2.2	−2.9	−2.5	−2.0	−2.1	−1.8
Armenia	...	−1.8	−2.9	−3.0	−2.9	−3.2	−3.4	−4.3	−3.4	−1.3	−1.5	−1.1
Azerbaijan	...	−5.5	−4.3	−14.5	−9.4	−5.8	−4.6	−3.6	−2.7	−4.2	−3.8	−5.7
Georgia	...	...	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.7	0.2	3.3	4.7	5.2	7.0	8.8
Kazakhstan	...	−1.4	−4.4	−9.5	−7.6	−8.0	−5.2	−5.2	−4.9	−3.5	−3.9	−3.1
Kyrgyz Republic	...	−10.5	−6.3	−1.3	−2.9	2.1	−1.9	0.0	−4.1	0.1	−4.7	...
Pakistan	−1.6	−1.8	−1.2	−3.6	−3.7	−3.4	−3.7	−1.6	−0.3	−1.4	−0.9	−1.4
Tajikistan	...	...	...	−4.5	−9.2	−11.9	−5.3	−2.2	−1.8	−1.6	−0.9	...
Turkmenistan[b]	...	−7.1	−7.2	−6.5	−2.5	−5.0	−13.2	−19.0	−20.7	−19.5	−17.1	...
Uzbekistan[b]	...	−2.7	−0.5	−1.1	−3.2	−0.5	1.2	−3.2	−1.0	−1.4	−2.2	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	0.4	−0.8	−0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	−0.3	−0.4	−0.7	0.2	−1.3
Hong Kong, China	...	...	9.2	−4.9	−4.8	−2.0	−1.2	1.7	4.4	6.9	8.3	10.4
Korea, Rep. of	−0.1	−0.5	−0.4	−1.0	−1.3	−1.2	−0.7	−1.1	−1.3	−1.0	−0.4	−0.6
Mongolia	...	−2.6	−7.5	−2.4	−1.1	2.6	−1.9	−3.4	−4.9	−13.3	−10.7	...
Taipei,China	−2.9	−3.3	−2.0	−1.8	−0.9	−0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.9
South Asia												
Bangladesh	−1.1	−2.2	−1.8	−1.5	−1.3	−1.4	−1.7	−1.4	−1.7	−2.3	−2.2	...
Bhutan[c]	0.1	−2.3	−3.5	−6.7	−2.2	−2.4	−8.0	−5.9	−9.0	−10.8	−11.4	...
India	−0.5	−0.1	−0.5	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.8	...
Maldives	...	39.1	38.2	11.1	24.6	80.8	64.0	57.7	63.7	67.7	67.6	...
Nepal	1.0	8.1	5.3	−0.7	−1.2	−1.9	−1.1	−1.1	−1.2	0.4	0.2	1.1
Sri Lanka	−2.5	−2.9	−4.1	−2.2	−2.7	−2.6	−2.5	−1.5	−1.3	−1.6	2.1	1.8
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	0.1	...	−5.2	−4.1	−4.1	−3.7	−4.8	...	...	−12.7	...
Cambodia	...	−2.1	2.8	7.6	7.2	7.1	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.9	7.1	...
Indonesia	−3.1	−4.0	−6.3	−3.2	−3.4	−3.1	−2.9	−2.1	−1.4	−1.1	−1.2	...
Lao PDR	−0.3	−1.4	8.1	6.1	5.3	5.6	5.6	4.7	3.7	2.7	2.6	...
Malaysia	−3.7	−3.8	−3.0	−1.5	−1.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	−0.2	−0.7	−1.5	−1.5
Myanmar	0.1	0.1	0.0	−0.0	−0.0	−0.0	−0.0	−0.0	−0.0	−0.0	...	...
Philippines	3.3	3.3	−2.3	2.1	3.7	4.0	1.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.5
Singapore	10.7	7.0	−1.6	−7.6	−4.9	−1.3	−0.8	−1.2	−0.2	1.0	0.3	0.3
Thailand	0.1	−2.4	−1.3	−3.6	−3.6	−3.0	−4.4	−2.3	−3.2	−2.9	−0.9	0.9
Viet Nam	...	...	−1.8	−0.5	−0.0	−1.0	−1.0	−2.3	−2.1	−2.2	−1.9	−0.8
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	11.9	8.4	6.1	13.1	11.2	11.9	16.5	13.9	20.6	21.0	20.6	...
Kiribati	−45.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands[d]	9.7	3.3	3.5	1.5	3.2	0.8	3.2	−8.1	−3.6	−1.6	−3.9	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of[a]	...	−9.0	−15.2	−15.0	−14.1	−12.4	−14.7	−17.8	−13.8	−13.8	−12.6	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau[a]	...	...	20.4	17.0	14.4	17.2	20.0	25.3	24.1	34.0	34.0	34.7
Papua New Guinea	−6.1	−6.6	−15.1	−20.0	−23.0	−25.1	−18.4	−20.4	−25.2	−19.7	−20.8	...
Samoa	9.7	10.5	...	14.1	15.1	17.7	17.6	15.8	16.8	16.3	16.1	...
Solomon Islands	−28.5	−10.7	−7.1	−5.4	−4.1	−8.8	−10.7	−6.5	−13.9	−7.7	−7.5	...
Timor–Leste[e]	...	...	...	...	−7.0	−8.9	−10.0	−23.5	−22.8	−24.2	−14.6	...
Tonga	2.6	...	...	−1.9	−4.5	−5.3	−5.0	−4.1	0.0	−0.0	0.0	...
Tuvalu[a]	17.4	11.4	−51.4	...	5.6	11.8	−5.3	17.0	−3.7	−26.5	8.8	...
Vanuatu	24.1	20.4	21.8	16.5	17.0	20.9	16.3	22.9	21.8	17.8	22.5	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	−1.1	−0.2	0.3	−0.1	−0.0	−0.2	−0.6	−0.3	−0.4	−0.7	−0.8	−0.7
Japan	−1.4	−0.0	−0.0	−0.8	−0.7	−0.9	−0.8	−0.7	−0.6	−0.7	−0.9	−0.7
New Zealand	−1.9	−0.3	−0.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.6	...

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

a   Includes income.
b   Includes other goods and income. Applicable starting 2005 for Uzbekistan.
c   Prior to 2000, services, income, and transfer receipts and payments were grouped as service transfer receipts and service transfer payments.
d   Includes other goods and income.
e   GDP estimates refer to non–oil GDP. Before 2002, estimates include the value–added of United Nations activities.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. http://elibrary-data.imf.org/QueryBuilder.aspx?key=19784651&s=322 (accessed 15 July 2014); economy sources.

Table 4.3:   Current Account Balance

(% of GDP)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	–2.7	–5.0	0.8	0.9	–2.8	1.7	3.4	1.6	0.5
Armenia	...	–17.2	–15.8	–2.5	–3.9	–8.5	–15.0	–17.6	–14.2	–11.4	–12.0	–10.5
Azerbaijan	...	–16.6	–3.2	1.3	17.7	27.3	33.7	23.0	28.4	26.0	21.7	16.7
Georgia	...	...	–5.8	–11.1	–15.2	–19.8	–22.0	–10.5	–10.2	–12.7	–11.7	–5.9
Kazakhstan	...	–1.3	2.0	–1.8	–2.5	–7.9	4.7	–3.6	0.9	5.4	0.5	–0.1
Kyrgyz Republic	...	–15.9	–5.5	–1.4	–9.3	–6.0	–13.8	–4.3	–6.6	–9.6	–25.9	–23.3
Pakistan	–3.4	–3.7	–0.3	–1.4	–3.7	–4.5	–9.2	–5.7	–2.3	0.1	–2.2	–1.1
Tajikistan	...	...	–7.2	–0.8	–1.5	–13.3	0.9	–3.6	–15.9	–11.8	–3.2	–0.1
Turkmenistan	...	0.4	8.3	5.1	15.7	15.5	16.5	–14.7	–10.8	2.0	0.0	0.5
Uzbekistan	...	–0.2	1.6	13.5	8.9	7.3	8.4	2.2	6.1	5.7	2.7	3.7
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	3.1	0.2	1.7	5.9	8.5	10.1	9.3	4.9	4.0	1.9	2.6	2.0
Hong Kong, China	...	...	4.4	11.9	12.7	13.0	15.0	9.9	7.0	5.6	1.6	2.1
Korea, Rep. of	–0.5	–1.5	1.9	1.4	0.4	1.1	0.3	3.7	2.6	1.6	4.2	6.1
Mongolia	–32.6	2.7	–6.2	3.5	10.9	4.1	–12.3	–7.5	–14.3	–31.5	–32.6	–27.7
Taipei,China	6.6	2.0	2.7	4.8	7.0	8.9	6.9	11.4	9.3	9.0	10.7	11.7
South Asia												
Bangladesh	–1.5	–1.8	–0.9	–1.0	1.3	1.4	0.9	2.7	3.7	–1.5	–0.4	1.9
Bhutan	–9.3	–11.3	5.5	–28.7	–4.2	7.0	–8.8	–6.0	–20.1	–28.3	–21.1	...
India	–3.0	–1.6	–0.6	–1.2	–1.0	–1.3	–2.2	–2.9	–2.8	–4.0	–4.6	–1.7
Maldives	...	–4.6	–8.2	–27.5	–23.2	–14.8	–32.3	–11.1	–16.7	–19.8	–14.8	–10.1
Nepal	–7.7	–5.2	–2.3	1.9	2.2	–0.1	3.1	4.2	–2.3	–1.0	5.2	3.6
Sri Lanka	–4.7	–6.1	–6.4	–2.7	–5.3	–4.3	–9.5	–0.5	–2.2	–7.8	–6.7	–3.9
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	51.3	...	52.7	56.4	51.1	54.4	40.2	48.5	52.4	33.5	...
Cambodia	–3.5	–3.1	–2.7	–3.6	–3.6	–4.9	–7.9	–3.8	–3.6	–3.7	–7.4	–10.5
Indonesia	–2.6	–3.2	4.8	0.1	3.0	2.4	0.0	2.0	0.7	0.2	–2.8	–3.3
Lao PDR	–9.6	–7.5	–0.3	–7.1	1.2	1.8	1.7	–1.1	0.4	2.0	–4.5	–3.6
Malaysia	–2.1	–9.8	9.0	14.4	16.1	15.4	17.1	15.5	10.9	11.6	6.1	3.8
Myanmar	–1.8	...	...	...	...	6.8	4.8	3.1	4.2	–2.9	–1.0	...
Philippines	–5.8	–4.4	–2.7	1.9	5.7	5.4	0.1	5.0	3.6	2.5	2.8	3.5
Singapore	8.0	16.4	10.6	21.9	25.0	26.0	14.4	16.8	23.7	22.8	17.5	18.3
Thailand	–8.1	–3.7	7.4	–4.0	1.0	6.0	0.7	7.8	3.0	2.4	–0.4	–0.7
Viet Nam	–4.0	–9.0	3.6	–1.0	–0.2	–9.2	–10.9	–6.2	–3.7	0.2	5.8	–5.1
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	–3.3	–0.9	–1.6	–11.2	–19.7	–11.3	–15.1	–4.2	–4.4	–5.3	–1.8	...
Kiribati	–37.3	–4.5	–9.7	–34.1	–17.6	–19.4	–16.5	–14.9	–5.8	–18.8	–11.9	...
Marshall Islands	34.2	–24.2	–22.4	–1.4	–3.5	–4.2	–1.8	–16.9	–28.1	–6.2	–8.1	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	18.5	–9.0	–13.3	–7.9	–13.7	–9.2	–16.2	–18.3	–14.9	–17.4	–12.0	–9.8
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	–34.2	–19.4	–24.8	–16.0	–16.8	–4.9	–7.9	–4.1	–5.0	–6.6
Papua New Guinea	–2.9	13.9	10.1	13.3	8.0	2.9	9.9	–7.2	–6.5	–1.3	–14.9	–21.5
Samoa	7.5	4.2	–3.3	–10.9	–17.0	–8.4	–10.0	–1.8	–7.5	–9.9	–4.6	–4.4
Solomon Islands	–14.8	2.5	–12.9	–1.9	–11.8	–18.9	–20.4	–23.8	–35.9	–8.4	–0.1	–9.9
Timor–Leste	...	...	...	...	19.3	39.4	46.0	38.9	39.8	40.6	42.4	36.3
Tonga	10.8	–10.7	–5.2	–9.4	–6.3	–10.9	–8.8	–15.2	–7.4	–9.3	–6.9	...
Tuvalu	18.4	5.0	54.7	...	–1.6	–1.9	–13.0	27.6	–3.7	–26.5	–7.8	...
Vanuatu	–4.1	–8.0	–5.0	–3.5	–5.9	–10.4	–7.1	–8.0	–5.8	–6.9	–5.9	–4.3
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	–4.9	–5.4	–4.9	–6.5	–5.8	–6.1	–6.7	–3.4	–5.0	–3.0	–3.2	–3.8
Japan	1.5	2.1	2.5	3.6	3.9	4.9	3.3	2.9	3.7	2.0	1.0	0.7
New Zealand	–3.1	–4.2	–2.4	–7.9	–6.8	–6.7	–7.2	–1.4	–2.8	–3.1	–3.9	–2.8

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

Source: Economy sources.

Balance of Payments

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

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	152	331	247	385	385
Armenia	...	65	87	487	650	837	1,053	763	991	1,994	2,123	2,436
Azerbaijan	...	3	57	623	790	1,268	1,518	1,255	1,410	1,893	1,990	2,194
Georgia	...	...	209	446	627	883	1,065	1,112	1,184	1,547	1,770	2,056
Kazakhstan	...	116	122	62	84	143	126	198	226	180	171	221
Kyrgyz Republic	...	1	9	313	473	704	1,223	982	1,266	1,709	2,031	2,290
Pakistan	2,006	1,712	1,075	4,280	5,121	5,998	7,039	8,717	9,690	12,263	14,006	14,626
Tajikistan	...	...	...	467	1,019	1,691	2,544	1,748	2,306	3,060	3,626	3,960
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	196	891	4,822	23,626	27,565	38,395	47,743	41,600	52,460	61,576	57,987	60,000
Hong Kong, China	...	...	136	297	294	317	355	348	340	352	367	388
Korea, Rep. of	2,413	3,491	4,858	6,505	6,054	6,599	9,074	7,278	7,058	8,373	8,474	8,765
Mongolia	...	...	12	180	181	178	225	200	266	279	320	343
Taipei,China	...	142	274	323	355	430	454	455	500	613	688	792
South Asia												
Bangladesh	779	1,202	1,968	4,315	5,428	6,562	8,941	10,521	10,850	12,071	14,120	13,776
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	5	8	10	18	19
India	2,384	6,223	12,883	22,125	28,334	37,217	49,977	49,204	53,480	62,499	68,821	69,969
Maldives	2	2	2	2	3	6	8	6	5	3	3	3
Nepal	...	57	111	1,212	1,453	1,734	2,727	2,985	3,469	4217	4,793	5,210
Sri Lanka	401	809	1,166	1,976	2,167	2,507	2,925	3,337	4,123	5,153	6,000	6,690
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	12	121	164	184	186	188	142	153	160	256	278
Indonesia	166	651	1,190	5,420	5,722	6,174	6,794	6,793	6,916	6,924	7,212	7,614
Lao PDR	11	22	1	1	4	6	18	38	42	110	59	64
Malaysia	185	116	342	1,117	1,365	1,556	1,329	1,131	1,103	1,211	1,320	1,443
Myanmar	6	81	102	129	115	81	55	54	115	127	127	127
Philippines	1,465	5,360	6,961	13,561	15,239	16,285	18,628	19,726	21,369	23,058	24,641	25,351
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	973	1,695	1,697	1,187	1,333	1,635	1,898	2,776	3,580	4,554	4,713	5,555
Viet Nam	...	...	1,340	3,150	3,800	6,180	6,805	6,020	8,260	8,600	10,000	11,000
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	22	33	44	204	205	183	147	171	174	160	191	198
Kiribati	5	7	7	7	7	7	9	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	5	16	7	7	4	8	7	5	3	17	14	15
Samoa	43	41	45	82	87	97	109	119	122	139	159	155
Solomon Islands	...	...	4	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	17	18
Timor–Leste	...	...	...	...	4	10	18	23	132	131	114	120
Tonga	24	...	...	69	79	101	94	72	76	70	60	61
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	8	14	35	5	5	6	9	11	12	22	22	22
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	2,370	1,651	1,903	940	1,015	1,342	1,526	1,335	1,587	1,846	2,006	2,186
Japan	...	1,151	1,374	905	1,177	1,384	1,732	1,595	1,684	2,132	2,540	2,651
New Zealand	762	1,652	236	739	650	654	641	628	843	875	883	...
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES [a]	11,094	22,760	39,687	92,346	108,756	137,991	173,211	167,948	192,019	223,325	236,596	246,144
REGIONAL MEMBERS [a]	14,226	27,214	43,201	94,931	111,598	141,370	177,110	171,505	196,133	228,177	242,025	250,981
WORLD	64,109	98,417	130,838	277,821	321,378	387,206	446,328	417,158	453,499	506,565	521,489	541,938

... = 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/migration (accessed 16 June 2014); for Taipei,China: economy sources.

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

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Armenia	...	5.1	4.6	9.9	10.2	9.1	9.0	8.8	10.7	19.7	21.3	23.4
Azerbaijan	...	0.1	1.1	4.7	3.8	3.8	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Georgia	...	...	6.9	7.0	8.1	8.7	8.3	10.3	10.2	10.7	11.2	12.7
Kazakhstan	...	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kyrgyz Republic	...	0.1	0.6	12.7	16.7	18.5	23.8	20.9	26.4	27.6	31.4	31.7
Pakistan	5.1	2.9	1.5	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.5	6.6
Tajikistan	...	...	...	20.2	36.0	45.5	49.3	35.1	40.9	46.9	47.5	46.6
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Hong Kong, China	...	...	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Korea, Rep. of	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Mongolia	...	...	1.1	7.1	5.3	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.3	3.2	3.1	3.0
Taipei,China	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
South Asia												
Bangladesh	2.7	3.2	4.3	7.5	7.8	8.2	9.8	10.3	9.5	9.8	11.0	9.0
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	...
India	0.7	1.7	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.6
Maldives	...	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nepal	...	1.3	1.9	14.7	16.2	15.8	23.3	23.4	21.3	22.8	26.7	28.8
Sri Lanka	5.1	6.3	7.0	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.2	7.9	8.3	8.7	10.1	10.0
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	0.3	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.8
Indonesia	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9
Lao PDR	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.6
Malaysia	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Myanmar	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	...
Philippines	3.3	7.2	8.6	13.2	12.5	10.9	10.7	11.7	10.7	10.3	9.8	9.3
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Viet Nam	...	...	4.3	5.5	5.7	8.0	6.9	5.7	7.1	6.3	6.4	6.4
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	1.6	1.7	2.6	6.8	6.6	5.4	4.9	7.0	6.6	5.3	6.1	...
Kiribati	21.3	12.5	10.4	6.6	6.7	5.7	6.7	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Samoa	38.3	20.7	19.5	18.8	19.3	17.6	20.1	22.9	20.8	20.8	23.1	22.4
Solomon Islands	...	...	1.5	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	2.1	1.9
Timor–Leste	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	3.1	2.3	1.8	2.0
Tonga	20.4	...	...	26.0	26.8	33.0	27.7	22.1	20.3	15.6	12.8	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	5.4	5.9	12.7	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.7	2.8	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Japan	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
New Zealand	1.7	2.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	...
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[a]	**0.0**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.6**	**0.0**
REGIONAL MEMBERS[a]	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**1.1**	**0.0**

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

a   For reporting economies only.

Sources: World Bank. http://www.worldbank.org/migration (accessed 16 June 2014); for Taipei,China: economy sources.

Balance of Payments

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

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	–0	0	271	238	189	87	214	76	91	94	...
Armenia	...	25	104	292	467	668	944	760	529	653	489	370
Azerbaijan	...	330	130	4,476	4,486	4,594	3,987	2,900	3,353	4,485	5,293	2,619
Georgia	...	...	131	453	1170	1878	1,591	653	869	1,084	831	1,015
Kazakhstan	...	964	1,283	2,546	7,611	11,973	16,819	14,276	7,456	13,760	13,785	9,739
Kyrgyz Republic	...	96	–2	43	182	208	377	189	438	694	372	...
Pakistan	245	723	308	2,201	4,273	5,590	5,438	2,338	2,018	1,309	859	1,307
Tajikistan	...	10	24	54	339	360	376	16	–16	67	198	...
Turkmenistan	...	233	131	418	731	856	1,277	4,553	3,631	3,399	3,159	...
Uzbekistan	...	–24	75	192	174	705	711	842	1,628	1,467	1,094	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	3,487	35,849	38,399	111,210	133,273	169,390	186,798	167,071	272,987	331,592	295,626	34,7849
Hong Kong, China	...	...	61,924	40,963	44,902	62,121	67,035	54,276	82,709	96,135	74,887	76,639
Korea, Rep. of	789	1,776	9,283	6,309	3,586	1,784	3,311	2,249	1,094	4,837	4,999	...
Mongolia	...	10	54	185	344	373	845	624	1,691	4,715	4,452	...
Taipei,China	–3,913	1,559	4,928	1,625	7,424	7,769	5,432	2,805	2,492	–1957	3,207	3,688
South Asia												
Bangladesh	3	2	280	813	697	653	1,010	733	918	1,138	1,258	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	6	6	74	3	7	19	26	10	21
India	0	2,144	3,584	7,606	20,336	25,483	43,406	35,581	27,397	36,499	23,996	...
Maldives	6	7	22	53	64	91	135	154	216	256	284	...
Nepal	0	0	–0	2	–7	6	1	38	88	94	92	74
Sri Lanka	43	56	173	272	480	603	752	404	478	956	941	916
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam[a]	...	...	...	175	88	258	222	326	626	1208	859	...
Cambodia	...	151	149	379	483	867	815	539	783	902	1,557	...
Indonesia	1,093	4,346	–4,550	8,336	4,914	6,928	9,318	4,877	13,771	19,241	19,618	...
Lao PDR	6	95	34	28	187	324	228	319	279	301	294	...
Malaysia	2,332	4,178	3,788	3,925	7,691	9,071	7,573	115	10,886	15,119	9,734	11,583
Myanmar	161	277	258	235	276	710	864	1,079	901	1,001	2,243	...
Philippines	530	1,478	2,240	1,664	2,707	2,919	1,340	2,065	1,070	2,007	3,215	3,860
Singapore	5,575	11,535	16,484	18,090	36,924	47,733	12,201	23,821	55,076	50,368	61,160	63,772
Thailand	2,444	2,068	3,366	8,055	9,455	11,327	8,538	4,854	9,104	3,868	10,692	12,833
Viet Nam	180	1,780	1,298	1,954	2,400	6,700	9,579	7,600	8,000	7,430	8,368	8,900
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	92	70	1	160	370	377	350	140	357	417	267	...
Kiribati	0	0	1	3	1	1	3	3	–7	–2	–2	...
Marshall Islands	1	–5	126	296	–1	189	422	555	275	–142	38	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	0	0	1	17	–5	1	10	1	1	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	1	–	05	1	1	4	6	1	7	6	5	...
Papua New Guinea	155	455	96	32	12	95	–31	419	29	–310	–64	...
Samoa	...	...	–2	4	22	7	46	10	1	15	24	...
Solomon Islands	10	2	13	1	20	43	91	115	122	105	68	...
Timor–Leste	...	...	...	1	8	9	40	50	29	48	19	...
Tonga	0	1	5	7	12	29	6	0	7	28	8	...
Tuvalu	...	0	–1	–0	5	0	2	2	2	2	...	...
Vanuatu	13	31	20	13	43	34	38	32	42	58	38	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	8,111	12,026	13,618	–25,093	30,551	44,440	45,160	28,683	36,193	65,432	55,673	49,396
Japan	1,777	39	8,227	4,324	–4,623	22,913	29,361	15,481	1,082	79	2,525	3,715
New Zealand	1,735	3,316	3,841	1,696	5,257	1,861	4,493	–302	502	4,064	2,209	1,005
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[a]	**13,254**	**70,222**	**144,171**	**223,350**	**296,394**	**383,007**	**391,979**	**337,605**	**511,438**	**602,972**	**554,067**	**545,184**
REGIONAL MEMBERS[a]	**24,878**	**85,604**	**169,856**	**204,277**	**327,579**	**452,220**	**470,992**	**381,467**	**549,215**	**672,547**	**614,475**	**599,300**

... = 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: International Monetary Fund. http://elibrary-data.imf.org/QueryBuilder.aspx?key=19784651&s=322 (accessed 16 June 2014); for Taipei,China: economy sources.

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

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Armenia	...	2.0	5.5	6.0	7.3	7.3	8.1	8.8	5.7	6.4	4.9	3.5
Azerbaijan	...	13.7	2.5	33.8	21.4	13.9	8.2	6.5	6.3	6.8	7.6	3.6
Georgia	...	...	4.3	7.1	15.1	18.5	12.4	6.1	7.5	7.5	5.2	6.3
Kazakhstan	...	5.8	7.0	4.5	9.4	11.3	12.6	12.4	5.0	7.3	6.8	4.3
Kyrgyz Republic	...	6.4	−0.2	1.7	6.4	5.5	7.3	4.0	9.1	11.2	5.7	...
Pakistan	0.6	1.2	0.4	2.0	3.1	3.7	3.6	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.6
Tajikistan	...	1.8	2.7	2.4	12.0	9.7	7.3	0.3	−0.3	1.0	2.6	...
Turkmenistan	...	4.0	2.7	2.4	3.4	3.3	5.9	22.5	16.4	11.6	9.0	...
Uzbekistan	...	−0.2	0.5	1.4	1.0	3.2	2.4	2.5	4.1	3.2	2.1	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	0.9	4.9	3.2	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.1	3.3	4.6	4.5	3.6	3.8
Hong Kong, China	...	...	36.1	22.6	23.2	29.4	30.6	25.4	36.2	38.7	28.5	28.0
Korea, Rep. of	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	...
Mongolia	...	0.7	4.7	7.3	10.1	8.8	15.0	13.6	27.3	53.8	43.1	...
Taipei,China	−2.4	0.6	1.5	0.4	2.0	2.0	1.4	0.7	0.6	−0.4	0.7	0.8
South Asia												
Bangladesh	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	0.8	0.7	6.2	0.2	1.4	4.7	1.7	1.3	...
India	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.9	2.1	2.1	3.4	2.7	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.0
Maldives	...	1.8	3.6	5.3	4.9	5.9	7.1	7.8	10.1	11.9	13.4	...
Nepal	0.0	−0.0	0.0	0.0	−0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Sri Lanka	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.4
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	1.8	0.8	2.1	1.5	3.0	5.1	7.2	5.1	...
Cambodia	...	4.4	4.0	6.0	6.6	10.0	7.9	5.2	7.0	7.0	11.1	...
Indonesia	1.0	2.2	−2.8	2.9	1.3	1.6	1.8	0.9	1.9	2.3	2.2	...
Lao PDR	0.7	5.4	2.1	1.0	5.3	7.7	4.3	5.7	4.1	3.7	3.2	...
Malaysia	5.3	4.7	4.0	2.7	4.7	4.7	3.3	0.1	4.4	5.2	3.2	3.7
Myanmar	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	...
Philippines	1.2	2.0	2.8	1.6	2.2	2.0	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.4
Singapore	14.3	13.1	17.2	14.2	25.0	26.5	6.3	12.4	23.3	18.4	21.3	21.4
Thailand	2.8	1.2	2.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	2.9	1.7	2.7	1.1	2.7	3.1
Viet Nam	2.8	8.6	4.2	3.4	3.6	8.7	9.7	7.2	6.9	5.5	5.4	5.2
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	6.9	3.5	0.0	5.3	11.9	11.1	11.8	5.7	13.5	13.9	8.5	...
Kiribati	1.2	0.7	1.1	2.5	0.5	0.9	2.0	2.4	−4.3	−1.0	−0.9	...
Marshall Islands	1.3	−4.2	113.4	214.8	−1.0	126.2	276.2	365.8	168.4	−82.8	22.3	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.5	−2.0	0.2	3.4	0.3	0.2	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	−0.0	9.3	0.4	0.6	1.7	2.8	0.4	3.4	2.9	2.0	...
Papua New Guinea	4.8	9.4	2.7	0.7	0.2	1.5	−0.4	5.2	0.3	−2.4	−0.4	...
Samoa	5.9	1.8	−0.7	0.9	4.9	1.2	8.5	1.9	0.2	2.3	3.4	...
Solomon Islands	5.6	0.6	4.6	0.2	5.7	10.0	17.1	21.5	20.8	14.6	8.2	...
Timor–Leste	...	...	...	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.3	...
Tonga	0.2	0.5	2.5	2.7	4.0	9.5	1.8	0.1	1.9	6.2	1.7	...
Tuvalu	...	0.0	−6.7	−0.1	20.5	0.5	5.5	8.2	4.7	4.6	...	...
Vanuatu	8.7	13.6	7.4	3.4	9.9	6.5	6.2	5.3	5.9	7.3	4.8	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	2.6	3.3	3.6	−3.6	4.1	4.9	4.6	2.9	3.0	4.5	3.6	3.4
Japan	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	−0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
New Zealand	3.9	5.3	7.1	1.5	4.8	1.4	3.4	−0.3	0.3	2.5	1.3	...
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[a]	**0.8**	**2.4**	**3.7**	**2.8**	**3.1**	**3.1**	**2.6**	**2.1**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**3.6**	**3.3**
REGIONAL MEMBERS[a]	**0.5**	**1.1**	**1.9**	**1.5**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**2.3**	**1.7**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**2.7**	**2.6**

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

a   For reporting economies only.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. http://elibrary-data.imf.org/QueryBuilder.aspx?key=19784651&s=322 (accessed 16 June 2014); economy sources.

External Trade

Table 4.8: Merchandise Exports
($ million)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia[b]	5,346	21,288	26,714	64,110	85,906	109,683	149,212	107,519	134,768	182,924	183,693	156,640
Afghanistan	235	166	137	384	416	454	545	403	388	375	475	515
Armenia	...	271	300	974	985	1,152	1,057	710	1,041	1,334	1,428	1,480
Azerbaijan	...	637	1,745	7,649	13,015	21,269	30,586	21,097	26,476	34,495	32,634	23,811
Georgia	...	...	323	866	936	1,232	1,495	1,134	1,677	2,189	2,378	2,909
Kazakhstan	...	5,250	8,812	27,849	38,250	47,755	71,184	43,196	60,271	84,336	86,449	82,512
Kyrgyz Republic	...	409	505	674	891	1,321	1,856	1,673	1,756	2,242	1,928	2,020
Pakistan	4,960	7,972	8,335	14,453	16,468	17,107	17,642	17,202	19,261	24,917	22,797	23,383
Tajikistan	...	779	784	909	1,399	1,468	1,409	1,010	1,195	1,257	1,359	1,163
Turkmenistan	151	2,084	2,508	4,944	7,156	8,932	11,945	9,323	9,679	16,751	19,987	18,847
Uzbekistan	...	3,720	3,265	5,409	6,390	8,992	11,493	11,771	13,023	15,027	14,259	...
East Asia[b]	276,954	559,470	775,319	1,534,929	1,836,562	2,184,646	2,471,938	2,088,504	2,710,770	3,193,961	3,344,441	3,536,236
China, People's Rep. of	62,091	148,780	249,203	761,953	968,969	1,220,460	1,430,690	1,201,610	1,577,800	1,898,380	2,048,900	2,209,630
Hong Kong, China	82,143	173,753	201,855	289,325	316,823	344,490	362,683	318,520	390,134	428,732	442,775	458,959
Korea, Rep. of	65,016	125,058	172,268	284,419	325,465	371,489	422,007	363,534	466,384	555,214	547,870	559,632
Mongolia	661	473	536	1,064	1,542	1,948	2,535	1,885	2,909	4,818	4,385	4,269
Taipei,China	67,044	111,405	151,458	198,168	223,763	246,259	254,024	202,955	273,543	306,817	300,512	303,745
South Asia[b]	22,226	40,392	56,445	119,305	144,721	180,208	217,211	202,500	281,367	352,200	340,874	362,947
Bangladesh	1,415	3,260	4,780	8,259	10,264	12,211	14,111	15,526	16,099	22,061	23,508	27,619
Bhutan	68	103	103	214	308	613	556	503	535	646	580	511
India	18,601	32,798	45,297	103,496	126,201	158,618	193,254	178,348	255,086	317,717	305,839	323,251
Maldives	53	85	109	162	224	228	331	169	198	346	314	331
Nepal	176	340	701	823	828	894	850	873	831	869	872	822
Sri Lanka	1,913	3,807	5,456	6,351	6,896	7,645	8,109	7,081	8,618	10,560	9,761	10,413
Southeast Asia[b]	144,159	321,252	427,614	654,415	768,032	859,768	982,061	808,177	1,047,391	1,234,830	1,250,080	1,266,455
Brunei Darussalam	2,237	2,392	3,906	6,247	7,626	7,668	10,543	7,174	8,887	12,464	12,980	11,432
Cambodia	86	854	1,397	2,908	3,692	3,248	3,493	3,148	3,939	5,035	5,633	6,530
Indonesia	25,675	45,418	62,124	85,660	100,799	114,101	137,020	116,510	157,779	203,497	190,032	182,552
Lao PDR	79	308	330	553	882	923	1,092	1,053	1,746	2,190	2,271	2,264
Malaysia	29,445	73,865	98,229	141,595	160,625	175,793	198,755	156,765	198,325	228,059	227,334	228,447
Myanmar	467	890	1,961	3,558	5,233	6,402	6,779	7,587	8,861	9,136	8,977	11,204
Philippines	8,186	17,447	38,078	41,255	47,410	50,466	49,078	38,436	51,498	48,305	52,100	56,698
Singapore[a]	52,527	118,186	137,953	229,832	271,604	299,003	336,968	268,900	351,182	409,246	408,368	410,286
Thailand	23,053	56,444	69,152	110,360	130,336	153,604	175,647	151,509	192,937	219,994	227,857	224,908
Viet Nam	2,404	5,449	14,483	32,447	39,826	48,561	62,685	57,096	72,237	96,906	114,529	132,135
The Pacific[b]	1,968	3,631	2,829	4,293	5,212	5,856	7,259	5,392	7,033	8,685	8,377	6,293
Cook Islands	5	5	9	5	4	5	4	3	5	3	5	11
Fiji	608	623	543	705	694	751	923	629	842	1069	1224	...
Kiribati	3	7	4	4	3	10	7	6	4	9	...	...
Marshall Islands	3	23	25	34	28	28	32	34	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	4	39	17	13	9	16	21	18	23	37	...	...
Nauru	60	28	28	4	27	48	159	60	95	121	153	125
Palau	...	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	1,175	2,672	2,089	3,311	4,197	4,741	5,798	4,384	5,737	6,907	6,323	5,576
Samoa	9	9	14	12	10	14	10	11	23	25	31	24
Solomon Islands	70	168	65	105	121	165	211	165	227	415	493	440
Timor–Leste	...	...	...	43	61	19	48	35	42	53	77	79
Tonga	12	15	9	10	10	8	9	8	8	16	16	...
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	19	28	26	46	49	50	56	57	48	67	55	38
Developed Member Economies[b]	335,448	508,306	556,592	723,605	7,927,75	880,539	1,000,501	757,009	1,011,217	1,128,938	1,092,790	1,007,282
Australia	39,726	53,127	63,980	106,211	123,311	140,901	186,500	153,297	212,027	269,941	256,532	252,916
Japan	286,320	441,538	479,320	595,696	647,004	712,772	783,848	578,931	767,825	821,312	798,937	714,931
New Zealand	9,402	13,641	13,292	21,698	22,459	26,867	30,153	24,781	31,365	37,685	37,321	39,434
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[b]	450,653	946,034	1,288,921	2,377,053	2,840,432	3,340,161	3,827,682	3,212,093	4,181,329	4,972,600	5,127,465	5,328,571
REGIONAL MEMBERS[b]	786,100	1,454,340	1,845,513	3,100,658	3,633,206	4,220,700	4,828,182	3,969,102	5,192,546	6,101,537	6,220,255	6,335,852

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

a   Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.
b   For reporting economies only.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. http://elibrary-data.imf.org/QueryBuilder.aspx?key=19784651&s=322 (accessed 16 June 2014); economy sources.

Table 4.9:   Growth Rates of Merchandise Exports[a]
(%)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	34.3	58.2	−17.4	25.9	8.3	9.1	20.0	−26.1	−3.7	−3.4	26.7	8.4
Armenia	...	...	29.7	34.7	1.2	17.0	−8.3	−32.8	46.6	28.2	7.0	3.6
Azerbaijan	...	−2.4	87.7	111.6	70.1	63.4	43.8	−31.0	25.5	30.3	−5.4	−27.0
Georgia	...	...	35.5	33.8	8.2	31.6	21.4	−24.2	48.0	30.5	8.6	22.4
Kazakhstan	...	48.2	50.1	38.6	37.3	24.8	49.1	−39.3	39.5	39.9	2.5	−4.6
Kyrgyz Republic	...	20.2	11.2	−6.5	32.2	48.3	40.5	−9.8	5.0	27.7	−14.0	4.8
Pakistan	11.9	18.1	4.8	14.9	13.9	3.9	3.1	−2.5	12.0	29.4	−8.5	2.6
Tajikistan	...	39.3	13.9	−0.7	54.0	4.9	−4.0	−28.3	18.3	5.2	8.1	−14.4
Turkmenistan	...	−4.2	115.5	28.3	44.7	24.8	33.7	−21.9	3.8	73.1	19.3	−5.7
Uzbekistan	...	38.3	0.9	11.5	18.1	40.7	27.8	2.4	10.6	15.4	−5.1	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	18.2	23.0	27.8	28.4	27.2	26.0	17.2	−16.0	31.3	20.3	7.9	7.8
Hong Kong, China	12.3	14.8	16.1	11.6	9.5	8.7	5.3	−12.2	22.5	9.9	3.3	3.7
Korea, Rep. of	4.2	30.3	19.9	12.0	14.4	14.1	13.6	−13.9	28.3	19.0	−1.3	2.1
Mongolia	−8.4	32.9	18.0	22.4	44.9	26.3	30.1	−25.6	54.3	65.6	−9.0	−2.6
Taipei,China	1.3	20.0	22.6	8.6	12.9	10.1	3.2	−20.1	34.8	12.2	−2.1	1.1
South Asia												
Bangladesh	−99.9	33.8	12.5	11.3	24.3	19.0	15.6	10.0	3.7	37.0	6.6	17.5
Bhutan	−2.4	55.6	−11.3	35.8	43.7	98.8	−9.3	−9.5	6.5	20.7	−10.2	−11.9
India	9.1	24.5	22.2	25.0	21.9	25.7	21.8	−7.7	43.0	24.6	−3.7	5.7
Maldives	19.2	12.7	18.8	−10.5	38.6	1.5	45.7	−49.0	16.9	75.4	−9.2	5.3
Nepal	13.8	−13.0	34.0	12.4	0.6	8.0	−5.0	2.8	−4.8	4.5	0.3	−5.7
Sri Lanka	24.2	18.6	18.5	10.1	8.6	10.9	6.1	−12.7	21.7	22.5	−7.6	6.7
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	16.2	10.9	53.1	23.3	22.1	0.5	37.5	−32.0	23.9	40.2	4.1	−11.9
Cambodia	8.3	74.3	23.6	12.3	27.0	−12.0	7.6	−9.9	25.1	27.8	11.9	15.9
Indonesia	15.9	13.4	27.7	19.7	17.7	13.2	20.1	−15.0	35.4	29.0	−6.6	−3.9
Lao PDR	24.8	2.4	9.6	52.2	59.5	4.6	18.3	−3.6	65.9	25.4	3.7	−0.3
Malaysia	17.6	25.9	16.1	11.8	13.4	9.4	13.1	−21.1	26.5	15.0	−0.3	0.5
Myanmar	9.0	−2.2	72.3	21.5	47.1	22.3	5.9	11.9	16.8	3.1	...	...
Philippines	4.7	29.4	8.7	4.0	14.9	6.4	−2.8	−21.7	34.0	−6.2	7.9	8.8
Singapore[b]	17.6	22.5	20.3	15.7	18.2	10.1	12.7	−20.2	30.6	16.5	−0.2	0.5
Thailand	14.8	27.0	18.0	14.6	18.1	17.9	14.4	−13.7	27.3	14.0	3.6	−1.3
Viet Nam	23.5	34.4	25.5	22.5	22.7	21.9	29.1	−8.9	26.5	34.2	18.2	15.4
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	74.7	10.5	154.4	−26.9	−32.7	47.5	−20.1	−33.7	88.0	−39.4	69.9	100.6
Fiji	−99.9	9.4	−12.1	1.4	−1.6	8.2	22.9	−31.8	33.9	26.9	14.6	...
Kiribati	−43.5	42.9	−59.1	58.2	−41.5	301.5	−27.2	−14.9	−38.1	121.2	−32.3	...
Marshall Islands	23.5	5.4	48.7	14.0	−16.6	0.8	14.7	5.6	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	62.5	−50.0	688.9	−7.3	−31.3	79.7	32.2	−13.6	24.1	62.3	...	...
Nauru	−24.9	−15.1	−22.2	−73.8	620.5	75.6	231.9	−62.1	58.3	27.0	25.9	−18.1
Palau	...	10.2	65.9	116.9	6.5	8.9	78.5	−53.8	8.7	27.6	12.2	−0.5
Papua New Guinea	−16.3	0.8	7.3	26.8	26.8	12.9	22.3	−24.4	30.9	20.4	−8.5	−11.8
Samoa	−31.0	149.5	−24.9	0.7	−13.8	33.7	−26.2	5.7	114.4	6.6	26.5	−23.2
Solomon Islands	−5.8	18.4	−48.1	22.3	14.9	36.5	28.0	−21.7	37.4	83.4	18.7	−10.8
Timor−Leste	...	...	...	−58.9	39.7	−68.4	151.4	−28.4	20.7	27.8	44.4	3.2
Tonga	23.7	6.0	−27.1	−35.2	−6.2	−11.1	11.6	−19.1	7.1	92.0	−1.2	...
Tuvalu	−43.7	−51.9	−91.5	−54.0	−16.9	80.4	117.4	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vanuatu	−15.3	13.2	2.8	−6.5	4.8	2.1	13.6	0.7	−14.8	38.7	−18.5	−31.2
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	6.9	12.2	14.1	22.6	16.1	14.3	32.4	−17.8	38.3	27.3	−5.0	−1.4
Japan	4.4	11.4	14.8	5.4	8.6	10.2	10.0	−26.1	32.6	7.0	−2.7	−10.5
New Zealand	6.1	12.1	6.5	6.6	3.5	19.6	12.2	−17.8	26.6	20.1	−1.0	5.7
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[c]	**11.0**	**22.0**	**21.0**	**18.3**	**20.8**	**18.7**	**15.7**	**−16.5**	**31.0**	**19.9**	**12.3**	**−5.0**
REGIONAL MEMBERS[c]	**8.3**	**18.1**	**19.0**	**15.6**	**17.9**	**16.9**	**15.2**	**−18.3**	**31.6**	**18.1**	**9.2**	**−5.5**

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

a   Rates are based on US dollar values of exports.
b   Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.
c   For reporting economies only.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. http://elibrary-data.imf.org/QueryBuilder.aspx?key=19784651&s=322 (accessed 16 June 2014); economy sources.

