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39th Edition

SPECIAL CHAPTER
Comparing Poverty Across Countries: The Role of Purchasing Power Parities



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Foreword

Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2008 or *Key Indicators 2008* is the 39th edition of this series, a statistical data book presenting economic, financial, social, and environmental indicators for regional members of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). In this edition, the content and presentation of statistical information have been significantly revised in a manner that will help users understand the trends behind the numbers through analytical commentaries. This comes at an opportune moment, especially as this year, we pass the midterm of the timetable for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which target 2015 for the attainment of the goals on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, reducing child mortality, and ensuring environmental sustainability, among others.

Assessing progress in the Asia and Pacific region is hindered by the lack of data for many countries. Helping regional members strengthen their statistical capabilities remains a priority task for ADB. In this regard, I am pleased to report one significant success in this area with the publication in December 2007 of a new set of purchasing power parities (PPPs) for the Asia and Pacific region under the 2005 International Comparison Program (ICP). These PPP indicators, benchmarked to 2005, are adopted for the first time in *Key Indicators 2008*. Twenty-one regional members and two nonmember economies participated in the 2005 ICP Asia-Pacific coordinated by ADB. A further 10 ADB regional members also participated in price comparisons organized by other regional agencies. With the inclusion of PPP indicators in *Key Indicators 2008*, it is now possible to compare real gross domestic product both within the Asia and Pacific region and with other regions in the world, since these price comparisons are linked to PPPs calculated for other regions.

The use of PPPs for poverty measurement is the subject of the Special Chapter in Part I. This chapter explains why PPPs are an essential tool for generating internationally comparable estimates of poverty, and shows how national PPPs can be adapted to reflect the living conditions of the poorest segments of society. These PPPs—referred to as poverty PPPs, to distinguish them from the more standard consumption PPPs commonly used for generating internationally comparable estimates of poverty, such as “\$1 a day” poverty—involve the calculation of weights reflecting the expenditure patterns of the poor. They may also involve the identification and pricing of goods and services of particular relevance to the poor. The chapter shows that the use of poverty PPPs instead of consumption PPPs can lead to significant changes in estimates of poverty. This is particularly so for poverty PPPs that are based on the pricing of goods and services prevalent in the consumption basket of the poor.

Other innovations in this edition include a broader coverage with the inclusion of three developed regional members—Australia, Japan, and New Zealand. Other new statistical indicators in this edition include transport indicators related to roads and railways, and governance indicators that measure the ease of doing business and the extent of perceived corruption. The country tables, previously printed as Part IV in previous editions, will now just continue in CD-ROM format provided with this publication; they can also be accessed online through ADB’s website at www.adb.org/statistics. Country data are also available for downloading from ADB’s Statistical Database System at sdb.adb.org.

Finally, short, nontechnical commentaries have been added to Part II: Millennium Development Goals, and Part III: Regional Tables. The commentaries in Part II assess each economy’s progress toward achieving the targets specified under the eight MDGs. The Regional Tables in Part III have been grouped into seven themes, namely “People”, “Economy and Output”, “Money, Finance, and Prices”, “International Flows”, “Infrastructure”, “Government and Governance”, and “Energy and Environment.” This thematic approach will facilitate identification of key trends within the region.

We appreciate the cooperation of the governments and international agencies in providing data to ADB and, in the process, enhancing this year’s issue of *Key Indicators*. We hope that *Key Indicators* will continue to be a valuable resource for monitoring the progress and addressing the development challenges in the region.



Haruhiko Kuroda
President

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The preparation and publication of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2008* would not have been possible without the support, assistance, and cooperation of the Asian Development Bank's partners in the regional members and international, private, and nongovernment organizations. These partners, who shared their data, knowledge, expertise, and other information, will provide ADB, policymakers, as well as other data users a better understanding of the performance of countries around the Asia and Pacific region, in order that better policies can be formulated to improve the quality of life of people around the region.

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Cook Islands	Cook Islands Statistics Office
Fiji Islands	Bureau of Statistics Reserve Bank of Fiji
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Mongolia	Bank of Mongolia National Statistical Office of Mongolia
Myanmar	Central Bank of Myanmar Central Statistical Organization Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development

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United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
United Nations Population Division
United Nations Statistics Division
United States Department of Energy
World Bank
World Health Organization
World Resources Institute

Guide for Users

The *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific* has the following structure. Part I contains a special chapter that varies every year and deals with a special topic on policy issues, measurement issues, or development challenges. This year's special chapter is measurement of poverty rates in selected developing member countries using purchasing power parities.

Part II comprises the indicators for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The indicators are presented according to the United Nations revised MDG framework, which has been expanded 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 by member states at the 2005 World Summit. This year's *Key Indicators 2008* includes as many of the indicators for the new targets as possible. Tables in Part II represent an MDG target and contain indicators associated with that target.

Part III consists of regional tables, numbering 103, which are not part of the MDG framework. To help readers identify the indicators more easily, the regional tables are grouped into seven themes: People; Economy and Output; Money, Finance, and Prices; International Flows; Infrastructure; Government and Governance; and Energy and Environment. Each theme is further divided into subtopics. Accompanying tables in Part III contain indicators related to a subtopic.

The MDGs and themes in Parts II and III start with a short commentary with charts and boxes describing progress made by countries toward selected targets and key trends of selected indicators. Accompanying statistical tables are disaggregated into developing and developed member countries of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The developing member countries are further divided into country groups aligned with those of ADB's regional departments.

Finally, Part IV defines the indicators in the MDGs and regional tables. The publication also has a CD-ROM containing Parts I, II, III, and IV, plus individual country tables for 48 regional members of ADB.

Data for the MDG indicators, regional tables, and country tables are mainly obtained from two sources: ADB's statistical partners in 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 the recommended international standards. Thus, even though attempts are made to present the data in a comparable and uniform format, they are subject to variations in the statistical methods used by regional members, such that full comparability of data may not be possible. These variations are reflected in the footnotes of the statistical tables.

General Guidelines

The data cut-off date for this issue is **July 2008**.

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 in which most of the fiscal year falls, as follows:

Regional Members	Fiscal Year	Year Caption
Afghanistan	21 March 2007–20 March 2008	2007
Cook Islands (before 1990)	1 April 1990–31 March 1991	1990
Cook Islands (after 1990)	1 July 2006–30 June 2007	2007
Brunei Darussalam (after 2002)	1 April 2007–31 March 2008	2007
Hong Kong, China		
India		
Japan		
Myanmar		
New Zealand		
Singapore		
Indonesia (until 1999)	1 April 2000–31 March 2001	2000
Australia	1 July 2006–30 June 2007	2007
Bangladesh		
Bhutan		
Nauru		
Pakistan		
Samoa		
Timor-Leste		
Tonga		
Taipei, China (until 1999)	1 July 1999–30 June 2000	2000
Nepal	16 July 2006–15 July 2007	2007
Lao People's Democratic Republic (after 1992)	1 October 2006–30 September 2007	2007
Marshall Islands		
Federated States of Micronesia		
Palau		

Key Symbols

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

Measurement Units

kg	kilogram
km	kilometer
kWh	kilowatt-hour
kt	kiloton
sq km	square kilometer

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BOP	balance of payments
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand
BPNG	Bank of Papua New Guinea
CFCs	chlorofluoro-carbons
cif	cost, insurance, and freight
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CPD	country-product-dummy
CPI	consumer price index
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course
EKS	Eltető-Köves-Szulc
fob	free on board
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	foreign direct investment
GCF	gross capital formation
GDP	gross domestic product
GNI	gross national income
HDI	human development index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HSC	harmonized system classification
ICP	International Comparison Program
ILO	International Labour Organization

IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LCU	local currency unit
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MMF	money market funds
NSS	National Sample Survey
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ODP	ozone-depleting potential
PAG	Poverty Advisory Group
PEGR	poverty equivalent growth rate
PLI	price level index
PPP	purchasing power parity
PRC	People's Republic of China
PS	poverty survey
RBF	Reserve Bank of Fiji
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RM	Malaysian ringgit
Rs	Indian rupees
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SNA	System of National Accounts
T	taka
TB	tuberculosis
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
US	United States
WHO	World Health Organization

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

PART I

SPECIAL CHAPTER

Comparing Poverty Across Countries: The Role of Purchasing Power Parities



1. Introduction

The demand for internationally comparable estimates of poverty is considerable. For a variety of purposes, policy analysts, researchers, and international donor agencies often want to be able to compare the incidence of poverty across countries. These international comparisons can be carried out globally, regionally, or even across two countries.

How does one make such international comparisons? The basic ingredient in measuring poverty at the country level consists of nationally representative data on household expenditures (or incomes). At a minimum, such data provide us with information on the consumption expenditures incurred by households along with demographic information on the households themselves, including household size and composition. Given a poverty line – i.e., a monetary value that represents some predetermined threshold standard of living – it becomes a straightforward matter to determine the percentage of the population that survives on less than the poverty line and is, therefore, rated “poor.” Repeating this exercise in other countries would allow us to compare poverty incidence across countries.