External Trade

Table 4.10: Merchandise Imports
($ million)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	936	387	1,176	2,470	2,744	3,022	3,020	3,336	5,154	6,390	8,784	8,554
Armenia	...	674	885	1,802	2,192	3,268	4,426	3,321	3,749	4,145	4,267	4,477
Azerbaijan	...	668	1,172	4,350	5,269	6,045	7,575	6,514	6,746	10,167	10,417	8,403
Georgia	...	...	709	2,490	3,675	5,212	6,302	4,500	5,257	7,058	7,842	7,874
Kazakhstan	...	3,807	5,040	17,353	23,677	32,756	37,889	28,409	31,127	36,906	46,358	48,873
Kyrgyz Republic	...	522	554	1,189	1,931	2,789	4,072	3,040	3,223	4,261	5,576	6,070
Pakistan	6,859	10,144	9,967	20,630	28,401	30,492	35,689	33,351	34,169	40,042	42,960	42,802
Tajikistan	...	838	675	1,330	1,725	2,547	3,273	2,570	2,657	3,206	3,778	4,121
Turkmenistan	400	1,644	1,742	2,947	2,558	4,442	5,707	8,992	8,204	11,361	14,138	16,089
Uzbekistan	...	2,893	2,947	4,091	4,782	6,728	9,704	9,438	9,176	10,510	12,028	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	53,345	132,084	225,094	659,953	791,461	956,120	1,132,570	1,005,920	1,396,240	1,743,480	1,818,400	1,950,380
Hong Kong, China	82,484	192,755	212,802	299,520	334,689	367,627	388,513	347,322	433,102	483,633	504,377	523,558
Korea, Rep. of	69,844	135,119	160,481	261,238	309,383	356,846	435,275	323,085	425,212	524,413	519,584	515,586
Mongolia	924	415	615	1,177	1,435	2,062	3,245	2,138	3,200	6,598	6,739	6,358
Taipei,China	54,734	103,598	140,630	182,709	203,014	219,584	239,458	174,164	251,003	280,986	270,849	269,242
South Asia												
Bangladesh	3,580	5,823	8,080	12,575	14,381	17,204	21,629	22,577	23,581	32,370	34,322	34,868
Bhutan[a]	78	112	193	466	429	529	598	576	810	1,093	952	542
India	24,677	37,832	51,372	149,753	185,513	244,824	315926	294,018	381,863	513,087	499,495	463,188
Maldives	137	268	389	683	849	999	1,272	963	1,091	1,465	1,554	1,733
Nepal	624	1,227	1,526	2,094	2,389	2,931	3,181	3,668	5,117	5,352	5,419	5,949
Sri Lanka	2,635	5,311	7,198	8,869	10,265	11,303	14,083	10,202	13,441	20,273	19,136	17,999
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	1,012	2,089	1,107	1,448	1,673	2,101	2,573	2,401	2,535	3,600	3,565	3,612
Cambodia[a]	164	1,187	1,936	3,918	4,771	4,517	5,077	4,625	5,502	6,937	8,088	9,489
Indonesia	21,837	40,654	33,515	57,701	61,066	74,473	129,197	96,829	135,663	177,436	191,691	186,629
Lao PDR	185	589	535	882	1,060	1,065	1,403	1,461	2,060	2,404	3,055	3,020
Malaysia	29,250	77,601	81,963	114,302	130,337	146,033	155,824	123,328	164,177	187,460	196,634	205,994
Myanmar	871	1,832	2,319	1,984	2,937	3,353	4,543	4,181	6,413	9,035	9,069	13,760
Philippines	13,042	28,488	33,807	49,487	54,078	57,996	60,420	45,878	58,468	64,097	65,386	65,739
Singapore[b]	60,583	124,394	134,675	200,187	238,477	262,743	318,684	244,962	310,391	365,450	379,741	373,022
Thailand	33,005	70,784	62,180	118,200	130,482	141,090	178,982	134,224	184,834	229,004	251,360	249,526
Viet Nam	2,752	8,155	15,637	36,761	44,891	62,765	80,714	69,949	84,839	106,750	113,780	132,125
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	52	48	51	81	100	106	105	82	91	110	112	96
Fiji	751	892	856	1,610	1,805	1,795	2,260	1,436	1,817	2,181	2,254	...
Kiribati	27	35	39	76	62	70	74	69	73	92	109	...
Marshall Islands	56	75	116	132	127	134	138	158	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of[c]	84	100	107	128	138	146	160	171	168	188	194	...
Nauru	34	28	27	26	34	57	90	102	22	32	41	58
Palau	...	60	127	108	115	108	130	94	103	125	136	145
Papua New Guinea	1,107	1,266	999	1,519	1,984	2,623	3,133	2,863	3,522	4,232	4,757	5,090
Samoa[a]	81	92	91	187	219	227	249	205	280	319	308	326
Solomon Islands	91	154	92	185	220	294	328	268	405	467	492	513
Timor–Leste	...	...	...	109	101	206	267	295	298	340	670	838
Tonga	62	77	70	121	116	143	167	143	158	192	199	...
Tuvalu	...	5	5	13	13	16	26	14	16	25	25	16
Vanuatu	96	95	84	165	217	229	313	291	284	305	296	306
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	38,880	57,426	67,806	118,924	132,600	157,207	189,523	156,451	193,151	234,521	250,682	232,803
Japan	233,819	335,412	379,884	516,697	579,060	621,093	763,885	550,383	692,242	853,449	885,928	832,440
New Zealand	9,483	13,945	13,963	26,248	26,403	30,770	34,099	25,124	30,523	37,048	38,256	39,646
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[d]	466,397	994,822	1,203,583	2,227,021	2,605,782	3,039,619	3,618,264	3,022,134	4,006,240	4,907,573	5,068,940	5,186,967
REGIONAL MEMBERS[d]	748,579	1,401,605	1,665,237	2,888,889	3,343,846	3,848,690	4,605,772	3,754,093	4,922,156	6,032,591	6,243,807	6,291,857

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

a   Compilation methodology shifted from cost, insurance, and freight (CIF) to free on board (FOB) for Bhutan and Cambodia beginning in 2005; and for Samoa in 2000.
b   Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.
c   Starting 2000, compilation methodology shifted from FOB to CIF.
d   For reporting economies only.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. http://elibrary-data.imf.org/QueryBuilder.aspx?key=19784651&s=322 (accessed 16 June 2014); economy sources.

Table 4.11: Growth Rates of Merchandise Imports[a]
(%)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	13.9	−1.0	16.2	13.5	11.1	10.1	−0.1	10.5	54.5	24.0	37.5	−2.6
Armenia	...	...	9.1	33.4	21.6	49.1	35.4	−25.0	12.9	10.6	2.9	4.9
Azerbaijan	...	−14.2	13.1	23.7	21.1	14.7	25.3	−14.0	3.6	50.7	2.5	−19.3
Georgia	...	...	21.1	34.9	47.6	41.8	20.9	−28.6	16.8	34.3	11.1	0.4
Kazakhstan	...	−28.0	37.9	35.8	36.4	38.3	15.7	−25.0	9.6	18.6	25.6	5.4
Kyrgyz Republic	...	39.5	−7.6	25.5	62.5	44.4	46.0	−25.3	6.0	32.2	30.9	8.8
Pakistan	3.7	20.0	5.7	33.7	37.7	7.4	17.0	−6.5	2.5	17.2	7.3	−0.4
Tajikistan	...	21.0	1.8	11.7	29.7	47.6	28.5	−21.5	3.4	20.7	17.8	9.1
Turkmenistan	...	−2.8	26.8	−6.4	−13.2	73.7	28.5	57.6	−8.8	38.5	24.4	13.8
Uzbekistan	...	10.9	−5.2	7.2	16.9	40.7	44.2	−2.7	−2.8	14.5	14.4	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	−9.8	14.2	35.8	17.6	19.9	20.8	18.5	−11.2	38.8	24.9	4.3	7.3
Hong Kong, China	14.3	19.1	18.5	10.5	11.7	9.8	5.7	−10.6	24.7	11.7	4.3	3.8
Korea, Rep. of	13.6	32.0	34.0	16.4	18.4	15.3	22.0	−25.8	31.6	23.3	−0.9	−0.8
Mongolia	−4.0	60.7	19.8	15.5	21.9	43.7	57.4	−34.1	49.7	106.2	2.1	−5.7
Taipei,China	4.3	21.2	26.3	8.0	11.1	8.2	9.1	−27.3	44.1	11.9	−3.6	−0.6
South Asia												
Bangladesh	6.5	39.7	3.1	16.5	14.4	19.6	25.7	4.4	4.4	37.3	6.0	1.6
Bhutan[b]	−13.4	22.5	2.9	75.1	−8.1	21.1	13.7	−4.1	38.5	35.6	−14.7	−47.2
India	13.3	31.9	2.8	35.4	23.9	32.0	29.0	−6.9	29.9	34.4	−2.6	−7.3
Maldives	22.0	20.8	−3.4	21.3	24.4	17.7	27.3	−24.3	13.3	34.3	6.1	11.5
Nepal	4.3	17.5	19.0	13.2	14.0	22.7	8.5	15.3	39.5	4.6	1.2	9.8
Sri Lanka	26.0	18.5	20.5	10.7	15.7	10.1	24.6	−27.6	31.8	50.8	−5.6	−5.9
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	15.2	15.5	−16.7	1.5	15.5	25.6	22.5	−6.7	5.6	42.0	−1.0	1.3
Cambodia[b]	−7.1	59.5	21.6	19.8	21.8	−5.3	12.4	−8.9	19.0	26.1	16.6	17.3
Indonesia	33.5	27.1	39.6	24.0	5.8	22.0	73.5	−25.1	40.1	30.8	8.0	−2.6
Lao PDR	−4.6	4.4	−3.4	23.8	20.2	0.5	31.7	4.1	41.0	16.7	27.1	−1.2
Malaysia	30.2	30.6	25.3	8.7	14.0	12.0	6.7	−20.9	33.1	14.2	4.9	4.8
Myanmar	70.4	29.5	−11.0	0.6	48.0	14.2	35.5	−8.0	53.4	40.9	0.4	51.7
Philippines	16.7	25.8	3.8	7.3	9.3	7.2	4.2	−24.1	27.4	9.6	2.0	0.5
Singapore[c]	22.0	21.5	21.3	15.3	19.1	10.2	21.3	−23.1	26.7	17.7	3.9	−1.8
Thailand	28.0	32.4	23.3	25.1	10.4	8.1	26.9	−25.0	37.7	23.9	9.8	−0.7
Viet Nam	7.3	40.0	33.2	15.0	22.1	39.8	28.6	−13.3	21.3	25.8	6.6	16.1
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	17.8	−0.3	21.9	7.0	22.7	6.6	−0.9	−22.6	11.2	21.0	1.9	−14.1
Fiji	29.6	6.2	−8.3	11.5	12.1	−0.6	25.9	−36.5	26.5	20.1	3.3	...
Kiribati	18.9	33.5	−4.2	28.7	−18.8	12.8	5.3	−5.9	5.4	25.5	18.4	...
Marshall Islands	27.6	6.1	16.7	15.3	−4.1	6.1	2.5	15.0	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of[d]	15.3	−22.9	...	−3.2	7.5	5.6	10.1	6.6	−1.8	12.0	3.0	...
Nauru	146.8	−2.8	107.7	44.0	32.0	68.9	57.1	13.8	−78.6	47.4	28.0	40.4
Palau	...	36.6	−5.6	0.7	6.7	−6.5	20.8	−27.8	9.3	21.7	8.4	6.7
Papua New Guinea	−24.6	−4.2	−7.0	4.5	30.6	32.2	19.5	−8.6	23.0	20.2	12.4	7.0
Samoa[b]	6.8	15.2	...	20.7	16.7	3.7	9.9	−17.9	36.6	14.1	−3.3	5.7
Solomon Islands	−19.3	10.5	−16.1	52.4	18.6	33.7	11.8	−18.3	51.2	15.1	5.5	4.2
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	−25.3	−7.6	104.5	29.3	10.7	1.0	13.9	97.3	25.1
Tonga	13.9	12.0	−3.8	15.3	−3.6	22.6	17.1	−14.1	10.3	21.4	3.7	...
Tuvalu	...	−39.0	−36.0	13.3	−0.7	22.0	68.9	−47.0	14.3	56.3	0.0	−36.0
Vanuatu	33.1	6.4	−12.6	22.4	31.5	5.3	36.7	−6.8	−2.5	7.3	−2.7	3.2
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	−4.9	15.3	3.5	14.5	11.5	18.6	20.6	−17.5	23.5	21.4	6.9	−7.1
Japan	11.3	22.0	22.7	13.6	12.1	7.3	23.0	−27.9	25.8	23.3	3.8	−6.0
New Zealand	7.8	17.7	−2.7	13.4	0.6	16.5	10.8	−26.3	21.5	21.4	3.3	3.6
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[e]	**12.8**	**23.2**	**24.2**	**16.4**	**16.9**	**16.6**	**19.0**	**−16.5**	**32.5**	**22.5**	**3.3**	**2.2**
REGIONAL MEMBERS[e]	**11.2**	**22.5**	**22.6**	**15.7**	**15.7**	**15.1**	**19.6**	**−18.5**	**31.1**	**22.5**	**3.5**	**0.7**

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

a Rates are based on US dollar values of imports.
b Compilation methodology shifted from cost, insurance, and freight (CIF) to free on board (FOB) for Bhutan and Cambodia beginning in 2005, and for Samoa in 2000.
c Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.
d Starting 2000, compilation methodology shifted from FOB to CIF.
e For reporting economies only.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. http://elibrary-data.imf.org/QueryBuilder.aspx?key=19784651&s=322 (accessed 16 June 2014); economy sources.

External Trade

Table 4.12: Trade in Goods[a]

(% of GDP)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	43.1	42.1	33.5	33.1	29.7	34.5	35.3	43.4	41.2
Armenia	...	73.4	62.0	56.6	49.8	48.0	47.0	46.6	51.7	54.0	57.2	57.1
Azerbaijan	...	54.0	55.3	90.6	87.1	82.6	78.1	62.3	62.8	67.7	61.8	43.8
Georgia	...	...	33.8	52.3	59.5	63.3	60.9	52.3	59.6	64.1	64.5	66.9
Kazakhstan	...	54.4	75.7	79.1	76.4	76.1	81.7	62.1	61.7	64.5	65.3	58.5
Kyrgyz Republic	...	62.4	77.3	75.7	99.6	108.1	115.3	100.5	103.8	104.9	115.9	111.9
Pakistan	30.0	30.7	25.7	32.1	32.9	31.3	35.3	31.3	30.6	30.7	30.6	29.9
Tajikistan	...	284.6	169.6	96.8	110.4	108.0	90.7	71.9	68.3	68.4	67.3	62.1
Turkmenistan	...	63.4	86.2	45.9	45.4	51.5	81.6	90.6	80.7	96.2	97.0	86.1
Uzbekistan	...	65.0	45.1	69.1	64.3	70.3	71.5	62.7	56.2	56.0	51.6	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	29.6	38.6	39.6	63.0	64.9	62.3	56.7	44.2	50.1	49.7	47.0	45.3
Hong Kong, China	214.1	254.1	241.5	324.3	336.6	336.5	342.6	311.1	360.1	367.1	360.6	358.5
Korea, Rep. of	49.9	49.0	59.2	60.8	62.7	64.9	85.5	76.1	81.5	89.8	87.3	82.4
Mongolia	...	61.2	101.2	88.8	87.2	94.7	102.8	87.8	98.5	130.3	107.8	92.3
Taipei,China	73.9	78.2	89.5	104.4	113.4	118.5	123.3	99.9	122.5	126.4	120.2	117.1
South Asia												
Bangladesh	17.2	24.0	28.3	36.2	35.2	36.8	39.0	37.3	34.7	44.1	44.9	40.7
Bhutan	48.8	71.1	67.3	83.1	82.2	95.4	91.7	85.3	84.9	94.5	82.3	...
India	13.3	19.2	20.7	30.2	32.9	33.4	39.3	35.3	37.4	43.0	42.6	40.7
Maldives	...	88.4	79.7	85.1	82.4	79.5	84.8	57.0	60.4	84.1	88.4	89.8
Nepal	21.2	34.6	38.8	35.3	35.8	34.9	34.5	35.6	36.5	33.7	35.1	37.4
Sri Lanka	57.3	70.5	75.7	62.4	60.7	58.6	54.5	41.1	44.5	52.1	48.7	42.3
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	92.3	94.6	83.5	80.7	81.1	79.8	91.1	89.2	92.3	96.2	97.6	93.4
Cambodia[b]	17.8	59.3	90.9	108.5	116.3	89.9	82.8	74.7	84.0	93.3	97.6	105.0
Indonesia	41.5	42.6	58.0	50.1	44.4	43.6	52.2	39.5	41.4	45.0	43.5	42.5
Lao PDR	30.5	50.9	52.9	52.8	54.8	47.2	47.2	45.0	56.5	57.0	58.6	50.0
Malaysia	133.3	170.5	192.1	178.3	178.8	166.3	153.6	138.5	146.4	143.8	139.1	139.1
Myanmar	5.6	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Philippines	47.9	62.0	88.7	88.0	83.0	72.6	62.9	50.1	55.1	50.1	46.9	45.0
Singapore[c]	290.8	276.0	284.5	337.5	345.1	312.1	341.1	267.1	279.8	282.7	274.7	262.9
Thailand	63.5	75.3	103.9	121.0	118.0	112.4	122.2	102.1	111.5	122.4	121.9	114.0
Viet Nam	79.7	65.6	96.6	120.1	127.6	143.8	144.7	119.8	135.5	150.3	146.5	154.3
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	88.2	56.8	65.3	47.3	54.9	48.9	46.9	39.2	37.5	39.4	38.1	30.4
Fiji Islands	101.7	76.9	83.0	77.0	80.5	74.8	107.2	84.4	101.0	108.2	110.9	...
Kiribati	123.5	76.2	63.6	76.0	61.7	65.0	60.2	58.2	50.2	57.3	63.3	...
Marshall Islands	75.8	82.9	127.1	120.4	107.8	108.5	111.3	126.9	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of[d]	56.9	62.3	52.9	56.5	58.0	63.2	69.5	68.2	64.8	72.6	...	...
Nauru	...	160.7	261.0	112.3	241.1	455.4	599.9	297.9	186.4	177.5	159.7	...
Palau	...	78.0	87.8	59.3	62.4	58.6	74.6	54.2	59.4	66.2	67.2	66.9
Papua New Guinea	70.8	81.4	88.3	99.3	111.8	116.1	111.6	89.4	95.4	86.3	70.7	69.2
Samoa[e]	79.8	51.5	45.1	45.9	50.8	43.9	47.9	41.3	51.5	51.3	49.4	50.6
Solomon Islands	86.3	98.6	55.1	93.7	94.2	107.0	101.4	80.6	108.1	121.9	118.6	103.1
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	8.5	5.7	7.6	7.1	10.0	8.1	6.8	11.9	15.0
Tonga	62.8	44.4	41.9	49.6	42.9	49.4	52.0	46.3	44.6	46.4	46.2	...
Tuvalu	...	45.4	37.4	59.2	56.2	58.2	87.8	52.8	51.2	64.4	63.4	...
Vanuatu	76.1	54.1	40.5	53.5	60.5	52.9	60.7	57.1	47.4	46.9	45.0	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	24.9	30.1	34.4	32.0	34.0	32.8	38.0	31.6	34.1	34.8	33.0	33.1
Japan	17.0	14.6	18.2	24.3	28.1	30.6	31.9	22.4	26.6	28.4	28.4	31.6
New Zealand	42.5	44.0	50.6	42.1	44.3	42.6	49.3	42.0	43.1	45.6	44.1	42.6
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[f]	**54.6**	**65.4**	**58.4**	**54.5**	**53.0**	**48.5**	**47.4**	**36.9**	**41.0**	**41.6**	**65.0**	**61.6**
REGIONAL MEMBERS[f]	**30.1**	**32.7**	**36.4**	**42.8**	**44.7**	**43.3**	**43.4**	**33.4**	**37.6**	**38.7**	**53.3**	**53.2**

... = data not available at cutoff date, GDP = gross domestic product, 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 (CIF) to free on board (FOB).
c   Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.
d   Starting 2000, compilation methodology for imports shifted from FOB to CIF.
e   Starting 2000, compilation methodology for imports shifted from CIF to FOB.
f   For reporting economies only.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. http://elibrary-data.imf.org/QueryBuilder.aspx?key=19784651&s=322 (accessed 16 June 2014); economy sources.

Table 4.13: Direction of Trade: Merchandise Exports
(% of total merchandise exports)

To From Regional Member	Asia		Europe		North and Central America		Middle East		South America		Africa		Oceania		Rest of the World	
	1990	2013	1990	2013	1990	2013	1990	2013	1990	2013	2012	2013	1990	2013	1990	2013
Developing Member Economies																
Central and West Asia[a]																
Afghanistan	17.6	72.3	73.7	13.5	4.4	6.6	3.9	6.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Armenia	4.2	13.1	73.3	59.8	20.7	12.5	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.6
Azerbaijan	22.0	29.9	55.7	55.8	2.6	4.0	19.4	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.9
Georgia	3.6	49.1	86.3	35.3	9.9	8.7	0.2	4.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Kazakhstan	57.5	33.0	31.7	59.2	8.9	6.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1
Kyrgyz Republic	41.1	72.9	57.5	18.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Pakistan	28.2	32.8	40.7	22.7	14.3	15.0	8.9	18.9	2.6	1.6	4.0	5.7	1.4	0.9	0.0	2.4
Tajikistan	37.0	68.8	52.8	16.7	2.5	0.1	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.7	4.6
Turkmenistan	4.4	80.2	92.0	11.5	3.2	1.6	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.1
Uzbekistan	12.7	73.1	80.6	24.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0
East Asia																
China, People's Rep. of	68.3	45.1	14.7	18.3	10.0	20.2	2.3	5.0	0.4	3.8	1.9	3.7	0.9	2.0	1.5	1.9
Hong Kong, China	42.3	71.4	20.3	10.9	27.2	10.8	1.6	2.0	0.7	1.0	1.7	0.6	1.9	1.2	4.4	2.2
Korea, Rep. of	34.0	56.1	15.5	11.3	33.4	15.2	3.0	5.5	0.8	3.2	1.4	2.3	1.7	3.4	10.2	2.9
Mongolia	31.6	91.7	45.2	4.0	2.4	4.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taipei,China[b]	38.2	71.0	18.2	9.1	36.0	12.3	2.1	2.5	0.6	1.3	1.9	1.1	2.3	1.6	0.7	1.1
South Asia																
Bangladesh	14.8	12.9	41.8	47.1	32.3	20.3	5.0	1.9	0.4	0.8	3.3	0.5	2.0	1.7	0.5	14.7
Bhutan[c]	99.3	91.8	0.6	7.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
India	21.0	30.3	47.2	18.1	16.3	14.3	7.1	20.8	0.1	2.9	1.8	9.0	1.2	0.8	5.2	3.7
Maldives	47.0	43.9	26.5	42.3	26.3	9.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5
Nepal	14.7	68.1	60.0	14.3	24.1	10.7	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.9	3.9
Sri Lanka	14.8	16.6	30.9	31.7	28.8	26.9	17.8	20.0	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.8	4.4	0.4
Southeast Asia																
Brunei Darussalam	91.6	86.0	0.2	0.1	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	12.5	3.4	0.5
Cambodia	90.9	26.2	7.8	34.7	0.4	36.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.4
Indonesia	64.4	66.9	12.8	10.2	13.9	9.7	3.0	3.3	0.2	1.4	0.5	2.4	1.9	3.0	3.4	3.2
Lao PDR	85.2	76.5	11.1	8.4	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.3	12.4
Malaysia	58.0	66.4	16.6	9.6	18.1	9.5	2.5	3.8	0.3	0.9	0.4	2.0	2.0	5.0	2.2	2.9
Myanmar	67.4	89.9	10.3	2.9	2.5	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	14.3	3.9	0.7	0.2	3.4	2.0
Philippines	34.8	64.1	18.8	12.2	40.2	16.1	1.6	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.7	1.6	1.7	2.6	3.3
Singapore	45.8	67.1	17.2	8.6	23.0	9.7	2.7	2.5	1.8	0.8	2.0	2.0	4.0	5.6	3.6	3.8
Thailand	37.9	59.4	25.3	11.2	25.3	12.0	5.4	5.0	0.2	2.2	2.1	3.0	1.9	5.2	2.0	2.2
Viet Nam	39.1	47.6	48.1	22.3	0.6	19.3	0.9	3.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	1.3	0.3	3.1	10.7	1.8
The Pacific																
Cook Islands[d]	55.4	23.7	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4	3.8	6.1	72.5
Fiji	10.6	9.9	23.3	7.4	10.6	13.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.1	29.3	44.4	26.2	21.8
Kiribati[c]	13.0	84.7	77.8	0.1	8.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.1	0.0	4.8	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.2
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of[e]	88.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	10.6	40.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.8	0.9	50.8
Nauru[c]	11.3	26.1	1.1	0.3	2.2	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	46.9	84.4	25.4	−1.6	0.0
Palau[c]	98.4	98.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea	44.7	22.0	24.7	48.3	2.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.0	27.2	26.7	0.3	0.2
Samoa	5.4	1.3	19.2	0.5	6.5	2.8	0.0	0.1	6.6	8.1	0.1	0.3	62.3	66.3	0.0	20.5
Solomon Islands	58.1	66.0	21.8	9.5	3.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	11.4	21.5	0.9	0.6
Timor-Leste[c,f]	96.1	96.6	3.1	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0
Tonga	30.0	30.5	1.6	1.3	25.9	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	40.4	55.5	1.9	0.2
Tuvalu[c]	0.3	72.4	43.7	5.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	6.0	56.0	13.4	0.0	0.0
Vanuatu	22.8	89.0	58.2	0.4	3.9	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	14.3	7.0	0.3	0.8
Developed Member Economies																
Australia	50.6	76.1	17.1	5.5	12.9	4.2	4.5	3.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.2	7.6	4.2	5.8	4.8
Japan	26.1	49.0	23.0	12.3	36.3	23.1	3.4	3.8	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.4	3.1	2.9	5.4	5.8
New Zealand	30.1	44.5	21.7	10.6	16.9	10.8	2.7	4.6	1.3	1.9	1.4	2.7	22.2	21.9	3.7	2.9
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[g]	**44.6**	**53.2**	**18.3**	**15.6**	**23.7**	**15.6**	**2.5**	**5.2**	**0.6**	**2.6**	**1.3**	**3.0**	**1.7**	**2.6**	**7.1**	**2.4**
REGIONAL MEMBERS[g]	**38.0**	**54.3**	**20.0**	**14.5**	**27.7**	**15.5**	**3.0**	**4.9**	**0.8**	**2.4**	**1.4**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**6.4**	**2.9**
WORLD	**18.0**	**31.4**	**50.3**	**36.9**	**20.1**	**17.1**	**3.4**	**4.5**	**1.7**	**3.2**	**2.2**	**2.7**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**2.9**	**2.6**

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

a   Except for Afghanistan and Pakistan, data for 1990 refer to 1992.
b   Economies are classified following Taipei,China's trade groupings. Data under the heading "Middle East" refer to "Middle and Near East" economies.
c   Based on reporting partner-country data. For Palau, data for 1990 refer to 2001.
d   Data for 1990 refer to 1993.
e   Data for 1990 refer to 1991, and for 2013, to 2007.
f   Data for 1990 refer to 2004.
g   For reporting economies only.

Sources: *Direction of Trade Statistics* CD-ROM (IMF 2014); for the Cook Islands; the Federated States of Micronesia; and Taipei,China: economy sources.

External Trade

Table 4.14: Direction of Trade: Merchandise Imports

(% of total merchandise imports)

From / To Regional Member	Asia 1990	Asia 2013	Europe 1990	Europe 2013	North and Central America 1990	North and Central America 2013	Middle East 1990	Middle East 2013	South America 1990	South America 2013	Africa 2012	Africa 2013	Oceania 1990	Oceania 2013	Rest of the World 1990	Rest of the World 2013
Developing Member Economies																
Central and West Asia[a]																
Afghanistan	79.1	59.8	17.1	17.8	1.3	19.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.0
Armenia	2.7	22.1	43.4	60.7	53.3	4.1	0.1	8.2	0.1	2.5	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4
Azerbaijan	20.2	33.7	70.8	55.0	2.6	3.9	6.2	4.2	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Georgia	13.7	42.6	56.5	45.2	29.8	4.6	0.0	4.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2
Kazakhstan	59.9	42.7	35.8	52.0	3.5	3.3	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
Kyrgyz Republic	38.7	69.3	55.1	28.9	6.2	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pakistan	31.6	45.3	29.3	11.1	15.1	4.2	18.2	34.9	0.9	0.5	2.5	2.1	2.4	0.9	0.1	0.9
Tajikistan	4.2	67.9	82.4	24.4	13.3	1.4	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Turkmenistan	8.2	43.6	65.0	42.0	26.7	3.2	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Uzbekistan	19.1	57.2	61.8	39.3	19.0	2.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
East Asia																
China, People's Rep. of	48.6	31.8	24.1	16.6	15.8	9.7	0.9	8.2	2.0	5.6	0.6	5.7	2.8	5.2	5.2	17.2
Hong Kong, China	66.7	74.0	12.4	9.9	8.6	6.3	0.8	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.5	9.1	6.5
Korea, Rep. of	33.5	40.1	13.1	14.2	25.4	9.9	6.9	24.3	1.7	2.8	0.6	1.4	4.3	4.5	14.4	2.9
Mongolia	33.1	53.5	66.0	40.3	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1
Taipei,China[b]	37.8	53.8	7.1	11.1	23.0	10.7	0.0	16.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	29.0	0.0
South Asia																
Bangladesh	47.7	65.9	22.0	7.5	8.5	3.5	5.0	7.8	1.4	3.3	0.2	1.4	1.8	1.6	13.3	9.0
Bhutan[c]	11.2	89.2	72.1	10.0	11.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
India	17.4	27.6	41.3	17.6	13.7	6.6	17.5	30.5	1.7	6.1	2.8	7.7	3.4	2.5	2.3	1.3
Maldives	85.2	55.0	13.3	11.1	0.6	5.8	0.5	22.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	3.2	0.1	0.4
Nepal	69.4	92.8	20.1	2.4	2.8	0.7	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.8	0.3	1.2	0.8
Sri Lanka	47.5	66.6	17.8	10.5	9.3	2.6	11.3	15.2	0.8	0.6	4.4	0.3	2.8	2.0	6.1	2.2
Southeast Asia																
Brunei Darussalam	61.5	69.8	18.6	21.2	15.4	7.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.7	1.7	0.5
Cambodia	64.8	91.5	28.5	2.1	0.1	1.6	3.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.0	4.3
Indonesia	43.6	66.5	22.5	9.6	13.7	6.5	5.0	6.7	2.0	2.3	0.7	2.7	6.0	3.2	6.5	2.5
Lao PDR	87.7	95.6	9.7	2.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9
Malaysia	50.6	61.9	17.9	12.1	18.1	9.3	1.2	4.9	1.6	2.3	0.5	1.1	4.3	3.0	5.7	5.4
Myanmar	69.2	94.4	23.3	2.8	3.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	3.7	0.7	0.1	1.0
Philippines	40.0	54.5	13.2	12.9	21.1	11.8	11.8	8.6	2.5	1.2	0.7	0.2	4.3	2.6	6.4	8.1
Singapore	48.2	48.0	15.9	15.4	17.4	11.9	10.5	12.6	0.9	2.4	0.7	0.5	2.2	1.4	4.3	7.8
Thailand	53.4	54.9	19.7	14.5	12.1	6.8	4.1	13.9	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.7	2.0	2.6	6.0	4.2
Viet Nam	34.1	79.0	21.3	6.0	0.4	3.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.6	43.8	5.9
The Pacific																
Cook Islands	1.9	1.1	32.5	0.0	5.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.1	96.1	9.2	0.0
Fiji	26.4	47.6	5.6	17.9	13.4	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	44.1	26.1	10.5	4.8
Kiribati[c]	14.4	49.2	6.0	5.3	48.9	3.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	30.6	40.8	0.1	0.5
Marshall Islands[d]	18.5	8.6	0.0	0.0	74.9	24.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	6.5	1.2	60.3
Micronesia, Fed. States of[e]	19.7	25.4	0.0	0.0	72.1	66.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	4.6	5.6	3.8
Nauru[c]	31.4	3.3	7.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	58.9	94.5	0.0	1.3
Palau[c]	98.5	79.5	0.9	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea	29.4	44.8	7.0	3.4	11.5	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	50.2	41.3	1.0	6.7
Samoa	28.8	40.6	7.8	1.0	8.2	6.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	53.8	49.1	1.4	1.7
Solomon Islands	41.3	50.8	6.5	5.3	6.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	45.2	39.6	0.9	1.8
Timor-Leste[c,f]	92.6	94.2	6.2	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.0
Tonga	16.9	28.4	1.8	3.4	10.3	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	62.6	57.9	8.4	0.7
Tuvalu[c]	29.8	67.1	33.9	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	35.8	30.9	0.0	0.0
Vanuatu	62.7	73.5	21.9	1.6	2.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	12.4	19.1	0.3	1.5
Developed Member Economies																
Australia	32.4	52.7	27.5	19.5	26.4	12.3	3.2	2.9	1.0	1.1	0.4	2.1	5.5	5.5	3.7	4.0
Japan	25.3	41.6	19.8	13.5	27.3	10.8	13.1	19.4	3.0	3.1	1.6	2.2	6.3	6.6	3.6	2.8
New Zealand	24.0	45.5	25.0	18.8	20.0	11.3	5.4	7.0	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.0	21.3	13.5	3.1	2.1
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[g]	46.0	43.2	17.2	13.7	16.6	10.7	4.9	10.9	1.2	3.3	0.7	3.1	3.2	5.5	10.1	9.6
REGIONAL MEMBERS[g]	40.4	46.9	19.0	15.3	19.7	8.6	7.7	11.7	1.8	3.3	1.0	2.9	4.5	3.6	5.9	7.7
WORLD	19.9	30.7	48.5	37.2	17.1	13.2	4.5	6.8	2.7	3.6	2.5	2.9	1.6	1.7	3.2	3.8

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

a   Except for Afghanistan and Pakistan, data for 1990 refer to 1992.
b   Economies are classified following Taipei,China's trade groupings. Data under the heading "Middle East" refer to "Middle and Near East" economies.
c   Based on reporting partner-country data. For Palau, data for 1990 refer to 2000.
d   Data for 2013 refer to 2006.
e   Data for 2013 refer to 2012.
f   Data for 1990 refer to 2003.
g   For reporting economies only.

Sources: *Direction of Trade Statistics* CD-ROM (IMF 2014). for the Cook Islands; the Federated States of Micronesia; and Taipei,China: economy sources.

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)					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	292	7	6	0	5,147	...	...	...	...	0.0	6.8	...
Armenia	...	110	314	669	1,866	2,253	...	2.0	4.8	4.8	6.9	6.8
Azerbaijan	–	121	680	1,178	6,409	15,014	...	1.5	5.3	3.2	11.4	16.2
Georgia	–	199	116	479	2,264	2,823	...	3.3	1.4	2.1	5.4	4.4
Kazakhstan	–	1,660	2,096	7,070	28,275	24,678	...	3.7	3.5	4.7	10.3	6.0
Kyrgyz Republic	–	124	262	612	1720	2,238	...	2.8	6.2	6.6	6.9	4.8
Pakistan	985	2,453	2,056	10,948	17,210	7,822	1.6	2.9	2.6	6.9	6.6	...
Tajikistan	–	0	94	189	403	...	...	...	1.2	1.6	1.5	...
Turkmenistan	...	1,170	1,808	4,457	...	...	...	8.5	12.5	18.1	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	1,273	...	...	...	...	...	6.3	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	30,209	76,036	168,855	825,588	2,875,896	3,849,358	8.6	8.3	9.4	15.8	26.0	24.8
Hong Kong, China	24,657	55,424	107,560	124,278	268,743	311,185	...	...	7.9	6.1	8.4	...
Korea, Rep. of	14,825	32,712	96,198	210,391	291,570	346,444	2.7	3.0	7.2	9.8	8.3	...
Mongolia	23	152	202	333	2,288	2,248	0.3	4.3	4.0	3.4	8.9	4.8
Taipei,China	78,064	95,911	111,370	257,952	387,207	421,941	17.8	11.5	9.7	17.3	18.8	18.9
South Asia												
Bangladesh	649	2,367	1,516	2,825	11,178	18,092	2.3	4.9	2.4	2.9	6.3	6.5
Bhutan	89	130	318	467	1,002	...	11.2	16.1	20.6	12.2	15.2	...
India	5,188	21,591	40,155	136,026	297,746	296,218	2.2	5.9	8.3	10.4	9.3	7.6
Maldives	24	48	123	189	364	382	2.4	2.4	4.3	3.5	3.5	2.5
Nepal	302	593	952	1,504	2,957	5,343	...	5.6	7.3	8.9	7.2	10.3
Sri Lanka	433	2,094	1,147	2,735	7,196	...	1.9	4.7	1.9	3.7	6.4	...
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	408	492	1,563	...	...	–	...	4.2	8.1	...
Cambodia	0	192	611	1,159	3,802	4,995	0.0	1.9	3.8	3.5	8.3	6.3
Indonesia	8,520	14,787	29,268	34,731	96,211	96,363	...	4.3	8.7	6.0	9.1	6.5
Lao PDR	2	93	140	239	713	79	0.2	1.9	3.1	3.3	4.2	0.3
Malaysia	9,871	23,899	28,624	70,152	106,525	134,854	4.6	4.0	4.4	7.8	8.2	...
Myanmar	325	573	234	782	5,729	...	7.4	3.9	1.3	5.3	16.0	...
Philippines	2,048	7,799	15,063	18,494	62,373	83,187	2.0	3.5	4.2	5.9	14.0	15.8
Singapore	27,790	68,816	80,170	116,172	225,715	273,076	5.9	6.7	6.9	7.2	8.8	8.9
Thailand	14,273	36,945	32,661	52,065	172,129	167,289	5.2	7.0	6.3	5.9	12.8	9.2
Viet Nam	0	1,379	3,510	9,216	12,926	...	0.0	2.2	3.0	3.2	2.0	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	261	349	412	321	721	942	4.9	5.5	6.4	2.6	5.3	...
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	8	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	–	69	113	50	56	84	...	7.5	12.4	4.8	4.2	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	–	–	0	0	5	5	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
Papua New Guinea	415	263	296	749	3,092	...	4.5	2.5	...	5.9	10.5	...
Samoa	69	55	64	82	209	169	11.8	7.2	2.4	5.2	9.0	6.2
Solomon Islands	18	16	32	95	266	532	2.7	1.2	4.2	9.4	8.9	13.8
Timor-Leste[b]	–	–	–	153	406	...	...	...	...	...	15.9	...
Tonga	31	29	25	47	105	152	7.6	4.7	4.7	5.0	11.5	12.4
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	38	48	39	67	161	6	5.7	7.3	6.1	6.2	8.1	0.3
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	19,328	14,951	18,817	43,257	42,268	52,801	4.6	3.2	3.3	4.6	2.7	2.4
Japan	79,707	184,510	361,639	846,896	1096,189	1266,774	4.5	7.5	12.6	21.4	20.6	19.1
New Zealand	4,129	4,410	3,952	8,893	16,723	16,318	6.0	4.1	3.7	4.2	6.4	5.0
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[c]	...	448,216	728,769	1,892,959	4,902,157	6,067,780	...	5.9	7.1	10.3	15.1	17.8
REGIONAL MEMBERS[c]	...	652,086	1,113,177	2,792,004	6,057,336	7403,672	...	6.1	8.1	11.9	15.3	17.0

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

a Data refer to international reserves with gold at national valuation unless otherwise specified. For Afghanistan (up to 2007), Bhutan, Kiribati, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, 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 Financial Statistics (IFS) Online (IMF 2014); for Taipei,China, economy sources; for the reserves-to-imports ratio, ADB staff estimates using data from International Financial Statistics CD-ROM and economy sources.

Capital Flows

Table 4.16:   Official Flows[a] from All Sources to Developing Member Economies
($ million)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Developing Member Economies											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan[b]	122	213	136	2,838	2,962	4,965	4,876	6,235	6,427	6,885	6,725
Armenia	...	229	205	182	228	359	318	1,098	369	428	402
Azerbaijan	...	191	273	197	391	355	392	466	555	956	974
Georgia	...	219	136	234	224	313	899	988	828	735	772
Kazakhstan	...	459	152	−656	133	68	332	856	1,482	1,045	638
Kyrgyz Republic	...	201	217	272	272	283	326	640	470	631	741
Pakistan	1,545	1,298	616	1,691	2,556	2,514	2,478	4,403	3,397	4,359	2,953
Tajikistan	...	93	84	231	372	394	557	467	529	464	355
Turkmenistan	...	29	271	−54	−84	−47	−35	−54	−33	−44	51
Uzbekistan	...	320	334	149	67	105	158	353	306	414	527
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	2,364	8,799	2,346	2,002	2,253	1,970	2,741	2,142	2,123	−192	3,294
Hong Kong, China[b]	38	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of[b]	52	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	13	211	199	224	214	244	254	391	306	326	366
Taipei,China[b]	36	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia											
Bangladesh	1,816	1,239	1,132	1,184	1,681	1,536	3,102	1,917	1,548	1,325	2,416
Bhutan	48	71	72	148	127	83	65	134	219	313	447
India	3,151	−51	524	2,568	2,374	3,721	4,365	4,540	7,904	5,369	2,641
Maldives	23	60	17	77	58	51	55	114	126	66	100
Nepal	397	433	344	548	497	568	789	856	784	907	779
Sri Lanka	631	610	317	1,274	867	853	883	1,171	1,708	1,409	1,848
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam[b]	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	41	513	372	572	651	689	945	793	950	1,053	1,414
Indonesia	3,096	1,879	2,240	545	−2	−1,499	231	1,454	2,744	56	−376
Lao PDR	222	278	263	326	330	442	463	465	415	330	367
Malaysia	538	513	697	−168	−353	−1,424	−664	−921	−571	−531	−537
Myanmar	155	76	105	137	134	194	532	351	387	390	−207
Philippines	1,536	−136	335	−246	383	470	−415	1,210	189	296	384
Singapore[b]	−3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	521	858	724	−1,622	−559	−622	−490	−170	−92	7	397
Viet Nam	99	632	1,522	1,779	1,757	2,558	2,720	4,386	3,969	4,235	4,710
The Pacific											
Cook Islands[b]	12	13	4	8	32	9	6	7	13	26	21
Fiji	23	37	21	73	62	54	52	79	103	132	176
Kiribati[b]	20	15	18	28	27	27	27	27	23	64	65
Marshall Islands[b]	...	39	57	57	55	52	53	59	91	83	76
Micronesia, Fed. States of[b]	...	77	102	107	109	115	94	121	125	134	115
Nauru[b]	0	3	4	9	17	26	31	24	28	38	36
Palau[b]	...	142	39	24	37	22	43	35	26	28	15
Papua New Guinea	534	397	351	250	242	229	277	407	510	654	712
Samoa	46	41	25	43	47	46	59	83	172	120	152
Solomon Islands	41	50	70	200	204	245	218	204	327	323	303
Timor-Leste[b]	0	0	231	185	209	278	278	216	292	279	283
Tonga	30	38	21	31	21	30	31	53	109	130	87
Tuvalu[b]	5	8	4	9	15	12	16	17	13	39	24
Vanuatu	50	47	46	40	49	61	102	114	108	92	103
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[c]	17,206	20,242	14,625	15,496	18,661	20,350	27,163	35,734	38,976	33,372	33,952
REGIONAL MEMBERS[d]	65,948	68,807	46,723	75,884	120,444	107,756	136,633	174,839	189,067	158,235	160,867

... = 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 net flows of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors and grants, including technical cooperation grants. However, data for 2010 only include net flows of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors for economies whose data were sourced from World Bank's International Debt Statistics Online.
b 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%.
c For reporting economies only.
d Includes data for all developing economies as reported in World Bank's International Debt Statistics Online. For developing member economies not covered by the World Bank, data are from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients.

Sources: International Debt Statistics Online. http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/international-debt-statistics (accessed 9 July 2014); for Afghanistan; Brunei Darussalam; the Cook Islands; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati; the Republic of Korea; the Marshall Islands; the Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Palau; Singapore; Taipei,China; Timor-Leste; and Tuvalu: OECD. Stat Extracts Online. http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?r=404180 (accessed 17 June 2014).

Table 4.17: Net Private Flows[a] from All Sources to Developing Member Economies
($ million)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Developing Member Economies											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan[b]	–2	0	21	–12	19	13	37	30	–22	–22	–11
Armenia	...	25	103	305	503	1,201	1,308	806	1,273	1,242	1,035
Azerbaijan	...	330	185	4,736	4,558	4,826	4,342	3,210	5,245	4,989	5,906
Georgia	...	...	157	502	1,350	1,986	1,991	981	1,197	1,387	2,218
Kazakhstan	...	1,204	2,175	9,306	36,172	34,000	27,304	24,165	16,761	20,032	26,006
Kyrgyz Republic	...	96	–63	41	316	319	985	286	516	964	656
Pakistan	182	1,050	–18	3,394	6,491	7,877	5,715	1,795	5,772	1,540	861
Tajikistan	...	10	12	51	344	363	387	–52	64	112	389
Turkmenistan	...	253	–40	334	655	814	1,241	4,532	3,592	3,409	3,148
Uzbekistan	...	177	0	–47	–70	726	974	2,500	2,142	1,652	1,246
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	8,107	40,862	43,434	131,213	174,444	190,775	193,144	149,658	289,541	297,506	286,318
Hong Kong, China[b]	3,482	3,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of[b]	1,572	7,596	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	...	–4	51	184	359	452	901	643	2,447	4,740	7,031
Taipei,China[b]	428	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia											
Bangladesh	59	–33	327	817	704	789	942	568	907	1,110	1,261
Bhutan	–1	–2	0	6	6	74	3	7	19	36	7
India	18,31	4,974	10,143	18,294	48,446	88,219	40,487	72,878	76,830	50,279	74,306
Maldives	7	9	22	60	82	163	248	150	233	269	260
Nepal	–6	–5	–8	2	–7	5	0	38	87	94	91
Sri Lanka	54	159	321	212	350	1140	428	660	501	1,949	1,777
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam[b]	–2	32	...	175	88	258	222	326	626	1,208	850
Cambodia	...	164	149	379	483	867	815	539	783	902	1,557
Indonesia	2,891	8,147	–10,640	7,265	10,425	12,973	16,997	16,650	26,889	38,054	46,706
Lao PDR	6	95	34	309	453	1,081	710	676	318	827	675
Malaysia	476	7,850	4,957	1,821	12,776	7,920	–3,499	–782	14,927	19,609	17,792
Myanmar	155	315	241	218	275	709	864	1,079	355	1,001	2,243
Philippines	639	2,372	3,782	3,568	4,800	5,499	–1,687	4,081	5,173	4,803	7,881
Singapore[b]	3,220	4,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	4,370	10,146	–1,137	15,682	17,853	14,796	3,590	8,617	20,145	17,522	33,230
Viet Nam	180	2,136	592	2,678	3,626	13,215	9,415	8,127	13,272	9,201	11,497
The Pacific											
Cook Islands[b]	4	27	–31	–29	3	1	0	–1	0	8	–1
Fiji	79	69	1	161	519	382	352	139	357	517	267
Kiribati[b]	0	...	0	1	–1	–8	...	2	0	3	0
Marshall Islands[b]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of[b]	...	0	...	0	1	16	49	9	3	599	5
Nauru[b]	1	1	–2	2	0	0	2	2	...	0	...
Palau[b]	...	0	18	1	1	3	–2	0	3	6	22
Papua New Guinea	204	111	45	232	72	–111	119	444	2,447	6,750	10,485
Samoa	7	3	–2	4	28	7	46	10	1	15	24
Solomon Islands	7	4	10	–6	21	60	92	128	149	127	55
Timor-Leste[b]	–5	9	...	0	–64	0	3	2	–4	–1	3
Tonga	0	1	4	7	12	29	6	1	12	28	8
Tuvalu[b]	...	0	–4	–1	4	–1	...	...	...	1	0
Vanuatu	13	31	20	13	43	34	38	32	42	58	38
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[c]	27,958	96,691	54,857	201,880	326,138	391,475	308,568	302,933	492,604	492,524	545,842
REGIONAL MEMBERS[d]	42,775	172,657	177,395	439,096	647,498	914,737	792,776	561,766	792,870	909,762	1,002,703

... = 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 net foreign direct investment, portfolio equity flows, net flows of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors, and net flows of total private nonguaranteed debt.
b Refers to the sum of direct investment, portfolio investment, and private net exports credits of Development Assistance Committee economies only.
c For reporting economies only.
d Includes data for all developing economies as reported in World Bank's International Debt Statistics Online. For developing member economies not covered by the World Bank, data are from Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients.

Sources: International Debt Statistics Online. http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/international-debt-statistics (accessed 9 July 2014); for Afghanistan; Brunei Darussalam; the Cook Islands; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati; the Republic of Korea; the Marshall Islands; the Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Palau; Singapore; Taipei,China; Timor-Leste; and Tuvalu: OECD. Stat Extracts Online. http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?r=404180 (accessed 17 June 2014).

Capital Flows

Table 4.18: Aggregate Net Resource Flows[a] from All Sources to Developing Member Economies
($ million)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Developing Member Economies											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan	120	213	157	2,826	2,980	4,978	4,913	6,265	6,405	6,863	6,714
Armenia	...	254	308	487	732	1,561	1,627	1,904	1,642	1,670	1,438
Azerbaijan	...	521	457	4,933	4,949	5,181	4,734	3,676	5,800	5,945	6,880
Georgia	...	219	294	736	1574	2,300	2,890	1,969	2,024	2,122	2,990
Kazakhstan	...	1,664	2,327	8,650	36,305	34,068	27,637	25,021	18,244	21,077	26,644
Kyrgyz Republic	...	297	154	314	589	602	1,311	925	987	1,595	1,397
Pakistan	1,727	2,348	598	5,085	9,047	10,391	8,194	6,198	9,169	5,899	3,814
Tajikistan	...	103	96	282	716	756	944	416	593	576	744
Turkmenistan	...	282	231	279	571	768	1,206	4,478	3,560	3,365	3,199
Uzbekistan	...	498	334	102	−3	831	1,131	2,854	2,448	2,066	1,773
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	10,471	49,661	45,781	133,215	176,697	192,745	195,885	151,799	291,664	297,314	289,611
Hong Kong, China	3,520	3,776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	1,624	7,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	13	207	250	408	573	696	1,155	1,035	2,753	5,065	7,397
Taipei,China	464	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia											
Bangladesh	1,874	1,205	1,458	2,002	2,385	2,325	4,043	2,484	2,455	2,435	3,677
Bhutan	47	69	72	154	134	157	68	141	238	349	454
India	4,982	4,923	10,667	20,862	50,820	91,940	44,853	77,418	84,734	55,648	76,947
Maldives	29	68	39	137	140	215	303	264	359	335	360
Nepal	391	428	336	550	489	573	790	894	871	1,001	870
Sri Lanka	685	769	638	1,486	1,217	1,993	1,311	1,831	2,209	3,358	3,625
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam	1	36	...	175	88	258	222	326	626	1,208	850
Cambodia	41	676	521	951	1,134	1,557	1,760	1,332	1,733	1,954	2,971
Indonesia	5,987	10,026	-8,401	7,810	10,423	11,473	17,227	18,104	29,633	38,110	46,330
Lao PDR	228	373	297	634	782	1,523	1,172	1,141	733	1,157	1,042
Malaysia	1,014	8,362	5,654	1,653	12,423	6,496	−4,163	−1,703	14,356	19,077	17,255
Myanmar	309	392	346	355	409	903	1,396	1,429	741	1,391	2,036
Philippines	2,175	2,236	4,117	3,323	5,183	5,969	−2,102	5,291	5,362	5,098	8,265
Singapore	3,216	4,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	4,892	11,004	-413	14,060	17,294	14,174	3,099	8,447	20,053	17,529	33,230
Viet Nam	279	2,769	2,114	4,457	5,384	15,773	12,135	12,513	17,242	13,436	16,207
The Pacific											
Cook Islands	17	40	-27	−22	35	10	6	7	13	34	21
Fiji	102	105	22	234	581	436	404	218	459	649	443
Kiribati	20	15	18	29	26	19	27	29	23	67	65
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	77	102	107	109	131	143	130	128	734	120
Nauru	1	3	2	12	17	26	33	26	28	38	36
Palau	...	142	57	25	39	25	41	35	29	34	37
Papua New Guinea	738	508	396	482	314	118	396	850	2,957	7,403	11,197
Samoa	52	45	23	46	76	53	104	93	173	136	176
Solomon Islands	49	54	80	194	225	305	310	332	477	449	358
Timor-Leste	−5	9	231	185	145	278	280	218	287	279	286
Tonga	30	39	25	38	32	60	37	55	121	158	95
Tuvalu	5	8	0	9	19	11	16	17	13	39	24
Vanuatu	63	77	66	53	92	95	140	146	149	150	140
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[b]	45,164	116,933	69,482	217,376	344,799	411,826	335,731	338,666	531,580	525,896	579,794
REGIONAL MEMBERS[c]	108,722	241,464	224,118	514,980	767,942	1,022,493	929,409	736,604	981,937	1,067,997	1,163,570

... = 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. However, data for 2009 official flows only include net flows of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors for economies whose data were sourced from World Bank's International Debt Statistics Online.
b   For reporting economies only.
c   Includes data for all developing economies as reported in International Debt Statistics Online. For developing member economies not covered by the World Bank, data are from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients.

Sources: International Debt Statistics Online. http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/international-debt-statistics (accessed 9 July 2014); for Afghanistan; Brunei Darussalam; the Cook Islands; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati; the Republic of Korea; the Marshall Islands; the Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Palau; Singapore; Taipei,China; Timor-Leste; and Tuvalu: OECD. Stat Extracts Online. http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?r=404180 (accessed 17 June 2014).

Table 4.19: Total External Debt of Developing Member Economies[a]

($ million)

Regional Member	Total External Debt						External Debt, Public and Publicly Guaranteed					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan[b]	...	...	...	969	2,423	2,709	...	...	...	911	1,966	2,071
Armenia	...	371	1,010	1,968	6,241	7,608	...	298	675	923	2,557	2,956
Azerbaijan	...	321	1,524	2,119	7,094	9,712	...	206	734	1,362	3,775	5,856
Georgia	...	1,240	1,826	2,151	9,519	13,426	...	1,039	1,274	1,531	4,141	4,876
Kazakhstan	...	3,750	12,890	43,857	119,145	137,014	...	2,834	3,623	2,177	3,845	7,375
Kyrgyz Republic	...	609	1,938	2,257	4,114	6,026	...	472	1,220	1,665	2,442	2,840
Pakistan	20,589	30,169	32,954	34,018	63,152	61,867	16,432	23,727	27,124	30,089	43,402	44,736
Tajikistan	...	634	1,141	1,121	3,082	3,648	...	590	755	826	1,806	2,007
Turkmenistan	...	402	2,609	1,158	529	492	...	385	2,271	878	359	271
Uzbekistan	...	1,799	4,980	4,656	7,782	8,853	...	1,415	3,762	3,626	3,410	3,987
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	55,301	118,090	145,648	281,114	559,772	754,009	45,515	94,674	94,470	82,016	90,637	74,004
Hong Kong, China[c,d]	12,339	29,177	208,260	470,300	879,034	1,030,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	34,968	113,002	141,429	161,413	359,757	409,381	18,768	25,799	52,489	40,125	121,173	154,617
Mongolia	...	531	960	1,396	2,506	5,080	...	472	833	1,267	1,782	3,242
Taipei,China[c]	17,703	27,077	34,757	86,732	101,581	130,821	898	305	23	222	8,035	3,298
South Asia												
Bangladesh	12,285	15,726	15,596	18,449	25,752	26,130	11,504	14,905	14,985	17,385	21,400	23,251
Bhutan	84	106	212	658	907	1,459	80	105	202	637	892	1,342
India	85,661	95,174	101,130	121,195	291,651	379,099	72,858	81,091	81,195	54,726	101,786	119,432
Maldives	78	155	206	389	1,011	1,027	64	152	185	327	645	732
Nepal	1,627	2,410	2,878	3,191	3,789	3,818	1,559	2,339	2,826	3,112	3,509	3,501
Sri Lanka	5,865	8,396	9,173	11,472	21,125	25,382	4,948	7,175	7,868	9,609	16,473	20,374
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	1,845	2,281	2,648	3,538	3,852	5,716	1,683	2,107	2,328	3,155	3,442	4,549
Indonesia	69,848	124,389	143,655	141,820	200,267	254,899	47,959	65,299	69,649	77,405	105,387	120,690
Lao PDR	1,766	2,155	2,520	2,912	5,655	6,372	1,757	2,091	2,459	1,989	2,939	2,745
Malaysia	15,330	34,343	41,946	52,054	85,126	103,950	11,593	16,023	19,125	22,324	27,351	27,119
Myanmar	4,684	5,735	5,832	6,337	7,789	2,563	4,483	5,383	5,287	5,515	6,274	1,858
Philippines	30,580	39,379	58,456	58,693	60,775	61,390	24,040	28,525	33,744	35,364	44,727	43,037
Singapore	3,772	8,368	220,298	300,359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	28,094	100,039	79,830	58,600	102,552	134,223	12,460	16,826	29,463	17,585	21,172	34,731
Viet Nam	23,270	25,428	12,859	19,039	44,923	59,133	21,378	21,778	11,558	16,193	32,764	39,954
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	1	25	55	71	66	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	308	178	182	196	555	732	296	163	172	185	390	610
Kiribati	3	7	8	11	18	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	72	149	69	92	105	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	20	120	63	62	84	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	58	60	68	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	2,594	2,506	2,305	1,896	5,965	23,128	1,523	1,668	1,454	1,264	1,042	1,130
Samoa	92	160	139	169	325	423	91	160	138	167	299	397
Solomon Islands	120	159	156	167	231	228	103	100	121	144	125	110
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	44	63	74	89	154	197	44	63	65	80	144	187
Tuvalu[b]	...	...	4	10	16	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	38	49	96	105	173	369	29	44	73	72	99	92
DEVELOPING MEMBER COUNTRIES[e]	428,983	794,667	1,292,374	1,896,864	2,988,666	3,671,829	300,066	418,217	472,149	434,855	680,191	757,978
DEVELOPING ECONOMIES[f]	1,262,615	1,921,819	2,570,565	3,357,108	5,328,075	6,400,656	951,639	1,199,769	1,236,256	1,269,743	1,658,150	1,923,513

... = 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 2005 refers to 2006.
c   Figure for 1990 are from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) where total external debt refers to long-term debt to OECD countries and capital markets, multilateral loans, and long-term debts to non-OECD creditor economies only.
d   Data for 1990 to 2000 and from 2005 onward are not comparable due to a change in coverage or compilation methodology.
e   For reporting economies only.
f   Includes data for all developing economies as reported in World Bank's Global Development Finance Online. For developing member economies not covered by the World Bank, data are from economy sources.

Sources: International Debt Statistics Online. http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/international-debt-statistics (accessed 9 July 2014); *Statistical Compendium 2004-1 CD ROM* (OECD 2004); 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					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	15.2	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.1
Armenia	...	25.3	51.4	39.1	65.0	72.9	...	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Azerbaijan	...	10.6	30.6	18.3	14.3	16.3	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Georgia	...	48.2	57.5	33.2	83.4	85.4	...	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Kazakhstan	...	18.5	75.7	84.7	92.6	79.0	...	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kyrgyz Republic	...	37.5	150.5	95.1	92.5	99.1	...	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5
Pakistan	49.3	49.4	45.1	30.4	34.5	25.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Tajikistan	...	53.6	138.4	50.2	55.3	52.7	...	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3
Turkmenistan	...	16.1	95.7	15.4	2.6	1.6	...	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	...	13.5	36.8	32.6	19.2	16.6	...	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	15.4	16.5	12.3	12.5	9.5	9.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hong Kong, China[a]	16.4	20.1	120.3	257.7	376.5	386.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	13.3	21.4	25.4	18.1	32.8	33.1	...	4.9	9.4	4.5	11.1	12.5
Mongolia	...	37.2	84.8	56.5	44.4	53.0	...	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3
Taipei,China[b]	10.8	10.1	11.3	24.3	23.7	27.5	...	...	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.7
South Asia												
Bangladesh	39.9	40.2	31.9	29.1	23.5	20.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Bhutan	29.7	39.8	48.2	81.5	60.6	87.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8
India	26.6	26.2	21.5	14.6	17.2	20.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Maldives	40.2	40.9	34.7	41.2	55.5	54.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Nepal	44.7	54.7	52.2	39.1	23.6	19.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
Sri Lanka	73.6	65.3	57.3	47.6	43.2	43.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	165.5	67.5	74.9	58.9	36.0	42.9	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3
Indonesia	64.0	63.4	95.6	52.1	29.1	29.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
Lao PDR	204.0	122.6	151.7	109.1	84.2	73.4	2.0	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.3
Malaysia	36.4	40.6	48.7	37.9	35.7	35.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	70.2	51.5	72.2	57.1	30.4	24.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Singapore	12.4	9.8	16.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	33.3	60.5	66.1	34.9	33.6	38.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Viet Nam	384.0	124.0	41.9	36.7	44.0	44.1	3.5	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
The Pacific												
Cook Islands[b]	1.9	26.6	60.1	38.7	25.8	19.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	23.9	9.2	10.6	6.4	18.1	19.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Kiribati[b]	11.2	...	1.5	11.2	11.3	19.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands[b]	92.9	126.0	62.0	66.7	63.3	55.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of[b]	13.7	54.0	62.0	67.0	64.7	58.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau[b]	...	...	36.7	28.8	34.7	29.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	83.8	57.3	69.8	41.8	64.4	153.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Samoa	55.9	82.6	58.1	43.6	58.7	66.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6
Solomon Islands	58.1	49.5	35.9	40.3	41.6	32.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	38.2	30.4	38.6	33.6	41.2	40.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Tuvalu[b]	...	...	29.0	...	49.1	36.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	23.5	22.6	36.9	28.5	25.5	48.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1

... = 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 for 1990, 1995, and 2000 and from 2005 onward are not comparable due to a change in coverage/compilation methodology.
b   For total external debt as percentage of GNI, gross domestic product is used in lieu of GNI.

Sources: International Debt Statistics Online. http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/international-debt-statistics (accessed 9 July 2014); economy sources; ADB estimates.

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

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Developing Member Economies											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	110.3	97.0	61.8	61.1	63.9
Armenia	...	104.7	183.4	105.1	100.1	117.4	128.7	244.7	215.5	202.9	203.0
Azerbaijan	...	40.4	70.1	25.4	19.2	16.4	13.8	20.4	24.5	22.0	25.7
Georgia	...	...	181.3	89.1	90.6	79.5	179.8	233.0	207.4	189.3	189.1
Kazakhstan	...	62.3	123.0	140.5	173.0	173.8	134.0	216.6	176.4	132.3	138.5
Kyrgyz Republic	...	134.9	328.5	234.4	195.9	139.5	129.0	159.8	162.2	159.4	189.5
Pakistan	297.1	290.1	321.9	172.2	173.7	180.3	185.1	245.8	219.8	202.4	194.3
Tajikistan	...	...	...	88.7	64.4	77.8	140.3	217.6	342.8	277.4	216.6
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	91.6	77.5	49.9	34.7	31.2	27.8	23.6	32.6	31.3	33.3	32.4
Hong Kong, China[a,b]	12.3	14.1	85.6	133.1	139.4	174.4	150.7	174.1	175.2	175.8	174.0
Korea, Rep. of[a]	46.8	74.8	71.9	48.8	59.9	75.8	63.4	80.6	66.5	59.5	59.4
Mongolia	...	103.8	153.2	93.5	73.9	68.0	62.7	95.4	73.2	46.8	94.0
Taipei,China[a]	23.5	21.0	20.1	38.0	33.5	33.4	30.9	34.7	32.1	34.7	37.5
South Asia											
Bangladesh	577.3	334.5	213.9	175.1	155.6	151.0	130.0	144.1	118.3	100.7	94.1
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	189.1	122.0	101.2	128.7	145.2	137.8	205.2
India	366.9	241.0	161.9	75.6	79.2	80.7	70.8	93.3	81.5	73.8	83.5
Maldives	42.4	48.0	44.1	78.5	73.2	46.6	46.5	57.3	50.3	41.9	43.7
Nepal	363.7	224.7	212.5	224.2	244.5	217.7	190.0	215.6	212.5	178.1	175.4
Sri Lanka	245.8	173.4	140.5	144.1	136.0	146.7	152.0	196.0	184.9	170.1	183.9
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	233.0	139.9	86.4	69.4	58.7	63.7	77.2	68.6	59.1	66.2
Indonesia	235.1	229.4	196.6	145.4	120.9	116.1	104.4	139.7	118.6	104.3	119.3
Lao PDR	1,688.4	519.1	490.9	382.0	311.5	370.1	340.1	384.6	245.0	251.2	218.4
Malaysia	44.4	39.9	36.7	31.2	29.1	29.1	28.0	35.3	35.0	33.5	37.2
Myanmar	1,456.5	437.9	271.9	165.1	139.9	122.6	110.8	121.3	99.2	90.7	...
Philippines	234.7	119.8	132.7	158.5	126.3	115.4	111.1	117.7	102.8	96.3	84.5
Singapore[a,b]	5.5	5.3	121.5	104.3	92.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	89.8	135.0	92.8	44.5	40.1	33.5	31.0	41.5	44.4	40.2	47.4
Viet Nam	...	...	73.6	51.5	40.9	41.8	37.3	52.0	56.0	50.0	47.5
The Pacific											
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	35.0	15.6	17.8	12.2	24.0	23.3	20.4	39.0	31.6	...	...
Kiribati[c]	80.8	81.4	197.6	184.5	337.1	112.3	147.4	192.8	276.4	123.7	137.4
Marshall Islands[c]	2,849.2	1,257.4	444.7	393.4	565.6	607.5	485.0	451.6	326.9	205.1	169.7
Micronesia, Fed. States of[c]	431.5	539.9	310.1	330.4	338.6	244.0	260.5	318.3	265.7	215.2	162.2
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau[c]	...	...	483.1	424.9	385.8	424.0	230.0	556.6	469.3	345.3	327.0
Papua New Guinea	174.4	83.1	97.3	52.0	40.1	27.8	22.9	38.6	97.8	...	...
Samoa	179.2	231.6	...	114.8	108.3	99.6	107.2	139.4	154.5	169.3	168.6
Solomon Islands	123.2	75.1	121.3	108.1	97.2	75.0	57.6	69.7	66.4	44.2	34.3
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	102.3	...	...	151.0	218.2	189.8	165.5	221.4	279.5	293.0	243.9
Tuvalu[c]	...	...	1,393.8	...	2,434.4	2,865.7	3,366.7	3,033.3	2,940.0	...	...
Vanuatu	36.1	39.8	54.4	51.5	50.0	48.4	48.1	46.9	47.4	50.9	89.2

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

a   External debt as percent of exports was derived using exports of goods and services data from the national accounts.
b   Data for 1990 and 1995 and from 2000 onward are not comparable due to a change in coverage or compilation methodology.
c   External debt as percent of exports was derived using exports data from the balance of payments.

Sources: International Debt Statistics Online. http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/international-debt-statistics (accessed 9 July 2014); economy sources; ADB estimates.

External Indebtedness

Table 4.22: Total Debt Service Paid

Regional Member	Debt Service Payment ($ million)						Debt Service Payment (% of exports of goods, services, and income)					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	3.8	0.3	0.3
Armenia	...	11	51	142	968	1,159	...	3.2	9.2	7.6	33.4	30.9
Azerbaijan	...	10	138	222	416	1,919	...	1.3	6.4	2.7	1.4	5.1
Georgia	...	20	126	195	803	1,651	...	5.0	12.5	8.1	17.5	23.3
Kazakhstan	...	235	3,392	13,158	39,474	23,205	...	3.9	32.4	42.2	58.5	23.5
Kyrgyz Republic	...	60	178	143	557	347	...	13.3	30.2	14.8	22.0	10.9
Pakistan	1,902	3,216	2,864	2,451	4,312	4,743	27.4	30.9	28.0	12.4	15.0	14.9
Tajikistan	...	0	68	73	686	429	...	0.0	7.5	5.8	76.3	25.5
Turkmenistan	...	104	472	310	155	58	...	11.7	14.2	6.3	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	245	901	795	618	699	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	7,057	15,066	26,607	27,404	60,389	77,416	11.7	9.9	9.1	3.4	3.4	3.3
Hong Kong, China[a]	1,700	3,159	...	...	...	...	2.1	1.8	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of[a]	8,274	11,870	22,905	7,224	2,843	...	11.3	8.0	10.9	2.1	0.5	...
Mongolia	...	52	41	45	172	242	0.3	10.2	6.6	3.0	5.0	4.5
Taipei,China[a]	1,715	2,677	45	11,006	3,630	4,267	0.5	0.1	0.0	4.9	1.2	1.2
South Asia												
Bangladesh	735	755	769	801	1,027	1,504	34.6	16.1	10.5	7.6	4.7	5.4
Bhutan	5	10	7	7	84	127	...	...	4.8	4.7	13.5	17.8
India	8,141	13,607	10,959	23,922	24,413	30,663	34.9	34.4	17.5	14.9	6.8	6.8
Maldives	9	11	20	36	85	90	4.8	3.4	4.2	7.3	4.2	3.8
Nepal	68	85	102	120	189	223	15.2	7.9	7.5	8.4	10.6	10.3
Sri Lanka	384	452	791	422	1,401	1,830	16.1	9.3	12.1	5.3	12.3	13.3
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	32	33	...	...	...	0.7	1.7	0.8	...	...
Cambodia	30	7	32	33	65	127	...	0.7	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.5
Indonesia	9,946	16,418	16,638	20,258	29,342	36,605	33.5	30.3	22.8	20.8	17.4	17.1
Lao PDR	9	25	41	133	305	239	8.5	6.1	8.0	17.4	13.2	8.2
Malaysia	4,333	6,041	6,441	9,381	13,360	9,676	12.6	7.0	5.6	5.6	5.5	3.5
Myanmar	60	250	26	29	565	916	18.2	19.1	1.2	0.7	7.2	8.9
Philippines	3,590	5,363	7,066	9,528	11,460	5,796	27.6	16.3	16.0	25.7	19.4	8.0
Singapore[a]	525	1,349	...	...	...	...	0.8	0.9	...	...	...	...
Thailand	5,290	8,586	13,996	18,044	10,964	11,536	16.9	11.6	16.3	13.7	4.7	4.1
Viet Nam	174	364	1,310	969	1,873	5,476	...	...	7.5	2.6	2.3	4.4
The Pacific												
Cook Islands[a]	0	1	1	3	3	3	2.5	26.0	12.8	52.0	58.9	64.4
Fiji	81	42	25	14	22	39	9.1	3.7	2.4	0.9	1.3	1.6
Kiribati	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	0.0	9.3	7.6	2.9	2.7
Marshall Islands	14	24	22	4	7	7	39.8	47.8	57.9	14.1	20.6	19.2
Micronesia, Fed. States of	–	18	23	2	4	5	...	45.9	54.2	8.9	12.1	10.7
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	553	626	305	308	812	483	37.2	20.8	12.9	8.4	13.3	7.0
Samoa	5	5	6	6	11	13	10.6	6.6	2.1	3.9	5.0	5.3
Solomon Islands	12	8	9	14	21	30	11.8	3.8	7.1	9.1	6.0	4.5
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	2	3	5	5	5	6	3.5	7.7	15.7	8.8	9.2	7.8
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	2	2	3	3	6	9	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0 or 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, – = magnitude equals zero, 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.

Sources: International Debt Statistics Online. http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/international-debt-statistics (accessed 9 July 2014); economy sources.

Table 4.23: International Tourist Arrivals[a]

(thousand)

Regional Member	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies											
Central and West Asia[b]	**821**	**2,828**	**6,086**	**7,745**	**9,578**	**10,665**	**10,415**	**9,164**	**11,171**	**12,429**	**7,948**
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	12	45	319	382	511	558	575	687	758	843	957
Azerbaijan	...	...	693	682	732	1,043	1,005	1,280	1,562	1,986	...
Georgia	85	387	560	983	1,052	1,290	1,500	1,067	1,319	1,790	2,065
Kazakhstan	...	1,471	3,143	3,468	3,876	3,447	3,118	3,393	4,093	4,438	4,926
Kyrgyz Republic	36	59	319	766	1,656	2,435	2,147	855	2,278	2,406	...
Pakistan	378	557	798	898	840	823	855	907	1,161	966	...
Tajikistan	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	218	3	12	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	92	302	242	560	903	1,069	1,215	975	...	...	...
East Asia[b]	**26,227**	**48,126**	**71,321**	**75,795**	**82,490**	**81,551**	**80,425**	**90,571**	**96,239**	**100,422**	**101,957**
China, People's Rep. of	20,034	31,229	46,809	49,913	54,720	53,049	50,875	55,665	57,581	57,725	55,686
Hong Kong, China	...	8,814	14,773	15,821	17,154	17,320	16,926	20,085	22,316	23,770	25,661
Korea, Rep. of	3,753	5,322	6,023	6,155	6,448	6,891	7,818	8,798	9,795	11,140	12,176
Mongolia	108	137	338	386	452	446	411	456	460	476	418
Taipei,China	2,332	2,624	3,378	3,520	3,716	3,845	4,395	5,567	6,087	7,311	8,016
South Asia[b]	**3,366**	**4,187**	**5,460**	**6,210**	**7,089**	**7,399**	**7,072**	**8,169**	**8,898**	**9,450**	**10,046**
Bangladesh	156	199	208	200	289	467	267	303	...	...	...
Bhutan	5	8	14	17	21	28	23	41	66	105	...
India	2,124	2,649	3,919	4,447	5,082	5,283	5,168	5,776	6,309	6,578	6,848
Maldives	315	467	395	602	676	683	656	792	931	958	1,125
Nepal	363	464	375	384	527	500	510	603	736	803	798
Sri Lanka	403	400	549	560	494	438	448	654	856	1,006	1,275
Southeast Asia[b]	**28,103**	**35,458**	**48,542**	**53,109**	**59,663**	**61,738**	**62,058**	**69,950**	**77,453**	**84,176**	**78,652**
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	126	158	179	226	157	214	242	209	225
Cambodia	...	...	1,333	1,591	1,873	2,001	2,046	2,508	2,882	3,584	4,210
Indonesia	4,324	5,064	5,002	4,871	5,506	6,234	6,324	7,003	7,650	8,044	8,802
Lao PDR	60	191	672	842	1,142	1,295	1,239	1,670	1,786	2,140	...
Malaysia	7,469	10,222	16,431	17,547	20,973	22,052	23,646	24,577	24,714	25,033	25,715
Myanmar	117	208	232	264	248	193	243	311	391	593	900
Philippines	1,760	1,992	2,623	2,843	3,092	3,139	3,017	3,520	3,917	4,273	4,681
Singapore	6,070	6,062	7,079	7,588	7,957	7,778	7,489	9,161	10,390	11,098	...
Thailand	6,952	9,579	11,567	13,822	14,464	14,584	14,150	15,936	19,230	22,354	26,547
Viet Nam	1,351	2,140	3,477	3,583	4,229	4,236	3,747	5,050	6,251	6,848	7,572
The Pacific[b]	**625**	**701**	**1,031**	**1,074**	**1,143**	**1,221**	**1,193**	**1,313**	**1,405**	**1,436**	**1,194**
Cook Islands	48	73	88	92	97	95	101	104	113	122	121
Fiji	318	294	545	549	540	585	542	632	675	661	658
Kiribati	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	6
Marshall Islands	6	5	9	6	7	6	5	5	5	5	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	21	19	19	21	26	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	53	58	81	82	88	79	72	86	109	119	105
Papua New Guinea	42	58	69	78	104	114	124	147	163	164	...
Samoa	68	88	102	110	117	118	129	122	121	126	116
Solomon Islands	12	5	9	11	14	16	18	21	23	24	...
Timor–Leste	...	...	...	14	22	36	44	45	50	55	78
Tonga	29	35	42	39	46	49	51	47	46	47	...
Tuvalu	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	...	...
Vanuatu	44	58	62	68	81	91	101	97	94	108	110
Developed Member Economies[b]	**8,480**	**11,475**	**14,592**	**15,275**	**16,446**	**16384**	**14,832**	**16,836**	**14,501**	**16,863**	**16,745**
Australia	3,726	4,931	5,499	5,532	5,644	5,586	5,584	5,790	5,771	6,032	6,381
Japan	3,345	4,757	6,728	7,334	8,347	8,351	6,790	8,611	6,219	8,358	10,364
New Zealand	1,409	1,787	2,365	2,409	2,455	2,447	2,458	2,435	2,511	2,473	...
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[b]	**59,142**	**91,300**	**132,440**	**143,932**	**159,963**	**162,574**	**161,163**	**179,167**	**195,166**	**207,913**	**199,797**
REGIONAL MEMBERS[b]	**67,622**	**102,775**	**147,032**	**159,207**	**176,409**	**178,958**	**175,995**	**196,003**	**209,667**	**224,776**	**216,542**

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

a   For Australia; Georgia; Japan; the Republic of Korea; New Zealand; Taipei,China; 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 (excluding same–day visitors).

b   For reporting economies only.

Source: *UNWTO Tourism Highlights,* 2014 Edition. http://mkt.unwto.org/publication/unwto–tourism–highlights–2014–edition

Tourism

Table 4.24:   International Tourism Receipts
($ million)

Regional Member	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies										
Central and West Asia[a]	**308**	**677**	**1,525**	**2,556**	**2,878**	**2,958**	**3,501**	**4,986**	**6,478**	**6,291**
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	71	56	...
Armenia	1	38	220	305	331	334	411	448	454	458
Azerbaijan	70	63	78	178	190	353	657	1,287	2,433	2,365
Georgia	...	97	241	384	447	476	659	955	1,411	1,720
Kazakhstan	122	356	701	1,013	1,012	963	1,005	1,209	1,347	1,460
Kyrgyz Republic	5	15	73	346	514	459	284	640	435	...
Pakistan	110	81	182	276	316	272	305	373	339	288
Tajikistan	...	...	2	3	4	2	4	3	3	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	27	28	51	64	99	121	...	...	...
East Asia[a]	**26,792**	**32,707**	**50,435**	**62,462**	**72,105**	**72,953**	**87,307**	**100,678**	**108,743**	**117,922**
China, People's Rep. of	8,730	16,231	29,296	37,233	40,843	39,675	45,814	48,464	50,028	51,664
Hong Kong, China	9,604	5,868	10,179	13,566	15,304	16,408	22,200	28,455	33,074	38,940
Korea, Rep. of	5,150	6,834	5,806	6,138	9,774	9,819	10,328	12,476	13,429	14,272
Mongolia	21	36	177	312	247	235	244	218	442	369
Taipei,China	3,287	3,738	4,977	5,213	5,937	6,816	8,721	11,065	11,770	12,677
South Asia[a]	**3,226**	**4,247**	**8,429**	**12,021**	**13,285**	**12,608**	**17,239**	**20,926**	**21,410**	**22,642**
Bangladesh	25	50	70	76	75	70	81	87	108	...
Bhutan	5	10	19	28	36	32	35	48	63	63
India	2,582	3,460	7,493	10,730	11,832	11,136	14,490	17,707	17,971	18,397
Maldives	211	321	287	602	664	608	1,713	1,868	1,877	2,031
Nepal	177	158	131	200	336	412	344	386	352	436
Sri Lanka	226	248	429	385	342	350	576	830	1,039	1,715
Southeast Asia[a]	**26,235**	**25347**	**34,953**	**55,472**	**59,777**	**53,834**	**68,407**	**84,594**	**95,229**	**106,234**
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	191	233	242	254	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	53	304	840	1,135	1,219	1,082	1,519	2,084	2,463	2,660
Indonesia	5,229	4,975	4,522	5,346	7,378	5,598	6,957	7,997	8,325	9,337
Lao PDR	51	114	139	189	276	268	382	406	451	...
Malaysia	3,969	5,011	8,846	14,050	15,277	15,772	18,115	19,656	20,250	21,018
Myanmar	151	162	68	86	69	56	72	281	...	...
Philippines	1,136	2,156	2,265	4,933	2,499	2,330	2,630	3,190	4,061	4,683
Singapore	7,611	5,142	6,205	9,083	10,714	9,368	14,178	18,086	19,023	18,953
Thailand	8,035	7,483	9,577	16,667	18,173	16,056	20,104	27,184	33,826	42,080
Viet Nam	...	...	2,300	3,750	3,930	3,050	4,450	5,710	6,830	7,503
The Pacific[a]	**455**	**416**	**883**	**1,041**	**981**	**835**	**1,289**	**1,328**	**1,406**	**855**
Cook Islands	28	36	91	107	105	103	110	...	...	...
Fiji	291	189	485	499	547	422	635	724	729	719
Kiribati	2	3	3	4	3	3	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	3	3	6	5	3	4	4	4	4	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	17	17	20	22	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	53	97	113	117	113	91	115	133	...
Papua New Guinea	2	57	4	4	2	1	2	5	2	...
Samoa	35	41	79	103	112	116	123	134	148	136
Solomon Islands	16	4	2	27	37	44	54	71	67	...
Timor–Leste	...	...	...	26	14	13	26	21	21	...
Tonga	10	7	15	14	19	16	27	28	41	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	45	56	85	119	...	...	217	226	261	...
Developed Member Economies[a]	**13,672**	**14,934**	**34,489**	**37,067**	**40,613**	**40,276**	**48,143**	**49,642**	**53,435**	**53,385**
Australia	8,130	9,289	16,848	22,308	24,755	25,385	28,422	31,335	31,731	30,979
Japan	3,224	3,373	12,430	9,345	10,821	10,305	13,199	10,966	14,576	14,934
New Zealand	2,318	2,272	5,211	5,414	5,037	4,586	6,522	7,341	7,128	7,472
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[a]	**57,016**	**63,394**	**96,225**	**133,553**	**149,026**	**323,694**	**400,128**	**469,680**	**513,489**	**554,982**
REGIONAL MEMBERS[a]	**70,688**	**78,328**	**130,714**	**170,620**	**189,639**	**363,970**	**448,271**	**519,322**	**566,924**	**608,367**

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

a   For reporting economies only.

Source: *UNWTO Tourism Highlights*, 2014 Edition. http://mkt.unwto.org/publication/unwto–tourism–highlights–2014–edition

Transport and Communications

Snapshots

- Road networks have expanded rapidly in most economies in Asia and the Pacific since 1990. The latest data show that the People's Republic of China (PRC) and India account for almost two-thirds of the region's roads.

- The number of vehicles has surged in the region. Nineteen economies have at least 100 vehicles per 1,000 people. The increase in the number of registered motor vehicles in many developing economies has been accompanied by a relatively high incidence of fatal road accidents.

- While rail networks have expanded in all but six of the region's economies since 1990, rail lines are still heavily concentrated in three economies—the PRC, India, and Japan.

- Mobile phone subscriptions have shown huge growth across the region since 2000, while the penetration of fixed-line phones has increased more moderately and even declined in some economies.

- The number of fixed broadband internet subscriptions has risen throughout Asia and the Pacific, but many developing economies still have low penetration rates.

Key trends

Road networks have expanded rapidly since 1990, with the People's Republic of China (PRC) and India accounting for almost two-thirds of the region's roads. Roads provide access to employment, markets, education, and health services, and thus are crucial for economic development. Since 1990, road networks have expanded in all developing economies except Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Tajikistan (Figure 5.1). Bhutan and the PRC extended their road networks the most on an average annual basis between 1990 and the latest year for which data are available—10.0% per year for Bhutan (1990–2003) and 6.4% per year for the PRC (1990–2009).

The number of vehicles has surged in developing Asian economies. In 1990, only two developing Asian economies recorded 100 or more motor vehicles per 1,000 people (IRF World Road Statistics). In 2010, or the latest year for which data are available, 19 economies had more than 100 vehicles per 1,000 people (Table 5.2). Taipei,China had the highest number of registered vehicles at 958 per 1,000 people, followed by Brunei Darussalam

at 903 and Malaysia at 706. For comparison, the developed economies of Australia, Japan, and New Zealand had registered vehicle rates of 729, 702, and 739, respectively. In Singapore, which imposes high costs on vehicle registration, the number of vehicles per 1,000 people in 2010 was 186, reflecting annual growth of only 1.0% since 1990 (IRF World Road Statistics).

The primary type of vehicle in each economy—whether cars and other four-wheeled vehicles, or two- and three-wheeled vehicles—depends on a mix of factors such as an economy's level of development and population density, as well as subregional characteristics (Figure 5.2). For example, in developed economies with low population densities—such as Australia and New Zealand—cars and other four-wheeled vehicles comprise about 90% of all registered vehicles. This ratio is only slightly lower in some developing economies of the Pacific (the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Samoa) and of Central and West Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan,

Figure 5.1: Average Annual Percentage Increase in Road Networks, 1990 to Latest Year

Economy	Value
Bhutan	10.0
PRC	6.4
Brunei Darussalam	6.2
Nepal	6.1
Thailand	5.9
Lao PDR	5.6
Afghanistan	4.5
Taipei,China	4.2
India	4.1
Kyrgyz Republic	3.5
Korea, Rep. of	3.3
Malaysia	3.3
Viet Nam	3.0
Indonesia	2.7
Pakistan	2.3
Bangladesh	1.9
Hong Kong, China	1.7
Philippines	1.7
Solomon Islands	1.3
Mongolia	1.3
Fiji	1.1
Turkmenistan	1.1
Uzbekistan	1.1
Singapore	1.0
Papua New Guinea	0.5
Myanmar	0.5
Cambodia	0.5
Japan	0.4
Sri Lanka	0.3
New Zealand	0.1
Azerbaijan	0.1
Australia	0.0
Armenia	0.0
Georgia	−0.4
Tajikistan	−0.7
Kazakhstan	−2.6

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 5.1.

Figure 5.2: Distribution of Registered Vehicles by Type, 2010
(%)
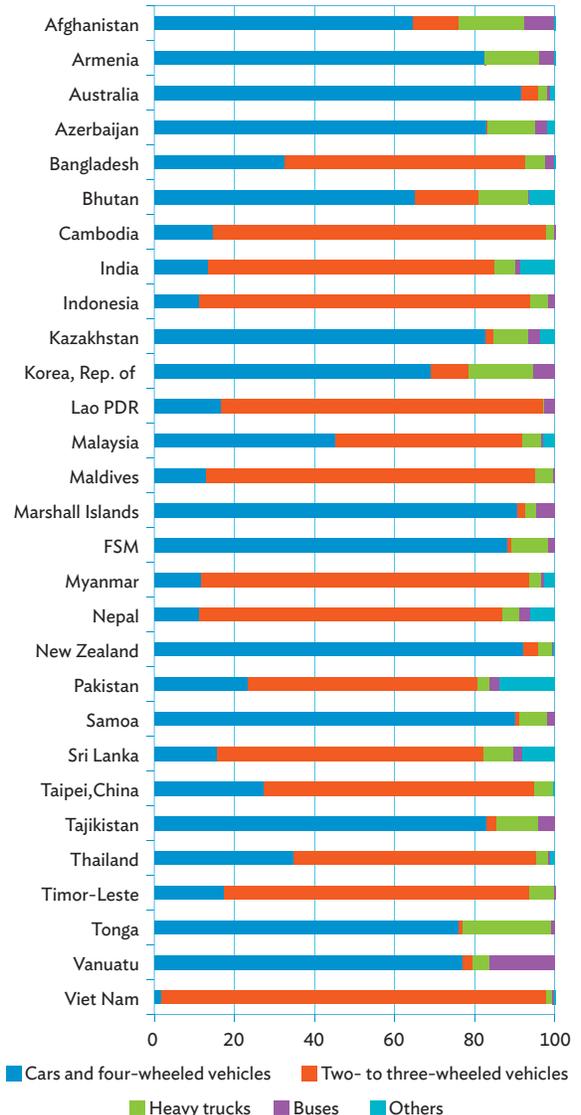
Economies listed: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Korea, Rep. of, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, FSM, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Taipei,China, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Vanuatu, Viet Nam

Legend: ■ Cars and four-wheeled vehicles ■ Two- to three-wheeled vehicles ■ Heavy trucks ■ Buses ■ Others

FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 5.2.

and Tajikistan). In most of Southeast Asia, two- and three-wheeled vehicles are the primary form of motorized transportation, with their share of all registered vehicles exceeding 80% in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Myanmar, and Viet Nam.

The increase in number of registered motor vehicles in developing economies has been accompanied by a relatively high incidence of fatal road accidents. Twenty-eight out of 35 developing Asian economies had fatality rates exceeding 10 deaths per 100,000 people, with the highest rates in Thailand (38) and Malaysia and Viet Nam (25 each). By contrast, the number of fatalities in developed regional economies averaged about

six per 100,000 people (Table 5.3). Notably, the three economies with the highest levels of road traffic deaths per 1,000 people were also among those with the highest percentage of two- and three-wheeled registered vehicles. Figure 5.3 provides a breakdown of road deaths by type of vehicle.

According to the ADB Road Safety Action Plan 2012, developing economies' relatively high fatality rates are the result of underdeveloped road networks; mixed traffic; limited availability of traffic engineering expertise; governance issues; and rapid growth of the vehicle fleet, particularly motorcycles. Moreover, road deaths are concentrated among poorer households, which have fewer resources to draw on in times of emergency or income loss. The ADB plan quotes estimates that the cost to developing economies from road accidents in 2007 was about 2.0% of their total gross domestic product, or $96 billion each year.

Measures including safer road construction, better protection for pedestrians, stricter enforcement of traffic regulations, and road safety education can sharply reduce road deaths. Nearly half of the 32 economies with available data have reduced their fatalities per 100,000 people since 2000, often sharply. For example, three economies—the Republic of Korea; Taipei,China; and Thailand—lowered their fatality rates by at least 40% between 2000 and 2010 (IRF World Road Statistics).

The region's rail networks are heavily concentrated in three economies—the PRC, India, and Japan. Taipei,China and Thailand have been the most aggressive in the region in terms of extending the length of their rail systems, with increases of 59.6% and 38.0%, respectively, in 1990–2012. In terms of rail network density—kilometers of rail lines per 1,000 square kilometers—this represented an annual average increase of 1.8% for Taipei,China and 1.6% for Thailand (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.3: Distribution of Road Deaths by Type of Vehicle, 2010 (%)

Source: Table 5.3.