But what poverty line does one use? Is it possible to use national poverty lines for international comparisons of poverty? The measurement of poverty using nationally established poverty lines is by now a common practice in virtually all developing Asia. These national poverty lines, and the estimates of poverty based on them, have a quasi-official status in many countries, having been either developed or endorsed by the government.

However, the poverty estimates based on these national poverty lines do not provide a good basis for comparing poverty across countries. While there is a common thread in the methodology used in determining national poverty lines across countries – poverty lines are generally made up of food and nonfood expenditure components, with the food component essentially determined by a specific energy requirement – there can be large differences in the standard of living represented by the national poverty line of different countries.^{1, 2} For obtaining comparable estimates of poverty, a common standard of living must be used

to differentiate between the poor and nonpoor across all countries. In other words, in so far as international poverty comparisons are concerned, the poverty line chosen must represent a threshold standard of living that is constant across the countries whose poverty is to be compared.

The key question then becomes one of how such a standard of living should be defined. While there are alternative approaches, by far the most widely used is the United States (US) “\$1-a-day” poverty line introduced in the World Bank’s *World Development Report 1990: Poverty* (World Bank 1990) and developed by Ravallion, Datt, and van de Walle (1991).³ Comparing national poverty lines for a sample of 33 countries, Ravallion and his coauthors found the \$1-a-day poverty line to be “representative” of national poverty lines among low-income countries and proposed it as a common benchmark against which internationally comparable estimates of poverty could be obtained.⁴

Purchasing power parities (PPPs) have a crucial role to play in the construction of the \$1-a-day poverty line and the estimation of \$1-a-day poverty rates. For example, the conversion of the 33 national poverty lines from local currencies to the dollar – an essential step in choosing \$1 a day as representative of the poverty lines of low-income countries – was not based on market exchange rates. Neither is the \$1-a-day poverty line converted into local currency units (LCUs) – the step that needs to be taken for estimating \$1-a-day poverty in each country – based on market exchange rates. Instead, the conversion of the 33 national poverty lines into the dollar, as well as the conversion of the \$1-a-day poverty line into LCUs, is based on PPPs.

While a more rigorous definition is provided in Section 2.1 of this chapter, PPPs can be thought of as conversion factors that ensure a common purchasing power over a given set of goods and services. For example, based on market exchange rates, it took in 2005 an average of Rs44.10 to obtain \$1. But this does not mean that \$1 had the same purchasing power in the US as Rs44.10 did in India that year. In fact, as we will see in Section 2.1 (Table 2.1), the results of the 2005 round of the International Comparison Program (ICP) – a global statistical project that has been producing PPPs since 1970 – found that \$1 had the same purchasing power as Rs15.60 for the goods and services that make up household consumption (World Bank 2008). It should be obvious that converting \$1 either

¹ For a detailed description of methods used to set national poverty lines in different countries, see ADB (2004) and Kakwani (2003). See also the data appendix of Ravallion, Chen, and Sangraula (2008).

² There are subtle differences in translation of caloric needs into monetary values. But much of the divergence in practices observed across countries is in the determination of the nonfood poverty line. There are also differences observed in the determination of national poverty lines for subregions within a given country.

³ This poverty line was subsequently adopted by the United Nations system and by other bilateral and multilateral organizations. The \$1-a-day poverty line is the main indicator for the first target of the first Millennium Development Goal.

⁴ These national poverty lines were not necessarily “official.” Indeed, many of them were estimates from independent researchers.

into Rs15.60 or into Rs44.10 will have a huge bearing on the resulting estimates of \$1-a-day poverty in India.

In fact, even much smaller differences in the rates at which local currencies and the dollar are converted can have a large impact on estimates of poverty. Continuing with the example of India, a PPP of Rs13.55 – a value that is generated on the basis of steps described in Section 4 – rather than Rs15.60, would lead to a poverty rate (or headcount index) of 32.8% as compared to 44.3% if the poverty line were exactly equal to \$1 (per person per day).^{5, 6}

This difference in poverty rates – driven entirely by differences in PPPs – is quite large and should serve to illustrate the point that the value of PPPs can make a considerable difference in the estimates of poverty for any given international poverty line. Put another way, it is important to get the value of PPPs right. Indeed, as will be seen in Section 2.3, a good part of the criticism of the poverty estimates obtained from the \$1-a-day poverty line can be viewed as criticism of the PPPs used both in its construction and in its conversion into LCUs for poverty estimation.⁷

Unfortunately, compiling PPPs is by no means an easy task. PPPs are defined in terms of a given set of goods and services. The *Economist's* Big Mac index, for example, is a PPP based on only one good, the Big Mac hamburger, and the index is computed by comparing the price of a Big Mac across countries. In contrast, the PPPs compiled in the various rounds of the ICP have been based on a comparison of prices of hundreds of goods and services across countries. The purpose of these PPPs is to enable a comparison of gross domestic product (GDP) levels and the various major national accounts aggregates across countries, such as household final consumption expenditures, government consumption, and gross fixed capital formation.

⁵ The PPP conversion factor of Rs13.55/\$1 is obtained by multiplying the PPP conversion factor of Rs6.42/RM1 listed in column 3 of Table 4.2 with the PPP conversion factor of RM2.11/\$1 obtained from World Bank (2008).

⁶ These numbers are obtained using 2004/05 consumer expenditure survey data from India's National Sample Survey Organisation.

⁷ The PPPs are not the only area of contention on global/international estimates of poverty. The very process by which a common poverty line has been developed has been attacked. For example, as noted above, the \$1-a-day poverty line drawn up in 1990 was chosen as representative of the national poverty lines in low-income countries. Some analysts have described this procedure as arbitrary. While the issues raised by this strand of the literature are important, they are not the focus of this chapter, which is PPPs. Nevertheless, Section 2 describes a study by Kakwani (2007) which proposes an alternative approach to generating comparable poverty estimates across countries.

The \$1-a-day poverty line is based on the PPPs for household final consumption (or consumption PPPs for short).⁸ It is not clear, however, that consumption PPPs are the appropriate PPPs for comparing poverty levels across countries. Consumption PPPs are currency conversions that capture the purchasing power of currencies vis-à-vis the goods and services that make up the household final consumption aggregate of the national accounts. Even though this consumption aggregate pertains to the consumption of households, its PPPs may be inappropriate for poverty comparisons if poor households' consumption patterns are significantly different from those of the general population.

More specifically, the consumption patterns of poor households may be different from those of the general population in two ways. First, poor households may consume different types of products than the general population, which will reflect differences in quality to some extent. For example, while both the poor and nonpoor may consume rice, the former may consume a lower-quality variety than the latter. Alternatively, there will be products that are only consumed by one group or the other. For example, it is virtually inconceivable to expect the poor to purchase automobiles. A further twist can appear if the prices paid by the poor versus the nonpoor differ in some systematic manner. In particular, to the extent that the poor and nonpoor purchase items in different quantities and/or at different types of retail outlets, one can expect the prices paid by the two groups to differ. For many products, the unit price can be expected to decline as purchase quantities increase. Since the poor are less likely to be able to afford large purchase quantities, they may end up paying more per unit of the product purchased. Conversely, if the poor frequent fresh-produce markets as opposed to modern supermarkets – where the retail prices may well incorporate the costs of air conditioning, parking space for cars, and other amenities for shoppers – more often than the nonpoor, they may end up paying less.

Second, even if both groups consume the same products, or even products that are similar in quality, they are likely to spend very different proportions of their total expenditures on these products. Thus for example, even if the poor and the nonpoor purchase and consume the same variety of rice, the former can be expected to spend a larger proportion of their total expenditures on rice than the latter.

In a nutshell, the practice of using consumption PPPs for international comparisons of poverty implies that the PPPs are derived via a list of products and associated

⁸ Prior to 2000, the \$1-a-day poverty line was based on the 1985 consumption PPPs. Since 2000, the \$1-a-day was updated to equal \$1.08 per person per day at 1993 PPPs for consumption.

prices that may not be representative of products consumed by the poor and the prices paid by them. Additionally, the consumption PPPs are derived using expenditure weights, or shares from the national accounts, i.e., they reflect the expenditure patterns of the general population and *not necessarily the poor*.

To what extent do these two factors affect the generation of international poverty lines and associated poverty rates? There can be no general presumption on this. Ultimately, the issue is an empirical one that can be answered only by comparing PPPs compiled using different approaches.

In this chapter, we shed light on how alternative approaches to compiling PPPs influence internationally comparable estimates of poverty. In doing so, we use not only the results of the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific, we also draw on the results of special “poverty-specific” price surveys in 16 countries (listed in Table 2.1). These surveys were executed for a research study on poverty-specific PPPs (ADB 2008a), or in other words, PPPs specially designed for poverty comparisons. In particular, we work with three sets of PPPs, each of which allows us to determine an international poverty line and generate comparable estimates of poverty across the 16 countries. The terminology used in this chapter for referring to the three sets of PPPs is described in Table 1.1, along with some other features.

suggested by the PAG; however, it uses prices collected by the poverty-specific price surveys carried out in the 16 participating countries. In contrast to the ICP survey of prices, the products priced by these surveys are those deemed by poverty analysts, price statisticians, and household expenditure survey statisticians from participating countries to be directly relevant to the poor. Moreover, these products have been priced in quantities in which the poor are likely to make their purchases, and at retail outlets that they are more likely to frequent.