Figure 5.4: Average Annual Percentage Increase in Rail Network Density, 1990–2012

PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 5.4.
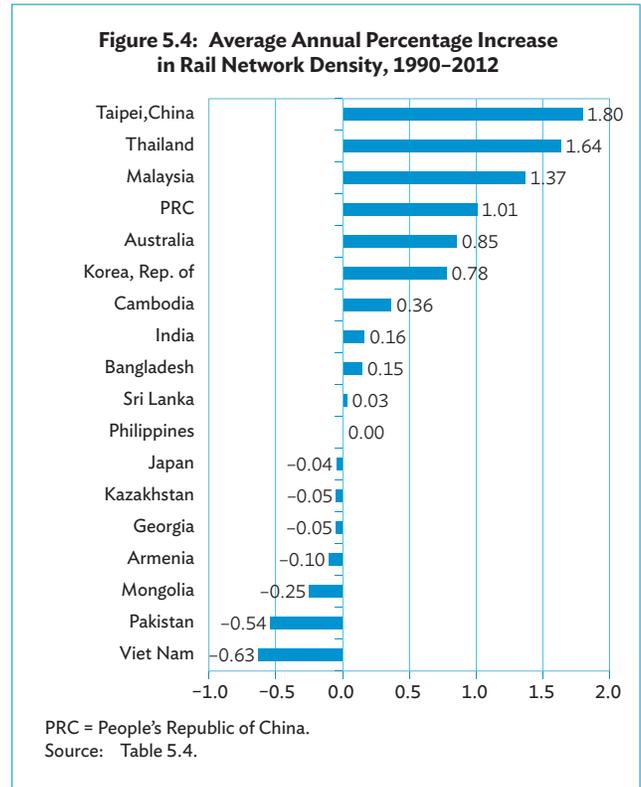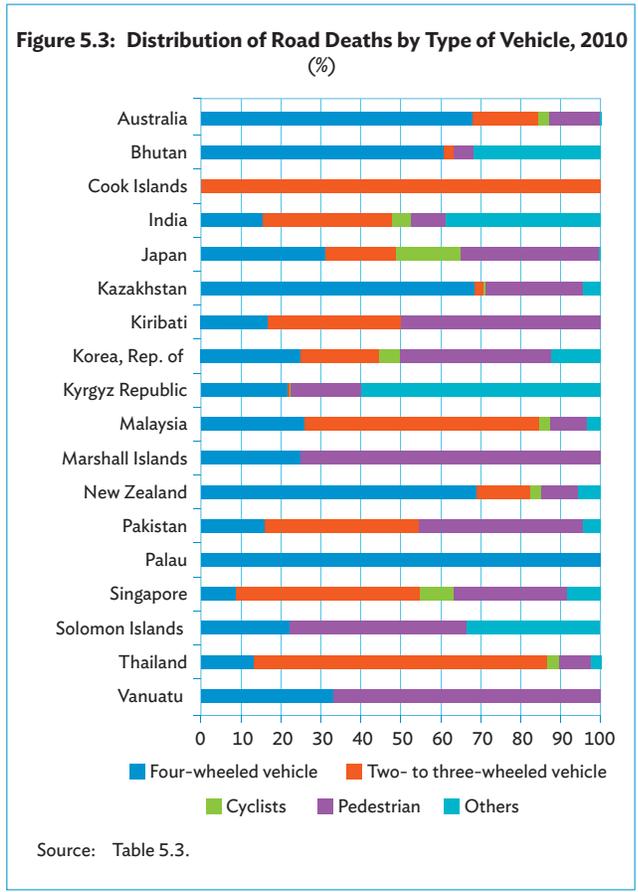
The PRC has invested heavily in railways, extending its total rail routes by 24.2% between 1990 and 2012, making its network the largest in the region (Table 5.4). India, with the region's largest rail network in 1990 and the second-largest in 2012, expanded its rail lines 3.3% over this period. From 1990 to 1999, the length of the rail networks in New Zealand declined by 2.9% while in Australia, it declined by 0.6% from 1990–2011. The length of rail networks also declined in Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, and Viet Nam over the same period.

Air traffic has increased significantly in much of East, South, and Southeast Asia since 1990. There were smaller increases, and even some declines, in air traffic in Central and West Asia and the Pacific. The PRC experienced an increase in air carrier departures between 1990 and 2012, with the total number of takeoffs rising from 196,000 to 2.8 million (Table 5.6). On an average annual basis, this represented growth of 12.8% per year (Figure 5.5). Only Viet Nam (22.0%) and Vanuatu (20.4%) had more rapid annual increases over this period. At the other end of the spectrum, several economies in Central and West Asia (Azerbaijan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Turkmenistan) and the Pacific (Fiji, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands) had lower levels of air traffic in 2012 than in 1990.

The PRC accounted for nearly half of all container port traffic in Asia and the Pacific in 2012. At 155,000 million twenty-foot equivalent units (teu), container port traffic in the PRC in 2012 was nearly equal to the sum of all such traffic in the rest of Asia and the Pacific combined (Figure 5.6). The next largest amounts were in Singapore (32,422 teu) and Hong Kong, China (23,100 teu). Between 2000 and 2012, container port traffic rose in all 14 economies in Asia and the Pacific for which data are available.

Figure 5.5: Average Annual Percentage Increase in Air Carrier Departures, 1990–2012

Economy	Value
Viet Nam	22.0
Vanuatu	20.4
PRC	12.8
Kazakhstan	9.7
India	7.8
Singapore	7.7
Lao PDR	7.2
Bhutan	7.1
Sri Lanka	7.1
Thailand	6.0
Philippines	5.8
Afghanistan	5.7
Armenia	4.7
Georgia	4.6
Malaysia	4.5
Indonesia	4.4
Australia	4.0
Korea, Rep. of	4.0
Brunei Darussalam	4.0
Myanmar	3.9
Tajikistan	3.5
Japan	2.8
New Zealand	2.3
Taipei,China	2.2
Bangladesh	2.2
Uzbekistan	2.0
Hong Kong, China	1.8
Nepal	1.4
Pakistan	0.1
Mongolia	–0.1
Azerbaijan	–1.3
Kyrgyz Republic	–1.3
Fiji	–1.7
Solomon Islands	–2.3
Papua New Guinea	–2.3
Turkmenistan	–9.4

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 5.6.

Figure 5.6: Share of Container Port Traffic in Asia and the Pacific, 2012

- Hong Kong, China 7.0%
- Korea, Rep. of 6.5%
- Singapore 9.8%
- Malaysia 6.3%
- Japan 5.6%
- India 3.0%
- Indonesia 2.8%
- PRC 47.0%
- Thailand 2.2%
- Australia 2.2%
- Others 7.4%
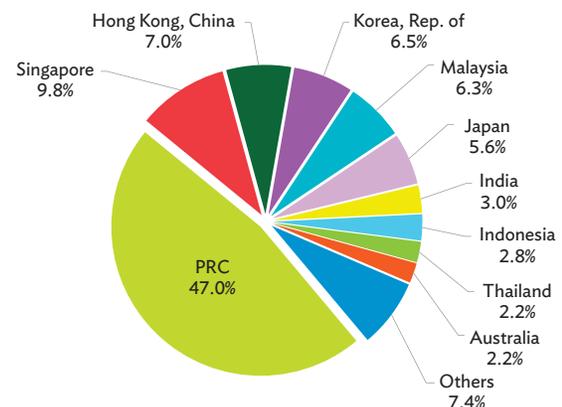
PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 5.7.

Mobile phone subscriptions have risen at very rapid rates since 2000. Figure 5.7 shows that economies with the largest number of mobile phones in 2013 were the PRC, where the number soared from 85.3 million in 2000 to 1.2 billion in 2013; India, up from just 3.6 million in 2000 to 886.3 million in 2013; and Indonesia, up from 3.7 million to 303.7 million over 13 years. A number of least developed economies recorded rapid percentage increases in mobile phone subscriptions over this period, including Afghanistan (from 25,000 to 21.4 million), Bhutan (from 2,300 to 544,300), Myanmar (from 13,400 to 6,832,400), and Solomon Islands (from 1,200 to 323,100).

Growth rates for fixed telephone line penetration have been moderate, with rates falling in some economies as mobile phones have become more available. Between 2000 and 2013, the number of fixed-line phones more than doubled in the following developing economies: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Georgia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, the Lao PDR, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Viet Nam (Table 5.8). At the same time, the rate of penetration of fixed-line phones showed only small increases in many economies, including higher-income economies such as Singapore and Japan. Penetration rates fell in Brunei Darussalam, Fiji, India, Malaysia, the Maldives, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.

Fixed broadband internet penetration rates have increased throughout the region but remain low in many economies. Although the number of fixed broadband internet subscriptions has soared since 2000 (Figure 5.8), the region's average penetration level—the number of subscriptions per 100 inhabitants—was 6.7, below the global average of 11.2, according to the International Telecommunications Union. Higher-income economies had penetration levels above 25 per 100 inhabitants, but for 74% of the economies of Asia and the Pacific, the penetration level was below 5.

Figure 5.7: Mobile Phone Subscriptions, 2000 and 2013
('000)

FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 5.8.
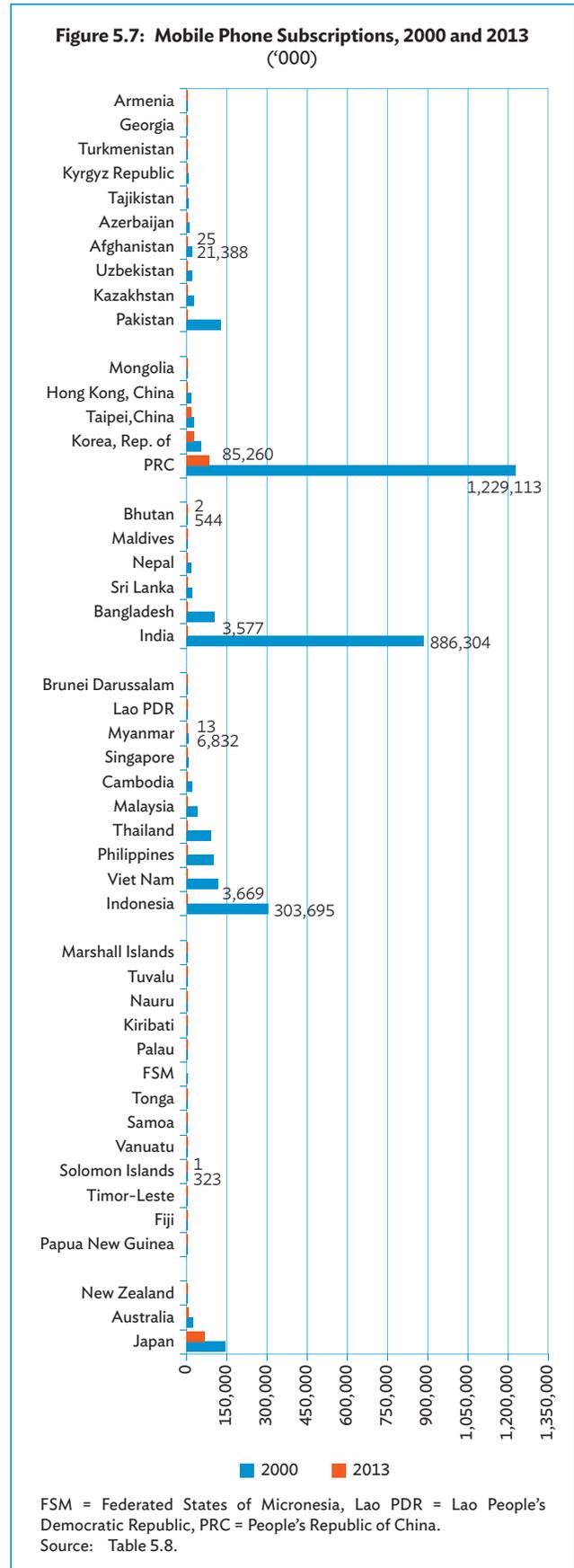
Figure 5.8: Fixed Broadband Internet Subscriptions per 100 People, 2010 and 2013
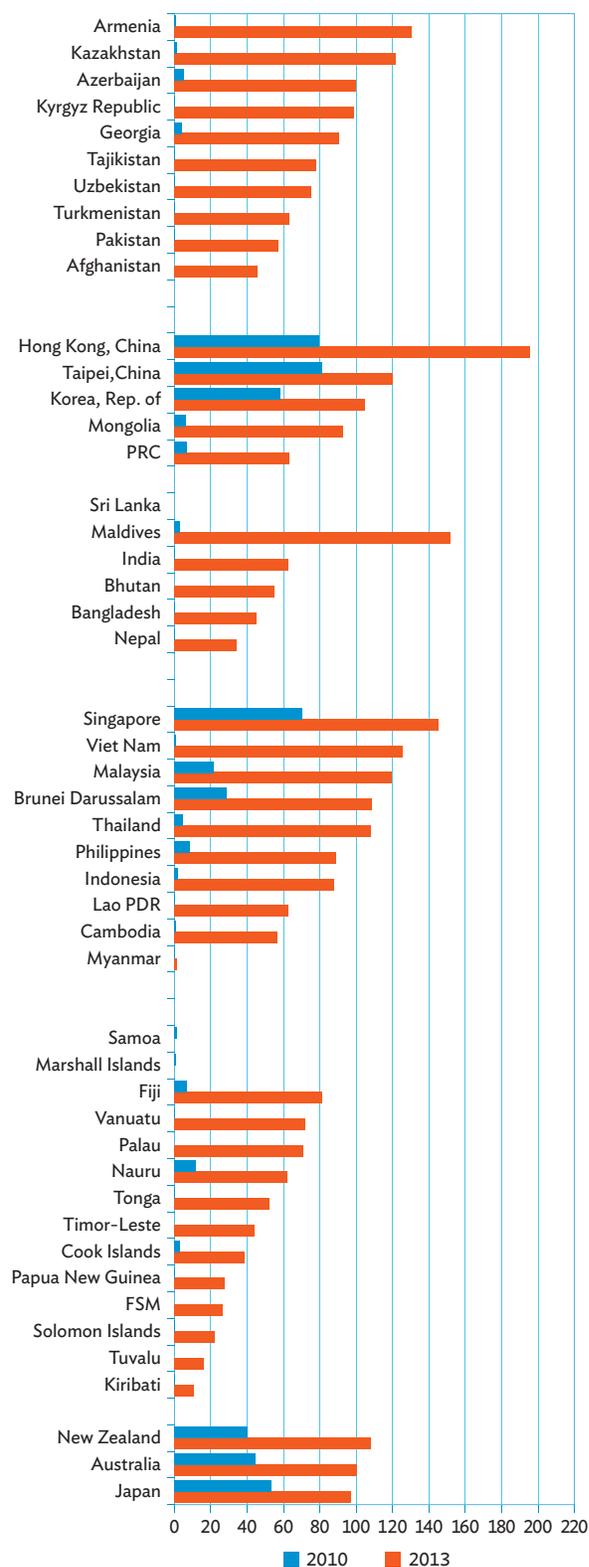
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 5.9.

Data issues and comparability

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

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

Table 5.1:   Road Indicators—Network

Regional Member	Roads, Total Network (thousand kilometers)		Road Density (kilometers of road per thousand square kilometers of land area)		Paved Roads (% of total roads)		Access to an All-Season Road (% of rural population)
	Latest Year	Growth Rate[a]	Latest Year	Growth Rate[a]	Latest Year	Growth Rate[a]	Latest Year
Developing Member Economies							
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	42.2 (2006)	4.5	64.6 (2006)	...	29.3 (2006)	5.1	...
Armenia	7.7 (2010)	0.0	270.5 (2010)	0.0	93.6 (2009)	−0.3	...
Azerbaijan	52.9 (2006)	0.1	640.7 (2006)	...	50.6 (2006)	−5.0	67.0 (2002)
Georgia	20.3 (2007)	−0.4	292.5 (2007)	−0.4	94.1 (2007)	0.0	...
Kazakhstan	96.8 (2009)	−2.6	35.9 (2009)	...	88.5 (2009)	2.5	...
Kyrgyz Republic	34.0 (2007)	3.5	177.3 (2007)	...	91.1 (2001)	0.1	75.6 (1998)
Pakistan	258.4 (2009)	2.3	335.1 (2009)	2.3	65.4 (2006)	1.2	61.3 (2004)
Tajikistan	27.8 (2001)	−0.7	198.4 (2000)	−0.7	82.7 (1995)	2.9	73.7 (2003)
Turkmenistan	24.0 (2001)	1.1	51.1 (2000)	1.2	81.2 (2001)	0.9	...
Uzbekistan	81.6 (2001)	1.1	191.8 (2000)	1.2	87.3 (2001)	0.9	57.0 (2000)
East Asia							
China, People's Rep. of	3,860.8 (2009)	6.4	413.9 (2009)	...	53.5 (2008)	−1.6	...
Hong Kong, China	2.1 (2009)	1.7	1,967.4 (2009)	1.7	100.0 (2010)	−	...
Korea, Rep. of	105.0 (2009)	3.3	1,081.2 (2009)	3.4	79.3 (2009)	0.5	...
Mongolia	49.3 (2002)	1.3	31.7 (2002)	1.3	3.5 (2002)	−8.5	36.0 (2003)
Taipei,China	42.0 (2012)	4.2	1,161.0 (2012)	4.2	...	...	...
South Asia							
Bangladesh	239.2 (2003)	1.9	1,837.8 (2003)	1.9	9.5 (2003)	2.3	37.0 (2000)
Bhutan	8.1 (2003)	10.0	200.9 (2003)	...	62.0 (2003)	−1.7	47.0 (2003)
India	4,109.6 (2008)	4.1	1,382.2 (2008)	4.1	49.5 (2008)	0.3	60.0 (2001)
Maldives	0.1 (2005)	...	293.3 (2005)	...	100.0 (2005)	...	...
Nepal	19.9 (2008)	6.1	138.6 (2008)	...	53.9 (2008)	2.0	17.2 (2003)
Sri Lanka	97.3 (2003)	0.3	1,551.4 (2003)	0.3	81.0 (2003)	8.0	...
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam	3.0 (2008)	6.2	564.0 (2008)	...	81.1 (2008)	5.4	...
Cambodia	38.3 (2004)	0.5	216.7 (2004)	0.5	6.3 (2004)	−1.2	80.7 (2003)
Indonesia	476.3 (2009)	2.7	262.9 (2009)	2.7	56.9 (2009)	1.2	...
Lao PDR	39.6 (2009)	5.6	171.4 (2009)	...	13.7 (2009)	−2.9	64.4 (2002)
Malaysia	90.1 (2006)	3.3	300.5 (2004)	...	82.8 (2006)	1.1	...
Myanmar	27.0 (2005)	0.5	41.3 (2005)	0.5	11.9 (2005)	0.6	...
Philippines	200.0 (2003)	1.7	670.9 (2003)	1.7	9.9 (2003)	−5.6	...
Singapore	3.4 (2009)	1.0	4,794.3 (2009)	0.7	100.0 (2009)	0.2	...
Thailand	180.1 (2006)	5.9	352.4 (2006)	5.9	98.5 (2000)	5.9	...
Viet Nam	160.1 (2007)	3.0	516.3 (2007)	3.3	47.6 (2007)	4.2	83.5 (2004)
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	3.4 (2001)	1.1	188.3 (2000)	1.2	49.2 (2001)	0.9	...
Kiribati	0.7 (2001)	...	827.2 (2000)	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.2 (2001)	...	342.9 (2000)	...	17.5 (2001)	0.9	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	19.6 (2001)	0.5	43.3 (2000)	0.6	3.5 (2001)	0.8	68.0 (1997)
Samoa	2.3 (2001)	...	279.2 (1998)	...	14.2 (2001)	−16.5	...
Solomon Islands	1.4 (2001)	1.3	49.7 (2000)	1.4	2.4 (2001)	1.4	...
Timor–Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	89.5 (2001)
Tonga	0.7 (2001)	...	944.4 (2000)	...	27.0 (2001)	0.0	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	1.1 (2001)	...	87.8 (2000)	...	23.9 (2001)	0.9	...
Developed Member Economies							
Australia	817.1 (2009)	0.0	106.4 (2009)	0.0	43.5 (2009)	1.1	...
Japan	1,207.9 (2009)	0.4	3,313.8 (2009)	0.4	80.1 (2009)	0.8	...
New Zealand	94.3 (2010)	0.1	358.0 (2010)	0.1	66.2 (2010)	0.8	...

... = 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   Average compound annual growth rate since 1995 for Samoa and Tonga; 1994 for Azerbaijan and the Philippines; 1991 for Bangladesh, India, and Sri Lanka; and 1990 for the rest of the regional members.

Sources: International Road Federation; ADB estimates; for Taipei,China: Council for Economic Planning and Development.

Transport

Table 5.2:   Road Indicators—Vehicles

Regional Member	Number of Registered Vehicles in 2010						
	Total		By Type				
	Thousand	Per 1,000 people	Cars and Four-Wheeled	Two- to Three-Wheeled	Heavy Trucks	Buses	Others
Developing Member Economies							
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	731.4	28.1	471,804	84,507	120,082	54,644	391
Armenia	300.1	92.3	247,723	28	40,924	11,396	20
Azerbaijan	982.6	108.5	815,683	1,643	118,460	29,569	17,198
Georgia	736.5 (2011)	166.0	610,537	2,585	106,119	17,229	...
Kazakhstan	3,250.0	199.2	2,686,748	64,103	287,509	93,956	117,650
Kyrgyz Republic	430.3	79.4	400,838	7,744	...	21,732	...
Pakistan	7,853.0	45.3	1,849,229	4,506,948	216,119	198,790	1,081,936
Tajikistan	357.9	47.0	297,341	8,480	37,395	14,653	–
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia							
China, People's Rep. of	20,7061.3	155.0	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	19,710.8	398.9	13,631,769	1,825,474	3,203,808	1,049,725	–
Mongolia	366.0	133.6	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei,China[a]	22,346.4 (2012)	958.4	6,091,324	15,139,628	1,023,486	31,098	60,862
		...					
South Asia							
Bangladesh	1,624.9	10.9	529,215	975,682	81,561	38,101	303
Bhutan	57.6 (2011)	81.4	37,538	9,094	7,116	277	3,593
India	11,4952.0 (2009)	98.6	15,313,000	82,402,000	6,041,000	1,486,000	9,710,000
Maldives	50.1 (2011)	123.2	6,539	41,095	2,299	119	–
Nepal	1,178.9 (2011)	44.3	133,992	891,018	47,930	35,100	70,871
Sri Lanka	3,954.3	191.5	619,500	2,630,375	296,692	84,280	323,464
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam	349.3	903.0	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia[b]	1,652.5	115.5	244,267	1,372,525	32,775	3,240	–
Indonesia	72,693.0	305.9	8,148,330	60,152,752	3,296,315	1,095,554	–
Lao PDR	1,008.8	161.2	167,882	812,629	2,825	25,452	–
Malaysia	20,188.6	706.2	9,114,920	9,441,907	966,177	69,149	596,412
Myanmar	2,326.6 (2011)	38.5	269,423	1,911,040	65,579	21,578	59,019
Philippines	6,634.9	71.9	2,770,591	3,482,149	347,182	34,933	...
Singapore	945.8	186.3	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	28,484.8	432.1	9,887,706	17,322,538	816,844	137,943	319,798
Viet Nam[c]	33,166.4	381.5	556,945	31,452,503	552,244	97,468	67,607
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	9.4	398.3	4,470	4,849	...	25	95
Fiji	77.6 (2011)	90.9	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	1.6	15.7	975	480	...	163	–
Marshall Islands	1.9	34.9	1,715	37	55	85	–
Micronesia, Fed. States of	8.3	81.1	7,356	96	747	138	–
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	5.8	318.7	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	15.0	80.3	13,491	153	1,028	293	–
Solomon Islands	16.8	31.8	...	...	...	...	...
Timor–Leste	9.7	9.1	1,684	7,370	586	20	–
Tonga	5.8	56.5	4,411	62	1,285	48	–
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	5.2 (2011)	20.5	3,974	118	227	834	–
Developed Member Economies							
Australia	16,061.1	729.0	14,729,873	660,107	397,871	8,6367	186,880
Japan	89,871.1	701.7	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	3,227.0	738.8	2,979,000	113,000	112,000	8,300	14,700

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

a   Combination of trucks and wagon in the category "Heavy Trucks."
b   Data for vehicle types do not add up to total.
c   Includes 439,644 destroyed or unaccounted vehicles.

Sources: World Health Organization; ADB staff estimates; for Taipei,China: Council for Economic Planning and Development.

Table 5.3:　Road Indicators—Safety

Regional Member	Estimated Road Traffic Deaths in 2010		Road Users Deaths in 2010 (%)				
	Total	Death Rate (per 100,000 population)	Four-Wheeled Vehicle	Two- to Three-Wheeled Vehicle	Cyclists	Pedestrian	Others
Developing Member Economies							
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	558	18	54.1	...	...	43.9	2.0
Azerbaijan	1,202	13	62.6	...	0.7	36.0	0.8
Georgia	685	16	...	...	0.3	25.0	74.7
Kazakhstan	3,514	22	68.4	2.4	0.4	24.4	4.4
Kyrgyz Republic	1,022	19	21.7	0.6	0.2	17.7	59.8
Pakistan	30,131	17	16.1	38.6	–	40.9	4.4
Tajikistan	1,244	18	53.0	...	4.6	42.1	0.2
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia							
China, People's Rep. of	275,983	21	22.6	34.5	10.4	25.0	7.6
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	6,784	14	24.9	19.7	5.3	37.8	12.3
Mongolia	491	18	39.7	18.7	0.2	25.1	16.3
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia							
Bangladesh	17,289	12	...	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	96	13	60.8	2.5	–	5.1	31.7
India	231,027	19	15.5	32.4	4.6	8.7	38.7
Maldives	6	2	50.0	33.3	–	16.7	–
Nepal	4,787	16	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	2,854	14	67.5	...	...	32.5	...
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	2,431	17	11.8	66.6	4.0	12.0	5.7
Indonesia	42,434	18	6.1	35.7	1.7	21.1	35.4
Lao PDR	1,266	20	14.6	74.4	1.3	6.3	3.4
Malaysia	7,085	25	26.0	58.7	2.8	9.1	3.4
Myanmar	7,177	15	26.2	22.9	8.6	26.5	15.9
Philippines	8,499	9	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	259	5	8.8	46.1	8.3	28.5	8.3
Thailand	26,312	38	13.3	73.5	3.0	7.8	2.5
Viet Nam	21,651	25	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	2	10	–	100.0	–	–	–
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	6	6	16.7	33.3	–	50.0	–
Marshall Islands	4	7	25.0	–	–	75.0	–
Micronesia, Fed. States of	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	3	15	100.0	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	30	16	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	79	15	22.2	–	–	44.4	33.3
Timor–Leste	219	20	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	6	6	50.0	16.7	–	33.3	–
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	39	16	33.3	–	–	66.7	–
Developed Member Economies							
Australia	1,363	6	67.9	16.4	2.9	12.8	0.1
Japan	6,625	5	31.2	17.7	16.2	34.6	0.3
New Zealand	398	9	69.1	13.3	2.7	9.3	5.6

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

Source:　World Health Organization.

Transport

Table 5.4: Rail Indicators

Regional Member	Rail Lines (total route, kilometers)			Rail Network, Length per Land Area (kilometers per thousand square kilometers)		
	1990	2000	2012	1990	2000	2012
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	…	…	…	…	…	…
Armenia	845	842	826	29.7	29.7	29.0
Azerbaijan	…	2,116	2,068	…	25.6	25.0
Georgia	1,583	1,562	1,566 (2011)	22.8	22.7	22.5
Kazakhstan	14,465	13,545	14,319	5.4	5.0	5.3
Kyrgyz Republic	…	…	417	…	…	2.2
Pakistan	8,775	7,791	7,791	11.4	10.1	10.1
Tajikistan	…	…	621	…	…	4.4
Turkmenistan	…	2,529 (2005)	3,115	…	5.4 (2005)	6.6
Uzbekistan	…	3,645	4,192	…	8.6	9.9
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	53,378	58,656	66,298	5.7	6.2	7.1
Hong Kong, China	…	…	…	…	…	…
Korea, Rep. of	3,091	3,123	3,650	31.7	31.6	37.6
Mongolia	1,920	1,810	1,818	1.2	1.2	1.2
Taipei,China	1,105	1,190	1,764	73.0	79.0	108.0
South Asia						
Bangladesh	2,746	2,768	2,835	21.1	21.3	21.8
Bhutan	…	…	…	…	…	…
India	62,367	62,759	64,460	20.9	21.1	21.7
Maldives	…	…	…	…	…	…
Nepal	…	…	…	…	…	…
Sri Lanka	1,453	1,449 (2004)	1,463 (2008)	23.2	23.1	23.3
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	…	…	…	…	…	…
Cambodia	600	601	650 (2005)	3.4	3.4	3.7
Indonesia	…	3,370	4,684	…	1.9	2.6
Lao PDR	…	…	…	…	…	…
Malaysia	1,668	1,622	2,250	5.1	4.9	6.8
Myanmar	3,336	3,336 (1991)	…	4.9	…	…
Philippines	479	491	479 (2008)	1.6	1.6	1.6
Singapore	…	…	…	…	…	…
Thailand	3,861	4,103	5,327	7.3	7.9	10.4
Viet Nam	2,832	3,142	2,347	8.7	8.7	7.6
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	6,612	9,499	8,615 (2011)	0.9	1.2	1.1
Japan	20,254	20,165	20,140	55.8	55.3	55.3
New Zealand	4,029	3,913 (1999)	…	15.3	14.9 (1999)	…

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

Table 5.5:   Railways, Passengers Carried, and Goods Transported

Regional Member	Passengers Carried (million passenger-km)				Goods Transported (million ton-km)			
	1990	2000	2010	2012	1990	2000	2010	2012
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	316	47	50	50	4,884	354	346	346
Azerbaijan	791 (1995)	493	917	591	37,288	5,770	8,250	8,212
Georgia	1,969	453	655	641 (2011)	15,477	3,912	6,228	6,055 (2011)
Kazakhstan	19,734	10,215	15,448	18,498	406,963	124,983	213,174	235,846
Kyrgyz Republic	...	45 (2006)	99	76	...	715 (2006)	738	923
Pakistan	19,964	18,495	24,731	20,619	5,709	3,754	6,187	1,757
Tajikistan	...	50 (2005)	33	24	10,657	1,326	808	555
Turkmenistan	...	1,286 (2005)	1,811	1,811	...	8,670 (2005)	11,992	11,992
Uzbekistan	5,368 (1994)	2,163	2,905	3,025	18,868 (1994)	15,441	22,282	22,482
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	263,530	441,468	791,158	795,639	1,060,100	1,333,606	2,451,185	2,518,310
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	29,863	28,097	33,027	21,603	13,663	10,803	9,452	9,996
Mongolia	570	1,070	1,220	1,399	5,088	4,293	1,0287	11,418
Taipei,China	8,323	12,624	20,931	24,208	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	4,587	3,941	7,305	7,305	651	777	710	710
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	295,644	430,666	903,465	978,508	235,785	305,201	600,548	625,723
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	2,781	3,175 (1999)	4,767 (2008)	...	164	88	135 (2008)	...
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	34	45	45 (2005)	...	24	92	92 (2005)	...
Indonesia	9,290	16,196 (1998)	14,344 (2008)	20,283	3,190	4960 (1998)	4,390 (2008)	7,166
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	1,840	1,312	1,527	3,293	1,404	907	1,384	3,071
Myanmar	3,702	...	4,163 (2006)	...	388	...	885 (2006)	...
Philippines	341	171	83 (2006)	...	12	...	1 (2004)	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	11,612	9,935	8,037	7,504	3,291	3,384	3,161	2,455
Viet Nam	1,913	3,200	4,378	4,558	847	1,902	3,901	3,959
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste[b]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	1,093 (1997)	1,265	1,500	...	22,579	34,050	64,172	59,649
Japan	237,551	240,793	244,235	244,591	26,803	22,313	20,432	20,255
New Zealand	370 (1991)	– (1999)	...	...	2,744	4,078	...	...

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

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. http://search.worldbank.org/data?qterm=rail+indicators&language=&format= (accessed 9 June 2014);
for Taipei,China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/public/data/dgbas03/bs2/yearbook_eng/y123.pdf

Transport

Table 5.6:   Air Transport

Regional Member	Carrier Departure Worldwide (number of takeoffs)				Freight (million ton-km)				Passenger Carried (thousands)			
	1990	2000	2010	2012	1990	2000	2010	2012	1990	2000	2010	2012
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	5,300	3,409	21,677	17,775	9.4	8	108.0	116.7	241	150	1,999	1,738
Armenia	2,200(1996)	4,406	8,761	6,043	11.8 (1996)	8.8	6.0	3.0	358 (1996)	298	705	365
Azerbaijan	22,200(1993)	8,012	9,885	16,597	19.9 (1992)	47.2	7.8	13.0	1,455 (1992)	546	797	1,560
Georgia	1,300(1994)	1,906	2,803	3,487	1.8 (1994)	2.0	0.9	0.8	170 (1994)	118	164	189
Kazakhstan	5,900(1993)	8,041	33,483	44,970	32.2 (1992)	11.8	42.4	49.2	5,273 (1992)	461	3,098	4,207
Kyrgyz Republic	10,400(1993)	6,051	7,371	7,719	0.7 (1993)	3.7	1.3	0.8	464 (1993)	241	376	495
Pakistan	66,100	63,956	64,932	67,208	420.5	340.3	333.0	277.0	5,180	5,294	6,588	7,747
Tajikistan	3,200(1994)	3,953	4,971	6,799	2.5 (1993)	2.0	6.5	8.5	783 (1993)	168	696	847
Turkmenistan	12,500(1994)	21,858	3,221	1,441	2.3 (1993)	11.9	6.2	2.8	748 (1993)	1,284	301	148
Uzbekistan	15,600(1994)	30,075	22,924	24,328	36.7 (1992)	79.6	153.7	110.7	4,033 (1992)	1,745	2,114	2,594
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	196,000	572,921	2,377,789	2,779,741	818.3	3,900.1	17,193.9	15,568.8	16,596	61,892	266,293	318,476
Hong Kong, China	124,500(1991)	79,182	158,255	185,536	2,325.3 (1992)	5,111.5	10,373.4	9,499.1	5,957 (1992)	14,378	28,348	32,247
Korea, Rep. of	120,100	226,910	280,427	285,000	2,459.4	7,651.3	12,942.7	12,290.7	15,685	34,331	36,988	39,970
Mongolia	9,800(1991)	6,200	6,528	9,611	1.2 (1991)	8.4	3.9	9.5	616 (1991)	254	391	626
Taipei,China	251,823	586,560	360,409	404,695	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	18,723	46,430	37,469	43,547
South Asia												
Bangladesh	13,000	6,313	16,005	20,778	69.5	193.9	123.7	114.8	1,044	1,331	2,237	2,430
Bhutan	600	1,138	2,353	2,738	...	–	0.4	0.5	8	34	169	180
India	125,800	198,426	634,062	660,862	662.9	547.7	1,751.0	1,713.0	10,862	17,299	64,688	70,501
Maldives	800	5,970	4,224(2009)	...	...	13.2	0.0 (2009)	...	9	315	76 (2009)	...
Nepal	25,800	12,130	45,990	34,745	11.2	17.0	6.5	5.8	679	643	918	777
Sri Lanka	7,900	5,206	20,921	35,940	93.4	255.7	339.0	405.4	892	1,756	3,008	4,616
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	4,400	12,739	12,333	10,327	9.9	140.2	148.5	116.4	307	864	1,263	1,064
Cambodia	...	4,648(2002)	3,450	5,244	...	4.1 (2002)	0.0	0.1	...	125 (2002)	191	380
Indonesia	205,400	159,027	428,035	528,842	458.6	408.5	792.2	1,008.4	9,223	9,916	56,774	77,157
Lao PDR	3,400	6,411	11,374	15,836	0.8	1.7	0.1	1.0	115	211	444	878
Malaysia	130,500	169,263	302,302	343,518	574.2	1,863.8	2,564.7	1,944.0	10,242	16,561	34,239	39,165
Myanmar	13,800	10,329	20,485	32,354	1.1	0.8	2.1	3.5	319	438	924	1,540
Philippines	70,100	44,547	205,318	241,699	316.0	289.9	460.2	533.3	5,639	5,756	22,575	27,758
Singapore	30,500	71,042	128,829	154,429	1,652.5	6,004.9	7,723.9	7,507.1	7,046	16,704	24,809	29,067
Thailand	69,500	101,591	201,306	252,369	661.0	1,712.9	2,938.7	2,758.4	8,201	17,392	28,781	35,725
Viet Nam	1,800	28,999	109,176	141,913	...	117.3	426.9	485.1	89	2,878	14,378	17,053
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	23,500	57,776	26,127	16,011	5.1	90.8	77.1	90.9	433	586	1,259	1,225
Kiribati	2,900	3,200(1998)	...	...	0.8	0.8 (1998)	...	...	25	28 (1998)	...	...
Marshall Islands	3,300	2,324	3,683(2009)	...	2.5	0.2	0.5	...	66	16	29 (2009)	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	62,400	27,512	32,741	37,310	14.8	22.3	28.5	28.5	931	1,100	1,405	1,630
Samoa	6,500(1996)	10,877	12,492(2009)	...	1.5 (1996)	2.2	1.6 (2009)	...	270 (1996)	164	271 (2009)	...
Solomon Islands	11,100	11,481	7,388	6,660	1.2 (1993)	1.0	2.5	3.0	69	75	143	138
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	4300	3,814	5,255(2004)	...	...	0.0	0.0 (2004)	...	35	52	75 (2004)	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	300	1,402	17,212	17,834	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.2	19	102	248	256
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	255,900	382,514	572,906	611,472	1,222.3	1,730.7	2,938.3	2,731.1	17,553	32,578	60,641	65,158
Japan	476,000	645,087	932,739	874,677	5,068.8	8,672.0	7,711.0	7,035.9	76,224	109,123	109,551	98,908
New Zealand	128,300	240,046	207,872	211,624	325.1	817.1	468.6	927.1	5,866	10,781	13,295	14,146

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

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. http://search.worldbank.org/data?qterm=air+transport&language=&format= (accessed 9 June 2014); for Taipei,China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/public/data/dgbas03/bs2/yearbook_eng/y123.pdf

Table 5.7:   **Container Port Traffic**

(thousands)

Regional Member	Container Port Traffic (teu)								
	2000	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	185	254	182	226	239	249
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	...	1,686	1,777	1,936	1,938	2,058	2,149	2,193	2,281
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	41,000	67,245	84,811	103,823	115,942	108,800	130,290	143,897	155,017
Hong Kong, China	...	22,602	23,539	23,998	24,494	21,040	23,699	24,384	23,100
Korea, Rep. of	9,030	15,113	15,514	17,086	17,418	15,700	18,543	20,834	21,454
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia									
Bangladesh	456	809	902	978	1,091	1,182	1,356	1,432	1,489
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	2,451	4,982	6,141	7,398	7,672	8,014	9,753	9,979	9,826
Maldives	...	...	...	48	54	56	65	69	71
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	1,733	2,455	3,079	3,687	3,687	3,464	4,000	4,263	4,433
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	90	86	99	105	109
Cambodia	...	...	...	253	259	208	224	237	246
Indonesia	3,798	5,503	4,316	6,583	7,405	7,255	8,483	8,966	9,325
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	4,642	12,198	13,419	14,829	16,094	15,923	18,267	20,139	20,867
Myanmar	...	...	...	170	180	164	190	201	209
Philippines	3,032	3,634	3,676	4,351	4,471	4,307	4,947	5,264	5,721
Singapore	17,100	23,192	24,792	28,768	30,891	26,593	29,179	30,728	32,422
Thailand	3,179	5,115	5,574	6,339	6,726	5,898	6,649	7,171	7,372
Viet Nam	1,190	2,537	3,000	4,009	4,394	4,937	5,984	6,335	6,589
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	282	255	262	295	314	326
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	7,183
Japan	13,100	17,055	18,470	19,165	18,944	16,286	18,098	19,418	18,476
New Zealand	1,067	1,603	1,807	2,312	2,318	2,325	2,463	2,517	2,799

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

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. http://search.worldbank.org/data?qterm=rail+indicators&language=&format= (accessed 9 June 2014).

Communications

Table 5.8: Telephone and Internet Subscriptions

Regional Member	Fixed Telephone Lines (thousands)		Mobile Phone (thousands)		Fixed Broadband Internet (thousands)	
	2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2013
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	29.0	95.8	25.0 (2002)	21,387.7	0.0 (2002)	1.5
Armenia	533.4	578.4	17.5	3,346.3	0.0 (2001)	234.4
Azerbaijan	801.2	1,757.9	420.4	10,130.1	1.0 (2002)	1,603.4
Georgia	508.8	1,201.2	194.7	4,993.1	0.4 (2001)	444.6
Kazakhstan	1,834.2	4,384.4	197.3	29,675.6	1.0 (2003)	1,907.3
Kyrgyz Republic	376.1	461.3	9.0	6,737.5	0.0 (2002)	53.3
Pakistan	3,053.5	6,370.9	306.5	127,737.3	14.6 (2005)	1,078.0
Tajikistan	218.5	425.0	1.2	7,537.1	0.0 (2003)	5.8
Turkmenistan	364.4	602.0	7.5	6,125.3	0.1 (2008)	1.8
Uzbekistan	1,655.0	2,000.0	53.1	21,500.0	2.8 (2003)	306.3
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	144,829.0	266,985.0	85,260.0	1,229,113.0	22.7	188,909.0
Hong Kong, China	3,925.8	4,538.5	5,447.3	17,194.3	444.5	2,215.5
Korea, Rep. of	25,863.0	30,333.1	26,816.4	54,680.8	3,870.0	18,737.1
Mongolia	117.5	175.7	154.6	3,525.7	0.0 (2001)	139.7
Taipei,China	12,642.2	16,597.5	17,873.8	29,709.7	229.0	5,634.0
South Asia						
Bangladesh	491.3	1,138.9	279.0	105,051.0	43.7 (2007)	989.5
Bhutan	14.1	26.5	2.3 (2003)	544.3	2.1 (2008)	20.5
India	32,436.1	28,894.2	3,577.1	886,304.2	50.0 (2001)	14,540.0
Maldives	24.4	22.6	7.6	625.2	0.2 (2002)	20.1
Nepal	266.9	851.2	10.2	19,864.9	1.0 (2006)	208.8
Sri Lanka	767.4	2,706.8	430.2	20,315.2	0.3 (2001)	423.5
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	80.5	56.7	95.0	468.8	1.9 (2001)	23.8
Cambodia	30.9	420.9	130.5	20,264.5	0.1 (2002)	32.6
Indonesia	6,662.6	40,165.0	3,669.3	303,695.2	4.0	3,251.8
Lao PDR	40.9	678.7	12.7	4,481.4	0.0 (2003)	9.0
Malaysia	4,628.0	4,535.8	5,121.7	42,996.0	4.0 (2001)	2,443.1
Myanmar	271.4	534.8	13.4	6,832.4	0.2 (2005)	95.3
Philippines	3,061.4	3,148.8	6,454.4	102,823.6	10.0 (2001)	2,572.8
Singapore	1,946.0	1,970.8	2,747.4	8,420.7	69.0	1,390.8
Thailand	5,591.1	6,058.0	3,056.0	92,463.0	1.6 (2001)	4,926.0
Viet Nam	2,542.7	9,289.0	788.6	120,000.0	1.1 (2002)	5,151.4
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	86.4	75.0	55.1	891.0	7.0 (2005)	10.5
Kiribati	3.4	9.0	0.3	17.0	0.3 (2005)	1.1
Marshall Islands	4.0	5.5 (2004)	0.4	0.7 (2005)	–	–
Micronesia, Fed. States of	9.6	10.0	0.1 (2002)	31.4	0.0 (2003)	2.1
Nauru	1.8	1.9 (2009)	1.2	6.8 (2012)	–	0.4 (2010)
Palau	6.9 (2002)	7.0	2.5 (2002)	18.9	0.1 (2004)	1.6
Papua New Guinea	64.8	140.0	8.6	3,000.0	3.0 (2008)	11.3
Samoa	8.5	19.5 (2005)	2.5	86.0 (2007)	0.0 (2004)	0.2
Solomon Islands	7.7	7.6	1.2	323.1	0.2 (2004)	1.9
Timor–Leste	2.0 (2003)	3.0	20.1 (2003)	650.0	0.0 (2003)	0.7
Tonga	9.7	31.0	0.2	57.5	0.0 (2002)	1.7
Tuvalu	0.7	1.5	0.5 (2004)	3.4	0.1 (2004)	0.7
Vanuatu	6.6	5.0	0.4	150.0	0.0 (2003)	0.3
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	10,050.0	10,350.0	8,562.0	24,940.0	122.8 (2001)	5,839.0
Japan	61,957.1	64,061.7	66,784.4	146,454.9	854.7	36,664.5
New Zealand	1,831.0	1,850.0	1,542.0	4,766.0	4.7	1,316.0

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

Sources: International Telecommunication Union. International Telecommunication Union World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database. http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx (accessed 9 June 2014).

Table 5.9:   Telephone and Internet Subscription
(per 100 people)

Regional Member	Telephone Subscribers				Mobile Phone Subscribers				Internet Users			
	1990	2000	2010	2013	1990	2000	2010	2013	1990	2000	2010	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	–	–	45.8	70.0	–	–	0.0	0.0
Armenia	15.8	17.3	20.0	19.4	–	0.6	130.4	112.4	–	–	2.9	7.9
Azerbaijan	8.6	9.9	16.6	18.7	–	5.2	100.1	107.6	–	–	5.1	17.0
Georgia	9.9	10.7	25.3	27.7	–	4.1	90.6	115.0	–	–	5.3	10.2
Kazakhstan	8.1	12.6	25.5	26.7	–	1.4	121.9	180.5	–	–	5.5	11.6
Kyrgyz Republic	7.2	7.6	9.2	8.3	–	0.2	98.9	121.4	–	–	0.4	1.0
Pakistan	0.8	2.1	3.5	3.5	–	0.2	57.3	70.1	–	–	0.3	0.6
Tajikistan	4.5	3.5	4.8	5.2	–	0.0	77.9	91.8	–	–	0.1	0.1
Turkmenistan	6.0	8.1	10.3	11.5	–	0.2	63.4	116.9	–	–	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.9	–	0.2	75.5	74.3	–	–	0.4	1.1
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	0.6	11.3	21.6	19.3	–	6.7	63.2	88.7	–	0.0	9.3	13.6
Hong Kong, China	42.7	57.4	61.9	63.0	2.3	79.7	195.7	238.7	–	6.5	29.9	30.8
Korea, Rep. of	30.9	56.3	58.9	61.6	0.2	58.3	104.8	111.0	0.0	8.4	35.5	38.0
Mongolia	3.0	4.9	7.1	6.2	–	6.4	92.5	124.2	–	–	2.6	4.9
Taipei,China	31.1	57.6	70.8	71.2	0.4	81.5	119.9	127.5	...	1.0	22.7	24.2
South Asia												
Bangladesh	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.7	–	0.2	44.9	67.1	–	–	0.3	0.6
Bhutan	0.3	2.5	3.7	3.5	–	–	55.0	72.2	–	–	1.2	2.7
India	0.6	3.1	2.9	2.3	–	0.3	62.4	70.8	–	–	0.9	1.2
Maldives	2.8	9.0	8.7	6.5	–	2.8	151.8	181.2	–	–	4.7	5.8
Nepal	0.3	1.2	3.1	3.1	–	0.0	34.3	71.5	–	–	0.2	0.8
Sri Lanka	0.7	4.1	17.2	12.7	0.0	2.3	83.6	95.5	–	–	1.1	2.0
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	13.9	24.3	19.9	13.6	0.7	28.6	108.6	112.2	–	–	5.4	5.7
Cambodia	0.0	0.3	2.5	2.8	–	1.1	56.7	133.9	–	–	0.2	0.2
Indonesia	0.6	3.2	17.0	16.1	0.0	1.8	87.8	121.5	–	0.0	0.9	1.3
Lao PDR	0.2	0.8	1.6	10.0	–	0.2	62.6	66.2	–	–	0.1	0.1
Malaysia	8.7	19.8	16.3	15.3	0.5	21.9	119.7	144.7	–	–	6.5	8.2
Myanmar	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.0	–	0.0	1.1	12.8	–	–	0.0	0.2
Philippines	1.0	3.9	3.6	3.2	–	8.3	89.0	104.5	–	–	1.8	2.6
Singapore	34.9	49.7	39.3	36.4	1.7	70.1	145.4	155.6	–	1.8	25.0	25.7
Thailand	2.3	9.0	10.3	9.0	0.1	4.9	108.0	138.0	–	–	4.9	7.4
Viet Nam	0.2	3.1	16.1	10.1	–	1.0	125.3	130.9	–	–	4.1	5.6
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	17.0	31.9	35.6	...	–	3.1	38.5	...	–	15.7	35.7	...
Fiji	5.8	10.6	15.1	8.5	–	6.8	81.1	101.1	–	–	2.7	1.2
Kiribati	1.7	4.1	8.6	8.8	–	0.4	10.8	16.6	–	–	0.9	1.1
Marshall Islands	1 1	7 7	. –	–	–	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Micronesia, Fed. States of	2.5	9.0	8.2	9.7	–	–	26.6	30.3	–	–	1.0	2.0
Nauru	13.1	17.9	–	–	–	11.9	61.8	0.0	–	–	4.0	–
Palau	...	–	34.1	33.5	...	–	70.9	90.4	–	–	1.2	7.6
Papua New Guinea	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.9	–	0.2	27.8	41.0	–	–	0.1	0.2
Samoa	2.5	4.9	–	–	–	1.4	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.1
Solomon Islands	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.4	–	0.3	21.9	57.6	–	–	0.5	0.3
Timor–Leste	...	–	0.3	0.3	–	–	43.8	57.4	–	–	0.0	0.1
Tonga	4.6	9.9	29.8	29.4	–	0.2	52.2	54.6	–	–	1.1	1.6
Tuvalu	1.3	7.0	12.2	14.7	–	–	16.3	34.4	–	–	2.4	7.1
Vanuatu	1.8	3.6	3.0	2.0	–	0.2	71.9	59.3	–	–	0.2	0.1
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	45.6	52.2	47.4	44.3	1.1	44.5	100.4	106.8	0.6	–	24.0	25.0
Japan	44.6	49.3	51.5	50.4	0.7	53.1	96.8	115.2	0.0	0.7	26.8	28.8
New Zealand	43.2	47.5	43.0	41.1	1.6	40.0	107.8	105.8	–	0.1	24.0	29.2

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

Sources: International Telecommunication Union. International Telecommunication Union World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database. http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx (accessed 9 June 2014).

Energy and Electricity

Snapshots

- Per capita electricity consumption rose by at least 200% in 13 developing member economies between 1990 and 2011.

- Two-thirds of the 18 reporting economies have become more reliant on coal to generate electricity.

- The Asia and Pacific region accounts for more than 40% of global energy demand.

- Most economies in the region rely on energy imports. The four biggest energy users—the People's Republic of China, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea—have all increased their dependence on energy imports since 2000.

- Inefficient fossil fuel subsidies persist in some economies, yet energy efficiency—as measured by gross domestic product per unit of energy use—has improved in most economies.

Key trends

Per capita electricity consumption rose by at least 200% in 13 developing member economies between 1990 and 2011 (Figure 6.1). Per capita consumption levels in higher-income economies—such as the Republic of Korea and Taipei,China— far outstrip those in lower-income economies, suggesting that growth in demand for electricity is likely to increase. Large price increases for power led to a reduction in per capita electricity consumption in seven out of 10 economies in Central and West Asia between 1990 and 2011.

Two-thirds of the 18 reporting economies became more reliant on coal to generate electricity. Figure 6.2 shows the sources of electricity production for the region's biggest producers, with the exception of Taipei,China for which a breakdown of energy sources was not available. Five of the nine economies—Australia, the People's Republic of China (PRC), India, Indonesia, and the Republic of Korea— use coal, the most polluting carbon fuel, as their biggest single source of power generation. Moreover, coal increased its share of power generation in the PRC, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Malaysia between 1990 and 2011.

Burning coal contributes to air pollution, which the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) predicts will become the main environmental cause of mortality worldwide by 2050, ahead of dirty water and lack of sanitation.[30] OECD expects that premature deaths from exposure to air pollutants could double to 3.6 million a year, with most occurring in the PRC and India.

The expansion of industry and electrification of households have spurred huge demand for electricity in Asia and the Pacific. Electricity output in the PRC reached 4,716 billion kilowatt-hours in 2011, exceeding the combined total of the next nine biggest regional producers (Table 6.1). Electricity production has more than quadrupled in a number of fast-growing high- and upper-middle-income economies in the region since 1990, including the PRC; the Republic of Korea; Malaysia; and Taipei,China. Over the same period, production increased by a factor of 11 or more, albeit from a low base, in lower-

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[30]   Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). *OECD Environmental Outlook to 2050: The Consequences of Inaction.* http://www.oecd.org

Figure 6.1: Per Capita Electric Power Consumption, Earliest to Latest Year
(kWh)
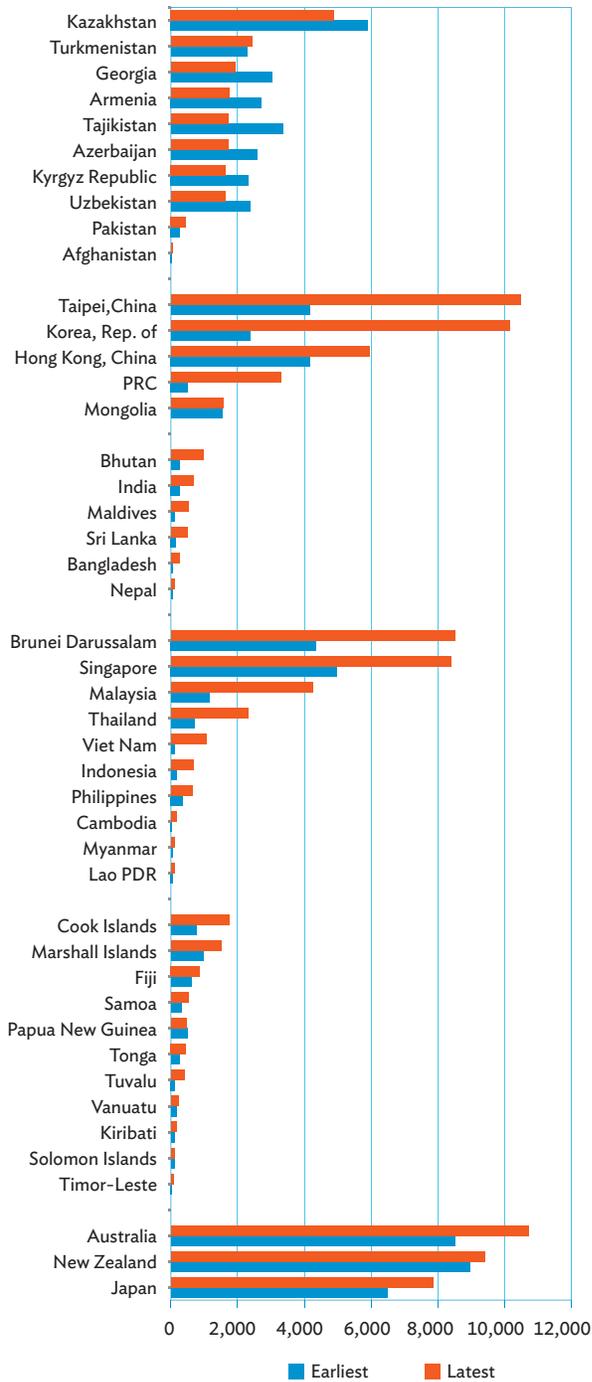
kWh = kilowatt-hour, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Earliest year: 1990 except for Timor-Leste (2006) and Afghanistan (2001). Latest year: 2013 for Timor-Leste; Solomon Islands; Vanuatu; Tonga; the Cook Islands; and Taipei,China; 2012 for Afghanistan; 2010 for Kiribati; 2008 for Papua New Guinea; 2006 for Tuvalu and the Marshall Islands; 2005 for Bhutan; 1997 for the Lao PDR; and 2011 for the rest of the economies.

Source: Table 6.2.

Figure 6.2: Sources of Electricity (Top Producers), 2011
(%)
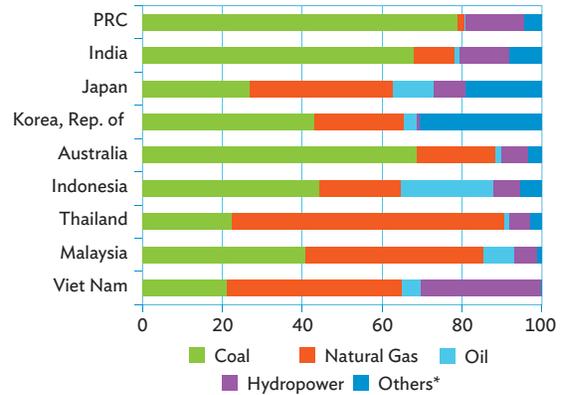
PRC = People's Republic of China.

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

Source: Table 6.1.

middle-income economies such as the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), and Viet Nam.[31]

The region accounted for more than 40% of global energy demand in 2011. Asia and the Pacific's share of global energy demand far exceeds the shares of Europe and North America, which were about 21.6% and 19.2%, respectively (Figure 6.3). Due to population growth and rapidly rising incomes in the PRC over the last 2 decades, its share of the region's energy use now exceeds 50%. The PRC consumes over three times as much energy as India and nearly six times that of Japan, though on a per capita basis Japan's consumption was still nearly twice than that of the PRC in 2011.

Figure 6.4 shows the average annual percentage growth of energy use and production of 31 regional economies between 2000 and 2011. The PRC recorded the highest average annual growth rate in energy use at 8.0%, followed by Kazakhstan and Viet Nam at about 7.0% each. On the production side,

[31] Income levels are based on World Bank classification according to gross national income (GNI) per capita. Available at http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.PP.CD

**Figure 6.3: Energy Use by Global Region and by Economy
in Asia and the Pacific, 2011**
(kilotons of oil equivalent, *%*)

Asia and
the Pacific;
42.2

India; 5.9

Japan; 3.6

Korea, Rep.
of; 2.0

Indonesia; 1.6

Australia; 1.0

Thailand; 0.9

Pakistan; 0.7

Kazakhstan; 0.6

Malaysia; 0.6

Taipei,China; 0.5

Latin America
and Caribbean; 6.5

North America;
19.2

West Asia
and Africa;
10.5

Europe and
Central Asia;
21.6

China, People's
Rep. of; 21.4

Others; 3.3
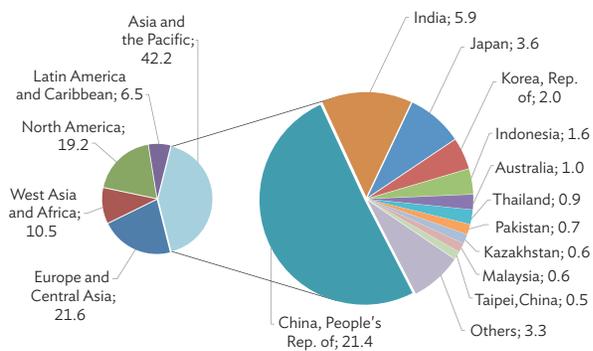
Note: The aggregate for the Europe and Central Asia region was adjusted
to exclude estimates for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, the
Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, which are
included in the total for Asia and the Pacific.

Sources: Table 6.4 and World Development Indicators Online
(World Bank 2014).

**Figure 6.4: Average Annual Growth of Energy Production
and Energy Use, 2000–2011**
(kilotons of oil equivalent, *%*)

PRC = People's Republic of China.
Note: Growth rates are computed only for economies with complete
annual data from 1999 to 2011.
Sources: Tables 6.3 and 6.4.

energy output increased by more than 24.0% annually
in Mongolia, a producer and exporter of coal. In
Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan, both of which export
hydrocarbons, average annual energy production
growth rates exceeded 10.0%.

**Most Asian economies require imports to meet
energy demand.** Figure 6.5 shows net imports as a
percentage of an economy's domestic energy use in
2000 and 2011, or the latest year for which data are
available. The four biggest energy users—the PRC,
India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea—account
for almost 80% of total regional energy use, and all
four have increased their import dependence since
2000. In Japan, demand for energy imports jumped
to 88.8% of total energy use in 2011 from 80.1% a year
earlier as domestic energy production was nearly
halved by the shutdown of most of Japan's nuclear
plants in the aftermath of the 2011 earthquake and
tsunami (Table 6.4).

Figure 6.5: Net Energy Imports as a Percentage of Energy Use, 2000 and Latest Year

■ 2000   ■ Latest year

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

Latest year: 2008 for Bhutan, the Maldives, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, and Vanuatu; 2009 for the Lao People's Democratic Republic; 2011 for the rest of the economies.

Sources: Tables 6.3 and 6.4.

Two of the region's most dynamic economies—Hong Kong, China and Singapore—are almost entirely reliant on imports to meet their energy requirements. Among Pacific economies, dependence upon energy imports is widespread, with oil imports comprising as much as 29% of GDP in the Cook Islands, 15% in Tonga, and 9% in Samoa.[32]
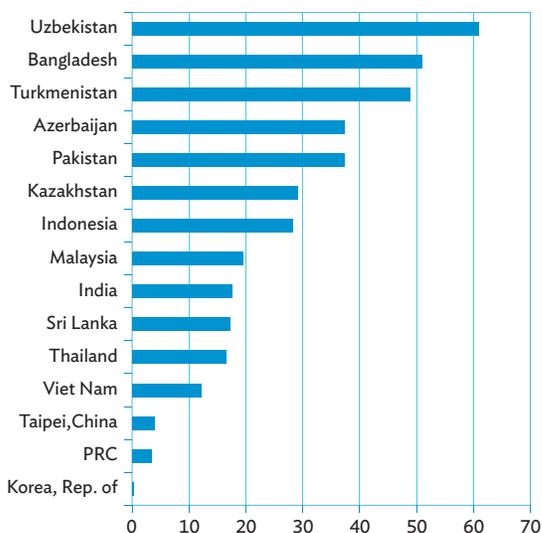
On current demand trends, regional oil imports could nearly triple from 11 million barrels a day to more than 30 million barrels a day by 2035, given that Asia only has an estimated 16% of the world's proven conventional gas reserves and 15% of technically recoverable oil and gas liquids.[33] Thus, the region is vulnerable to interruptions to global supplies. Decreasing dependence on imports can be achieved through measures such as reducing subsidies on energy, investing in "green" urban development and transport, tapping more energy from renewable and local sources, and fostering regional cooperation and integration on energy issues.

Seven economies in Asia subsidize fossil fuels by more than 25% of the supply cost. Figure 6.6 shows to what extent 15 regional economies have lowered end-use prices for fossil fuels to levels below the full cost of supply. In Uzbekistan and Bangladesh, consumers pay less than half of the actual cost of fuel. Such subsidies have several drawbacks. They encourage consumption while ignoring the negative externalities to the environment. By under-pricing fossil fuels, subsidies distort resource allocation and deter investment and innovation in cleaner energy sources. Subsidies can stimulate fuel imports and reduce exports, hurting national trade balances and draining government resources that could be used for social and economic development. Moreover, unless subsidies are well-targeted, they can benefit the relatively rich more than the poor since energy use rises with income.

32 Hutchinson-Jafar, L. 2014. *Small Island States Seek to End Their Dependence on Imported Oil.* http://www.trust.org/item/?map=small-island-states-seek-to-end-dependence-on-imported-oil

33 ADB. 2013. *Asia's Energy Challenge: Economic Trends and Prospects in Developing Asia.* Manila.

Figure 6.6: Fossil-Fuel Consumption Subsidy as a Percentage of Supply Cost, 2012
(%)

PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: International Energency Agency online database.
http://www.iea.org/subsidy/index.html (accessed 23 July 2014).

Figure 6.7: GDP Per Unit Use of Energy, 2000 and 2011
(constant 2011 PPP $ per kilogram of oil equivalent)
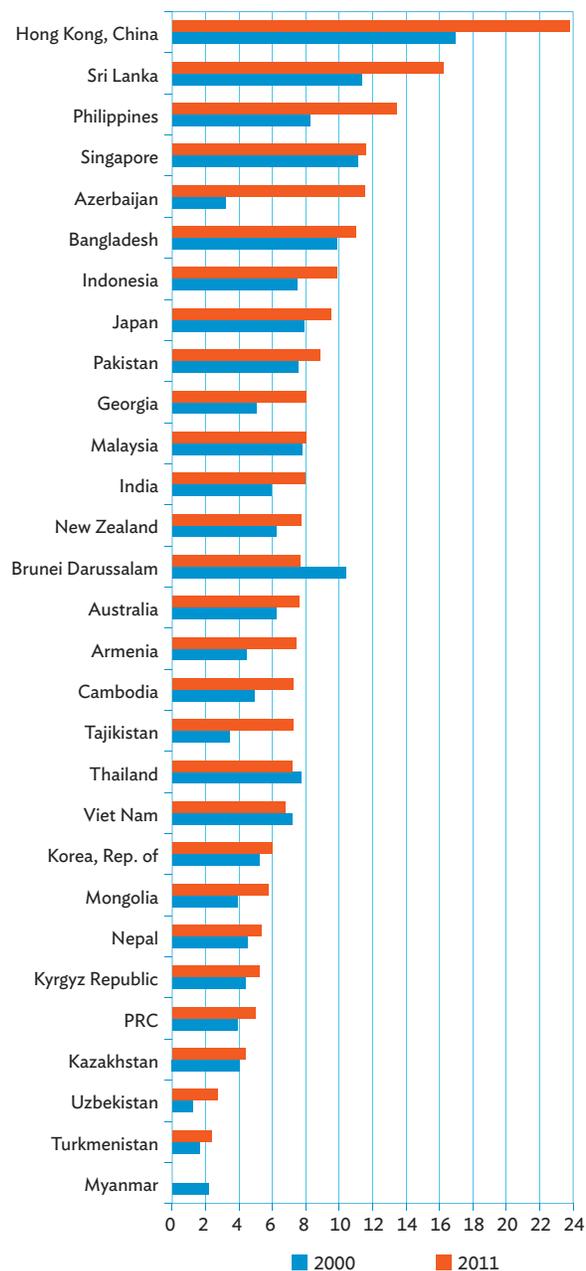
GDP = gross domestic product, PPP = purchasing power parity, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 6.3.

Energy efficiency has improved in most economies. Efficiency in energy use is influenced by several factors, including changes in industrial structure, technology, and energy mix. Agriculture and services tend to generate higher gross domestic product (GDP) output per unit of energy than manufacturing. Figure 6.7 shows the changes in GDP per unit of energy use between 2000 and 2011. Many of the economies that realized the largest efficiency gains over this period previously had access to cheap energy as republics of the Soviet Union, including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Inefficient energy use continued after independence until rising energy prices spurred increased energy efficiency in recent years.

Elsewhere in Asia and the Pacific, energy efficiency improvements of at least 30% were observed in Cambodia; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Mongolia; the Philippines; and Sri Lanka. Table 6.3 shows that in 2011, 16 of 28 economies for which data are available had an energy efficiency

rating—measured in terms of GDP per unit of energy use—in excess of the global average of 7.3. Among Pacific economies, seven out of eight economies exceeded the global average for energy efficiency in 2010, the last year for which data are available for this subregion.

Data issues and comparability

Most of the energy data are compiled by the International Energy Agency using standard procedures and conversion factors. Data for the indicator on the household electrification rate are lacking. Rather than having data for one starting and one ending year, data for each are posted over a different range of years depending on data availability; thus, the data may not be comparable.

This could indicate infrequent or irregular timing in the submission of data, making data inconsistent and limiting possibilities for analysis.

Similarly, data on the sources of electricity are incomplete. The Pacific island economies, which have limited resources for power generation, provide no data on the source of their electricity generated.

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]	
	1990	2011	1990	2011	1990	2011	1990	2011	1990	2011	1990	2011
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	1.1	1.0(2012)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	10.4	7.4	–	–	16.4	32.2	68.6	–	15.0	33.5	–	34.4
Azerbaijan	23.2	20.3	–	–	–	85.1	92.8	1.7	7.2	13.2	–	–
Georgia	13.7	10.2	–	–	15.6	22.5	29.2	0.1	55.2	77.4	–	–
Kazakhstan	87.4	86.6	71.1	81.1	10.5	9.2	10.0	0.6	8.4	9.1	–	–
Kyrgyz Republic	15.7	15.2	13.1	3.2	23.5	3.5	–	–	63.5	93.3	–	–
Pakistan	37.7	95.3	0.1	0.1	33.6	29.0	20.6	35.4	44.9	29.9	0.8	5.5
Tajikistan	18.1	16.2	–	–	9.1	1.2	–	–	90.9	98.8	–	–
Turkmenistan	14.6	17.2	–	–	95.2	100.0	–	–	4.8	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	56.3	52.4	7.4	4.1	76.4	75.4	4.4	1.0	11.8	19.5	–	–
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	621.2	4715.7	71.3	79.0	0.4	1.8	7.9	0.2	20.4	14.8	0.0	4.3
Hong Kong, China	28.9	39.0	98.2	71.2	–	28.5	1.8	0.3	–	–	–	0.0
Korea, Rep. of	105.4	528.4(2012)	16.8	42.2(2012)	9.1	22.9(2012)	17.9	4.1(2012)	6.0	0.7(2012)	50.2	30.1(2012)
Mongolia	3.5	4.8	92.4	95.1	–	–	7.6	4.9	–	–	–	–
Taipei,China	51.0	252.4(2013)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia												
Bangladesh	7.7	44.1	–	1.8	84.3	91.5	4.3	4.8	11.4	2.0	–	–
Bhutan	1.6	6.8(2012)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	289.4	1052.3	66.2	67.9	3.4	10.3	3.5	1.2	24.8	12.4	2.1	8.2
Maldives	0.0	0.3(2012)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	0.9	3.3	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.1	99.9	99.9	–	–
Sri Lanka	3.2	11.6	–	8.9	–	–	0.2	50.2	99.8	39.7	–	1.2
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	1.2	3.7	–	–	99.1	99.0	0.9	1.0	–	–	–	0.1
Cambodia	0.2(1995)	1.1	–	3.2	–	–	100.0	90.3	–	4.3	–	2.2
Indonesia	32.7	182.4	29.9	44.4	2.2	20.3	46.9	23.2	17.5	6.8	3.4	5.2
Lao PDR	0.8	12.8(2012)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	23.0	130.1	12.7	40.7	21.7	44.7	48.3	7.7	17.3	5.9	–	1.0
Myanmar	2.5	7.3	1.6	7.6	39.3	21.7	10.9	0.4	48.1	70.3	–	–
Philippines	26.3	69.2	7.3	36.6	–	29.8	47.2	4.9	23.0	14.0	22.4	14.7
Singapore	15.7	46.0	–	–	–	78.0	98.9	18.4	–	–	1.1	3.6
Thailand	44.2	156.0	25.0	22.3	40.2	68.3	23.5	1.3	11.3	5.2	0.0	2.8
Viet Nam	8.7	99.2	23.1	21.1	0.1	43.9	15.0	4.8	61.8	30.1	–	0.1
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	0.0	0.0(2013)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	0.4	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	0.0	0.0(2010)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	0.0	0.1(2006)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.1(1995)	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	0.0	0.0(2007)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	0.2(1992)	0.2(2009)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1.8	3.0(2008)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	0.0	0.1(2013)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor–Leste	0.1(2006)	0.3(2013)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	0.0	0.1(2013)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	0.0	0.1(2013)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	154.3	252.3(2012)	78.7	69.7(2012)	9.3	19.4(2012)	2.3	1.4(2012)	9.2	5.6(2012)	0.5	3.9(2012)
Japan	835.5	1025.8(2012)	14.0	28.4(2012)	20.0	41.5(2012)	18.5	11.5(2012)	10.7	7.6(2012)	36.8	11.0(2012)
New Zealand	32.3	44.3(2012)	2.1	8.0(2012)	17.7	20.3(2012)	0.0	0.0(2012)	71.9	51.5(2012)	8.4	20.1(2012)

... = 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 renewable and waste, and generation by nuclear power, geothermal, solar, wind, and tide and wave energy.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx (accessed 10 July 2014); economy sources for Afghanistan; Bhutan; the Cook Islands; the Lao People's Democratic Republic; the Maldives; Taipei,China; 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)	
	1990	2011	Earliest Year	Latest Year
Developing Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	21 (2001)	38 (2012)	...	25.0 (2005)
Armenia	2718	1755	98.9 (2000)	99.8 (2010)
Azerbaijan	2576	1705	97.0 (1999)	99.5 (2006)
Georgia	3039	1918	...	99.9 (2002)
Kazakhstan	5905	4893	99.9 (1995)	97.0 (1999)
Kyrgyz Republic	2331	1642	99.8 (1997)	100.0 (2002)
Pakistan	269	449	59.6 (1990)	93.6 (2012)
Tajikistan	3350	1714	97.0 (1999)	99.3 (2003)
Turkmenistan	2293	2444	...	99.6 (2000)
Uzbekistan	2383	1626	99.6 (1996)	99.7 (2002)
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	511	3298	...	...
Hong Kong, China	4178	5949	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	2373	10162	...	...
Mongolia	1546	1577	67.3 (2000)	86.2 (2005)
Taipei,China	4159	10486 (2013)	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	48	259	17.8 (1993)	59.6 (2011)
Bhutan	254	977 (2005)	41.1 (2003)	72.0 (2007)
India	270	684	50.9 (1992)	67.9 (2005)
Maldives	113	521	83.8 (2000)	99.8 (2009)
Nepal	37	106	17.9 (1996)	76.3 (2011)
Sri Lanka	154	490	...	80.7 (2002)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	4355	8507	...	...
Cambodia	13 (1995)	164	16.6 (2000)	31.1 (2010)
Indonesia	165	680	48.9 (1991)	96.0 (2012)
Lao PDR	64	103 (1997)	...	46.3 (2002)
Malaysia	1146	4246	...	...
Myanmar	43	110	...	47.0 (2002)
Philippines	361	647	65.4 (1993)	83.3 (2008)
Singapore	4983	8404	...	...
Thailand	709	2316	...	...
Viet Nam	98	1073	78.4 (1997)	96.1 (2005)
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	775	1748 (2013)	...	97.0 (2006)
Fiji	607	867	...	72.0 (2008)
Kiribati	109	171 (2010)	...	44.0 (2010)
Marshall Islands	961	1502 (2006)	72.0 (2007)	80.0 (2009)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	46.0 (2000)
Nauru	...	...	100.0 (2002)	99.0 (2011)
Palau	...	...	...	99.0 (2005)
Papua New Guinea	485	470 (2008)	12.0 (2006)	16.7 (2010)
Samoa	312	521	98.0 (2006)	96.4 (2011)
Solomon Islands	102	109 (2013)	14.0 (2006)	12.0 (2009)
Timor–Leste	27 (2006)	83 (2013)	...	38.0 (2009)
Tonga	250	449 (2013)	89.0 (2006)	78.0 (2009)
Tuvalu	124	406 (2006)	94.0 (2005)	100.0 (2009)
Vanuatu	177	234 (2013)	...	28.0 (2009)
Developed Member Economies				
Australia	8527	10712	...	...
Japan	6486	7848	...	...
New Zealand	8973	9399	...	...

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

Sources: For electric power consumption: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx (accessed 22 May 2014); economy sources for Afghanistan; Bhutan; the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Taipei,China; 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 4 June 2014); ICF International. The DHS Program STAT compiler. http://www.statcompiler.com/ (accessed 12 May 2014); Secretariat of the Pacific Community. Pacific Regional Information System. http://www.spc.int/nmdi/MdiHome.aspx (accessed 5 June 2014).

Energy

Table 6.3: Use of Energy

Regional Member	GDP per Unit Use of Energy (constant 2011 PPP $ per kilogram of oil equivalent)						Energy Use (kilotons of oil equivalent)					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010ᵃ	2011	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010ᵇ	2011
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1.7	4.3	4.5	6.4	7.8	7.4	7708	1645	2015	2512	2483	2716
Azerbaijan	2.7	1.8	3.2	5.0	12.5	11.5	22662	13903	11296	13427	11586	12561
Georgia	3.1	2.9	5.0	7.3	8.5	8.0	12416	3725	2869	2841	3122	3543
Kazakhstan	2.8	2.4	4.0	4.7	4.3	4.4	73449	52243	35679	50805	74443	78101
Kyrgyz Republic	2.0	3.2	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.2	7486	2384	2317	2497	2805	3097
Pakistan	7.7	7.7	7.6	8.1	8.7	8.9	42857	53538	64067	76227	84311	84845
Tajikistan	3.6	3.3	3.4	5.0	6.8	7.2	5308	2225	2149	2342	2370	2395
Turkmenistan	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.3	17518	13692	14871	19166	22675	24710
Uzbekistan	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.7	2.7	46368	42650	50757	46965	43747	47755
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	2.0	2.8	3.9	4.1	4.9	4.9	870667	1044455	1161353	1775677	2516731	2727728
Hong Kong, China	17.8	18.7	16.9	22.0	24.4	23.8	8658	10650	13392	12664	13838	14894
Korea, Rep. of	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.8	6.0	6.0	93087	144756	188161	210176	249964	260440
Mongolia	2.8	3.0	3.9	4.9	5.1	5.7	3408	2695	2397	2625	3454	3607
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...	...	...	29302	37761	53558	62206	68090	65827
South Asia												
Bangladesh	9.0	8.9	9.9	10.0	10.5	11.0	12736	15897	18591	23868	30756	31294
Bhutan	22.4	...	...	14.6	15.4	...	317	413	1064	1204	1335	...
India	5.0	5.3	5.9	7.0	7.7	8.0	316743	384285	457198	539388	723743	749447
Maldives	...	...	...	10.1	10.1	...	43	79	139	181	249	...
Nepal	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.3	5.3	5789	6712	8108	9132	10218	10391
Sri Lanka	10.3	12.4	11.3	12.8	15.9	16.2	5516	5949	8327	9001	9844	10421
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	11.5	10.3	10.4	12.4	8.7	7.6	1727	2247	2385	2217	3240	3832
Cambodia	...	4.1	4.9	7.6	7.2	7.2	...	2837	3412	3436	5024	5333
Indonesia	7.8	8.6	7.5	8.1	9.1	9.8	98623	130817	154768	179461	211296	209009
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	1092	1268	1502	1787	2368	...
Malaysia	8.6	8.6	7.8	7.3	7.9	8.0	21549	33882	47110	63507	72645	75907
Myanmar	1.3	1.5	2.1	3.1	5.0	...	10679	11809	12841	14817	13997	14056
Philippines	8.7	8.2	8.3	10.6	12.9	13.4	28616	33541	39872	38756	40512	40452
Singapore	9.1	8.4	11.1	12.0	10.6	11.6	11515	18811	18692	21947	34280	33447
Thailand	8.6	8.8	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.2	41944	61924	72284	99166	117429	119147
Viet Nam	5.5	6.7	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.8	17866	21885	28736	41455	58912	61210
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	8	8	...
Fiji	15.5	...	...	10.9	12.1	...	226	237	282	542	434	...
Kiribati	14.5	...	...	20.3	15.1	...	7	...	...	8	11	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	5.8	5.5	...	...	...	...	29	32	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	23	27	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	37	35	38	38	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	27	43	45	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	689	880	1171	1370	1411
Samoa	12.3	...	...	15.2	15.5	...	44	46	49	54	55	...
Solomon Islands	10.4	...	...	12.8	13.4	...	82	78	108	112	109	...
Timor–Leste	...	...	...	22.0	22.6	...	...	...	...	58	61	...
Tonga	13.4	...	...	9.0	8.3	...	19	29	29	45	47	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	15.9	...	...	18.1	17.7	...	23	...	...	30	35	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	5.6	5.9	6.2	7.0	7.4	7.6	86226	92559	108110	113503	122512	122888
Japan	8.3	7.9	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.5	439325	496262	518964	520541	499092	461468
New Zealand	6.1	6.2	6.2	7.7	7.5	7.7	12868	14890	17056	16846	18287	18167
WORLD	**5.4**	**5.7**	**6.3**	**6.6**	**7.1**	**7.3**						

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

a   Refers to 2007 data for Bhutan, Fiji, Kiribati, the Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, and Vanuatu; refers to 2009 data for Myanmar.

b   Refers to 2007 data for Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Timor-Leste, and Vanuatu; refers to 2008 data for Bhutan, the Cook Islands, Fiji, the Maldives, the Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Tonga; refers to 2009 data for the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Sources: For GDP per unit use of energy: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx (accessed 10 July 2014).
For energy use: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx (accessed 10 July 2014); for Papua New Guinea and Taipei,China: Asia Pacific Energy Research Center. Expert Group on Energy Data Analysis Database Online. http://www.ieej.or.jp/egeda/ (accessed 12 May 2014); for Bhutan, the Cook Islands, Fiji, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Maldives, the Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Tonga: Asian Development Bank. *Energy Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 1990–2009*.

Table 6.4: Energy Production and Imports

Regional Member	Production (kiloton of oil equivalent)						Energy Imports, Net (% of energy use)					
	1990	1995	2000[a]	2005	2010[b]	2011	1990	1995	2000[a]	2005	2010[b]	2011
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	149	258	643	869	878	887	98.1	84.3	68.1	65.4	64.6	67.3
Azerbaijan	20775	14742	18808	27253	65515	59958	8.3	–6.0	–66.5	–103.0	–465.5	–377.3
Georgia	2016	1194	1324	980	1312	1117	83.8	67.9	53.8	65.5	58.0	68.5
Kazakhstan	90975	63850	78575	118570	156750	160148	–23.9	–22.2	–120.2	–133.4	–110.6	–105.1
Kyrgyz Republic	2502	1259	1368	1334	1273	1619	66.6	47.2	41.0	46.6	54.6	47.7
Pakistan	34178	41045	46895	60719	64303	65067	20.3	23.3	26.8	20.3	23.7	23.3
Tajikistan	2026	1329	1264	1546	1509	1542	61.8	40.3	41.2	34.0	36.3	35.6
Turkmenistan	73005	32836	45967	61601	47244	65245	–316.8	–139.8	–209.1	–221.4	–108.4	–164.0
Uzbekistan	38646	48668	54962	56405	55107	57268	16.7	–14.1	–8.3	–20.1	–26.0	–19.9
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	880835	1064500	1129801	1701392	2262039	2432505	–1.2	–1.9	2.7	4.2	10.1	10.8
Hong Kong, China	43	47	50	51	53	53	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6
Korea, Rep. of	22623	21148	34445	42982	44922	46988	75.7	85.4	81.7	79.5	82.0	82.0
Mongolia	2741	2247	1949	3476	14686	19310	19.6	16.6	18.7	–32.4	–325.2	–435.3
Taipei,China	10748	10913	11476	13152	13625	13782	134.4	147.6	142.7	155.0	149.4	146.9
South Asia												
Bangladesh	10758	12777	15144	19269	25760	26090	15.5	19.6	18.5	19.3	16.2	16.6
Bhutan	980	1036	1115	1284	1720	...	–25.2	–23.2	–4.6	–4.2	–26.5	...
India	291816	335773	366389	423857	531304	540939	7.9	12.6	19.9	21.4	26.6	27.8
Maldives	–	–	–	–	–	...	111.6	107.6	113.7	117.1	117.7	...
Nepal	5501	6138	7138	8152	8878	9039	5.0	8.5	12.0	10.7	13.1	13.0
Sri Lanka	4191	4022	4748	4920	5544	5329	24.0	32.4	43.0	45.3	43.7	48.9
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	15642	18241	19684	21060	18573	18695	–805.8	–711.8	–725.5	–850.0	–473.2	–387.8
Cambodia	...	2325	2718	2496	3621	3793	...	18.0	20.3	27.4	27.9	28.9
Indonesia	168509	214479	236618	279941	381429	394573	–70.9	–64.0	–52.9	–56.0	–80.5	–88.8
Lao PDR	1085	1244	1678	1934	2368	...	10.4	12.0	–1.6	1.6	16.5	...
Malaysia	47341	62372	74298	91385	85878	84267	–119.7	–84.1	–57.7	–43.9	–18.2	–11.0
Myanmar	10654	10999	15418	22193	22530	22394	0.2	6.9	–20.1	–49.8	–61.0	–59.3
Philippines	17225	15820	19549	21396	23416	23888	39.8	52.8	51.0	44.8	42.2	40.9
Singapore	58	168	168	329	842	934	99.5	99.1	99.1	98.5	97.5	97.2
Thailand	26576	33193	43948	55188	70559	68744	36.6	46.4	39.2	44.3	39.9	42.3
Viet Nam	18280	26432	39919	60759	66388	66596	–2.3	–20.8	–38.9	–46.6	–12.7	–8.8
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	...	233.3	233.3	180.0	250.0	300.0	...
Fiji	235	321	269	250	240	...	113.3	118.1	94.0	97.2	91.0	...
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	...	700.0	700.0	1100.0	133.3	142.9	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	–	–	...	...	...	...	283.3	235.7	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	–	–	–	...	...	...	180.0	165.2	151.9	...
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	...	119.4	121.6	125.7	121.1	123.7	...
Palau	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	238.5	240.7	151.2	155.6	...
Papua New Guinea	4611	4897	3866	2778	1428	1433	–606.2	–575.2	–311.7	–88.3	58.2	59.2
Samoa	18	19	21	21	21	...	95.5	95.7	93.9	98.1	98.2	...
Solomon Islands	75	77	79	79	76	...	65.9	69.2	50.9	53.6	58.7	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	7242	7318	7369	...	...	...	–26592.6	–21987.9	–19721.6	...
Tonga	–	–	–	1	1	...	136.8	127.6	141.4	126.7	125.5	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	5	5	20	20	20	...	153.3	157.1	90.0	70.4	113.8	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	157523	186897	233552	265161	308573	296726	–82.7	–101.9	–116.0	–133.6	–151.9	–141.5
Japan	75211	98567	105841	100533	99514	51670	82.9	80.1	79.6	80.7	80.1	88.8
New Zealand	11522	12648	14286	12855	16880	16127	10.5	15.1	16.2	23.7	7.7	11.2

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

a   Refers to 2002 data for Timor-Leste.
b   Refers to 2008 data for Bhutan, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, the Maldives, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, and Vanuatu; refers to 2009 data for the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Sources: For production: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx (accessed 10 July 2014); for Papua New Guinea and Taipei,China: Asia Pacific Energy Research Center. Expert Group on Energy Data Analysis Database Online. http://www.ieej.or.jp/egeda/ (accessed 12 May 2014); for Bhutan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Maldives, and the Pacific economies except Papua New Guinea: Asian Development Bank. *Energy Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 1990–2009*.
For net energy imports as % of energy use: World Bank. World Development Indicators Online. http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx (accessed 10 July 2014); for Bhutan; the Lao People's Democratic Republic; the Maldives, Taipei,China; and the Pacific economies: ADB estimates.

Energy

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

Regional Member	Gasoline Premium						Diesel					
	1990	1995	2000	2005[a]	2010[b]	2013[c]	1990	1995	2000	2005[d]	2010[e]	2013[c]
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	0.39	0.51	0.73	1.01	1.19	...	...	0.34	0.60	0.92	1.16
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	0.30	0.35	0.47	0.58	0.76	...	...	0.30	0.39	0.53	0.75
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	...	0.47	0.48	0.82	0.80	0.99	...	0.20	0.22	0.54	0.83	1.07
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	0.42	0.44	0.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	0.82	1.14	1.32	1.60	1.75	2.02	0.57	0.75	0.80	1.00	1.25	1.61
Korea, Rep. of	0.54	0.78	1.10	1.40	1.48	1.76	0.25	0.30	0.54	1.05	1.30	1.58
Mongolia	...	...	0.33	0.56	1.01	1.02	...	...	0.38	0.81	0.96	1.16
Taipei,China	0.69	0.59	0.57	0.73	0.94	1.12	0.48	0.45	0.44	0.60	0.82	1.11
South Asia												
Bangladesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	0.56	0.52	0.58	0.86	1.05	1.15	0.23	0.22	0.32	0.64	0.83	0.83
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	0.65	0.52	0.58	0.87	1.22	1.38	0.31	0.21	0.33	0.58	0.95	1.10
Sri Lanka	0.75	0.78	0.65	0.80	1.02	1.26	0.27	0.24	0.32	0.50	0.65	0.94
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	0.24	0.31	0.14	0.46	0.62	...	0.13	0.16	0.07	0.53	0.66	...
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	0.40	0.44	0.29	0.40	0.67	0.89	0.22	0.26	0.18	0.29	0.57	0.59
Myanmar	0.01	0.01	...	...	1.41	1.69	0.00	0.01	...	...	1.37	1.54
Philippines	0.40	0.35	0.37	0.57	0.96	1.20	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.51	0.76	0.99
Singapore	0.61	0.85	0.81	0.83	...	...	0.28	0.33	0.33	0.56	0.89	1.21
Thailand	0.36	0.36	0.39	0.59	1.12	...	0.26	0.30	0.32	0.50	0.96	0.98
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	0.74	0.84	0.78	1.23	1.50	1.80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	0.51	0.56	0.49	0.89	1.09	1.33	...	...	...	0.95	1.09	1.37
Japan	0.98	1.40	1.05	1.23	1.64	1.71	0.52	0.85	0.76	0.91	1.28	1.39
New Zealand	0.57	0.62	0.51	0.97	1.34	1.82	0.42	0.33	0.33	0.64	0.85	1.21

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

a   Refers to 2004 data for Singapore and Uzbekistan.
b   Refers to 2008 data for Indonesia and to 2009 data for Thailand.
c   Refers to 2012 data for Myanmar and Pakistan.
d   Refers to 2006 data for Mongolia.
e   Refers to 2008 data for Indonesia.