Comparing the consumption PPPs with the two sets of “poverty” PPPs is revealing. The results show that incorporation of the expenditure shares of poor households, as opposed to expenditure shares of the general population, into PPP construction is typically not enough by itself to lead to significant changes from consumption PPPs. However, the use of prices from the poverty-specific surveys of prices can have large effects on PPPs. Correspondingly, the final estimates of poverty based on a given international poverty line can be quite different depending on the source of prices – ICP or a product bundle relevant to the poor. For example, with a poverty line of \$1.35 per day, the total number of poor in 2005 across the 16 countries is estimated at 1,042 million if the \$1.35 is converted to local currencies using consumption PPPs. If instead ICP PPPs are used for the conversion, this figure declines to 1,013 million. Yet a far larger decline in poverty is seen if PS PPPs are used to convert \$1.35 to local currencies, with the number of poor

Table 1.1 Forms of Purchasing Power Parities

Full Form	Short Form	Type of PPP	Source of Prices	Expenditure Patterns
Household Final Consumption Purchasing Power Parities	Consumption PPPs	Consumption	2005 ICP Asia Pacific	General Population
International Comparison Program Poverty Purchasing Power Parities	ICP PPPs	Poverty	2005 ICP Asia Pacific	Poor Population
Poverty Survey Poverty Purchasing Power Parities	PS PPPs	Poverty	Poverty-specific price surveys	Poor Population

ICP = International Comparison Program; PPP = purchasing power parity; PS = poverty survey.
Source: Authors.

The first of these three PPPs (consumption PPPs) is essentially the familiar consumption PPP that has been used by World Bank researchers to date in generating the \$1-a-day poverty line and the corresponding poverty rates. The second set of PPPs (ICP PPPs) is also based on prices collected for the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific – thus the underlying prices are the same as those used in constructing the consumption PPPs. However, they are derived in the way suggested by the Poverty Advisory Group (PAG), a group of experts brought together by the Global Office of the ICP at the World Bank; that is, they are derived using expenditure shares that reflect the expenditure patterns of the poor.

A final set of PPPs (PS PPPs) relies, like the second, on the expenditure patterns exhibited by the poor as

estimated at 843 million. These findings on the sensitivity of PPPs and corresponding estimates of poverty are the main contribution of this chapter.

The rest of this chapter is organized as follows. Section 2 introduces PPPs and the role they play in generating comparable estimates of poverty across countries. Among other things, this section describes in more detail the potential drawbacks of using consumption PPPs for poverty comparisons. This sets the stage for Section 3, which discusses the methodology and key steps needed to generate PPPs that might be more appropriate for poverty comparisons. Such PPPs are called poverty PPPs. Section 4 presents estimates of poverty PPPs based on alternative approaches. Section 5 then describes the poverty estimates based on these PPPs using a poverty line

representative of the national poverty lines of 13 of the 16 participating countries (i.e., including those countries whose poverty lines tend to be bunched together). As readers will note, this “Asian poverty line” is constructed in the spirit of the original \$1-a-day poverty line developed by World Bank researchers. Section 6 uses these estimates of poverty to discuss various facets of poverty reduction. Section 7 offers some concluding remarks and directions for future research.

2. Internationally Comparable Estimates of Poverty and the Role of Purchasing Power Parities

By far the most widely used and influential international poverty line is the \$1-a-day poverty line introduced in the *World Development Report 1990: Poverty* (World Bank 1990). From this poverty line, and armed with nationally representative data on household expenditures, it is a relatively straightforward matter for the analyst to determine how many people in a country are “poor” – i.e., how many subsist on less than \$1 a day. Repeating this exercise for other countries, one can arrive at comparable estimates of poverty. For example, in 2004 around 1 billion people were estimated to be living in \$1-a-day poverty worldwide, and nearly two thirds of them were from Asia (Chen and Ravallion 2007).

Given the simplicity of this approach to generating comparable estimates of poverty across countries, one can be forgiven for being puzzled about where PPPs come into the picture. In what follows, we try to resolve any puzzlement in two steps. First, we describe briefly what PPPs are and their role in facilitating comparisons of economic variables across countries. Second, we go over some of the details of constructing the \$1-a-day poverty line, making explicit the role of PPPs. This discussion is based primarily on the methodology in use since 1990 until the present time. As explained in Section 3 below, a new methodology has been proposed in response to what are, arguably, deficiencies of the earlier PPPs in the context of poverty measurement. In the current section we discuss these deficiencies.

2.1 Purchasing Power Parities

In making an international comparison of an economic variable – say, for example, a comparison of GDP across countries – it is necessary to convert each country’s values of the variable in question into a common currency. The

simplest approach is to use market exchange rates to convert local currency values into the common currency, typically the US dollar.

However, the use of exchange rates has a drawback. They do not necessarily reflect the purchasing power of local currencies. Their values are the result of fluctuations in the demand of and supply for currencies of different countries and are thereby influenced by international capital flows and international trade, among other things, which, arguably, have weak links with many important economic variables, including the value of household consumption.

PPPs, however, provide a basis for converting local currencies into a common currency such that the differential purchasing power of the currencies with respect to a specific basket of goods and services is accounted for. Table 2.1 compares the 16 Asian countries’ market exchange rates in 2005 with PPPs from the 2005 ICP. Box 2.1 provides some details on the ICP.

Table 2.1 Market Exchange Rates and Purchasing Power Parities (2005 US Dollars)

Country	Market Exchange Rate (2005)	PPP			
		GDP	Household Final Consumption Expenditure ^a	Government Final Consumption Expenditure ^b	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bangladesh	64.33	22.64	25.49	14.12	25.25
Bhutan	44.10	15.74	18.46	6.67	17.99
Cambodia	4,092.50	1,278.60	1,615.30	343.48	1,473.22
Fiji Islands	1.69	1.43	1.55	0.67	1.40
India	44.10	14.67	15.60	9.35	17.74
Indonesia	9,704.74	3,934.30	4,192.83	2,513.16	4,783.40
Lao PDR	10,655.20	2,988.40	3,741.62	927.20	3,774.99
Malaysia	3.79	1.73	2.11	0.75	1.68
Maldives	12.80	8.13	9.74	2.88	8.85
Mongolia	1,205.22	417.22	522.49	137.79	463.36
Nepal	71.37	22.65	26.47	13.54	25.15
Pakistan	59.51	19.10	20.71	10.14	25.99
Philippines	55.09	21.75	24.18	12.90	24.22
Sri Lanka	100.50	35.17	40.04	14.75	44.17
Thailand	40.22	15.93	17.47	10.63	16.89
Viet Nam	15,858.90	4,712.70	5,919.89	1,675.85	5,178.42

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

a Also referred to as individual consumption expenditure by households.

b Pertains to collective consumption expenditure by government.

Sources: PPPs from World Bank (2008); market exchange rates from IMF (2007).

There are two important features to the table. First, the PPPs are lower than market exchange rates in all cases. Second, PPPs vary by the particular aggregate that is being compared. For example, in India, a PPP at the GDP level of Rs14.67/\$1 means that Rs14.67 has the same purchasing power as \$1 in terms of purchasing goods and services that make up GDP. However, if we were to focus on goods and services that make up household final consumption, we arrive at a different PPP. In both cases, the PPPs for India are far lower than the market exchange rate of Rs44.10/\$1.

Box 2.1 The International Comparison Program: A Brief History

Economic statisticians have understood for many years that international comparisons using exchange rates to convert economic data from the local currency of any given country to a reference currency such as the United States (US) dollar may be inappropriate. A major shortcoming of exchange rates is that they do not take into account differences in the domestic purchasing power of each local currency.

Projects were set up as far back as the 1950s to examine the implications of bypassing exchange rates to compare activity levels across countries. In the early 1950s, the precursor to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation) produced PPPs for comparing economic variables from France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, and the US. Several other experimental projects were undertaken during the 1960s in various regions, including Eastern Europe, Latin America, and Western Europe. The success of these projects led to the 1965 meeting of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), which is responsible for setting global statistical standards and priorities, and which discusses in some detail the problems inherent in exchange-rate comparisons. In 1968, UNSC recommended a project to be run by the United Nations Statistics Division (then known as the UN Statistics Office) from 1968 to 1971 to develop PPPs for a small group of countries (including only India and Japan from Asia). By taking into account the domestic purchasing power of currencies, the PPPs would enable improved international comparisons of economic aggregates such as gross domestic product (GDP) and price levels.