Sources: Economy sources; ADB estimates for Myanmar.

Environment

<div style="background:#cfe8f5">

Snapshots

- Asia's economic development has led to increased emissions of greenhouse gases.

- Between 2000 and 2011, over 60% of economies in the region either expanded or retained the area devoted to agriculture.

- Five of the 10 economies with the highest rates of deforestation in 2012 were located in Southeast Asia.

- The management of limited freshwater resources amid population growth is a challenge facing many Asia and Pacific economies.

</div>

Key trends

Asia's economic development has led to increased emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). GHG emissions contribute to global climate change, which is expected to cause rising sea levels and more severe storms, droughts, heat waves, and floods. Figure 7.1 presents per capita emissions of GHGs by type in 2010. The highest per capita emitters were Brunei Darussalam, Australia, and Kazakhstan. Per capita emissions increased in most of the reporting economies between 2005 and 2010, with Cambodia (77%), the People's Republic of China (PRC) (35%), and Viet Nam (29%) registering the largest increases (Table 7.2). Meanwhile, per capita emissions of GHG fell for a third of the reporting economies with that of Singapore failing by 51% between 2005 and 2010.

Between 2000 and 2011, over 60% of the economies in the region either expanded or kept steady the area devoted to agriculture. Changes in dietary preferences and increases in food prices were among the factors that stimulated the expansion of land used for crops and pastures as a percentage of total land area. This trend was most notable in relatively small economies, but was also observed in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand (Table 7.1).

Figure 7.1: Per Capita Emissions of Carbon Dioxide, Methane, Nitrous Oxide, and Other Greenhouse Gases, 2010
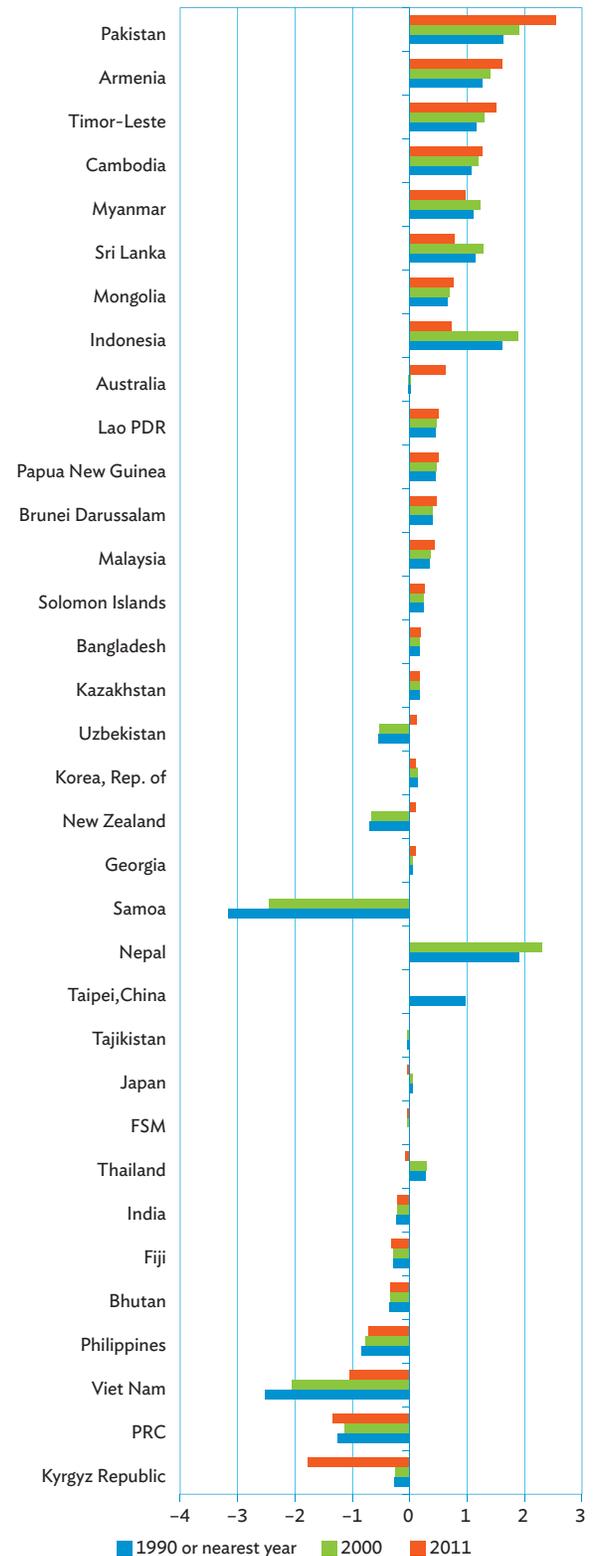
(tons)
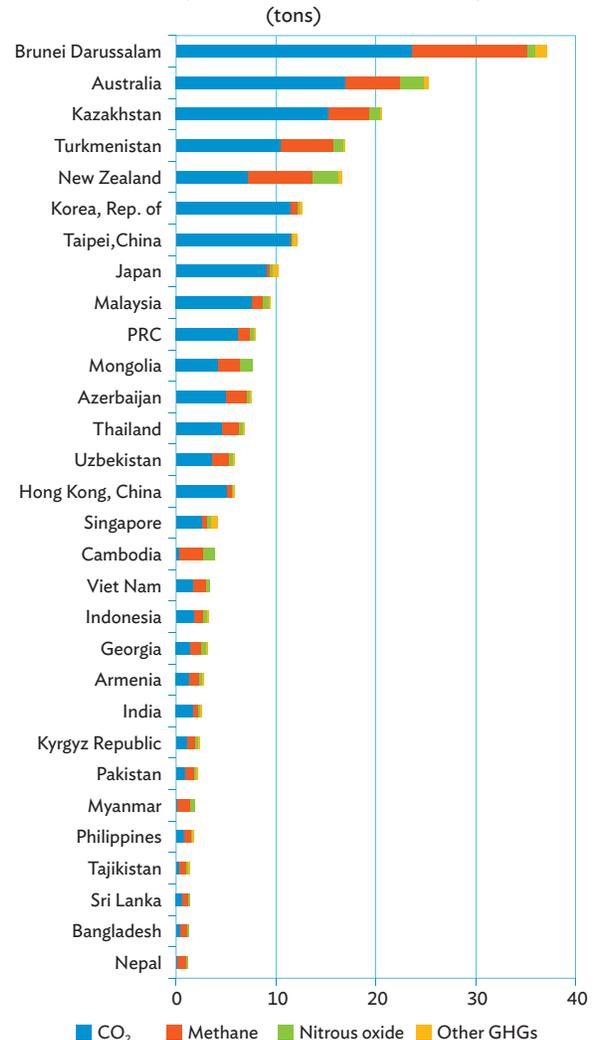
PRC = People's Republic of China.
Sources: Table 1.1, Table 7.1, and MDG 7.1.

Five of the 10 economies with the highest rates of deforestation in 2011 were in Southeast Asia. Between 1990 and 2010, 14 economies expanded their forested area, 12 had no net change, and 20 experienced a decline.[34] The loss of forest resources negatively impacts biodiversity, exacerbates climate change, and threatens the livelihood of the rural poor. Figure 7.2 presents deforestation rates for 34 of the region's economies in 1990, 2000, and 2011. Half of the top 10 deforestation rates in 2011 belonged to economies in Southeast Asia, with deforestation often the result of efforts to expand the food supply by cultivating additional land. Notably, two Southeast Asian economies (the Philippines and Viet Nam) had negative deforestation rates (i.e., reforestation) in 1990, 2000, and 2011. The region's two most populous economies—the PRC and India— also had negative deforestation rates in all 3 years under review.

The management of limited freshwater resources amid population growth is a challenge facing many Asia and Pacific economies. While the earth's endowment of freshwater remains constant, human appropriation of water, already estimated at 50%, is expected to increase given population growth and expanding preferences for meat-based diets.[35] Figure 7.3 presents the per capita freshwater resources in 1992, 2002, and 2012. The level of per capita freshwater has fallen in all but three economies—Armenia, Georgia, and Kazakhstan— where populations have declined since 1992.

[34] http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx

[35] Pacific Institute. 2014. *The World's Water, Volume 8*. Washington, DC: Island Press.

Figure 7.2: Deforestation Rate 1990, 2000, and 2011

■ 1990 or nearest year   ■ 2000   ■ 2011

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

Figure 7.3: Internal Renewable Freshwater Resources Per Capita
(m³/year per inhabitant)
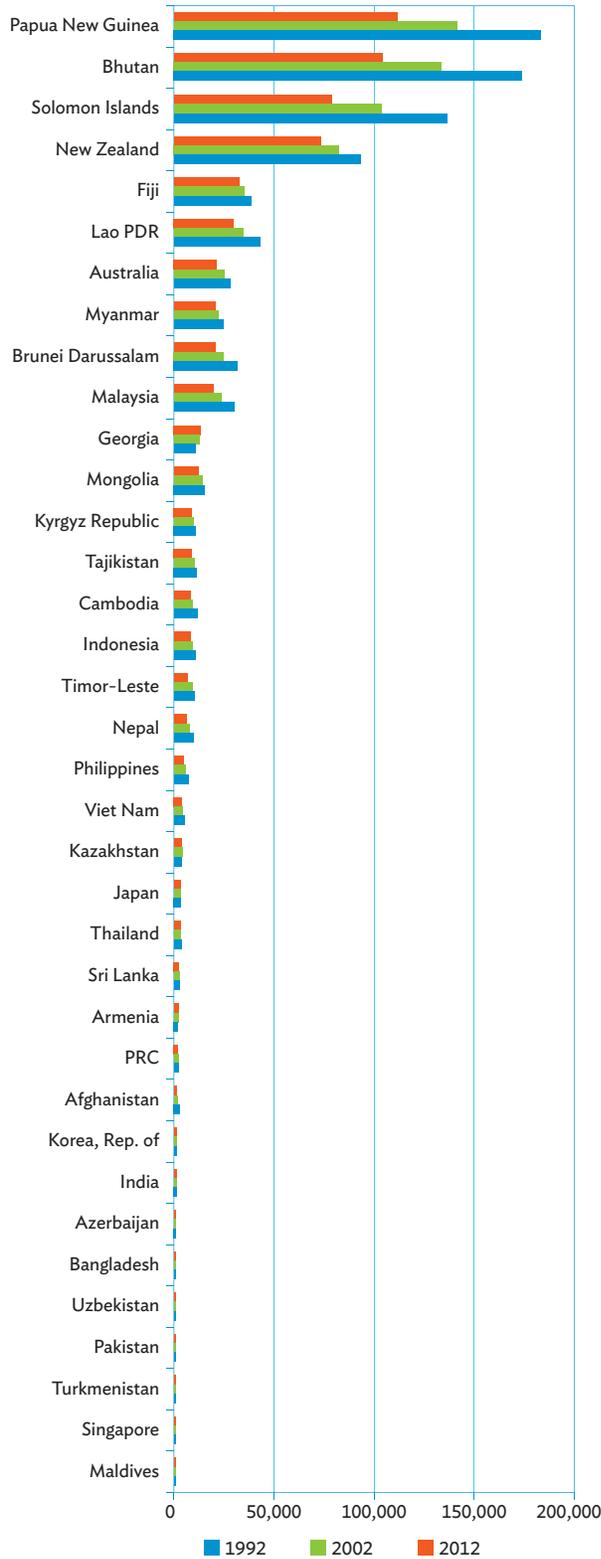
m³ = cubic meter, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 7.3.

Data issues and comparability

Statistics of chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) consumption are collected by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as part of the process of monitoring the 2006 Montreal Protocol on limiting CFC emissions. Other United Nations agencies monitor outputs of GHGs and other pollutants.

Statistics on water pollution are based on analyses of water drawn from sites in samples of lakes and rivers. It is expensive to identify and maintain a sample of sites that accurately measure nationwide water pollution. Comparability between countries is generally less than comparable over time for a single country.

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

Land

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

Regional Member	Agricultural Land			Arable Land			Permanent Cropland		
	1990	2000	2011	1990	2000	2011	1990	2000	2011
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	58.3	57.9	58.1	12.1	11.8	11.9	0.2	0.1	0.2
Armenia	41.1 (1992)	46.5	60.1	14.9 (1992)	15.8	15.1	2.1 (1992)	1.3	1.9
Azerbaijan	53.4 (1992)	57.4	57.7	20.5 (1992)	22.1	22.8	3.7 (1992)	1.3	2.7
Georgia	46.5 (1992)	43.2	35.5	11.4 (1992)	11.4	6.0	4.8 (1992)	3.9	1.7
Kazakhstan	82.0 (1992)	76.6	77.5	13.0 (1992)	8.0	8.9	0.1 (1992)	0.1	0.1
Kyrgyz Republic	52.6 (1992)	55.9	55.9	6.9 (1992)	7.1	6.7	0.4 (1992)	0.3	0.3
Pakistan	33.6	35.0	34.4	26.6	27.6	26.9	0.6	0.9	1.1
Tajikistan	32.1 (1992)	32.7	34.7	6.1 (1992)	5.6	6.1	0.9 (1992)	0.7	0.9
Turkmenistan	68.6 (1992)	68.9	69.5	2.9 (1992)	3.4	4.0	0.1 (1992)	0.1	0.1
Uzbekistan	65.2 (1992)	64.2	62.7	10.5 (1992)	10.5	10.1	0.9 (1992)	0.8	0.8
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	54.2	56.3	55.7	13.3	13.0	12.0	0.8	1.2	1.6
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	22.1	20.0	18.1	19.8	17.4	15.4	1.6	2.0	2.1
Mongolia	80.9	84.0	73.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taipei,China[a]	24.6	23.5	22.2 (2012)	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia									
Bangladesh	79.8	72.2	70.1	72.6	64.1	58.6	2.5	3.5	6.9
Bhutan	9.7	13.2	13.5	2.9	2.6	2.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
India	60.9	61.4	60.5	54.8	54.7	52.9	2.2	3.1	4.1
Maldives	26.7	30.0	23.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	13.3	16.7	10.0
Nepal	29.0	29.5	29.7	16.0	16.4	16.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
Sri Lanka	37.3	37.5	41.8	14.4	14.6	19.1	15.9	15.9	15.6
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	2.1	1.9	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9
Cambodia	25.2	27.0	32.0	20.9	21.0	22.7	0.6	0.8	0.9
Indonesia	24.9	25.2	30.1	11.2	11.3	13.0	6.5	7.7	11.0
Lao PDR	7.2	8.0	10.3	3.5	3.8	6.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
Malaysia	22.0	24.0	24.0	5.2	5.5	5.5	16.0	17.6	17.6
Myanmar	16.0	16.5	19.2	14.6	15.2	16.5	0.8	0.9	2.2
Philippines	37.4	37.5	40.6	18.4	16.9	18.1	14.8	15.6	17.4
Singapore	3.0	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.1
Thailand	41.9	38.8	41.2	34.2	30.6	30.8	6.1	6.6	8.8
Viet Nam	20.7	28.2	35.0	16.4	19.9	21.0	3.2	6.2	11.9
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	25.0	25.0	12.5	8.3	12.5	8.3	16.7	12.5	4.2
Fiji	22.4	23.4	23.4	8.8	9.3	9.2	4.4	4.5	4.7
Kiribati	48.1	42.0	42.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	45.7	39.5	39.5
Marshall Islands	72.2 (1995)	72.2	72.2	5.6 (1995)	5.6	11.1	44.4 (1995)	44.4	44.4
Micronesia, Fed. States of	32.1 (1995)	32.1	31.4	3.6 (1995)	3.6	2.9	24.3 (1995)	24.3	24.3
Nauru	20.0	20.0	20.0	–	–	...	20.0	20.0	20.0
Palau	10.9 (1995)	10.9	10.9	2.2 (1995)	2.2	2.2	4.3 (1995)	4.3	4.3
Papua New Guinea	1.9	2.2	2.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.5
Samoa	19.1	17.0	12.4	6.7	4.9	2.8	11.7	11.0	7.8
Solomon Islands	2.4	2.7	3.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.9	2.0	2.3
Timor-Leste[b]	21.4	22.7	24.2	7.4	8.1	10.1	3.9	4.5	4.0
Tonga	44.4	41.7	43.1	22.2	20.8	22.2	16.7	15.3	15.3
Tuvalu	66.7	66.7	60.0	0.0	0.0	...	66.7	66.7	60.0
Vanuatu	12.5	14.4	15.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	8.0	9.3	10.3
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	60.5	59.3	53.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Japan	15.6	14.4	12.5	13.1	12.3	11.7	1.3	1.0	0.8
New Zealand	61.5	58.5	43.2	10.0	5.7	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.3

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

a   Data do not include the counties of Kinmen and Lienchiang.

Source: FAOSTAT Database. http://www.faostat.fao.org (accessed 10 July 2014); for Taipei,China: Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Statistical Yearbook 2013 http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/lp.asp?CtNode=2351&CtUnit=1072&BaseDSD=36&mp=2

Table 7.2: Deforestation and Pollution

Regional Member	Deforestation Rate[a] (average % change)			Nitrous Oxide Emissions (thousand metric tons CO_2 equivalent)			Methane Emissions (thousand metric tons CO_2 equivalent)		
	1990[b]	2000	2011	1995	2000	2010	1995	2000	2010
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1.27 (1993)	1.39	1.60	466	462	986	2428	2565	3329
Azerbaijan	– (1993)	–	–	1832	2032	2647	9111	9951	18401
Georgia	0.05 (1993)	0.04	0.09	1712	1995	2267	4112	4137	4864
Kazakhstan	0.17 (1993)	0.17	0.17	20257	15965	17454	41703	38574	67542
Kyrgyz Republic	-0.26 (1993)	-0.26	-1.77	1529	1559	1465	3693	3486	3968
Pakistan	1.63	1.91	2.55	21241	24760	30050	101536	117129	155236
Tajikistan	-0.05 (1993)	-0.05	–	1349	1093	1718	3596	3304	4943
Turkmenistan	– (1993)	–	–	2373	2908	4955	16167	21217	26546
Uzbekistan	-0.54 (1993)	-0.52	0.12	6960	9249	11966	33524	37079	46862
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	-1.26	-1.13	-1.34	380630	392367	550297	1093620	1043425	1642258
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	492	513	467	2102	2695	3086
Korea, Rep. of	0.13	0.13	0.11	15264	17958	14686	30080	30925	31984
Mongolia	0.65	0.69	0.75	5264	5107	3478	8876	9218	6134
Taipei,China	0.97	–	–	...	12444	3132 (2011)	...	11028	2238 (2011)
South Asia									
Bangladesh	0.17	0.18	0.18	18233	19614	26160	85076	89243	103080
Bhutan	-0.35	-0.34	-0.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	-0.23	-0.22	-0.21	187400	199496	234136	544388	561558	621480
Maldives	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	1.90	2.30	–	3949	4232	4508	20644	21206	23512
Sri Lanka	1.14	1.27	0.78	1938	2045	2132	11578	9607	11631
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	0.39	0.40	0.47	570	395	336	5991	3858	4450
Cambodia	1.08	1.20	1.26	4331	3295	16358	15740	14985	35211
Indonesia	1.61	1.89	0.73	89568	90677	91313	182547	167822	218929
Lao PDR	0.45	0.47	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	0.35	0.36	0.42	14397	12944	15010	37011	29242	33599
Myanmar	1.11	1.23	0.97	44219	31194	26266	89507	66941	79131
Philippines	-0.83	-0.77	-0.71	10614	12219	12512	43379	49915	56049
Singapore	–	–	–	1390	6007	1871	1510	1691	2339
Thailand	0.28	0.29	-0.08	22506	20065	30245	80570	83448	104411
Viet Nam	-2.52	-2.06	-1.04	15415	19627	33818	65683	75418	111338
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	-0.29	-0.28	-0.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	-0.05	-0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	0.44	0.46	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	-3.15	-2.46	–	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	0.24	0.25	0.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	1.16	1.29	1.51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	-0.03	-0.03	0.62	57651	75584	51462	113113	127730	122549
Japan	0.03	0.03	-0.04	37303	31996	25740	60264	47484	40262
New Zealand	-0.71	-0.66	0.10	11181	11499	11334	27166	26570	28133

Environment

Table 7.2:   Deforestation and Pollution (continued)

Regional Member	Other Greenhouse Gases[c] (thousand metric tons CO$_2$ equivalent)			Organic Water Pollutant (BOD) Emissions (kilograms per day per worker)		
	1995	2000	2010	1995	2000	Latest Year
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	0.178 (2001)	0.206 (2002)
Armenia	–	42	565	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	176	41	283	0.153 (1995)	0.153	0.181 (2007)
Georgia	–	3	20	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	–	58	584	0.233 (1998)	0.237	0.236 (2007)
Kyrgyz Republic	–	8	42	0.136 (1992)	0.189	0.202 (2007)
Pakistan	1009	347	1036	...	...	0.165 (2006)
Tajikistan	2806	798	361	0.167	0.223	0.239 (2007)
Turkmenistan	–	11	139	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	–	192	981	...	...	...
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	12353	56882	249362	...	0.138 (2003)	0.130 (2007)
Hong Kong, China	379	155	150	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	6157	14587	10905	0.124	0.120	0.114 (2006)
Mongolia	–	–	–	...	0.203 (2003)	0.215 (2007)
Taipei,China	...	1966	10314 (2011)	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	–	–	–	0.146 (1995)	0.144 (1998)	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	9564	13551	20937	...	...	...
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	–	–	–	...	0.142 (1996)	0.157 (2002)
Sri Lanka	–	–	–	...	...	0.195 (2006)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	–	101	427	...	...	...
Cambodia	–	–	–	0.172 (1993)	0.142 (1995)	...
Indonesia	1721	997	1241	0.184 (1998)	0.179	0.187 (2006)
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	0.136 (1999)	...
Malaysia	598	526	1195	...	0.118	0.123 (2006)
Myanmar	–	–	–	...	... ...	...
Philippines	162	221	459	0.167 (1996)	0.156 (2001)	0.146 (2005)
Singapore	502	1410	3296	0.092 (1991)	0.095	0.094 (2007)
Thailand	1430	453	1388	0.153 (1996)	0.155	0.152 (2006)
Viet Nam	–	–	–	0.158 (1998)	0.169	0.144 (2007)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	0.232 (2002)	0.230 (2004)
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	0.224 (1991)	0.295	0.339 (2004)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	4873	4198	9051	...	...	...
Japan	28280	50326	70793	0.141 (1994)	0.147	0.149 (2005)
New Zealand	941	758	1475	0.243	0.233	0.230 (2007)

... = data not available at cutoff date, – = magnitude equals zero, BOD = biochemical oxygen demand, CFC = chlorofluorocarbons, CO$_2$ = carbon dioxide, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, ODP = ozone-depleting potential.

a   A negative value indicates that deforestation rate is decreasing (i.e., reforestation).
b   Values represent the change in forest cover from 1990 to 1991.
c   Other greenhouse gas emissions refer to hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

Sources: FAOSTAT Database http://www.faostat.fao.org (accessed 10 July 2014); World Bank. World Development Indicators Online (accessed 10 July 2014); for Taipei,China: Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. *Statistical Yearbook 2013* http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/lp.asp?CtNode=2351&CtUnit=1072&BaseDSD=36&mp=2

Table 7.3:   Freshwater Resources

| Regional Member | Internal Renewable Freshwater Resources | | | | Annual Freshwater Withdrawals | Water Productivity[a] |
| | (billion cubic meters per year) | (cubic meters per inhabitant per year) | | | | |
	2012	1992	2002	2012	(billion cubic meters)	2011
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	47	3414	2124	1581	20 (2000)	1
Armenia	7	1989	2251	2310	3 (2012)	2
Azerbaijan	8	1089	980	872	12 (2012)	2
Georgia	58	10874	12577	13339	2 (2008)	5
Kazakhstan	64	4004	4401	3955	20 (2010)	4
Kyrgyz Republic	49	10932	9780	8939	8 (2006)	0
Pakistan	55	469	367	307	184 (2008)	1
Tajikistan	63	11490	9909	7924	11 (2006)	0
Turkmenistan	1	362	305	272	28 (2004)	1
Uzbekistan	16	759	645	573	49 (2005)	0
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	2813	2295	2123	1998	554 (2005)	8
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	65	1483	1398	1323	25 (2002)	41
Mongolia	35	15508	14245	12446	1 (2009)	9
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	105	934	766	679	36 (2008)	2
Bhutan	78	179924	135452	105121	0 (2008)	4
India	1446	1600	1343	1169	648 (2010)	2
Maldives	0	132	106	89	0 (2008)	276
Nepal	198	10404	8223	7214	9 (2006)	1
Sri Lanka	53	2977	2741	2503	13 (2005)	3
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	9	31250	24566	20631	...	109
Cambodia	121	12405	9489	8113	2 (2006)	4
Indonesia	2019	10918	9389	8179	113 (2000)	4
Lao PDR	190	42330	34337	28649	3 (2005)	1
Malaysia	580	30200	23757	19836	11 (2005)	14
Myanmar	1003	23099	20361	18997	33 (2000)	...
Philippines	479	7370	5917	4953	82 (2009)	2
Singapore	1	188	145	113	...	938
Thailand	225	3893	3519	3362	57 (2007)	4
Viet Nam	359	4999	4354	3958	82 (2006)	1
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	29	38374	34988	32629	0 (2000)	38
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	801	183337	141519	111762	0 (2005)	18
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	45	135455	102759	81273	...	...
Timor-Leste	8	10205	9138	7374	1 (2004)	1
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	492	28068	24956	21345	22 (2000)	36
Japan	430	3491	3406	3379	90 (2001)	51
New Zealand	327	93349	82534	73318	5 (2002)	26

... = 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.

Sources: AQUASTAT Database. http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html?lang=en (accessed 11 July 2014); World Development Indicators Online. http://data.worldbank.org/indicator (accessed 9 July 2014).

Government and Governance

Snapshots

- Fiscal positions either improved—with deficits shrinking and surpluses increasing—or remained steady in 2013 in most economies in Central and West Asia, East Asia, and South Asia. Fiscal performances were mixed in the economies of Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

- Government revenue as a share of gross domestic product (GDP) showed little significant change in most of the region in 2013.

- Government expenditure relative to GDP decreased in two-thirds of the economies of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific in 2013. Government expenditure as a share of GDP increased in the majority of economies in East Asia and Central and West Asia.

- Government spending on health and social security and welfare increased as a percentage of GDP in most economies between 2000 and 2013. At the same time, governments in the region generally spent more on education than on health.

- The average time required to start a business in developing Asian economies fell from 47 days in 2005 to 29 days in 2013. The cost of starting a business also declined in much of the region over the same period.

- Corruption remains a problem in much of Asia. Over 40% of the region's developing economies ranked in the bottom one-third of Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index 2013.

Key trends

Most economies in South and Southeast Asia continued to run fiscal deficits in 2013—to support economic growth amid uncertain global prospects—while about half of the economies in Central and West Asia, East Asia, and the Pacific posted deficits in 2013. Figure 8.1 shows fiscal balances—the difference between total government revenue and expenditure—in 2012 and 2013. Deficits remained relatively small in most economies, only exceeding 4.0% of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2013 in Pakistan (4.2%), Samoa (4.4%), India (4.6%), the Maldives (4.7%), Viet Nam (4.7%), Tajikistan (4.8%), Myanmar (4.9%), the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) (5.6%), Sri Lanka (5.9%), Papua New Guinea (7.2%), and Timor-Leste (27.1%). Among those running fiscal surpluses, Brunei Darussalam again reported the largest fiscal surplus in 2013—equal to 11.4% of GDP—mainly as a result of government revenue from oil and gas production.

Tax revenue relative to GDP rose in slightly more than half of the region's economies in 2013 compared with 2012 levels, with only incremental increases or decreases in most cases (Figure 8.2). Relatively large increases were recorded in the Maldives (from 21.2% to 24.5%), Samoa (from 22.9% to 25.6%), and Myanmar (from 3.8% to 6.1%). A significant decrease was evident in Pakistan (from 10.4% to 6.9%), with smaller yet still noteworthy declines in Mongolia (from 29.8% to 28.8%), Georgia (from 25.5% to 24.8%), Papua New Guinea (from 25.4% to 24.7%), and Viet Nam (from 19.6% to 18.9%). The developing economies with the highest tax revenue-to-GDP ratios in 2013 were Solomon Islands (36.9%), Mongolia (28.8%), and Samoa (25.6%). Those with the lowest ratios included Timor-Leste (4.4%), Myanmar (6.1%), and Afghanistan (6.6%). For comparison, the developed economies of Australia and New Zealand had tax revenue-to-GDP ratios of 22.2% and 29.2%, respectively.

Figure 8.1: Fiscal Balance as a Share of GDP, 2012 and 2013
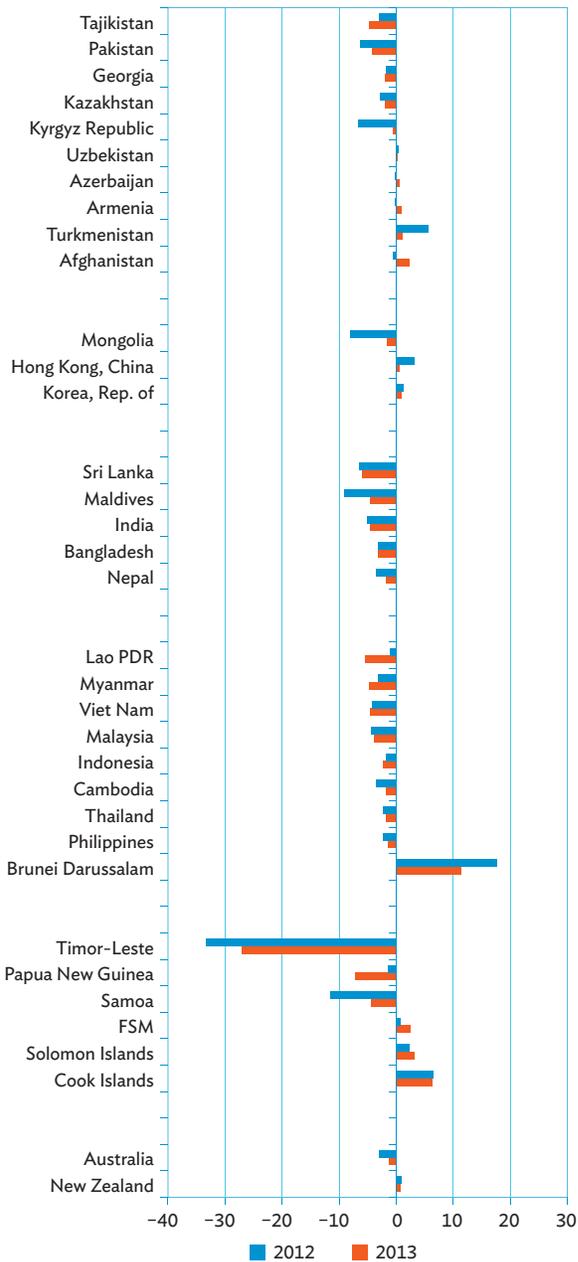
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 8.1.

Figure 8.2: Tax Revenue as a Share of GDP, 2012 and 2013
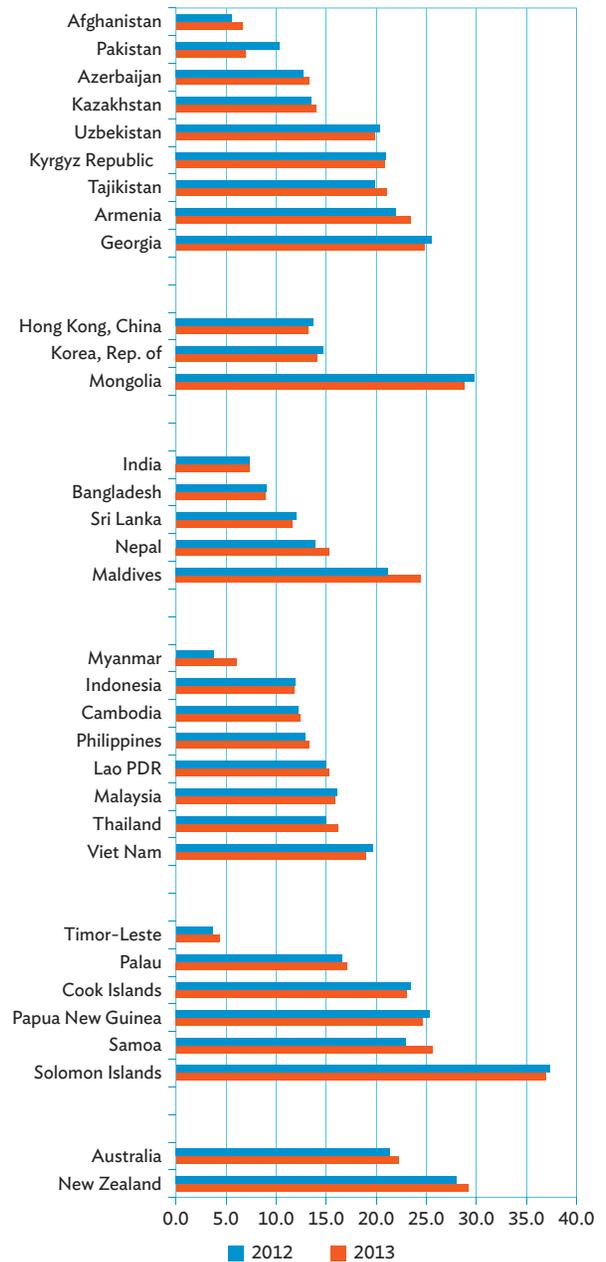
GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
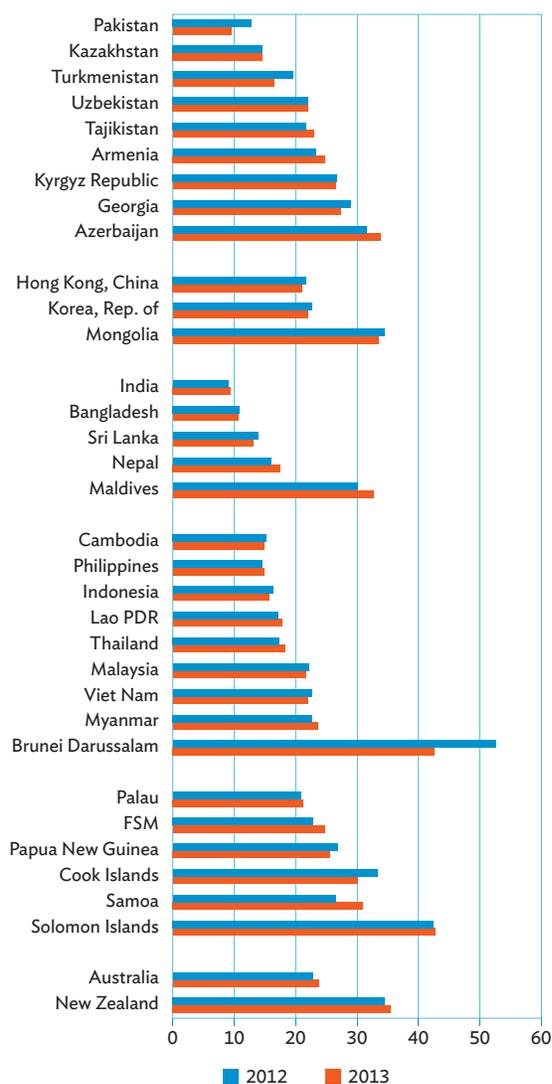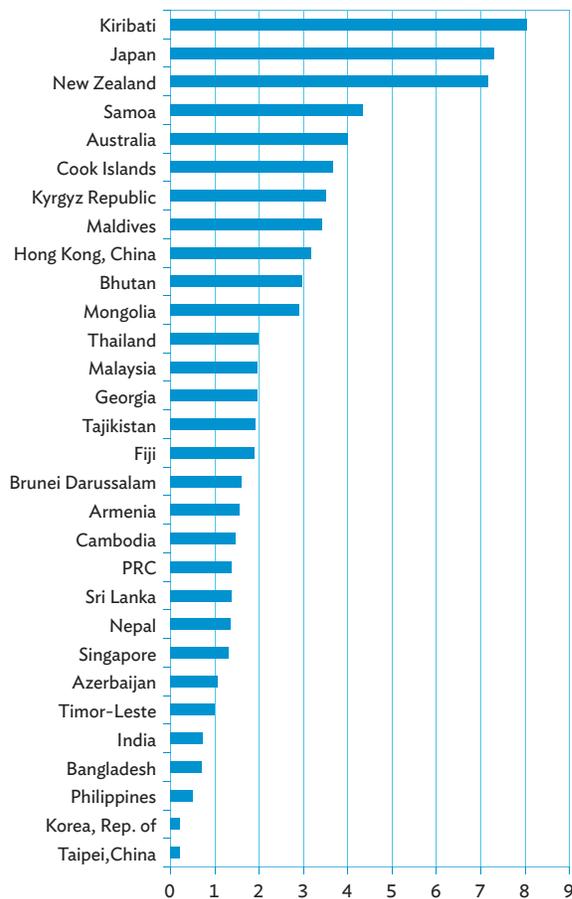Source: Table 8.2.

Total government revenue as a share of GDP followed a similar pattern, rising in about half of developing Asian economies between 2012 and 2013, while falling in the other half (Figure 8.3). Noticeable increases were seen in the Maldives (from 30.1% to 32.6%) and Azerbaijan (from 31.6% to 33.8%).

The largest declines in the ratio of government revenue-to-GDP occurred in Brunei Darussalam (from 52.6% to 42.6%), Pakistan (from 12.8% to 9.5%), the Cook Islands (33.3% to 30.1%), and Turkmenistan (from 19.5% to 16.5%).

Government expenditure relative to GDP decreased in two-thirds of the economies of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific in 2013; and increased in the majority of economies in East Asia and Central and West Asia (Figure 8.4). Between 2000 and 2012, government expenditure as a percentage of GDP increased in approximately 60% of the region's economies (Table 8.4). However, this trend reversed itself in 2013 as some governments ended annual public sector spending increases.

In other cases, public spending was significantly reduced. For example, government expenditure as a share of GDP fell between 2012 and 2013 from 42.3% to 34.2% in Mongolia, from 19.2% to 13.7% in Pakistan, and from 34.9% to 31.3% in Brunei Darussalam. While increased public spending is one measure to address widening inequality in the region's economies (Table 1.12), data from the most recent year suggest that many governments are declining to pursue this option at present.

Figure 8.3: Total Government Revenue as a Share of GDP, 2012 and 2013

GDP = gross domestic product, FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source:　Table 8.3.

Figure 8.4: Total Government Expenditure as a Share of GDP, 2012 and 2013
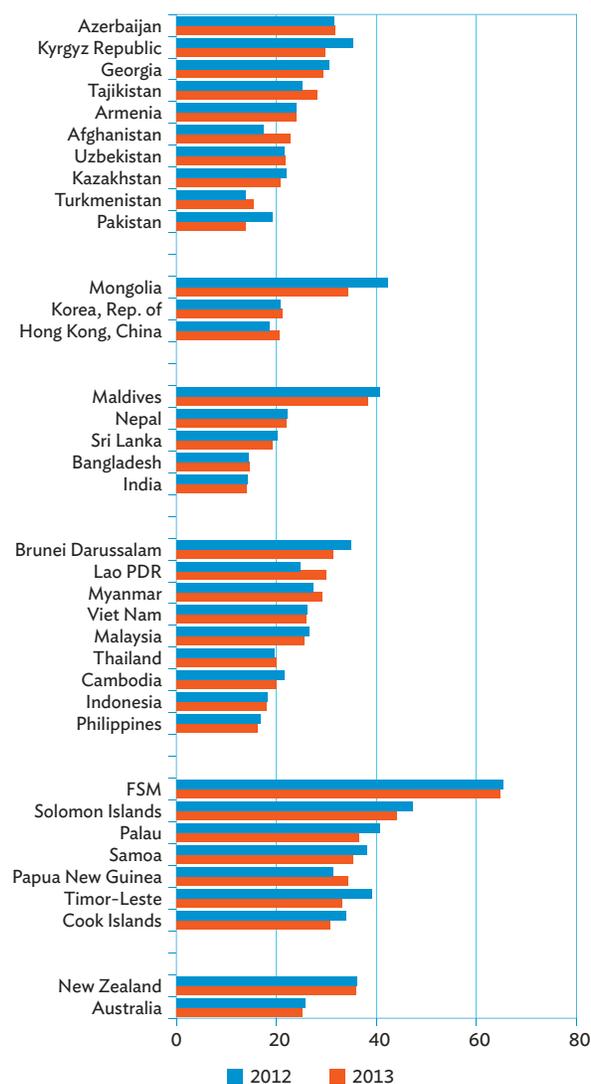
GDP = gross domestic product, FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source:　Table 8.4.

Government spending on health has increased as a percentage of GDP in most economies since 2000. During the period 2000–2013, health spending as a share of GDP increased steadily in several of the region's poorer economies, including the Kyrgyz Republic (from 2.0% to 3.5%), Tajikistan (from 0.9% to 1.9%), and Cambodia (from 0.9% to 1.5%) (Table 8.5). Yet, in 2013 or year with the latest available data, spending on health was still equivalent to 2.0% or less of GDP in three-quarters of the region's developing economies (Figure 8.5). For comparison, health spending as a share of GDP in 2013 or year with latest available data was 4.0% in Australia, 7.2% in New Zealand, and 7.3% in Japan. However, the higher ratios in developed economies, particularly with respect to Japan, are partially a function of the additional health care requirements of an older population.

Social safety nets continue to expand in most developing Asian economies. Increases in spending on social security and welfare between 2010 and 2013 were observed in about two-thirds of the developing economies for which 2013 data are available, continuing a trend in place in most economies in the region since 2000 (Table 8.5). However, outside of Central and West Asia, which mainly comprises former Soviet republics, Mongolia, the Maldives, and the Republic of Korea, the share of social spending as a percentage of GDP was less than 4.0% in 2013 in most developing Asian economies (Figure 8.6). For comparison, social security and welfare spending in Australia, New Zealand, and Japan in the years for which the most recent data are available was 8.6% (2013), 8.0% (2013), and 17.8% (2012), respectively.

Figure 8.5: Government Expenditure on Health as a Share of GDP, 2013 or Latest Available Data

GDP = gross domestic product, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 8.5.

Figure 8.6: Government Expenditure on Social Security and Welfare as a Share of GDP, 2013 or Latest Available Data
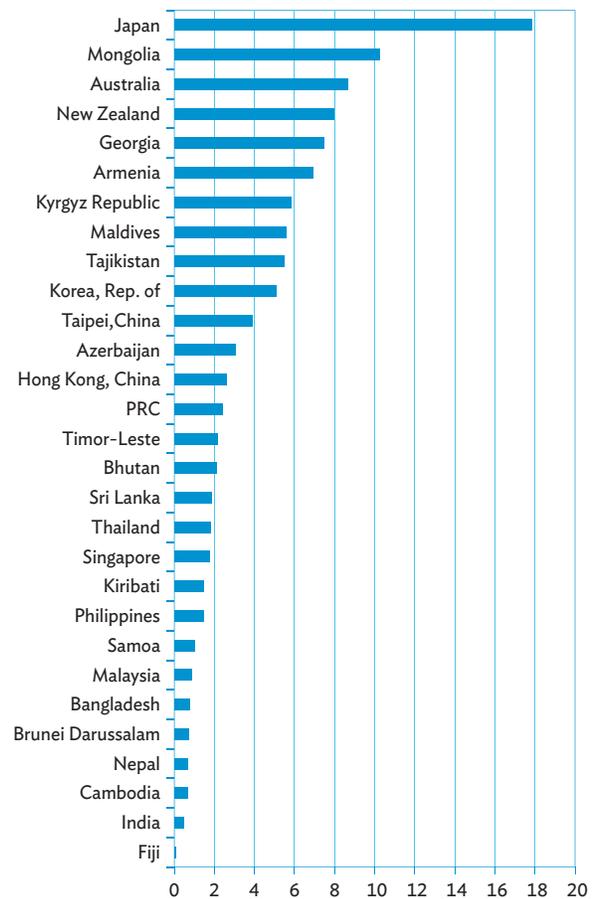
GDP = gross domestic product, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 8.5.