This project, run jointly with the University of Pennsylvania, became known as Phase 1 of the ICP and its results were released in 1975 (Kravis et al. 1975). Box Table 2.1 describes the various phases, or rounds, of the ICP over the years. In the latest round for the benchmark year 2005, the scale of the project – with 146 participating economies from all geographic regions of the world – was far greater than all the previous phases of the ICP. The ICP Global Office, located in the Development Data Group of the World Bank, Washington, DC,

coordinated the overall program, with various international agencies managing the regional programs. The Asian Development Bank was entrusted with the role of coordinating agency for the ICP in Asia and the Pacific (ICP Asia Pacific). ADB established the ICP Regional Office in its Economics and Research Department to manage ICP Asia Pacific.

Box Table 2.1 The International Comparison Program over the Years

ICP Phase	Benchmark Year	Number of Participating Economies	Participation of the Asian and Pacific Region
1	1970	10	India and Japan
2	1973	16	India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, and Philippines
3	1975	34	India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand
4	1980	60	Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Japan; Republic of Korea; Pakistan; and Sri Lanka
5	1985	64	Bangladesh; Hong Kong, China; India; Islamic Republic of Iran; Japan; Republic of Korea; Nepal; Pakistan; Philippines; Sri Lanka; and Thailand
6	1993	117	Bangladesh; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Republic of Korea; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Nepal; Pakistan; Philippines; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand; and Viet Nam
7	2005	146	Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; People's Republic of China; Fiji Islands; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Islamic Republic of Iran; Lao PDR; Macao, China; Malaysia; Maldives; Mongolia; Nepal; Pakistan; Philippines; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Taipei, China; Thailand; and Viet Nam

Note: Although Japan and the Republic of Korea are part of Asia, in more recent years they have been included in comparisons of purchasing power under countries belonging to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Source: ADB (2007a), Table 1, p. 5.

The general point is that the choice of the particular basket of goods and services is crucial for purposes of interpretation and use of a given PPP.⁹ In practice, PPPs at the GDP level are commonly used for comparing real incomes across countries. If instead the comparison at hand is one involving standards of living across households, PPPs for household final consumption expenditure would be more appropriate than PPPs for GDP.

⁹ The most celebrated example of a PPP is the *Economist's* Big Mac index, which shows the purchasing power of different currencies in their ability to purchase a single specific commodity, a Big Mac. If a Big Mac costs P99.86 in the Philippines and RM7.59 in Malaysia, then the PPP is P13.16/RM1. Although the Big Mac-based PPP is simple to understand, it is also easy to appreciate the limited use of such a PPP in comparing the purchasing power of currencies in these two countries with respect to the basket of goods and services that represent typical consumption there.

2.2 International Poverty Line and Purchasing Power Parities

There is an intimate relationship between the \$1-a-day poverty line and PPPs. While the specifics of the methodology used in deriving the \$1-a-day poverty line have evolved over time – Box 2.2 provides a brief history and description – they essentially involve three steps. First, national poverty lines from various countries are assembled. Second, these poverty lines are converted from LCUs into a common currency, the US dollar. Third, an international poverty line is derived as some function of the national poverty lines expressed in terms of the US dollar. The guiding philosophy has been to choose an international poverty line that is “representative” of the poverty lines of low-income countries. Once the value of the international poverty line is determined, it can be converted into LCUs

and used along with nationally representative household expenditure survey data to determine the magnitude of poverty in each country (where such data are available).

Crucially, the conversion of national poverty lines from LCUs into the US dollar, as well as the conversion of the international poverty line into LCUs, is not undertaken using market exchange rates. Instead, PPPs for household consumption, or consumption PPPs for short, are used. As noted earlier, PPPs can provide a better basis than market exchange rates for comparing the local purchasing power of various currencies. In particular, market exchange rates can suffer from a “traded sector bias” whereby they are influenced by the prices of traded goods across countries, but not the domestic prices of nontraded goods (Anand and Segal 2008). In this way, PPPs are an essential ingredient in what is by far the most commonly used international poverty line in the world, the \$1-a-day poverty line. This connection extends, of course, to the \$2-a-day poverty line.

A concrete illustration of the method used in deriving the \$1-a-day poverty line based on PPPs from the 1993 round of the ICP can be useful in fixing ideas. This poverty line was derived by Chen and Ravallion (2001) as follows. First, national poverty lines were compiled from various parts of the world.¹⁰ These were converted into US dollars using PPPs for consumption based on the 1993 round of the ICP. Second, the median of the lowest 10 national poverty lines was selected as the \$1-a-day poverty line. While the median value was not exactly \$1 – it was \$1.08 in 1993 PPP dollars – the term “dollar a day” (or “\$1 a day”), originally adopted in 1990 and derived using a similar though not identical approach, was retained. Finally, the \$1.08 was converted into 1993 LCUs using consumption PPPs. Applied to household expenditure survey data, it

is an easy task to derive estimates of poverty comparable across countries.

It is also easy to show why the actual value that PPPs take is so crucial for poverty estimates. Table 2.2 shows two Asian countries for which survey data on household expenditures were available for 1993. Using the consumption PPPs from the 1993 ICP (column 1), these PPP values can be used to convert \$1.08 into LCUs.¹¹ The resulting number, provided in column 2, represents the value of the \$1-a-day poverty line in LCUs. This number can now be applied to data on household expenditures to determine the percentage of the population with expenditures below the \$1-a-day poverty line (column 3), as well as the number of \$1-a-day poor (column 4). What if the PPPs took a different value from those reported in column 1? For illustrative purposes, let us consider what happens if the PPPs for these two countries were raised by 10% (but keeping the monetary value of the \$1-a-day poverty line at \$1.08). Quite naturally, the local currency value of this poverty line would rise. The result would be an increase in poverty. The last two columns describe the resulting difference in the poverty rate, or headcount ratio, and magnitude of poverty, respectively. As may be seen, the former increases by almost 6 percentage points in the two countries while the latter shows an increase of between 7 million and 11 million people to the ranks of the \$1-a-day poor.

As can be gathered from the foregoing discussion, PPPs are an essential ingredient in deriving the \$1-a-day poverty line and, by extension, the poverty estimates based on it.

Table 2.2 Changes in Poverty Estimates Based on Different Purchasing Power Parities

Country	Based on \$1-a-day Poverty Line (\$1.08 per day in 1993 PPP)								Difference in Headcount Index (percentage points)	Difference in Magnitude (millions)
	1993 Consumption PPP				Adjusted 1993 Consumption PPP					
	PPP	\$1-a-day Poverty Line (LCU)	Headcount Index (%)	Magnitude (millions)	PPP	\$1-a-day Poverty Line (LCU)	Headcount Index (%)	Magnitude (millions)	PPP vs Adjusted PPP	PPP vs Adjusted PPP
	(1)	(2) = 1.08 x (1)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (1) x 1.1	(6) = 1.08 x (5)	(7)	(8)	9 = (7) - (3)	10 = (8) - (4)
Indonesia	635.65	686.50	17.4	32.6	699.22	755.15	23.1	43.2	5.7	10.6
Pakistan	8.27	8.93	11.9	13.9	9.10	9.83	17.8	20.8	5.9	6.9

LCU = local currency unit; PPP = purchasing power parity.

Note: Some computations may not yield the exact figures shown above because of rounding.

Sources: Staff estimates; World Bank PovcalNet data.

¹⁰ The national poverty lines should reflect 1993 prices. Since the available national poverty lines may not be based on 1993 prices, they need to be adjusted. Local CPIs were used for making the adjustment.

¹¹ The household expenditure survey need not be for 1993. For example, suppose we would like to estimate the number of poor living on less than \$1.08 (in 1993 prices) using household expenditure survey data for Bangladesh from 2005. All that needs to be done is to adjust the local currency value of \$1.08 in 1993 (T13.72) by the cumulative rate of inflation registered in Bangladesh between 1993 and 2005. Using the CPI, this would give us a poverty line of T26.34 (T13.72 multiplied by cumulative inflation of 1.92 between 1993 and 2005).

Box 2.2 Basics of the “\$1-a-day” Poverty Line

The “\$1-a-day” international poverty line was introduced in the *World Development Report 1990: Poverty* (World Bank 1990). The methodology used in setting this poverty line is described in detail by Ravallion, Datt, and van de Walle (1991). The authors began by compiling national, but not necessarily official, poverty lines for 33 countries, both developing and industrialized. These poverty lines were converted from local currencies into a common currency, the United States (US) dollar. However, rather than use official or market exchange rates to carry out this conversion, the three authors used purchasing power parities (PPPs) based on the 1985 round of the International Comparison Program (ICP). They found that a poverty line of \$31 a month at 1985 PPPs was representative of the poverty lines of the sample low-income countries.¹ In fact, this poverty line was shared, to the nearest dollar, by six sample countries (Bangladesh, Indonesia, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal, and United Republic of Tanzania). Two other sample countries had poverty lines that were very close to this figure (Pakistan and the Philippines). In time, the term “\$1-a-day poverty line” – a “rhetorical masterstroke” according to some researchers – came to be used.

In 1993, the ICP provided more comprehensive price data (covering 110 countries versus 64 and a larger set of commodities than in 1985), based on which the World Bank’s Data Group estimated new PPPs. Since the 1985 and 1993 sets of PPPs are based on noncomparable price and commodities data, the conversion of \$1 from 1985 PPP to 1993 PPPs could not be done by simply applying the inflation rate in the US between 1985 and 1993. Instead, Chen and Ravallion (2001) updated

¹ The poverty line of \$31 a month was later recomputed as \$30.42 in 1994.

Sources: Ravallion, Datt, and van de Walle (1991); Chen and Ravallion (2001); and Ravallion, Chen, and Sangraula (2008).

the international poverty line on the basis of a methodology similar to that used for computing the original poverty line. The \$1-a-day poverty line was established at \$1.08 per person per day, or \$32.74 per person per month, in 1993 PPPs. This represented the median of the lowest 10 poverty lines within the set of countries used originally. For convenience, the \$1.08-a-day poverty line in 1993 PPP prices continues to be referred to as the \$1-a-day poverty line.

With the release of the new PPPs based on the 2005 round of the ICP, a far more significant update to the \$1-a-day poverty line has been proposed (Ravallion, Chen, and Sangraula 2008). The three authors start with a compilation of 75 national poverty lines spanning the period 1990–2005. These national poverty lines are converted from local currency units into international dollars using 2005 ICP consumption PPPs.

Guided by the philosophy that the \$1-a-day poverty line should be “chosen to be representative of the poverty lines found amongst poor countries,” Ravallion, Chen, and Sangraula (2008) use a regression framework to estimate the expected value of a poverty line for a reference group of 15 countries with private consumption expenditures per capita of less than \$60 per month (in 2005 consumption PPPs). Two countries from developing Asia are included in the reference group, Nepal and Tajikistan. The remaining are from sub-Saharan Africa. The median poverty line of this reference group is \$38.51 per month, or \$1.28 per day. Based on the regression analysis, however, a poverty line of \$1.25 in 2005 consumption PPPs is proposed.

2.3 Criticisms of the \$1-a-day Poverty Line

The approach used to derive the \$1-a-day poverty line, and thus the corresponding poverty estimates, is not without criticism. Deaton (2001) and Reddy and Pogge (2002) provide comprehensive accounts of various issues. Broadly, there are two distinct reasons why analysts have criticized the \$1-a-day poverty line and poverty estimates. One reason has to do with the approach used to define the line. In particular, it is argued that procedures such as choosing the median value of a given set of national poverty lines as representative of an international poverty line are arbitrary. According to this line of thinking, a meaningful international poverty line must be based at the outset on “an internationally agreed-upon set of income dependent capabilities which an individual ought to be able to afford in order to be deemed nonpoor” (Reddy 2004). Moreover, such a poverty line would also vary by demographic characteristics of households. Internationally comparable estimates of poverty would then entail determining in each country the specific resources for acquiring the agreed-on capabilities/bundle of goods and services, paying attention to demographic characteristics of households. It may be

noted that such an approach could make PPPs redundant to the generation of international estimates of poverty. A slight variant of this approach, however, still requires PPPs. Box 2.3 discusses such a variant – the approach of Kakwani (2007). As the box indicates, Kakwani computes an international poverty line in a manner that is closer in spirit to the approach suggested by Reddy than that used in constructing the \$1-a-day line. However, PPPs are still an important ingredient in executing Kakwani’s approach.

The second criticism is perhaps less fundamental but nevertheless as important. It has to do with the PPPs used in converting national poverty lines into a common currency (the second step in deriving the \$1-a-day poverty line as discussed in Section 2.2 above), and in converting the international poverty line expressed in a common currency into local currencies (the final step). As noted above, PPPs used for this purpose have been the consumption PPPs.

More specifically, there are two features of consumption PPPs that can make it inappropriate to use for poverty-related comparisons. First, they are weighted averages of commodity-specific price relatives with

Box 2.3 An Alternative Approach to Estimating an International Poverty Line

Kakwani (2007) notes that while the basic principle underlying an absolute poverty line is that it should reflect the cost of achieving basic human needs, the \$1-a-day international poverty line does not reflect the cost of achieving any kind of basic human need. Noting that a basic human need is the capability to be adequately nourished, Kakwani computes an international poverty line based on the food requirement that ensures an adequate calorie intake.

Food Poverty Line

Kakwani uses the basic needs approach to construct the food poverty line. Using data from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), he compiles average calorie requirements, per person per day, for 19 countries including four Asian ones (Bangladesh, India, Lao PDR, and Nepal). For example, the average requirement is 2,080 calories per person per day in Bangladesh. Next, the average cost of acquiring a calorie is needed. However, obtaining this cost is not straightforward. In particular, the cost of calories can be expected to rise with incomes – richer households are not only likely to get their calories from more expensive types of a given food item, they can also be expected to be purchasing higher-quality food items. Thus we need to know the cost of a calorie for the typical poor person. The difficulty appears because we do not know who the poor are.

To get around this problem, Kakwani employs household expenditure survey data from Bangladesh. Using information on expenditures and quantities on each food item consumed by households in the 19 countries, he computes the average expenditure on and average quantity consumed of each food item by quintile groups. (The quintile groups are defined in terms of per capita expenditures.) Given information on the caloric value of the food items, Kakwani is able to determine the average cost of a calorie for each quintile group (total food expenditures divided

by total calories). As the table shows, people in Bangladesh belonging to the first quintile spend on average T7.62 on food in order to obtain 1,000 calories. Reflecting the tendency for higher income groups to consume more expensive calories, the average cost of calories increases across quintile groups.

Defining the first quintile group as a reference group, the average food poverty line for Bangladesh can now be defined as T15.85 per person per day ($7.62 \times 2,080/1,000$). Using the local consumer price index, this food poverty line can be converted into 1993 takas. Finally, the 1993 purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion of T12.7/\$1 yields a food poverty line of \$0.85 per person per day.

Kakwani argues that the average cost of a calorie for the lowest quintile in low-income countries such as Bangladesh (\$0.41 per 1,000 calories) can be carried over to define a food poverty line for other countries. For example, the food poverty line in Nepal, where the average calorie requirement is 2,120 according to FAO sources, is computed as \$0.87 in 1993 PPPs ($0.41 \times 2,120/1,000$). The food poverty line can be similarly computed for other countries.

Nonfood Poverty Line

Kakwani proposes a simple nonparametric approach to calculate the nonfood poverty line for each country. In particular, he suggests calculating the nonfood poverty line as the average per capita expenditure on nonfood items of households whose per capita expenditures on food are between 95% and 105% of the food poverty line. As before, conversions to and from local currency units to a common currency are based on PPPs. The table presents selected food and nonfood poverty lines, as well as total poverty lines, for the four Asian countries considered by Kakwani.

Box Table 2.3.1 Cost per 1,000 Calories in Bangladesh

Quintiles	Taka in 2000	1993 PPP \$
1	7.62	0.41
2	9.78	0.52
3	11.47	0.61
4	13.81	0.74
5	19.15	1.02

PPP = purchasing power parity.

Source: Kakwani (2007), Table 3.

Box Table 2.3.2 Nutrition-based Poverty Line

Countries	Calorie Requirement (per person per day)	Poverty Line in 1993 PPP \$		
		Food	Nonfood	Total
Bangladesh	2,080	0.85	0.38	1.23
India	2,140	0.88	0.41	1.29
Lao PDR	2,000	0.82	0.28	1.10
Nepal	2,120	0.87	0.34	1.21

PPP = purchasing power parity.

Source: Kakwani (2007), Table 4.

weights that do not adequately represent the consumption patterns of the poor. Second, they are based on prices of commodities that are unlikely to be representative of the consumption baskets of the poor.¹² Given the focus of this chapter, it is important to discuss the issues surrounding the PPPs in more detail.

¹² There are other issues. For example, it has been argued that the aggregation methodology used does not offer a direct comparison of a fixed basket of goods and services consumed. Additionally, the PPPs used are not consistent in their temporal movements between benchmarks. For an excellent summary of these points, see the individual contributions to UNDP (2004).