Governments in the region generally spent more on education than on health. Spending on education by governments exceeded 2.0% of GDP in more than three-quarters of the region's developing economies in 2013 or the latest year for which data are available (Figure 8.7). Furthermore, governments of many developing member economies spent more on education relative to GDP than those of either Australia (1.9%) or Japan (3.2%). Since 2000, about 40% of the region's governments have increased spending on education as a share of GDP, while about 60% have reduced their ratio of education spending to GDP (Table 8.5).

Since 2005, nearly all of the region's economies have reduced, often significantly, the time required

to start a business (Figure 8.8). According to the subregional averages included in the World Bank's *Doing Business*, the least amount of time required to start a business in 2013 was in Central and West Asia (11 days) and the most amount of time required was in Southeast Asia (52 days) (Table 8.6). For comparison, the global average in 2013 was 25 days. Between 2005 and 2013, the economies that most sharply lowered the time it takes to start a business include Azerbaijan (from 113 days to 7 days), Indonesia (from 151 days to 48 days), Timor-Leste (from 167 days to 94 days), and the Lao PDR (from 153 days to 92 days). Governments can accelerate the process of starting a business by offering online business registration, establishing a single office to handle business start-ups, and reducing minimum capital requirements.

In 2013, just over half of the region's developing economies had business start-up periods of 20 days or less. Those with the most expedient registration procedures (3 days or less) were Georgia; Hong Kong, China; and Singapore. At the other end of the scale, it took 104 days to start a business in Cambodia, 101 days in Brunei Darussalam, 94 days in Timor-Leste, and 92 days in the Lao PDR.

The average cost of starting a business among all developing member economies in Asia fell from 43.8% of per capita gross national income (GNI) in 2005 to 23.9% in 2013. Between 2012 and 2013, average business start-up costs fell or remained steady in all Asian subregions except Southeast Asia, where the average costs rose from 37.8% to 40.6% of per capita GNI because of a significant increase in business start-up costs in Cambodia. While starting a business has become less expensive in almost every economy in the region, start-up costs remained prohibitively high (exceeding 100% of GNI per capita), compared with the developing member average of 23.9% in Cambodia, Myanmar, and the Federated States of Micronesia (Figure 8.9).

Figure 8.7: Government Expenditure on Education as a Share of GDP, 2013 or Latest Available Data
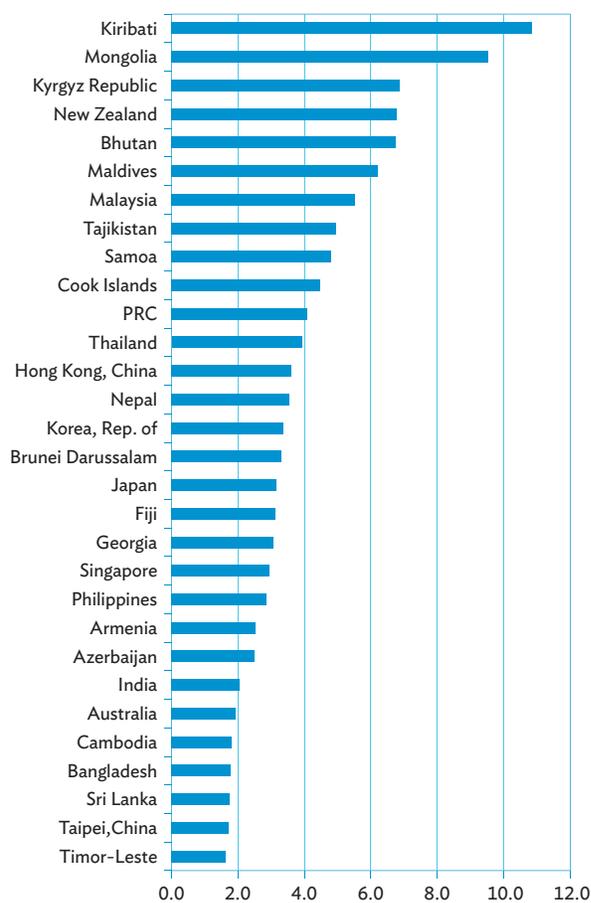
GDP = gross domestic product, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 8.5.

Figure 8.8: Days Required to Start Up a Business, 2005 and 2013

DME = developed member economies, FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 8.6.

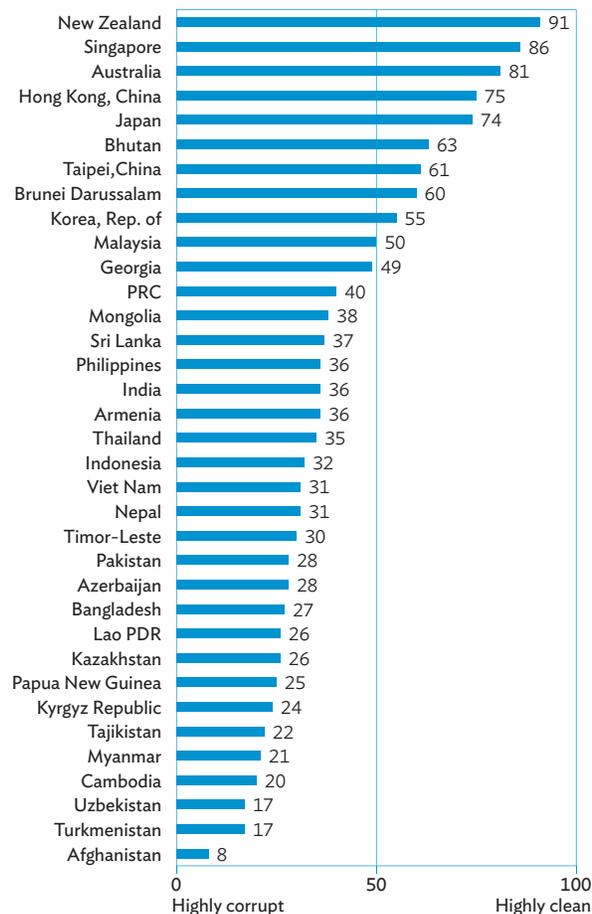Figure 8.9: Cost of Business Start-up Procedure, 2012 and 2013
(% of GNI per capita)
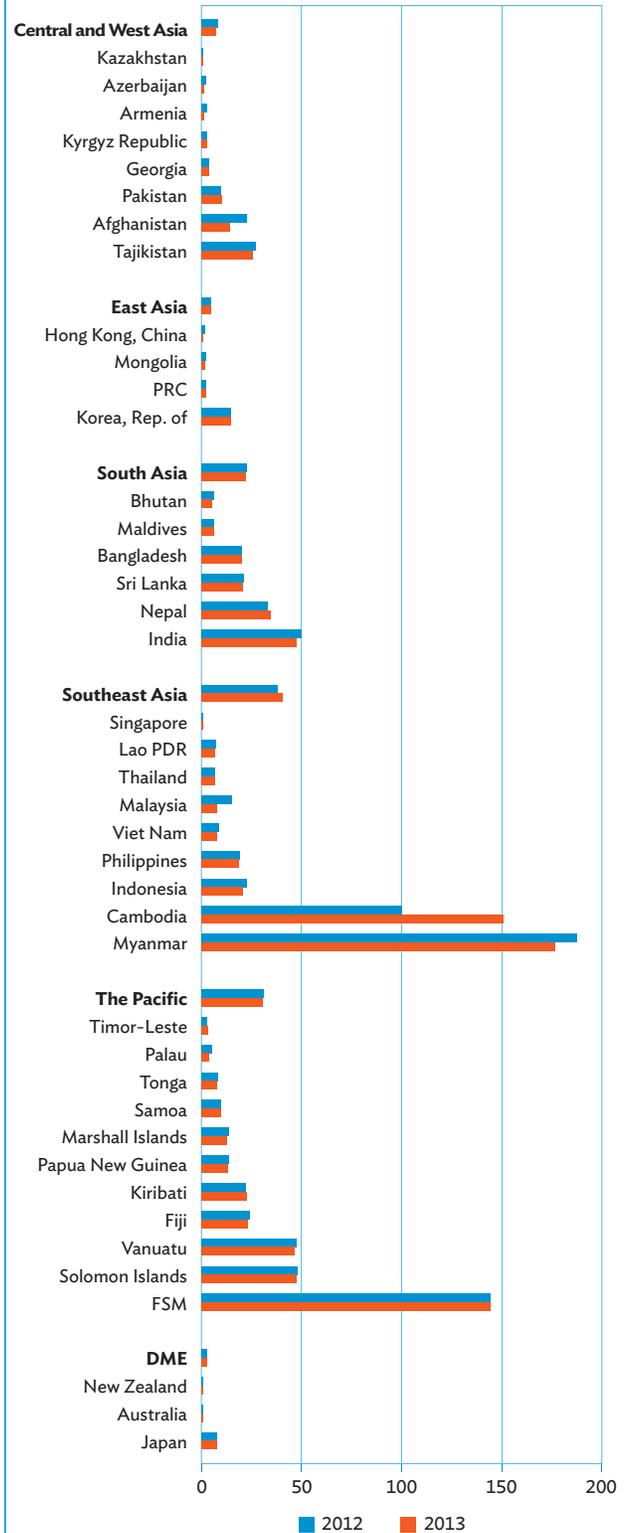
DME = developed member economies, FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GNI = gross national income, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 8.6.

Corruption remains a problem in many of the region's developing economies. Transparency International's survey of public sector corruption revealed that in 2013, eight developing Asian economies improved their global ranking by 10 places or more from the previous year, while only two fell 10 or more places in the rankings. Nepal improved from a ranking of 139th to 116th, the Lao PDR moved from 160th to 140th, and Myanmar rose from 172nd to 157th. Among those dipping in the rankings, Thailand fell from 88th to 102nd, Sri Lanka from 79th to 91st, and Kazakhstan from 133rd to 140th.

Only seven out of 32 developing economies of Asia scored 50 or higher on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (highly clean) in the Corruption Perceptions Index (Figures 8.10). By comparison, the developed member economies of Australia, Japan, and New Zealand earned scores of 81, 74, and 91, respectively. Over 40% of the region's developing economies ranked in the bottom one-third of Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index 2013 out of 177 economies.

Data issues and comparability

Data on government expenditures and revenue are from country 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, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government. Most economies try to follow the International Monetary Fund's Government Finance Statistics guidelines; some economies are still using the 1986 version while others have switched to the 2001 guidelines. Most economies record their transactions on a cash basis; a few, on accrual.

Figure 8.10: Corruption Perceptions Scores, 2013

Economy	Score
New Zealand	91
Singapore	86
Australia	81
Hong Kong, China	75
Japan	74
Bhutan	63
Taipei,China	61
Brunei Darussalam	60
Korea, Rep. of	55
Malaysia	50
Georgia	49
PRC	40
Mongolia	38
Sri Lanka	37
Philippines	36
India	36
Armenia	36
Thailand	35
Indonesia	32
Viet Nam	31
Nepal	31
Timor-Leste	30
Pakistan	28
Azerbaijan	28
Bangladesh	27
Lao PDR	26
Kazakhstan	26
Papua New Guinea	25
Kyrgyz Republic	24
Tajikistan	22
Myanmar	21
Cambodia	20
Uzbekistan	17
Turkmenistan	17
Afghanistan	8

0   Highly corrupt   50   100   Highly clean

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 8.7.

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 many of the data, they can only be used to give a broad idea of trends, levels, and rankings and small changes from 1 year to the next should be taken with caution.

Table 8.1: Fiscal Balance[a]
(% of GDP)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	–4.5	2.5	–0.2	–0.5	2.3
Armenia	...	–5.9	–4.9	–1.9	–5.0	–2.8	–0.3	1.0
Azerbaijan	...	–5.2	–1.0	–0.7	–0.9	0.6	–0.2	0.6
Georgia	...	...	–1.3	1.2	–5.6	–2.1	–1.7	–2.1
Kazakhstan	...	–4.0	–0.1	0.6	–2.4	–2.1	–2.9	–2.1
Kyrgyz Republic	–8.1	–11.5	–2.2	0.2	–4.9	–4.8	–6.6	–0.7
Pakistan	–6.5	–5.6	–5.4	–3.0	–5.9	–6.3	–6.4	–4.2
Tajikistan	...	–7.4	–0.6	0.2	–7.1	–5.8	–3.1	–4.8
Turkmenistan	...	0.4	–0.3	0.8	2.0	3.5	5.7	1.1
Uzbekistan	...	–2.9	–1.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	–2.8	...	–2.8	–1.2	–1.7	–1.1	–1.7	...
Hong Kong, China	0.7	–0.3	–0.6	1.0	4.2	3.8	3.2	0.6
Korea, Rep. of	–0.6	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0
Mongolia	–11.0	–1.3	–6.4	2.4	0.5	–6.9	–8.1	–1.7
Taipei,China	1.8	–1.0	–4.5	–0.3	–2.8	–1.5	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	–5.7	–2.2	–4.5	–3.7	–2.8	–3.6	–3.2	–3.3
Bhutan	–7.4	0.1	–3.9	–6.6	1.5	–1.9	–1.0	...
India	–6.6	–4.2	–5.7	–4.0	–4.8	–5.7	–5.2	–4.6
Maldives	...	–6.4	–4.4	–8.2	–15.6	–7.5	–9.2	–4.7
Nepal	–7.6	–4.5	–4.3	–2.4	–3.5	–3.6	–3.5	–1.9
Sri Lanka	–7.9	–8.8	–9.3	–7.0	–8.0	–6.9	–6.5	–5.9
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	–0.3	15.1	10.9	21.1	17.3	28.4	17.7	11.4
Cambodia	–4.5	–7.2	–2.1	–0.7	–3.2	–2.7	–3.5	–1.8
Indonesia	–0.8	3.0	–1.1	–0.5	–0.7	–1.1	–1.9	–2.3
Lao PDR	–9.7	–12.9	–4.6	–4.5	–2.2	–1.6	–1.2	–5.6
Malaysia	–2.9	0.8	–5.5	–3.4	–5.4	–4.8	–4.5	–3.9
Myanmar	–2.8	–3.2	0.7	...	–4.6	–3.8	–3.2	–4.9
Philippines	–3.5	0.6	–3.7	–2.6	–3.5	–2.0	–2.3	–1.4
Singapore	10.2	14.0	9.9	6.3	7.7	9.5	8.7	...
Thailand	4.6	2.6	–2.8	0.1	–2.4	–1.6	–2.3	–1.8
Viet Nam[b]	–7.2	–1.3	–4.3	–1.0	–2.1	–0.5	–4.4	–4.7
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	–2.8	–1.5	2.1	3.1	4.3	6.5	6.4
Fiji	–1.8	–0.3	–3.1	–3.3	–2.2	–1.4	–1.1	...
Kiribati	30.9	16.4	42.3	7.3	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	1.9	–27.2	8.1	–22.3	3.5	2.2	–0.8	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	11.1	–0.4	–3.5	–4.9	0.5	0.6	0.8	2.5
Nauru	...	...	...	4.3	0.1	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	0.0	–	0.0	–	...	...
Papua New Guinea	–3.3	–0.5	–2.0	0.1	0.7	–0.2	–1.5	–7.2
Samoa	–3.7	–7.2	–0.7	0.3	–7.4	–13.1	–11.5	–4.4
Solomon Islands	–5.3	–4.6	–0.6	–0.9	8.3	6.4	2.4	3.2
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	4.0	3.5	–11.5	–33.4	–27.1
Tonga	0.7	1.0	–0.3	3.0	–2.7	–7.6	–7.1	...
Tuvalu	...	...	–2.0	–7.7	–0.1	0.1	0.1	...
Vanuatu	–8.2	–2.7	–6.2	2.9	–2.0	–2.3	1.6	...
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	1.7	–2.9	1.8	1.3	–4.1	–3.7	–3.0	–1.3
Japan	–0.5	–3.9	–6.3	–4.1	–6.7	–8.2	–8.0	...
New Zealand	–4.5	2.9	1.9	5.9	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.8

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

a Data refer to central government, except for Bangladesh, Georgia, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government.
b Tax revenue includes local government taxes.

Source: Economy sources.

Government Finance

Table 8.2:   **Tax Revenue**[a]

(% of GDP)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	3.8	8.9	8.4	5.5	6.6
Armenia	...	10.6	14.8	14.3	20.2	20.6	22.0	23.4
Azerbaijan	...	10.8	12.2	14.0	12.4	12.3	12.7	13.3
Georgia	...	...	14.6	20.8	23.5	25.2	25.5	24.8
Kazakhstan	...	15.8	20.2	26.3	13.4	14.4	13.5	14.0
Kyrgyz Republic	25.7	15.1	11.7	16.2	17.9	18.5	21.0	20.8
Pakistan	14.0	13.8	10.6	10.1	10.1	9.3	10.4	6.9
Tajikistan	...	8.4	13.1	16.5	18.0	19.5	19.9	21.0
Turkmenistan	...	...	23.0	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	27.8	...	21.5	20.4	20.2	20.3	19.9
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	15.1	9.9	12.7	15.6	18.2	19.0	19.4	...
Hong Kong, China	10.2	11.2	9.7	12.3	13.6	14.2	13.7	13.2
Korea, Rep. of	14.8	15.2	17.0	13.9	14.0	14.4	14.7	14.1
Mongolia	44.6	16.2	21.3	22.8	31.9	33.1	29.8	28.8
Taipei,China	12.7	10.3	13.3	9.1	8.0	8.8	8.7	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	5.8	7.9	6.8	8.6	7.8	8.7	9.0	9.0
Bhutan	4.4	6.6	10.0	9.4	13.3	13.5	14.8	...
India	7.5	6.9	6.5	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.3	7.4
Maldives	...	13.6	13.8	13.6	10.7	15.5	21.2	24.5
Nepal	6.6	8.4	8.1	9.2	13.4	13.0	13.9	15.3
Sri Lanka	19.3	17.9	14.2	13.7	12.9	12.9	12.0	11.6
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	18.4	23.4	33.1	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	2.2	5.3	7.3	7.7	10.7	10.9	12.2	12.4
Indonesia	17.8	16.0	8.3	12.5	11.2	11.8	11.9	11.8
Lao PDR	6.1	9.4	10.6	9.7	13.5	14.1	15.0	15.3
Malaysia	17.8	18.7	13.2	14.8	13.7	15.3	16.1	15.8
Myanmar	6.2	3.7	2.0	...	3.2	3.7	3.8	6.1
Philippines	14.1	16.3	12.8	12.4	12.1	12.4	12.9	13.3
Singapore	14.8	15.9	15.1	11.5	13.2	13.8	14.0	...
Thailand	16.0	16.4	12.8	15.3	14.6	16.1	15.0	16.2
Viet Nam[b]	11.5	19.1	18.0	21.0	22.4	22.3	19.6	18.9
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	37.5	22.3	25.3	23.7	23.4	23.4	23.1
Fiji	22.3	21.9	19.9	21.0	21.6	24.3	25.0	...
Kiribati	30.4	22.3	21.5	22.0	17.0	16.0	15.7	...
Marshall Islands	17.9	16.5	15.4	18.3	17.3	17.0	16.9	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	8.8	9.5	11.9	11.7	12.0	12.0	11.6	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	15.0	15.4	15.7	16.3	16.6	17.1
Papua New Guinea	19.5	19.5	23.8	24.8	24.4	25.8	25.4	24.7
Samoa	35.4	22.5	20.6	20.6	24.2	22.1	22.9	25.6
Solomon Islands	22.9	21.4	19.1	24.3	34.0	36.9	37.3	36.9
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	1.5	1.2	2.0	3.7	4.4
Tonga	18.3	13.4	15.8	19.2	16.1	17.0	15.9	...
Tuvalu	...	18.7	21.6	21.3	16.2	18.9	19.3	...
Vanuatu	22.6	19.6	15.7	16.4	16.0	16.3	16.6	...
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	22.4	21.2	23.2	24.8	20.6	20.6	21.4	22.2
Japan	13.9	10.7	10.4	10.2	8.9	9.4	9.8	...
New Zealand	34.3	33.3	31.2	34.3	27.7	27.3	28.1	29.2

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

a   Data refer to central government, except for Bangladesh, Georgia, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government.

b   Tax revenue includes local government taxes.

Source: Economy sources.

Table 8.3: Total Government Revenue[a]
(% of GDP)

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	6.9	10.8	11.1	7.5	9.0
Armenia	...	14.4	15.9	16.2	21.7	21.8	23.2	24.8
Azerbaijan	34.1	11.8	14.7	16.3	26.8	30.1	31.6	33.8
Georgia	...	...	15.5	27.1	27.1	28.9	28.9	27.3
Kazakhstan	...	19.6	22.9	27.6	14.2	15.1	14.6	14.6
Kyrgyz Republic	26.8	16.7	14.2	19.8	23.1	24.2	26.7	26.5
Pakistan	19.3	17.3	13.4	13.8	14.0	12.4	12.8	9.5
Tajikistan	...	10.0	14.1	19.2	19.3	21.1	21.7	23.0
Turkmenistan	...	20.5	23.5	20.5	16.1	18.1	19.5	16.5
Uzbekistan	...	29.7	28.0	22.6	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.0
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	15.7	10.3	13.5	17.1	20.7	22.0	22.6	...
Hong Kong, China	14.9	16.1	16.8	17.5	21.2	22.6	21.7	21.1
Korea, Rep. of	16.8	17.8	21.4	20.8	21.4	21.9	22.6	22.0
Mongolia	50.9	20.8	28.3	27.4	36.7	38.1	34.5	33.5
Taipei,China	16.3	13.3	18.0	14.8	11.1	12.3	11.4	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	6.8	9.8	8.5	10.6	9.5	10.2	10.9	10.7
Bhutan	18.8	19.1	23.2	17.0	27.4	20.6	20.3	...
India	10.7	9.9	9.8	9.7	10.6	8.8	9.0	9.4
Maldives	...	25.8	30.0	29.8	23.4	29.0	30.1	32.6
Nepal	8.4	10.4	10.5	11.9	15.1	14.6	16.0	17.5
Sri Lanka	21.4	20.6	16.4	15.5	14.6	14.8	13.9	13.1
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	42.4	36.5	49.1	53.2	54.3	61.4	52.6	42.6
Cambodia	3.9	7.6	10.0	10.6	13.2	13.2	15.2	14.9
Indonesia	18.8	17.7	14.7	17.8	15.4	16.3	16.3	15.7
Lao PDR	9.9	11.1	13.1	11.7	15.3	15.7	17.1	17.7
Malaysia	24.8	22.9	17.4	19.6	20.0	21.0	22.1	21.7
Myanmar	9.6	6.5	4.2	...	14.2	14.7	22.7	23.6
Philippines	16.6	18.9	14.3	14.4	13.4	14.0	14.5	14.9
Singapore	30.7	34.8	29.8	20.7	22.5	24.7	23.1	...
Thailand	17.5	18.1	14.7	17.4	16.8	18.0	17.4	18.2
Viet Nam[b]	14.7	21.9	20.1	25.7	26.7	25.5	22.7	21.9
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	39.8	27.0	29.3	28.3	28.3	33.3	30.1
Fiji	28.1	25.5	25.4	23.9	25.4	27.5	27.9	...
Kiribati	112.0	81.8	94.4	68.8	57.3	48.1	73.8	...
Marshall Islands	31.3	29.6	22.0	22.1	20.1	20.2	20.6	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	27.3	26.4	22.5	20.8	21.8	21.8	22.9	24.7
Nauru	...	...	...	33.1	39.2	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	21.3	18.4	18.9	19.8	20.9	21.2
Papua New Guinea	24.9	24.0	25.7	26.8	26.1	27.0	26.9	25.6
Samoa	48.5	29.9	25.6	24.0	27.3	25.8	26.5	31.0
Solomon Islands	26.6	27.7	21.6	26.7	37.0	40.4	42.4	42.7
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	9.7	22.0	16.6	5.7	6.0
Tonga	34.1	25.6	21.1	22.8	20.1	19.6	18.1	...
Tuvalu	...	...	216.4	55.1	51.9	56.3	59.6	...
Vanuatu	27.8	24.2	18.7	18.5	17.6	18.0	18.9	...
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	23.6	22.1	25.3	26.2	22.6	22.0	22.8	23.8
Japan	15.3	12.2	12.0	11.9	11.2	11.3	11.3	...
New Zealand	40.9	39.1	36.0	40.1	34.3	36.0	34.6	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, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government.
b   Tax revenue includes local government taxes.

Source: Economy sources.

Government Finance

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

Regional Member	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	16.5	20.6	22.3	17.4	22.8
Armenia	...	24.0	20.1	18.0	27.6	26.2	23.9	24.0
Azerbaijan	...	20.1	16.2	16.8	27.6	29.2	31.6	31.6
Georgia	...	...	16.3	26.6	34.0	30.7	30.6	29.4
Kazakhstan	35.6	25.7	22.2	25.6	22.0	21.3	22.0	20.7
Kyrgyz Republic	37.1	27.8	18.0	20.4	31.2	32.0	35.2	29.8
Pakistan	25.9	23.0	18.9	16.8	20.2	18.6	19.2	13.7
Tajikistan	...	17.4	14.7	19.4	25.1	27.4	25.1	28.0
Turkmenistan	...	20.1	23.9	19.7	14.1	14.6	13.8	15.4
Uzbekistan	...	32.6	28.9	22.5	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.7
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	18.5	...	16.3	18.3	22.4	23.1	24.2	...
Hong Kong, China	14.3	16.4	17.4	16.5	17.0	18.8	18.5	20.5
Korea, Rep. of	15.2	15.3	17.2	20.1	19.8	20.2	20.8	21.1
Mongolia	61.9	19.7	30.0	22.7	33.8	40.7	42.3	34.2
Taipei,China	14.5	14.3	22.6	15.1	13.9	13.8	14.3	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	12.4	14.4	14.5	15.0	12.7	14.0	14.4	14.5
Bhutan	33.9	37.2	42.2	35.4	35.6	34.4	35.0	...
India	17.3	14.1	15.5	13.7	15.4	14.5	14.1	14.0
Maldives	...	36.6	37.3	45.5	40.3	40.1	40.7	38.2
Nepal	17.7	16.6	16.3	15.3	21.8	21.6	22.2	21.9
Sri Lanka	28.7	29.6	25.0	23.8	22.1	21.4	20.2	19.1
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	43.7	66.0	40.6	32.1	36.9	33.0	34.9	31.3
Cambodia	8.4	14.8	14.8	13.2	21.3	20.7	21.6	19.9
Indonesia	19.6	14.7	15.8	18.4	16.2	17.4	18.1	18.0
Lao PDR	23.4	26.7	20.8	18.4	24.2	23.3	24.8	29.9
Malaysia	27.7	22.1	22.9	23.0	25.5	25.8	26.5	25.6
Myanmar	12.4	9.8	3.5	...	18.9	18.5	27.4	29.2
Philippines	20.4	18.2	18.1	16.9	16.9	16.0	16.8	16.3
Singapore	20.2	15.6	18.5	14.4	14.8	15.2	14.4	...
Thailand	13.2	15.3	16.8	17.3	19.2	19.7	19.7	20.1
Viet Nam[b]	21.9	23.8	22.6	25.1	27.2	25.4	26.2	26.0
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	48.3	31.0	33.3	33.7	33.6	34.0	30.7
Fiji	29.8	26.0	28.5	27.3	27.7	29.0	29.2	...
Kiribati	165.0	89.2	87.4	105.8	54.9	58.8	57.5	...
Marshall Islands	92.2	93.1	58.6	85.5	58.5	56.4	55.8	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	92.9	77.0	67.2	59.3	67.7	65.3	65.2	64.6
Nauru	...	...	...	28.5	83.6	...	...	...
Palau	...	68.5	53.0	36.8	45.0	39.8	40.7	36.5
Papua New Guinea	34.2	28.3	32.9	35.2	30.7	30.6	31.3	34.3
Samoa	70.0	40.5	31.2	32.7	34.7	38.8	38.0	35.4
Solomon Islands	35.3	32.3	31.6	34.6	39.7	41.2	47.1	44.1
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	5.7	18.4	28.1	39.1	33.1
Tonga	37.1	26.3	22.2	21.2	28.0	32.4	29.5	...
Tuvalu	...	53.2	186.9	77.9	104.1	93.3	79.8	...
Vanuatu	37.6	29.3	26.0	18.4	26.3	23.7	23.4	...
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	21.9	25.0	23.5	25.0	26.7	25.8	25.8	25.1
Japan	15.7	16.1	18.3	16.0	18.0	19.5	19.3	...
New Zealand[c]	45.3	36.2	34.1	34.2	36.2	43.0	36.1	35.8

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

a   Data refer to central government, except for Bangladesh, Georgia, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government.
b   Total expenditure includes local government expenditure.
c   Data for 1990 to 2005 are based on fiscal year ending March 31, while data for 2010 onward are based on fiscal year ending June 30.

Source: Economy sources.

Table 8.5:   Government Expenditure by Economic Activity[a]
(% of GDP)

Regional Member	Health				Education				Social Security and Welfare			
	1990	2000	2010	2013	1990	2000	2010	2013	1990	2000	2010	2013
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	1.0	1.6	1.5 (2012)	...	2.8	2.8	2.5 (2012)	...	2.1	7.1	6.9
Azerbaijan	2.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	7.7	3.9	2.8	2.5	3.9	3.0	2.6	3.0
Georgia	...	0.6	2.2	2.0	...	2.2	2.9	3.1	...	4.3	6.9	7.5
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	3.7	2.0	3.1	3.5	7.5	3.5	5.8	6.9	4.9	1.7	5.0	5.8
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan[b]	...	0.9	1.4	1.9	...	2.3	4.0	5.0	...	1.8	3.5	5.5
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of[c]	...	...	1.2	1.4 (2012)	4.0	...	3.1	4.1 (2012)	0.3	0.7	2.3	2.4 (2012)
Hong Kong, China	1.5	2.4	2.2	3.2	2.8	3.9	3.4	3.6	0.9	2.1	2.3	2.6
Korea, Rep. of	...	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.4	1.3	3.0	4.5	5.1
Mongolia	5.5	3.8	2.9	2.9	11.5	6.7	5.9	9.5	7.7	6.2	12.9	10.3
Taipei,China	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2 (2012)	1.0	2.3	1.8	1.7 (2012)	2.8	5.7	3.2	3.9 (2012)
South Asia												
Bangladesh	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8
Bhutan	...	...	3.0	3.0 (2012)	...	...	6.7	6.8 (2012)	...	...	1.8	2.1 (2012)
India	...	0.7	0.7	0.7 (2012)	...	3.3	1.9	2.0 (2012)	...	0.8	0.4	0.5 (2012)
Maldives	...	4.1	3.6	3.4	...	7.4	6.0	6.2	...	1.0	2.1	5.6
Nepal	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.3	3.9	3.6	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7
Sri Lanka	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.8	3.8	2.8	1.9	1.8
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.6 (2011)	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.3 (2011)	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.7 (2011)
Cambodia	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.8	...	0.2	0.5	0.7
Indonesia	0.4	...	...	...	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao PDR	0.1	1.0	...	...	0.5	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.0	5.5	5.6	6.3	5.5	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.9
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	3.1	3.3	2.5	2.9	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.5
Singapore	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.3 (2012)	4.0	3.9	3.1	2.9 (2012)	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.8 (2012)
Thailand	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.0	2.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.8
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	3.1	3.8	3.7 (2011)	...	3.2	4.5	4.5 (2011)	...	...	...	...
Fiji	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.9 (2012)	3.5	4.2	3.5	3.1 (2012)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1 (2012)
Kiribati	9.4	7.6	8.6	8.0 (2012)	12.3	11.0	10.1	10.9 (2012)	0.0	0.9	1.6	1.5 (2012)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	2.9	1.6	...	...	7.3	5.1	...	...	0.3	...	...	...
Samoa	...	4.0	4.3	4.3 (2012)	...	4.9	4.8	4.8 (2012)	...	1.1	1.1	1.0 (2012)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	0.8	1.0	...	...	1.7	1.6	...	...	3.4	2.1
Tonga	2.8	4.8	...	...	3.9	4.4	...	...	0.4	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	2.6	2.4	...	...	5.0	4.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	...	3.9	4.0	4.0	...	1.6	2.8	1.9	...	8.6	8.4	8.6
Japan	4.5	6.3	6.8	7.3 (2012)	3.5	3.9	3.1	3.2 (2012)	7.4	10.6	17.0	17.8 (2012)
New Zealand	...	5.5	7.2	7.2	...	5.2	7.5	6.8	...	12.4	7.7	8.0

... = data not available at cutoff date, – = magnitude equals zero, 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, Japan, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government.
b   From 2000 onward, includes defense.
c   Prior to 2006, education expenditure data include health and education expenditures.

Source: Economy sources.

Governance

Table 8.6:   Doing Business Start-Up Indicators

Regional Member	Cost of Business Start-Up Procedure (% of GNI per capita)									Time Required to Start Up Business (days)								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developing Member Economies																		
Central and West Asia[a]	**27.4**	**24.3**	**21.0**	**14.7**	**10.0**	**11.2**	**10.0**	**8.4**	**7.0**	**38**	**30**	**24**	**20**	**15**	**14**	**13**	**12**	**11**
Afghanistan	75.2	67.4	84.6	59.5	30.2	26.7	25.8	22.5	14.4	9	9	9	9	7	7	7	7	5
Armenia	6.1	5.1	4.8	3.6	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.5	1.1	18	17	17	17	14	14	8	8	4
Azerbaijan	12.3	9.3	6.9	4.3	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.3	1.0	113	51	36	10	10	8	8	8	7
Georgia	13.7	10.9	9.5	4.0	3.7	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.5	21	16	11	3	3	3	2	2	2
Kazakhstan	8.6	7.0	7.6	5.2	4.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	25	21	21	21	20	19	19	19	12
Kyrgyz Republic	10.4	10.7	9.7	7.4	5.2	3.7	3.5	2.8	2.7	21	21	21	15	11	10	10	10	8
Pakistan	23.9	21.3	14.0	12.6	5.8	10.7	11.2	9.9	10.4	24	24	24	24	21	21	21	21	21
Tajikistan	85.1	75.1	39.6	27.6	24.3	36.9	33.3	27.1	25.6	80	80	62	62	38	27	24	24	33
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	11.5	11.7	11.9	8.1	10.1	10.8	5.3	3.8	3.5	29	29	15	15	15	15	14	12	9
East Asia[a]	**9.3**	**8.6**	**7.9**	**7.1**	**5.7**	**5.7**	**5.1**	**4.7**	**4.7**	**27**	**25**	**25**	**25**	**19**	**17**	**14**	**13**	**13**
China, People's Rep. of	13.6	9.3	8.4	8.4	4.9	4.5	3.6	2.1	2.0	48	35	35	41	38	38	38	33	33
Hong Kong, China	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	0.8	11	11	11	11	6	6	3	3	3
Korea, Rep. of	15.7	18.2	17.1	16.9	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.6	17	17	17	17	14	14	6	6	6
Mongolia	9.6	7.9	6.6	4.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.4	1.5	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	11
Taipei,China	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	2.4	2.4	...	48	48	48	42	23	15	10	10	...
South Asia[a]	**44.4**	**46.8**	**43.6**	**35.3**	**34.0**	**30.1**	**25.8**	**22.7**	**22.3**	**45**	**39**	**39**	**38**	**33**	**28**	**26**	**21**	**17**
Bangladesh	56.1	52.1	46.2	25.7	36.2	33.3	30.6	20.0	19.9	50	50	74	73	43	19	19	19	11
Bhutan	16.9	14.1	8.8	7.2	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.0	62	62	48	46	46	46	36	36	32
India	62.0	78.4	74.6	70.1	66.1	56.5	46.8	49.8	47.3	71	35	33	30	30	29	29	27	27
Maldives	11.5	14.0	13.4	11.5	10.0	9.4	8.9	6.0	6.2	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Nepal	69.9	78.5	73.9	60.2	53.6	46.6	37.4	33.0	34.6	31	31	31	31	31	31	29	29	17
Sri Lanka	50.0	43.7	44.5	37.0	31.5	28.4	24.7	21.3	20.5	48	48	40	40	40	37	37	8	8
Southeast Asia[a]	**60.3**	**47.5**	**41.1**	**35.0**	**26.8**	**26.1**	**22.9**	**37.8**	**40.6**	**70**	**66**	**62**	**58**	**56**	**53**	**51**	**52**	**52**
Brunei Darussalam	...	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.8	13.5	11.8	10.7	9.9	...	116	116	116	116	105	101	101	101
Cambodia	276.1	236.4	190.3	150.7	137.6	127.5	109.1	99.9	150.6	86	86	86	102	102	102	102	102	104
Indonesia	101.7	86.7	80.0	76.7	25.0	25.8	23.5	22.7	20.5	151	97	105	77	63	50	48	48	48
Lao PDR	17.4	15.8	14.7	11.6	9.7	8.9	7.6	7.1	6.7	153	123	93	93	93	93	93	92	92
Malaysia	26.6	25.1	23.1	18.9	15.6	17.5	16.4	15.1	7.6	37	37	31	20	18	17	6	6	6
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187.5	176.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	72
Philippines	23.9	22.2	24.1	22.7	21.6	22.1	19.1	19.2	18.7	47	47	47	41	42	37	36	36	35
Singapore	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	3	3
Thailand	8.1	7.7	7.9	7.4	7.7	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.7	33	33	33	33	32	32	29	29	28
Viet Nam	27.6	24.3	20.0	16.8	13.3	12.1	10.7	8.8	7.7	45	50	39	39	39	38	38	34	34
The Pacific[a]	**60.5**	**51.4**	**43.4**	**42.1**	**35.3**	**35.3**	**32.4**	**30.8**	**30.4**	**47**	**48**	**47**	**46**	**44**	**40**	**35**	**33**	**33**
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	28.4	25.8	25.3	25.2	25.3	23.8	25.1	24.0	23.1	46	46	46	46	46	46	45	59	59
Kiribati	40.3	28.4	32.1	36.6	21.6	22.8	22.2	22.3	22.7	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Marshall Islands	22.4	18.1	17.7	17.3	16.2	17.3	17.7	13.6	12.8	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Micronesia, Fed. States of	140.0	130.1	137.0	137.7	136.7	151.1	142.9	144.3	144.4	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.3	6.0	5.8	5.2	3.8	24	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Papua New Guinea	27.7	23.8	24.2	21.7	18.9	17.7	15.6	13.6	13.0	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	53	53
Samoa	46.4	45.5	41.3	39.8	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.6	35	35	35	35	9	9	9	9	9
Solomon Islands	135.5	117.2	101.8	93.5	70.1	78.5	54.5	47.9	47.5	56	56	56	56	56	56	42	9	9
Timor-Leste	125.4	83.3	13.1	7.3	23.5	5.7	5.2	2.9	3.1	167	167	158	157	157	110	94	94	94
Tonga	11.7	10.3	10.8	9.6	8.2	7.0	10.3	8.3	7.7	32	32	32	25	25	25	16	16	16
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	83.5	78.0	69.9	69.7	53.5	48.2	47.1	47.2	46.2	47	47	47	47	47	47	35	35	35
Developed Member Economies[a]	**4.3**	**3.2**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**15**	**12**	**12**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**
Australia	1.9	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Japan	10.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	30	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
New Zealand	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[a]	**43.8**	**38.4**	**33.4**	**28.9**	**23.8**	**23.3**	**20.8**	**23.2**	**23.9**	**47**	**44**	**41**	**39**	**36**	**32**	**30**	**29**	**29**
REGIONAL MEMBERS[a]	**41.0**	**35.9**	**31.3**	**27.1**	**22.3**	**21.9**	**19.5**	**21.8**	**22.4**	**45**	**42**	**39**	**37**	**34**	**31**	**28**	**28**	**27**
WORLD	**89.3**	**74.7**	**68.2**	**52.7**	**44.4**	**42.6**	**37.4**	**33.9**	**31.7**	**50**	**46**	**42**	**39**	**36**	**34**	**30**	**30**	**25**

... = 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 10 Jun 2014).

Table 8.7: Corruption Perceptions Index[a]

Regional Member	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Rank in 2012[b]	Rank in 2013[b]
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	2.5	...	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	8.0	8.0	174	175
Armenia	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	34.0	36.0	105	94
Azerbaijan	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	27.0	28.0	139	127
Georgia	...	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.1	52.0	49.0	51	55
Kazakhstan	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.7	28.0	26.0	133	140
Kyrgyz Republic	...	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	24.0	24.0	154	150
Pakistan	...	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	27.0	28.0	139	127
Tajikistan	...	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	22.0	22.0	157	154
Turkmenistan	...	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	17.0	17.0	170	168
Uzbekistan	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	17.0	17.0	170	168
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	39.0	40.0	80	80
Hong Kong, China	7.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.4	77.0	75.0	14	15
Korea, Rep. of	4.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	56.0	55.0	45	46
Mongolia	...	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	36.0	38.0	94	83
Taipei,China	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.1	61.0	61.0	37	36
South Asia												
Bangladesh	...	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.7	26.0	27.0	144	136
Bhutan	...	...	6.0	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.7	63.0	63.0	33	31
India	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	36.0	36.0	94	94
Maldives	...	...	...	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.5	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	27.0	31.0	139	116
Sri Lanka	...	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	40.0	37.0	79	91
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	5.5	5.5	5.2	55.0	60.0	46	38
Cambodia	...	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	22.0	20.0	157	160
Indonesia	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	32.0	32.0	118	114
Lao PDR	...	3.3	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	21.0	26.0	160	140
Malaysia	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.3	49.0	50.0	54	53
Myanmar	...	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	15.0	21.0	172	157
Philippines	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	34.0	36.0	105	94
Singapore	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.2	87.0	86.0	5	5
Thailand	3.2	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	37.0	35.0	88	102
Viet Nam	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	31.0	31.0	123	116
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.1	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	25.0	25.0	150	144
Samoa	...	...	...	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.9	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	...	...	...	...
Timor–Leste	...	...	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.4	33.0	30.0	113	119
Tonga	...	...	...	1.7	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.1	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.5	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	8.3	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	85.0	81.0	7	9
Japan	6.4	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.7	7.8	8.0	74.0	74.0	17	18
New Zealand	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.5	90.0	91.0	1	1

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

a For 2000 to 2011, score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts, and ranges from 10 (highly clean) to 0 (highly corrupt). For 2012 and 2013, computation of the score used an updated methodology and is now presented on a 100 (highly clean) to 0 (highly corrupt) scale. Scores from 2011 and previous editions should not be compared with scores from 2012 onward.

b The highest rank is the most clean while the lowest rank is the most corrupt; 2012 is based on 176 economies; 2013 is based on 177 economies.

Source: Transparency International. http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2013/results/#myAnchor1 (accessed 30 May 2014).
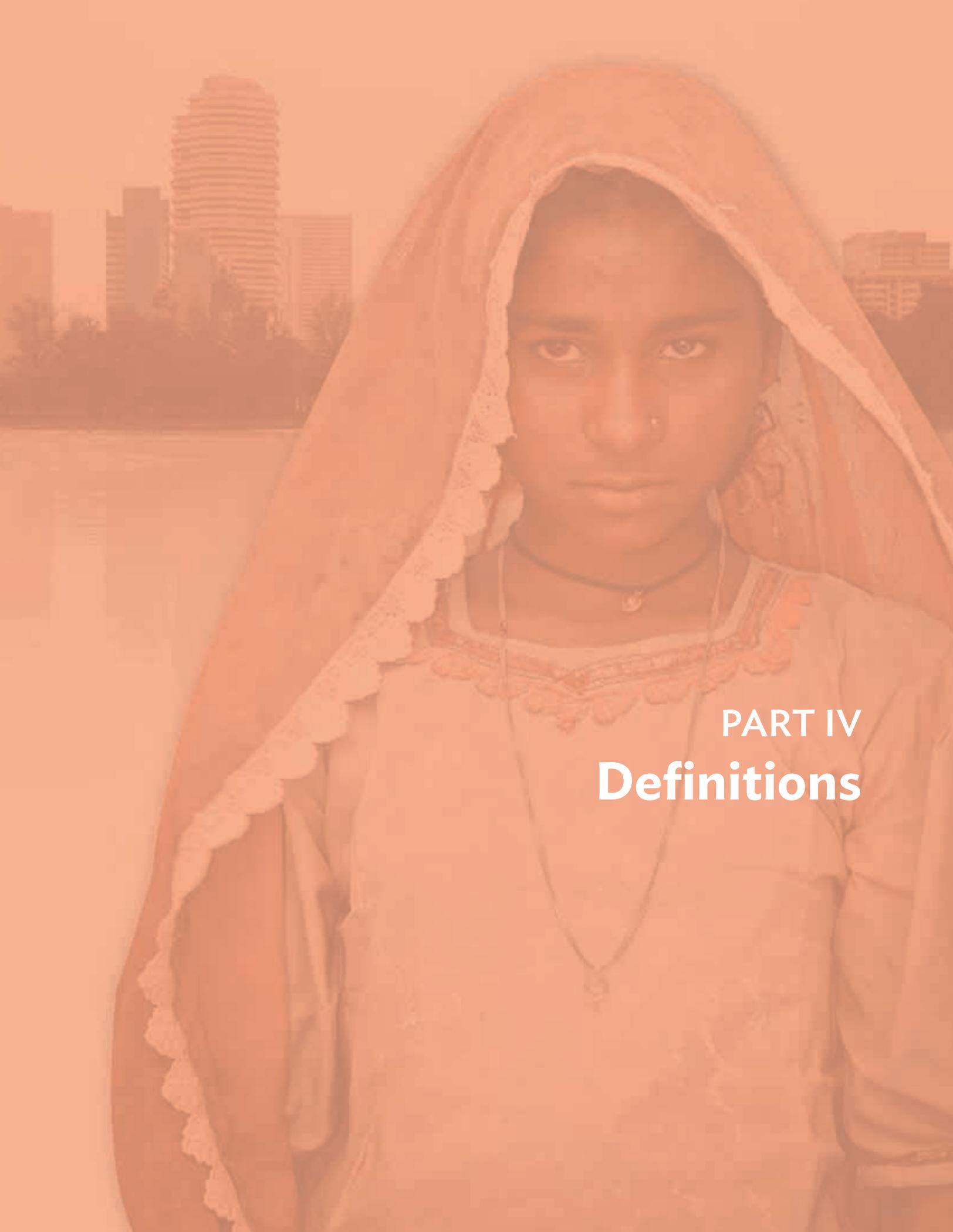
PART IV
Definitions

This part contains the definitions of the indicators for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Regional Trends and Tables. The definitions are taken mostly from the Asian Development Bank's *Development Indicators Reference Manual,* including websites and publications of international and private organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); International Labour Organization (ILO); International Monetary Fund (IMF); International Road Federation (IRF); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); Transparency International; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); United Nations Population Division (UNPD); United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD); World Bank; World Health Organization (WHO); and United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). The indicators for the MDGs are arranged according to their respective goals and targets before they are defined, while the indicators for the Regional Trends and Tables are grouped according to their themes and subtopics before they are defined. In many instances, the indicators themselves, rather than their growth rates or ratios to another indicator, are defined.