2.4 Purchasing Power Parities for International Poverty Comparisons

As noted earlier, PPPs facilitate the comparison of economic variables across countries. Out of the various PPPs available, what is important is that the most appropriate PPP for the particular comparison on hand be chosen. For example, it would be inappropriate to use the GDP-level PPP for the purpose of comparing total expenditure on food or housing. Similarly, if the particular comparison to be made concerns the extent of poverty across countries based on a given monetary poverty line, the PPP chosen

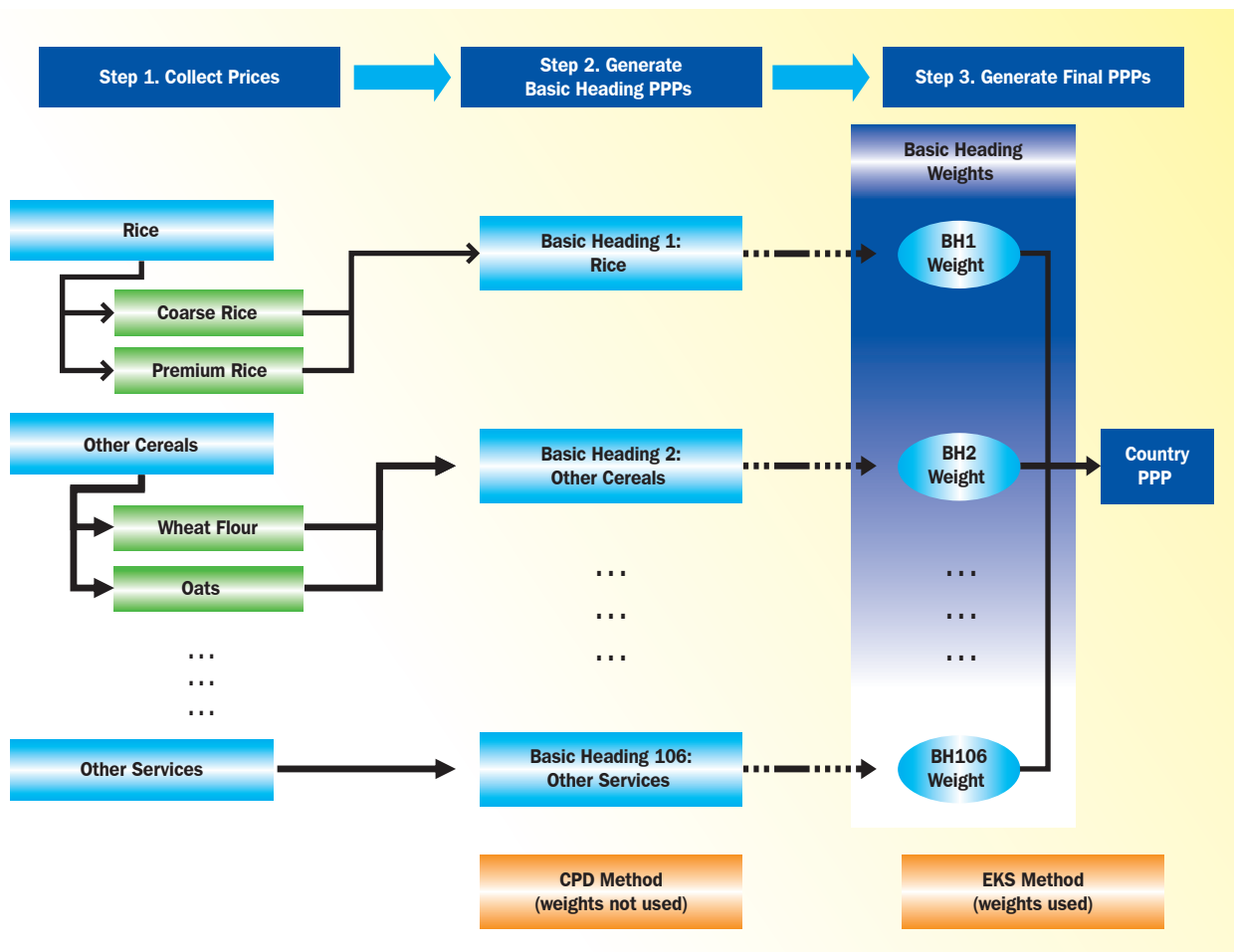
should ideally reflect the purchasing power of different currencies vis-à-vis the goods and services consumed by the poor.

The general practice of the World Bank in deriving its global poverty estimates, as noted above, is to convert an international poverty threshold into national currency units using PPPs for the consumption aggregate of the national accounts. How appropriate are these PPPs? To answer this question, it is helpful first to consider some of the mechanics of how PPPs are computed, especially consumption PPPs.

There are essentially four major aspects to PPP compilation. (Appendix 1 describes in more detail how PPPs for consumption are compiled.) First, it is necessary to determine a basket of goods and services appropriate for the purpose of PPP computation. Second, the chosen basket needs to be priced (step 1 in Figure 2.1). Third, PPPs

need to be generated at the “basic heading” level – i.e., a grouping of closely related products, for example, various varieties of rice or types of garments (step 2 in Figure 2.1). In the 2005 ICP, basic heading PPPs were generated using the country-product-dummy (CPD) method (see Appendix 1 for details.) Table 2.3 lists some selected basic heading groups used in the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific and in this chapter, as well as the number of individual products that constitute these (Appendix 2 provides a complete list). Finally, basic heading PPPs must be aggregated to generate the final set of PPPs (step 3 in Figure 2.1). In the 2005 ICP, basic heading PPPs were aggregated into final PPPs using the Eltetö-Köves-Szulc (EKS) index number method (see Appendix 1 for details). Crucially, the process of aggregation involves an appropriate set of expenditure weights. In particular, the weights should accurately reflect the relative importance of basic heading groups of products in consumption.

Figure 2.1 Steps in Compiling Purchasing Power Parities



BH = basic heading; CPD = country-product-dummy; EKS = Eltetö-Köves-Szulc; PPP = purchasing power parity.
 Note: The consumption PPPs and ICP PPPs reported in this chapter are based on 106 basic heading groups of commodities. See Section 3.1 for details.
 Source: Authors.

Table 2.3 Selected Basic Headings from the International Comparison Program

Basic Heading Group	Number of Products
Rice	19
Poultry	9
Fresh or frozen fish and seafood	15
Fresh or chilled vegetables	11
Confectionery, chocolate, and ice cream	5
Garments	54
Maintenance of the dwelling	6
Major household appliances	13
Pharmaceutical products	35
Medical services	6
Motor cars	5
Bicycles	1
Passenger transport by road	6
Postal services	2
Audiovisual, photographic and computer equipment	11
Garden and pets	5
Newspapers, books, and stationery	8
Package holidays	4
Education	6
Jewelry, clocks, and watches	6

Source: ADB (2007a).

Potential problems with using consumption PPPs for international poverty comparisons arise on account of almost each of these aspects of PPP compilation. First, the baskets of goods and services used in constructing the consumption PPPs are unlikely to be identical to the basket of goods and services consumed by the poor. In the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific, a total of 656 goods and services were included in the item list to cover the household consumption aggregate (more technically known as individual consumption expenditure by households; see Appendix Table 1.2).¹³ These goods and services are unlikely to be representative of the consumption of the poor. In order to maintain a level of comparability across all the 23 economies participating in the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific, which included high-income economies like Hong Kong, China and Singapore, and at the same time to ensure representativity of the consumption of the general populations of the 23 economies, the products included in the list were generally of higher quality and may not be relevant to the consumption of the poor in the participating economies. For example, umbrellas were one of the many items priced in the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific. The specifications were for a top-quality folding umbrella with a push-button mechanism for opening. It is debatable whether a poor person would actually buy such an umbrella. (More likely, they would go for a standard nonfolding umbrella with a manual mechanism for opening.)

Second, even when a product of a given quality is likely to be consumed by both the poor and nonpoor, where the product is priced may vary. For example, a food product purchased in an air-conditioned supermarket with

¹³ Not all items were priced in all the economies and not all items were considered representative in all the economies.

parking facilities may well cost more than one purchased in a fresh-produce market on account of the fact that the former prices may include costs of air conditioning and parking services. The poor are much more likely to make their purchases in the latter type of retail outlets; thus the prices that matter for them are the ones quoted there. The use of national average prices in the construction of consumption PPPs, which include price data from outlets that are not generally used by the poor, may overstate the prices paid by the poor. Conversely, the poor typically make purchases in small quantities. If discounts for bulk purchases are available (or even slightly lower prices for standard-size purchases) it may well be the case that the poor may pay higher per unit prices for their purchases.¹⁴

Finally, the values of PPPs may vary significantly with the expenditure weights used to aggregate the various relative prices. The weights used for constructing consumption PPPs are drawn from the national accounts and, therefore, are likely to represent the expenditure patterns of the general population rather than those of the poor. For example, it is well recognized that the expenditure share of food decreases with a rising income level and that a large share of expenditure is spent on necessities by the poor.

Do the weights used in the computation of PPPs for the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific adequately represent the purchase patterns as reflected by the budget shares of the poor? Figure 2.2 presents expenditure shares, or weights, for food and nonalcoholic beverages in 16 countries. Expenditure weights are provided for two different population groups in each country. The first is based on national accounts weights, i.e., these weights are drawn from the national accounts and refer to the whole population in the country.¹⁵ The second weight is drawn from household expenditure survey data and is based on the expenditure patterns of individuals in the bottom 30% of the distribution of per capita expenditures. While the overlap between these individuals and those who are “poor” in terms of a given absolute poverty line is unlikely to be perfect, the bottom 30% should capture the expenditure patterns of the poor better than the expenditure patterns of the entire population for any reasonable poverty line.

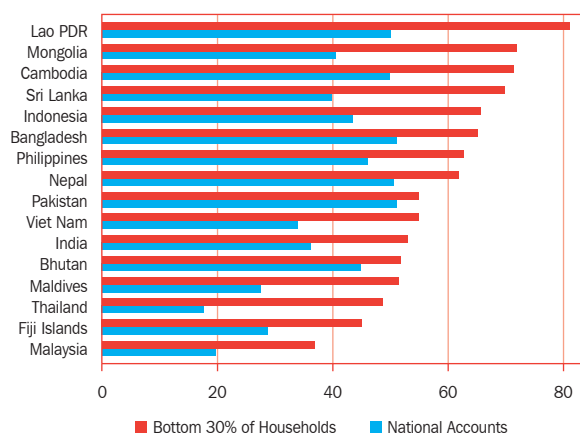
The expenditure shares presented in Figure 2.2 exhibit some important patterns that are consistent with prior expectations on spending patterns of the poor versus those of the general population. As expected, the poor

¹⁴ Musgrove and Galindo (1988); Fabricant, Kamara, and Mills (1999); Rao (2000); and Attanasio and Frayne (2006) are a few studies that focus on this issue.

¹⁵ The national accounts weights are obtained by consolidating the corresponding basic headings within the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific.

– defined here to be the bottom 30% – tend to spend a significantly larger share of their outgoings on food and nonalcoholic beverages. For example, the shares of food and nonalcoholic beverages are 65.6% and 51.1%, respectively, for the poor and for the general population in Bangladesh. More generally, the expenditure weights presented in Figure 2.2 show systematic and significant differences in the purchase patterns of the general population and the bottom 30% of the population. The general observations made here also apply to other basic headings, in general implying that the numerical values of the PPPs derived could be significantly affected by the choice of the weights used (see Appendix 3).

Figure 2.2 **Comparison of Expenditure Shares or Weights of Food and Nonalcoholic Beverages (percent)**



Sources: Staff estimates; ADB (2008a).

In summary, a variety of reasons may make consumption PPPs inappropriate for the purposes of international poverty comparison. A more appropriate set of PPPs would likely be based on prices of the goods and services that the poor consume, collected at retail outlets frequented by them, and on expenditure weights that reflect the importance attached to different commodities and commodity groups by the poor in different countries.

3. Compiling Poverty Purchasing Power Parities: Methodological Issues and Key Steps

The practice of using consumption PPPs for international comparisons of poverty implies that the PPPs are derived using a product list and associated prices that may not be representative of products consumed by the poor and of the prices paid by them. Additionally, the consumption

PPP is computed by aggregating relative prices (or to be more precise, basic heading PPPs) using the expenditure patterns from the national accounts, i.e., they reflect the expenditure patterns of the general population and not necessarily the poor.

What impact do these practices have on the resulting PPPs (and ultimately, estimates of poverty)? Pricing higher quality products may not pose a major problem if the relative levels of prices of items included in the ICP list are similar to the relative levels of prices of items that are commonly consumed by the poor. For example, if good quality rice costs Rs15 in India and RM2 in Malaysia, then this implies a PPP of Rs7.5/RM1 on the basis of such rice. If at the same time, a much inferior quality rice costs Rs7.4 in India and RM1 in Malaysia, then the PPP for that rice is Rs7.4/RM1. In this case, even though the better rice is not representative of the consumption of the poor, the PPP based on this item is a reasonable approximation to the PPP based on the inferior rice. Ultimately, the issue is an empirical one that can be answered by comparing PPPs compiled using different approaches.

Addressing the issue of the weights used to aggregate relative prices into PPP's – i.e., switching from expenditure shares from the national accounts to those that reflect expenditure patterns of the poor – is in principle straightforward if one has access to nationally representative household expenditure survey data. In practice, however, it is technically and computationally quite challenging. First, the products from the ICP product list need to be matched with those listed in household expenditure survey data from individual countries. As noted in Dupriez (2007), the task is formidable given, among other things, the wide variance in product coverage across countries and relative to the ICP product list, the poor quality of documentation of some countries' household expenditure surveys, and data outliers. Second, once a match is made, it may seem straightforward to compute the expenditure shares of different population subgroups including the poor; but how exactly does one define the poor? This is not a trivial question, as noted in Deaton (2006). We return to this issue in Section 3.1.

Addressing the implications of compiling PPPs based on the ICP product list as opposed to a product list that captures expenditure patterns of the poor is, in general, technically and computationally less challenging. But in some ways it is more difficult to tackle. It requires developing a product list that reflects the consumption patterns of the poor in each country. It also requires additional surveys of retail outlets for pricing the product list in each country.

Given the overall challenges associated with compiling alternative sets of PPPs for the purpose of poverty comparisons – i.e., technical, organizational, and financial – a Poverty Advisory Group (PAG) established by the Global Office of the 2005 ICP grappled with the most practical way to proceed (see Box 3.1 for some details on the PAG and its final recommendations).

Box 3.1 Recommendations of the Poverty Advisory Group for the Compilation of Poverty Purchasing Power Parities

At the inception stage of the 2005 round of the International Comparison Program (2005 ICP), it was generally recognized that support for the ICP would be enhanced if its results could help improve the methodology for measuring the incidence of poverty in different regions with the use of international poverty lines. The Global Office of the ICP at the World Bank brought a small group of international experts together to form the Poverty Advisory Group (PAG), which provided guidance and helped set the direction for the work of compiling purchasing power parities (PPPs) for international comparisons of poverty.

The PAG considered the current practice of simply using PPPs for the consumption aggregate of the ICP as inadequate for the purpose of generating internationally comparable estimates of poverty. The PAG discussed the main issues regarding the ICP consumption PPPs in terms of their commodity coverage and the use of national average weights in deriving the PPPs.

While the PAG generally acknowledged that both the items priced and the weights used could have an important bearing on PPPs, it considered the use of incorrect weights to aggregate price data the more immediate problem. Given time and financial constraints, the PAG recognized that it would not be feasible to conduct separate poverty-specific price surveys during the 2005 ICP. Further, the PAG was uncertain about the magnitude of the difference that would be generated if ICP price data were to be substituted for price data from poverty-specific baskets of goods and services.

Source: ADB (2008a).

In Section 3.2, we then consider the possibility that the ICP product list may be inappropriate for computing poverty PPPs. In doing so, we draw on a special study carried out in 16 developing member countries of ADB (ADB 2008a). The study, carried out by the Regional Office of the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific at ADB in partnership with the national statistical agencies of the 16 participating

After carefully assessing the current approach of using consumption PPPs generated by the ICP for generating internationally comparable estimates of poverty, and taking into account what would be feasible within the global 2005 ICP, the PAG recommended a methodology for compiling poverty-related PPPs. It has the following elements:

- (i) The price data for poverty PPPs would be the same as those used for the ICP. Therefore, the basic heading PPPs generated from the ICP work would be used for computing the poverty PPPs.
- (ii) The weights used in computing the poverty PPPs would be based on the expenditure weights of those households whose expenditure is around the poverty line.
- (iii) The aggregation methodology used would be the same as that used for the ICP, i.e., the Eltető-Köves-Szulc method for aggregation above the basic heading level.

Although the recommended method appears to be a simple variation of the current ICP methodology, its implementation is complex because it requires the expenditure shares of the poor as weights. More specifically, the complexity arises because it is unclear how the poor should be defined. Given that the PPPs are ultimately used to define a poverty line, and thus the poor, there is a circularity that needs to be dealt with. Section 3.1 provides more detail on this issue.

While the PAG generally acknowledged that both the items priced and the weights used would have a bearing on poverty PPPs, it considered the use of incorrect weights to aggregate price data the more immediate problem to be addressed. Accordingly, the PAG recommended a methodology for compiling PPPs based on weights that incorporated the expenditure patterns of the poor. The methodology is being considered by the World Bank and may form the basis of a new set of internationally comparable poverty estimates based on updated \$1-a-day and \$2-a-day poverty lines, and is expected to be released in the second half of 2008.

In Section 3.1, we consider the issue of how household expenditure survey data can be used to determine the expenditure patterns of the poor using the methodology suggested by the PAG. As noted above, the key difficulty here is the ambiguity about who exactly the poor are.

countries, conducted price surveys specifically for determining how prices from a product list designed to capture the expenditure patterns of the poor would affect PPPs. Key aspects of the study, including the results of the price surveys, are described. Box 3.2 provides a brief background to the ADB study.

3.1 Purchasing Power Parities Based on Expenditure Patterns of the Poor

As noted earlier, in so far as PPP estimates are used for the purpose of converting national poverty lines into an international poverty line and vice versa, they should be based on prices aggregated using expenditure shares that reflect the consumption patterns of the poor. This is precisely where nationally representative household expenditure survey data are indispensable. Since these

Box 3.2 Poverty-specific Price Surveys: A Brief Organizational History

As noted in Box 3.1, the Poverty Advisory Group, established to address the limitations of current purchasing power parities (PPPs) for estimating global poverty counts, recommended that poverty-specific PPPs be computed using International Comparison Program (ICP) price data but with weights representing the expenditure patterns of the poor.