Millennium Development Goals

Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1 Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day	Proportion of the population living on less than $1.25 a day, measured at 2005 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP conversion factor for private consumption, is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as a US dollar would buy in the United States.
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio	Mean shortfall of the total population from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.
	1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	Percentage share of consumption or income that accrues to the poorest fifth (bottom quintile) of the population.
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per person employed	Growth rate of output per unit of labor input. Output is measured as "value added," which is the total production value minus the value of intermediate inputs, such as raw materials, semifinished products, services purchased, and energy inputs. Value added, called "GDP" in the national accounts, represents the compensation for input of services from capital (including depreciation) and labor directly engaged in the production. Labor input is defined as persons employed.
	1.5 Employment-to-population ratio	Proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed. Employment is defined as persons above a specified age who performed any work at all, in the reference period, for pay or profit (or pay in kind), or were temporarily absent from a job for such reasons as illness, maternity or parental leave, holiday, training, or industrial dispute. Unpaid family workers who work for at least 1 hour should be included in the count of employment, although many countries use a higher hour limit in their definition. For most countries, the working-age population is defined as persons aged 15 years and older, although this may vary slightly from country to country.
	1.6 Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day	Share of individuals who are employed, but nonetheless live in a household whose members are estimated to be living below the international poverty line of $1.25 a day, measured at 2005 international prices, adjusted for PPP.

Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
	1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	Own-account workers are workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as self-employment jobs (i.e., remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employee to work for them during the reference period. Contributing family workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are workers who are self-employed, as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	Percentage of children aged 0–59 months whose weight for age are less than two standard deviations below the median weight for age of the international reference population. The international reference population, often referred to as the NCHS/WHO reference population, was formulated by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) as a reference for the United States and later adopted by the World Health Organization (WHO). The NCHS/WHO reference standard represents the distribution of height and weight by age and sex in a well-nourished population. In a well-nourished population, 2.3% of children fall below minus two standard deviations. Percentage of children under 5 years old that are underweight = (number of children under age 5 that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for age of the NCHS/WHO standard [moderate and severe])*100/ total number of children under age 5 that were weighted.
	1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	Percentage of the population that is undernourished or food-deprived, whose food intake falls below the minimum level of dietary energy requirements.
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education		
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrollment ratio in primary education	Number of children of official primary school age (according to International Standard Classification of Education [ISCED97]) who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of the total children of the official primary school age population. Total net primary enrollment rate also includes children of primary school age enrolled in secondary education. Where more than one system of primary education exists within the country, the most widespread or common structure is used for determining the official school age group.
	2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	Percentage of a cohort of pupils enrolled in grade 1 of the primary level of education in a given school year who are expected to reach the last grade of primary school, regardless of repetition. Primary education is defined by ISCED97 as programs normally designed on a unit or project basis to give pupils a sound basic education in reading, writing, and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects such as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.
	2.3 Literacy rate of 15–24-year-olds, women and men	Percentage of the population aged 15–24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short, simple statement on everyday life.

Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women		
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education	Ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level. To standardize the effects of the population structure of the appropriate age groups, the gender parity index (GPI) of the gross enrollment ratio (GER) for each level of education is used. The GER is the number of pupils enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the theoretical age group for the same level of education.
	3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector	Number of women in nonagricultural paid employment divided by the total number of persons in paid employment in the nonagricultural sector. It is expressed as a percentage of total wage employment in that same sector.
	3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	Number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats. National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members, and by election. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates or the number of members of parliament.
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality		
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate	Probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year, dying before reaching the age of 5, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.
	4.2 Infant mortality rate	Probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year, dying before reaching the age of 1 year, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.
	4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles	Percentage of children under 1 year of age who have received at least one dose of a measles vaccine.
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
Target 5.A: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Ratio of the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. A maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy.
	5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Percentage of deliveries attended by health personnel trained in providing life-saving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; conducting deliveries on their own; and caring for newborns. Traditional birth attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included.

Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage of women married or in union aged 15–49 years who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used.
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate	Annual number of births to women 15–19 years of age per 1,000 women in that age group. It represents the risk of childbearing among adolescent women 15–19 years of age. Also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15–19 years.
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)	For coverage of at least one visit, refers to the percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by a skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives) at least once during pregnancy, as a percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period. For coverage of at least four visits, refers to the percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care four or more times from any provider (whether skilled or unskilled), as a percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period.
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning	Women with unmet need are those who are fecund and sexually active women but are not using any method of contraception, and report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the next child. It is expressed as a percentage of women aged 15–49 years who are married or in a consensual union. The concept of unmet need points to the gap between women's reproductive intentions and their contraceptive behavior. For MDG monitoring, unmet need is expressed as a percentage based on women who are married or in a consensual union.
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases		
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15–24 years	Estimated number of persons aged 15–24 years living with HIV divided by the population aged 15–24 years. HIV prevalence among population aged 15–49 years is the percentage of individuals aged 15–49 years living with HIV. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a virus that weakens the immune system, ultimately leading to AIDS, the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. HIV destroys the body's ability to fight off infection and disease, which can ultimately lead to death.
	6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex aged 15–24 years	Percentage of young men and women to number of respondents aged 15–24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-cohabiting, non-marital sexual partner in the last 12 months.
	6.3 Proportion of population aged 15–24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Percentage of young persons aged 15–24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission, and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.
	6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of nonorphans aged 10–14 years	Ratio of the current school attendance rate of children aged 10–14 whose biological parents have died to the current school attendance rate of children aged 10–14 whose parents are still alive, and who currently live with at least one biological parent.
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	Percentage of adults and children with advanced HIV infection currently receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved treatment protocols among the estimated number of people with advanced HIV infection.

Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria	Incidence refers to the number of reported new cases of malaria per 100,000 people each year; death rate refers to the number of deaths caused by malaria per 100,000 people each year.
	6.7 Proportion of children under 5 years old sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets	Percentage of children aged 0–59 months who slept under an insecticide treated mosquito net the night prior to the survey.
	6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs	Percentage of children aged 0–59 months with fever in the 2 weeks prior to the survey who received any antimalarial medicine.
	6.9 Incidence, prevalence, and death rates associated with tuberculosis (TB)	Incidence is the estimated number of new TB cases arising in 1 year per 100,000 population. All forms of TB are included, as are cases in people with HIV. Prevalence rate is the number of cases of TB (all forms) in a population at a given point in time (sometimes referred to as point prevalence). It reflects the number of cases per 100,000 population. Estimates include cases of TB in people with HIV. Death rate is the estimated number of deaths due to TB in a given time period. It is expressed as the number of deaths per 100,000 population per year. Deaths from all forms of TB are included. Deaths from TB in people with HIV are included.
	6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)	Case detection, as used here, means that TB is diagnosed in a patient and is reported within the national surveillance system, and then to WHO. The case detection rate is the percentage of estimated new infectious TB cases detected under the internationally recommended TB control strategy DOTS. Success rate is the proportion of new smear-positive TB cases registered under DOTS in a given year that successfully completed treatment, whether with bacteriologic evidence of success (cured) or without (treatment completed). At the end of treatment, each patient is assigned one of the following six mutually exclusive treatment outcomes: cured, completed, died, failed, defaulted, and transferred out with outcome unknown. The proportions of cases assigned to these outcomes, plus any additional cases registered for treatment but not assigned to an outcome, add up to 100% of cases registered.
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	Area of forest as a share of total land area, where land area is the total country area excluding the area of inland water bodies (major rivers, lakes, and water reservoirs). Forest is land spanning more than 0.5 hectare with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10%; or trees able to reach these thresholds *in situ*; and does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.
	7.2 Carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)	Estimates of total carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions include anthropogenic emissions less removal by sinks of CO_2. The term "total" implies that emissions from all national activities are considered. The typical sectors for which CO_2 emissions/removals are estimated are energy, industrial processes, agriculture, waste, and the sector of land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF).

CO_2 emissions/removals by LULUCF are often known with much less certainty than emissions from the other sectors, or emissions/removals estimates for LULUCF may not be available at all. In such cases, "total" emissions can be calculated as the sum of emissions for the sectors of energy, industrial processes, agriculture, and waste. CO_2 per capita are measured as the total amount of CO_2 emitted by the country divided by the population of the country.

CO_2 emissions per \$1 GDP (PPP) are total CO_2 emissions divided by the total value of GDP expressed in PPP. |

Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
	7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances	Sum of the national annual consumption in weighted tons of the individual substances in the group of ozone-depleting substances multiplied by their ozone-depleting potential. Ozone-depleting substance is any substance containing chlorine or bromine that destroys the stratospheric layer, which absorbs most of the biologically damaging ultraviolet radiation.
	7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits	Percentage of fish stocks of which abundance is at or above the level that produces the maximum sustainable yield.
	7.5 Proportion of total water resources used	Proportion of total renewable water resources withdrawn is the total volume of groundwater and surface water withdrawn from their sources for human use (in the agricultural, domestic, and industrial sectors), expressed as a percentage of the total volume of water available annually through the hydrological cycle (total actual renewable water resources). Water resources and water withdrawal are terms understood as freshwater resources and freshwater withdrawal.
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	Proportion of a country's total terrestrial and marine area that is designated as a protected area. The sum of the country's terrestrial area and marine area is also referred to as territorial area. Terrestrial area includes total land area and inland waters. Marine areas, also known as territorial seas, are defined by the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as belts of coastal waters extending at most 12 nautical miles from the baseline (usually the mean low-water mark) of a coastal state. Protected area is an area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means.
	7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction	The indicator Changes in the Status of Species measures the change in threatened status of species in their natural habitat, based on population and range size and trends, as quantified by the categories of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species™ (hereafter 'IUCN Red List'; http://www.redlist.org). The IUCN Red List Index (IUCN RLI) uses data from the IUCN Red List to show changes over time in the overall threat status (relative projected extinction risk) of representative sets of species. The IUCN Red List is widely recognized as the most authoritative and objective method of classifying the status of species. It uses quantitative criteria based on population size, rate of decline, and area of distribution to assign species to the following categories of relative extinction risk: Least Concern, Near Threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, Extinct in the Wild, Extinct, and Data Deficient (IUCN 2001).
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	Percentage of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water into dwelling, plot, or yard; public tap/standpipe; borehole/tube well; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater collection and bottled water (if a secondary available source is also improved). It does not include unprotected well, unprotected spring, water provided by carts with small tanks/drums, tanker truck-provided water and bottled water (if secondary source is not an improved source) or surface water taken directly from rivers, ponds, streams, lakes, dams, or irrigation channels.
	7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	Percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. Improved facilities include flush/pour-flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, septic tank, or pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for the drop hole and composting toilets/latrines. Unimproved facilities include public or shared facilities of an otherwise acceptable type, flush/pour-flush toilets or latrines which discharge directly into an open sewer or ditch, pit latrines without a slab, bucket latrines, hanging toilets or latrines which directly discharge in water bodies or in the open and the practice of open defecation in the bush, field or bodies of water.

continued

Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums	Proportion of urban population living in slum households defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the conditions below: • access to improved water • access to improved sanitation • sufficient living area • durability of housing • security of tenure However, since information on secure tenure is not available for most of the countries, only the first four indicators are used to define slum households, and then to estimate the proportion of urban population living in slums. Durability of housing: A house is considered "durable" if it is built on a non-hazardous location and has a structure permanent and adequate enough to protect its inhabitants from the extremes of climatic conditions, such as rain, heat, cold, and humidity. Sufficient living area: A house is considered to provide a sufficient living area for the household members if not more than three people share the same habitable (minimum of 4 square meters) room. Secure tenure: Secure tenure is the right of all individuals and groups to effective protection by the State against arbitrary unlawful evictions. People have secure tenure when there is evidence of documentation that can be used as proof of secure tenure status or when there is either de facto or perceived protection against forced evictions.
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development *Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries, Africa, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing states.*		
Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction—both nationally and internationally	Official Development Assistance (ODA) 8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/ Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) donors' gross national income	Net ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD/DAC list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector, with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms. Donors' gross national income (GNI) at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institutional units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called gross national product (GNP) in the 1953 System of National Accounts (SNA). In contrast to GDP, GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added.

Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced program of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water, and sanitation)	ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD/DAC list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms. Basic education comprises primary education, basic life skills for youth and adults, and early childhood education. Primary health care includes basic health care, basic health infrastructure, basic nutrition, infectious disease control, health education, and health personnel development.
	8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied	ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD/DAC list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector, with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objectives, and offered at concessional financial terms. Untied bilateral ODA is assistance from country to country for which the associated goods and services may be fully and freely procured in substantially all countries.
	8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes	ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD/DAC list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms. Recipient countries' GNI at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institutional units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called GNP in the 1953 SNA. In contrast to GDP, GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added.
Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)	8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes	ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD/DAC list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms. Recipient countries' GNI at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institutional units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called GNP in the 1953 SNA. In contrast to GDP, GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added.
	Market Access 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty	Proportion of duty free imports (excluding arms) into developed countries from developing and least developed countries.
	8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries	Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on subsets of selected items (agricultural products, textile, and clothing exports) that are deemed to be of interest to developing countries. Average tariffs are the simple average of all applied ad valorem tariffs (tariffs based on the value of the import) applicable to the bilateral imports of developed countries. Agricultural products comprise plant and animal products, including tree crops but excluding timber and fish products. Clothing and textiles include natural and synthetic fibers and fabrics and articles of clothing made from them.

Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
Target 8.C: *(continued)*	8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product	Agricultural support is the annual monetary value of all gross transfers from taxpayers and consumers, both domestic and foreign (in the form of subsidies arising from policy measures that support agriculture), net of the associated budgetary receipts, regardless of their objectives and impacts on farm production and income, or consumption of farm products. Total support estimate for agricultural products represents the overall taxpayer and consumer costs of agricultural policies. When expressed as a percentage of GDP, the total support estimate is an indicator of the cost to the economy as a whole.
	8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD/DAC list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms (if a loan, a grant element of at least 25%). Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans, and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded is aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by DAC.
Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	**Debt Sustainability** 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)	The indicator is the number of heavily indebted poor countries that have qualified for HIPC initiative assistance and that have reached their decision (or completion) point under the enhanced HIPC initiative. Countries reach HIPC decision point if they have a track record of macroeconomic stability, have prepared an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy through a participatory process, and have cleared or reached an agreement on a process to clear the outstanding arrears to multilateral creditors. The amount of debt relief necessary to bring countries' debt indicators to HIPC thresholds is calculated, and countries begin receiving debt relief. Countries reach HIPC completion point if they maintain macroeconomic stability under a Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility-supported program, successfully complete key structural and social reforms agreed on at the decision point, and implement satisfactorily the Poverty Reduction Strategy for one year. The country then receives the bulk of debt relief under the HIPC initiative without any further policy conditions.
	8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) Initiatives	Debt relief is committed under the HIPC Initiative when a country reaches its decision point. It is calculated as the amount needed to bring the net present value (NPV) of the country's debt level to the thresholds established by the HIPC Initiative (150% of exports, or in certain cases 250% of fiscal revenues). MDRI assistance is the net present value of debt relief from four multilateral agencies—the International Development Association, International Monetary Fund (IMF), African Development Fund, and Inter-American Development Bank—delivered in full to countries having reached the completion point under the enhanced HIPC Initiative.
	8.12 Debt service as a percentage of export of goods and services	Debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services. The series differs from the standard debt-to-export ratios. It covers only long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. IMF repurchases are total repayments of outstanding drawings from the general resources account during the year specified, excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche. Exports of goods, services, and income are the sum of goods (merchandise) exports, exports of (nonfactor) services, and income (factor) receipts and do not include workers' remittances.

Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis	Percentage of population that has access to a minimum of 20 most essential drugs.
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	A fixed telephone line connects the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network and has a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. This term is synonymous with the term main station or direct exchange line that is commonly used in telecommunication documents. It may not be the same as an access line or a subscriber. The number of Integrated Services Digital Network channels should be included. Fixed wireless subscribers should also be included. If they are not included, this is specified in a note.
	8.15 Cellular subscriptions per 100 population	Subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service and provides access to Public Switched Telephone Network using cellular technology, including number of prepaid SIM cards active during the past 3 months. This includes both analog and digital cellular systems (IMT-2000 Third Generation, 3G) and 4G subscriptions, but excludes mobile broadband subscriptions via data cards or USB modems. Subscriptions to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint or radio paging, and telemetry services should also be excluded. This should include all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications.
	8.16 Internet users per 100 population	The internet is a linked global network of computers in which users at one computer, if they have permission, can get information from other computers in the network.

Regional Trends and Tables

Indicator	Definition
PEOPLE	
Population	
Midyear Population	Estimates of the midyear de facto population. De facto population includes all persons physically present in the country during the census day, including foreign, military, and diplomatic personnel and their accompanying household members; and transient foreign visitors in the country or in harbors.
Growth Rates in Population	Number of people added to (or subtracted from) a population in a year because of natural increase and net migration expressed as a percentage of the population at the beginning of the year.
Net International Migration Rate	Number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants over a period, divided by the person-years lived by the population of the receiving country over that period. It is expressed as net number of migrants per 1,000 population.
Urban Population	Population living in urban areas, defined in accordance with the national definition or as used in the most recent population census. Because of national differences in the characteristics that distinguish urban from rural areas, the distinction between urban and rural populations is not amenable to a single definition that would be applicable to all countries. National definitions are most commonly based on size of locality. Population that is not urban is considered rural.
Urban population (as % of total population)	The estimated population living in urban areas at midyear as a percentage of the total midyear population in a country.
Age Dependency Ratio	Ratio of the nonworking-age population to the working-age population. Since countries define working age differently, a straightforward application of the definition will lead to noncomparable data. ADB therefore uses the following UN definition that can be computed directly from an age distribution: $$\frac{\text{Population aged }(0\text{--}14) + (65 \text{ and over}) \text{ years}}{\text{Population aged }(15\text{--}64) \text{ years}} \times 100$$
Labor Force and Employment	
Labor Force Participation Rate	Percentage of the labor force to the working-age population. The labor force is the sum of those in employment and those unemployed but looking for it. The labor force participation rate measures the extent an economy's working-age population is economically active. It provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labor available for the production of goods and services in the economy. It must be noted that definition of working-age population varies across countries.
Unemployment Rate	Percentage of unemployed to the labor force. Unemployed are persons without work but available and actively seeking it. This is probably the best known labor market measure. Together with the employment rate, it provides the broadest indicator of the status of the country's labor market. It must be noted that definition of unemployed varies across countries for some of them do not consider availability to work as part of the definition.
Unemployment Rate of 15–24-Year-Olds	Number of unemployed people aged 15–24 years divided by the labor force of the same age group.
Employment in Agriculture	Employment in agriculture that corresponds to division 1 (International Standard of Industrial Classification [ISIC] revision 2), tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3), and category A of ISIC revision 4; includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.
Employment in Industry	Employment in industry that corresponds to divisions 2–5 (ISIC revision 2), tabulation categories C-F (ISIC revision 3), or tabulation categories B-F (ISIC revision 4), and includes mining and quarrying (including oil production); manufacturing; construction; and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water).
Employment in Services	Employment in services that corresponds to divisions 6–9 (ISIC revision 2), tabulation categories G–P (ISIC revision 3), or tabulation categories G–U (ISIC revision 4) and includes wholesale and retail trade and hotels and restaurants; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services.
Poverty Indicators	
Proportion of Population below $2 (PPP) a day	Percentage of the population living on less than $2 a day at 2005 international prices.
Income Ratio of Highest 20% to Lowest 20%	Income or consumption share that accrues to the richest 20% of the population divided by the income share of the lowest 20% of the population.

continued

Indicator	Definition
Gini Coefficient/Index	Measure of the degree to which an economy's income distribution diverges from perfect equal distribution. A value of zero (0) implies perfect equality while a value of one (1) implies perfect inequality.
Human Development Index	Composite index of longevity (measured by life expectancy at birth), knowledge (measured by expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling), and decent standard of living (measured by the adjusted per capita income in PPP $).
Social Indicators	
Life Expectancy at Birth	Number of years that a newborn is expected to live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of his/her birth are to stay the same throughout his/her life.
Crude Birth Rate	Ratio of the total number of live births in a given year to the midyear total population, expressed per 1,000 people.
Crude Death Rate	Ratio of the number of deaths occurring within 1 year to the midyear total population, expressed per 1,000 people.
Total Fertility Rate	Number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates.
Primary Education Completion Rate	Total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary. This indicator is also known as "gross intake rate to the last grade of primary." The ratio can exceed 100% due to over-aged and under-aged children who enter primary school late/early and/or repeat grades.
Adult Literacy Rate	The percentage of population aged 15 years and over who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life. Generally, literacy also encompasses numeracy, the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations.
Primary Pupil–Teacher Ratio	Average number of pupils (students) per teacher at the primary level of education in a given school year. This indicator is used to measure the level of human resources input in terms of number of teachers in relation to the size of the primary pupil population.
Secondary Pupil–Teacher Ratio	Average number of pupils (students) per teacher at the secondary level of education in a given school year. This indicator is used to measure the level of human resources input in terms of number of teachers in relation to the size of the secondary pupil population.
Physicians	Physicians, including generalist and specialist medical practitioners, expressed in terms of 1,000 people.
Hospital Beds	In-patient beds for both acute and chronic care available in public, private, general, and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers expressed in terms of 1,000 people.
Number of Adults Living with HIV	All adults, defined as men and women aged 15 and over years old, with HIV infection, whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS.
ECONOMY AND OUTPUT	
National Accounts	
Gross Domestic Product	Unduplicated market value of the total production activity of all resident producer units within the economic territory of a country during a given period. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Transfer payments are excluded from the calculation of GDP. GDP can be computed using the production, expenditure, and income approaches. Production-based GDP is the sum of the gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. Gross value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. Income-based GDP is the sum of the compensation of employees, mixed income, operating surplus, consumption of fixed capital, and taxes less subsidies on production and imports. Expenditure-based GDP is the sum of private (or household) consumption expenditure, general government consumption expenditure, gross fixed capital formation (private and public investments), changes in inventories, and exports minus imports of goods and services. GDP can be measured at current prices (i.e., the prices of the current reporting period) and constant prices, which are obtained by expressing values in terms of a base period.
GDP at PPP	Measures obtained by using PPP to convert the GDP into a common currency, and by valuing them at a uniform price level. They are the spatial equivalent of a time series of GDP for a single country expressed at constant prices. At the level of GDP, they are used to compare the economic size of countries.

continued

Indicator	Definition
GDP per Capita at PPP	GDP at PPP divided by the midyear population.
GNI per Capita, Atlas Method	The gross national income (formerly GNP per capita) converted to US dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to US dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States).
Agriculture Value Added	The gross output of agriculture less the corresponding value of intermediate consumption. The industrial origin of value added is determined by ISIC revision 4 where agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1–3 and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing. The gross output of agriculture less the corresponding value of intermediate consumption. The industrial origin of value added is determined by ISIC revision 4 where agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1–3 and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.
Industry Value Added	The gross output of industry sectors less the corresponding value of intermediate consumption. The industrial origin of value added is determined by ISIC revision 4 where industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 5–43 and includes mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply.
Services Value Added	The gross output of services sectors less the corresponding value of intermediate consumption. The industrial origin of value added is determined by ISIC revision 4. Services corresponds to ISIC divisions 45–99 and includes wholesale and retail trade, transport and storage, accommodation and food service activities, financial and insurance activities, real estate, and professional and technical services.
Household Consumption Expenditure	Market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased or received as income in kind by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. The expenditure of nonprofit institutions serving households is also recorded as the consumption of households.
Government Consumption Expenditure	Includes all current outlays on purchases of goods and services (including wages and salaries). It also includes most expenditure on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of public investment.
Gross Domestic Capital Formation	Total value of gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, and acquisitions less disposals of valuables. Gross fixed capital formation is the value of acquisitions less disposals of tangible goods such as buildings and intangible goods such as computer software that are intended for use in production during several accounting periods. Changes in inventories are changes in stocks of produced goods and goods for intermediate consumption, and the net increase in the value of work in progress. Valuables are goods such as precious metals and works of art that are acquired in the expectation that they will retain or increase their value over time.
Exports of Goods and Services	Consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of goods and services from residents to nonresidents. The treatment of exports in the SNA is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the Balance of Payments Manual.
Imports of Goods and Services	Consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods and services by residents from nonresidents. The treatment of imports in the SNA is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the Balance of Payments Manual.
Gross Domestic Saving	Difference between GDP and total consumption, where total consumption is the sum of private consumption expenditure and government consumption expenditure.
Production	
Agriculture Production Index	Relative level of the aggregate volume of agricultural production for each year in comparison with the base period. It is based on the sum of price-weighted quantities of different agricultural commodities produced after deductions of quantities used as seed and feed weighted in a similar manner. The resulting aggregate represents, therefore, disposable production for any use except as seed and feed.
Manufacturing Production Index	An index covering production in manufacturing. The exact coverage, the weighting system, and the methods of calculation vary from country to country but the divergences are less important than, for example, in the case of price and wage indexes.

Indicator	Definition
MONEY, FINANCE, AND PRICES	
Prices	
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	An index that measures changes in prices against a reference period of a basket of goods and services purchased by households. Based on the purpose of the CPI, different basket of goods and services can be selected. For macroeconomic purposes, a broad-based basket is used to represent the relative price movement of household final consumption expenditure.
Food Consumer Price Index	An index that measures the change over time in the general level of prices of food and nonalcoholic beverage items that households acquire, use, or pay for consumption. This is done by measuring the cost of purchasing a fixed basket of consumer food and beverage of constant quality and similar characteristics, with the products in the basket being selected to be representative of households' expenditure during a specified period.
Nonfood Consumer Price Index	An index that measures the change over time, in general level, the prices of non food items that household acquire, use, or pay for consumption. Nonfood index includes items such as clothing, housing and repairs, water, electricity, fuel, services and miscellaneous goods or all items in the basket of goods and services other than food and nonalcoholic beverages.
Wholesale Price Index	A measure that reflects changes in the prices paid for goods at various stages of distribution up to the point of retail. It can include prices of raw materials for intermediate and final consumption, prices of intermediate or unfinished goods, and prices of finished goods. The goods are usually valued at purchasers' prices.
Producer Price Index	A measure of the change in the prices of goods and services either as they leave their place of production or as they enter the production process. A measure of the change in the prices received by domestic producers for their outputs or of the change in the prices paid by domestic producers for their intermediate inputs.
GDP Deflator	A measure of the annual rate of price change in the economy as a whole for the period shown obtained by dividing GDP at current prices by GDP at constant prices.
Money and Finance	
Money Supply (M2)	A measure of the money supply in an economy, with broad coverage. In the latest definition of the IMF, Broad Money includes currency in circulation outside depository corporations, deposits in depository corporations (DCs). For some countries, money-holding sectors' deposits in other depository corporations (ODCs) only are included. In other countries, some types of central bank deposits are included in broad money along with money-holding sectors' deposits in ODCs. In addition, some countries' definitions of broad money include deposits of all maturities, whereas other countries' definitions include only those deposits with maturities up to a specified maximum (up to 2-year maturity, up to 3-year maturity, etc.). In some countries, broad money is defined to include some types of liabilities of nonfinancial corporations. The most prevalent types are deposits in public nonfinancial corporations (typically, savings deposits in the post office) and electronic deposits issued by other nonfinancial corporations (a relatively new type of deposit account in a few countries). For some countries, broad money is defined to include central bank-issued and/or ODC-issued securities other than shares. To qualify as securities other than shares in the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual methodology, a financial instrument must be tradable in the secondary market. If nontradable, the financial instrument usually is classified as a loan. However, if included in broad money, the nontradable financial instrument should be classified as a deposit.
Interest Rate on Savings Deposits	Rate paid by commercial and similar banks for savings deposits.
Interest Rate on Time Deposits	Rate paid by commercial and similar banks for time deposits.
Lending Interest Rate	Bank rate that usually meets the short- and medium-term financing needs of the private sector. This rate is normally differentiated according to creditworthiness of borrowers and objectives of financing.
Yield on Short-Term Treasury Bills	Rate at which short-term securities are issued or traded in the market.
Domestic Credit Provided by Banking Sector	Includes all credits to various sectors on a gross basis, except credit to the central government, which is net. The banking sector includes monetary authorities, deposit money banks, and other banking institutions for which data are available (including institutions that do not accept transferable deposits but do incur such liabilities as time and savings deposits). Examples of other banking institutions are savings and mortgage loan institutions and building and loan associations.
Ratio of Bank Nonperforming Loans to Total Gross Loans	Value of nonperforming loans divided by the total value of the loan portfolio (including nonperforming loans before the deduction of loan loss provisions). The amount recorded as nonperforming should be the gross value of the loan as recorded in the balance sheet, not just the amount that is overdue.

Indicator	Definition
Stock Market Price Index	Index that measures changes in the prices of stocks traded in the stock exchange. The price changes of the stocks are usually weighted by their market capitalization.
Stock Market Capitalization	The share price times the number of shares outstanding (also known as market value).
Exchange Rates	
Official Exchange Rate	The exchange rate determined by national authorities or the rate determined in the legally sanctioned exchange market. It is calculated as an annual average based on the monthly averages (local currency units relative to the US dollar).
Purchasing Power Parity Conversion Factor	Number of units of country B's currency that are needed in country B to purchase the same quantity of an individual good or service, which one unit of country A's currency can purchase in country A.
Price Level Index (PLI)	Ratio of the relevant PPP to the exchange rate. It is expressed as an index on a base of 100. A PLI greater than 100 means that, when the national average prices are converted at exchange rates, the resulting prices tend to be higher on average than prices in the base country (or countries) of the region (and vice versa). At the level of GDP, PLIs provide a measure of the differences in the general price levels of countries. PLIs are also referred to as comparative price levels.
GLOBALIZATION	
Balance of Payments	
Trade in Goods Balance	Difference between exports and imports of goods.
Trade in Services Balance	Difference between exports and imports of services.
Current Account Balance	Sum of net exports of goods, services, net income, and net current transfers.
Workers' Remittances and Compensation of Employees, Receipts	Consist of: (1) Current transfers from migrant workers who are residents of the host country to recipients in their country of origin. To count as resident, the workers must have been living in the host country for more than a year. (2) Compensation of employees of migrants who have lived in the host country for less than a year. (3) Migrants' transfers defined as the net worth of migrants who are expected to remain in the host country for more than 1 year that is transferred from one country to another at the time of migration.
Foreign Direct Investment	Refers to net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10% or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments.
External Trade	
Merchandise Exports/Imports	Covers all movable goods, with a few specified exceptions, the ownership of which changes between a resident and a foreigner. For merchandise exports, it represents the value of the goods and related distributive services at the customs frontier of the exporting economy, i.e., the free-on-board value. Merchandise imports, on the other hand, are reported in cost, insurance, and freight values.
Trade in Goods	Sum of merchandise exports and merchandise imports.
International Reserves	
International Reserves	External assets that are readily available to and controlled by monetary authorities for meeting balance of payments financing needs, for intervention in exchange markets to affect the currency exchange rate, and for other related purposes (such as maintaining confidence in the currency and the economy, and serving as a basis for foreign borrowing).

Consist of monetary gold, special drawing rights (SDR) holdings, reserve position in the IMF, currency and deposits, securities (including debt and equity securities), financial derivatives, and other claims (loans and other financial instruments). |
| Ratio of International Reserves to Imports | International reserves outstanding at the end of the year as a ratio to imports of goods from the balance of payments during the year, where imports of goods are expressed in terms of monthly average. It is a useful measure for reserve needs of countries with limited access to capital markets. |

continued

Indicator	Definition
Capital Flows	
Official Flows	Net flows of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors and grants, including technical cooperation grants. Public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Grants are defined as legally binding commitments that obligate a specific value of funds available for disbursement for which there is no repayment requirement. Technical cooperation grants include free-standing technical cooperation grants, which are intended to finance the transfer of technical and managerial skills or technology for the purpose of building up general national capacity without reference to any specific investment projects; and investment-related technical cooperation grants, which are provided to strengthen the capacity to execute specific investment projects.
Net Private Flows	Sum of net foreign direct investment, portfolio equity flows, net flows of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors, and net flows of total private nonguaranteed debt. Foreign direct investments are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10% or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows (new investment inflows less disinvestment) in the reporting economy from foreign investors. Portfolio equity includes net inflows from equity securities other than those recorded as direct investment and including shares, stocks, depository receipts (American or global), and direct purchases of shares in local stock markets by foreign investors. Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. For (a) Nonguaranteed long-term commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and (b) Nonguaranteed long-term debt from bonds that are privately placed, net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments.
Aggregate Net Resource Flows	Sum of net official and private capital flows. Net flow is disbursements less principal repayments.
External Indebtedness	
Total External Debt	Debt owed to nonresidents repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. It is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of 1 year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt.
Public and Publicly Guaranteed Debt	Public and publicly guaranteed debt comprises long-term external obligations of public debtors, including the national government, political subdivisions (or an agency of either), and autonomous public bodies, and external obligations of private debtors that are guaranteed for repayment by a public entity.
External Debt as Percent of Gross National Income	Total external debt as a percentage of gross national income (GNI). GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.
External Debt as Percent of Exports of Goods and Services	Total external debt as a percentage of exports of goods and services (excluding workers' remittances).

Indicator	Definition
Total Debt Service Paid	The sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF.
Total Debt Service Paid as Percent of Exports of Goods and Services and Income	Total debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (excluding workers' remittances).
Tourism	
International Tourist Arrivals	The number of tourists (overnight visitors) who travel to a country other than in which they usually reside, and outside their usual environment, for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the activity remunerated from within the country visited. In some cases, data may also include same-day visitors when data on overnight visitors are not available separately. Data refer to the number of arrivals and not to the number of persons.
International Tourism, Receipts	The receipts earned by a destination country from inbound tourism and covering all tourism receipts resulting from expenditures made by visitors from abroad. These include lodging, food and drinks, fuel, transport in the country, entertainment, shopping, etc. This concept includes receipts generated by overnight as well as by same-day trips. It excludes, however, the receipts related to international transport contracted by residents of the other countries (for instance, ticket receipts from foreigners traveling with a national company).
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	
Transport	
Roads, Total Network	Covers superhighways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and all other roads in a country; measured in thousand kilometers.
Road Density	Total road network (measured in kilometers) of a country divided by its land area (expressed in thousand square kilometers).
Road Traffic Deaths	Persons immediately killed or dying within 30 days as a result of a vehicular injury or accident.
Paved Roads	Roads surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete, or with cobblestones.
Access to an All-Season Road	Measure of the number of rural people who live within 2 kilometers (typically equivalent to a 20-minute walk) of an all-season road as a proportion of the total rural population. An all-season road is a road that is motorable all year by the prevailing means of rural transport (often a pick-up or truck that does not have four-wheel-drive). Predictable interruptions of short duration during inclement weather (e.g., heavy rainfall) are accepted, particularly on low volume roads.
Motor Vehicles	Include cars, buses, freight vehicles, and two-and three-wheeled vehicles.
Container Port Traffic	Measures the flow of standard-size containers from land to sea transport modes, and vice versa, in twenty-foot equivalent units (teus). Data refers to coastal shipping as well as international trips.
Air Transport, Passengers Carried	Domestic and international aircraft passengers of air carriers registered in the country.
Air Transport, Registered Carrier Departures Worldwide	Domestic and international takeoffs of carrier registered in the country.
Air Transport, freight	Volume of freight, express and diplomatic bags carried on each flight stage (operation on an aircraft from takeoffs to its next landing), measured in metric tons in kilometers traveled.
Rail Lines	Length of railway route available for train service (measured in kilometers), irrespective of the number of parallel tracks.
Rail Network	Length of rail lines divided by the land area (in square kilometers).
Railways, Passengers Carried	Number of passengers transported by rail in kilometers traveled.
Railways, Goods Transported	Volume of goods transported by railway, measured in metric tons in kilometers travelled.
Communications	
Fixed Telephone Lines	*Please see MDG 8.14.*
Mobile Cellular Telephone Subscriptions	*Please see MDG 8.15.*
Internet Access	*Please see MDG 8.16.*

Indicator	Definition
Fixed (wired) Broadband Internet Subscriptions	Subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s. This can include, for example, cable modem, DSL, fibre-to-the-home/building and other fixed (wired) broadband subscriptions.
ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY	
Energy	
GDP per Unit of Energy Use	The ratio of GDP to total energy use (measured in terms of per kilogram of oil equivalent) with GDP converted to 2011 constant international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as a US dollar has in the United States.
Energy Production	Forms of primary energy—petroleum (crude oil, natural gas liquids, and oil from nonconventional sources); natural gas; solid fuels (coal, lignite, and other derived fuels); and combustible renewables and waste—and primary electricity, all converted into oil equivalents. Primary electricity is electricity generated by nuclear, hydro, wind, and solar power.
Energy Use	Usage of primary energy before its transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.
Energy Imports, Net	Estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents.
Electricity	
Electricity Production	Total amount of electricity generated by a power plant. It includes own-use electricity, as well as transmission and distribution losses.
Sources of Electricity	Electricity is produced as primary as well as secondary energy. Primary electricity is obtained from natural sources such as hydro, wind, solar, tide, and wave power. Secondary electricity is produced from the heat of nuclear fission of nuclear fuels; from geothermal heat and solar thermal heat; and by burning primary combustible fuels such as coal, natural gas, oil, and renewables and wastes. After electricity is produced, it is distributed to final consumers through national or international transmission and distribution grids.
Electric Power Consumption Per Capita	Measure of the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants, divided by midyear population.
Household Electrification Rate	Percentage of households with an electricity connection.
ENVIRONMENT	
Land	
Agricultural Land/Area	Land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent meadows and pastures.
Arable Land	Land under temporary agricultural crops (multiple-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens and land temporarily fallow (less than 5 years). The abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is not included. Data for arable land are not meant to indicate the amount of land that are potentially cultivable.
Permanent Cropland	Land cultivated with long-term crops that do not have to be replanted for several years (such as cacao and coffee); land under trees and shrubs producing flowers, such as roses and jasmine; and nurseries (except those for forest trees, which should be classified under "forest"). Permanent meadows and pastures are excluded from land under permanent crops.
Deforestation Rate	Rate of permanent conversion of natural forest area into other uses, including shifting cultivation, permanent agriculture, ranching, settlements, and infrastructure development. Deforested areas do not include areas logged but intended for regeneration or areas degraded by fuelwood gathering, acid precipitation, or forest fires. A negative rate indicates reforestation or increase in forest area.
Pollution	
Nitrous Oxide Emissions	Emissions mainly from fossil fuel combustion, fertilizers, rainforest fires, and animal waste. It is a powerful greenhouse gas, with an estimated atmospheric lifetime of 114 years, and a per kilogram warming potential 310 times that of carbon dioxide within 100 years.
Methane Emissions	Emissions largely from agricultural activities, industrial production landfills and wastewater treatment, and other sources such as tropical forest and vegetation fires. This gas has an estimated warming potential 21 times as a kilogram of carbon within 100 years.

Indicator	Definition
Other Greenhouse Gases	Sum of hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.
Organic Water Pollutant Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) Emissions	The amount of oxygen (measured as BOD) that bacteria in water will consume in breaking down waste, a standard water treatment test for the presence of organic pollutants. Emissions per worker are total emissions of organic water pollutants divided by the number of industrial workers.
Freshwater	
Internal renewable water resources	Internal renewable water resources (IRWR) refer to long-term average annual flow of rivers and recharge of aquifers generated from endogenous precipitation. Double counting of surface water and groundwater resources is avoided by deducting the overlap from the sum of the surface water and groundwater resources. IRWR in billion cubic meters per year refers to surface water produced internally plus groundwater produced internally deducted by the overlap between surface water and groundwater. IRWR in cubic meter per inhabitant per year is calculated as total annual internal renewable water resources divided by total population.
Annual freshwater withdrawals	Sum of surface water withdrawal and groundwater withdrawal. Total water withdrawal summed by sector deducted by desalinated water produced, direct use of treated wastewater, and direct use of agricultural drainage water.
Water productivity	GDP in constant $ prices divided by annual total water withdrawal.
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNANCE	
Government Finance	
Fiscal Balance	Difference between total revenue (including grants) and total expenditure (including net lending). This provides a picture of the overall financial position of the government. When the difference is positive, then the fiscal position is in surplus; otherwise, it is in deficit.
Tax Revenue	Compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.
Total Government Revenue	Includes current and capital revenues. Current revenue is the revenue accruing from taxes, as well as all current nontax revenues except transfers received from foreign governments and international institutions. Major items of nontax revenue include receipts from government enterprises, rents and royalties, fees and fines, forfeits, private donations, and repayments of loans properly defined as components of net lending. Capital revenue constitutes the proceeds from the sale of nonfinancial capital assets.
Total Government Expenditure	Sum of current and capital expenditures. Current expenditure comprises purchases of goods and services by the central government, transfers to noncentral government units and to households, subsidies to producers, and interest on public debt. Capital expenditure, on the other hand, covers outlays for the acquisition or construction of capital assets and for the purchase of intangible assets, as well as capital transfers to domestic and foreign recipients. Loans and advances for capital purposes are also included.
Government Expenditure on Education	Consists of expenditure by government to provide education services at all levels.
Government Expenditure on Health	Consists of expenditure by government to provide medical products, appliances, and equipment; outpatient services; hospital services; public health services; among others.
Government Expenditure on Social Security and Welfare	Consists of expenditure by government to provide benefits in cash or in kind to persons who are sick, fully or partially disabled, of old age, survivors, or unemployed, among others.
Governance	
Cost of Business Start-Up Procedure	Cost to register a business normalized by presenting it as a percentage of GNI per capita. It includes all official fees and fees for legal or professional services if such services are required by law. Fees for purchasing and legalizing company books are included if these transactions are required by law. The company law, the commercial code, and specific regulations and fee schedules are used as sources for calculating costs. In the absence of fee schedules, a government officer's estimate is taken as an official source. In the absence of a government officer's estimate, estimates of incorporation lawyers are used. If several incorporation lawyers provide different estimates, the median reported value is applied. In all cases, the cost excludes bribes.

Indicator	Definition
Time Required to Start Up a Business	Number of calendar days needed to complete the procedures to legally operate a business. If a procedure can be speeded up at additional cost, the fastest procedure, independent of cost, is chosen.
Corruption Perceptions Index	A ranking of countries by Transparency International in terms of the degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among their public officials and politicians. It is a composite index, a poll of polls, drawing on corruption-related data from expert and business surveys carried out by a variety of independent and reputable institutions. It reflects views from around the world, including those of experts who are living in the countries evaluated. The scores range between 0 (highly corrupt) and 100 (highly clean). A country's rank indicates its position relative to the other countries/territories included in the index. It is important to keep in mind that a country's rank can change simply because new countries enter the index or others drop out.