Given the need to examine further the feasibility of conducting price surveys specifically for the poverty PPPs and impact these might have on such PPPs, the Regional Office of the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific at the Asian Development Bank (ADB) made a decision to pursue a poverty-specific price survey approach. It did this after discussions of the issues involved both within the Regional Office and with the national price statisticians

involved in the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific. This poverty PPP study received financial support from the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom and from internal ADB sources to conduct separate price surveys for poverty PPP work in participating countries.

Sixteen countries participated in the study. Based on the comparison of product lists deemed to be relevant to consumption patterns of the poor, the 16 countries were categorized into three subregions: the South Asian subregion comprising Bangladesh, Bhutan, Fiji Islands,¹ India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka; the Mekong subregion comprising Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam; and the East Asian subregion comprising Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, and Philippines.

¹ The Fiji Islands was included in the South Asian subregion for the similarity of products deemed to be relevant to the consumption patterns of the poor.
Source: ADB (2008a).

data record consumption expenditures (actual as well as imputed) from households, and sample households are chosen to capture the distribution of expenditures across the population, it should be a straightforward matter for computing the expenditure shares of the poor. But how are the poor to be defined?

There is an implicit circularity here. The PPPs are being compiled for the purposes of identifying the poor in different countries. However, it is necessary to identify the poor first in order to derive meaningful PPPs! The approach taken is to use an iterative process along the lines of Pradhan et al. (2001) and Deaton et al. (2004) and as recommended by the PAG.¹⁶

Consider the task of determining the expenditure shares of the poor for computing PPPs for poverty using ICP prices. (The process for computing PPPs for poverty using poverty survey prices would be analogous.¹⁷) The steps taken to derive the estimates used in this chapter are as follows.

Step 1. PPPs for the consumption aggregate of the national accounts must be compiled – i.e., the PPPs based on ICP prices and aggregated into PPP estimates using national accounts weights. Several points are worth noting. First, for purposes of comparability with PPPs for poverty using poverty survey prices (i.e., PS PPPs),

these consumption PPPs are based on data only from the 16 countries participating in the special study on poverty PPPs and not from all the 23 economies that were part of the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific.¹⁸ Second, the PPPs are based on prices of products belonging to 106 basic heading groups and not 110 basic headings used in the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific.¹⁹ Finally, all PPP calculations were carried out with the Malaysian ringgit as the reference country. These 16 country-based PPPs are presented in the first column of Table 3.1.

Step 2. An initial poverty line that represents a roughly comparable standard of living across countries must be adopted. This line may be obtained in several ways. Here, we first express national poverty lines of various years (column 2) in terms of LCUs (column 3). These national poverty lines should not necessarily be considered as “official” poverty lines of individual countries. Typically, even when official poverty lines exist, they vary within countries; for example, by rural versus urban sector and/or by region, province, or state. In such cases, the national poverty lines reported here are obtained by averaging the subnational poverty lines (using subnational population shares as weights). In addition, the national poverty lines are

¹⁶ Pradhan et al. (2001) examine this issue in the context of setting a poverty line for Indonesia whereas Deaton et al. (2004) deal with this issue in the context of deriving PPPs for converting poverty lines in India and Indonesia.

¹⁷ The main difference is that the poverty PPPs based on poverty survey prices rely on 46 basic heading groups of products. As explained later, 60 basic headings were not considered to be particularly relevant to the consumption patterns of the poor.

¹⁸ As can be inferred from the details on PPP compilation provided in Appendix 1, PPP values are a function of price comparisons across all participating countries; changing the set of countries in PPP compilation will influence the value of the resulting PPPs.

¹⁹ Four basic headings were dropped given that information on expenditures on the corresponding products is not provided in household expenditure survey data. While information on expenditures on these basic heading groups is available for the general population from national account statistics, it was not considered relevant to use these expenditures given the goals of the study considered in this chapter – i.e., compilation of poverty-specific PPPs using different approaches. Appendix 2 provides a description of all basic headings, including the four that are dropped here.

Table 3.1 Deriving an Initial Poverty Line

Country	Consumption PPP (2005 RM)	Year of Poverty Line ^a	Monthly Poverty Line (LCU)	Inflation Adjustment Factor ^b	Monthly Poverty Line	Daily Poverty Line (2005 RM PPP)	Rank
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = ((3)/(4))/(1)	(6) = (5)/30	(7)
Bangladesh	12.44	2005	806.1	1.00	64.79	2.16	12
Bhutan	8.89	2003	740.4	0.91	91.74	3.06	7
Cambodia	787.85	2004	64,605.0	0.95	86.59	2.89	9
India	7.50	2005	408.8	1.00	54.52	1.82	14
Indonesia	2,025.54	2005	129,108.0	1.00	63.74	2.12	13
Lao PDR	1,796.49	2002	92,960.0	0.73	70.79	2.36	10
Malaysia	1.00	2005	155.0	1.00	155.00	5.17	2
Maldives	4.72	2003	456.3	1.00	96.37	3.21	5
Mongolia	253.59	2003	24,743.0	0.89	110.00	3.67	3
Nepal	12.62	2004	641.3	0.94	54.30	1.81	15
Pakistan	10.06	2005	878.6	1.00	87.35	2.91	8
Philippines	11.85	2005	1,170.5	1.00	98.75	3.29	4
Sri Lanka	19.07	2005	1,817.0	1.00	95.28	3.18	6
Thailand	8.29	2004	1,242.0	0.96	156.57	5.22	1
Viet Nam	2,872.04	2004	173,000.0	0.92	65.19	2.17	11

LCU = local currency unit; PPP = purchasing power parity; RM = Malaysian ringgit.

a For countries whose national poverty line spans part of 2 years, e.g., India, the end year was used in determining the consumer price index adjustment factor.

b Inflation adjustment factor is based on consumer price index data from IMF (2007).

Note: Some computations may not yield the exact figures shown above because of rounding.

Sources: Staff estimates; national poverty line from country sources; and inflation from IMF (2007).

not all in 2005 prices. To express these in 2005 prices, we use inflation adjustment factors based on country-specific CPIs (column 4). The poverty lines are next converted into the reference currency (the Malaysian ringgit) using the PPPs of column 1. Finally, in the spirit of the Chen and Ravallion (2001) \$1-a-day poverty line (i.e., \$1.08 in 1993 consumption PPPs), we simply choose the median value of the 15 poverty lines as our initial poverty line.²⁰ As may be inferred from the numbers in column 6 (or more directly from column 7), the median value of this poverty line is RM2.91, or \$1.38 based on a conversion factor of 2.11 obtained using the results of the global 2005 ICP for consumption PPPs (World Bank 2008).

Step 3. This initial poverty line of RM2.91 is converted into LCUs using the PPPs in column 1 of Table 3.1.

Step 4. Individual countries' household expenditure survey data can now be used to obtain the expenditure shares reflective of the expenditure patterns of the poor.²¹ The specific procedure used is to consider sample households lying in a fixed band around the initial poverty line (expressed in LCUs).

²⁰ The national poverty line of the Fiji Islands was expressed in per adult equivalent terms. We therefore considered the median value of the remaining 15 national poverty lines.

²¹ We are extremely grateful to Olivier Dupriez of the World Bank for sharing the relevant household expenditure survey data. As noted earlier, each individual consumption expenditure item in each country specific dataset needs to be mapped into one of 106 basic headings.

Step 5. The expenditure shares are now combined with the 106 basic heading PPPs and aggregated using the Elteto-Köves-Szulc (EKS) approach to obtain a new set of PPPs. Unlike the starting PPPs – i.e., the PPPs from column 1 of Table 3.1 above – these PPPs are based on aggregation of the basic heading PPPs using expenditure shares in step 4 above as opposed to the national accounts.

Step 6. Steps 3–5 are repeated using the new set of PPPs. That is, the PPPs resulting in step 4 are used to convert the initial poverty line of RM2.91 into LCUs, to determine the sample households in a fixed band around the initial poverty line in LCUs, to calculate the expenditure shares based on these households, and to arrive at a new estimate of PPPs.

Step 7. The iterative process is, in fact, continued until the resulting PPPs converge (or demonstrate oscillation within a narrow band). Table 3.2 provides some details on the iterative process including key parameter values. As can be seen from column 1, between 1 and 10 iterations were required until either convergence or oscillation within a narrow band was achieved (column 2). The last two columns present the starting and final PPPs. These are the subject of analysis in Section 4.

Table 3.2 Starting and Final Purchasing Power Parities (2005 Malaysian Ringgit)

Country	Number of Iterations	Status	Starting PPPs	Final PPPs
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bangladesh	2	Convergence	12.44	12.01
Bhutan	1	Convergence	8.89	8.73
Cambodia	10	Oscillation	787.85	798.17
Fiji Islands	1	Convergence	0.75	0.66
India	9	Convergence	7.50	7.33
Indonesia	10	Oscillation	2,025.54	2,009.00
Lao PDR	10	Oscillation	1,796.49	1,893.06
Malaysia	10	-	1.00	1.00
Maldives	2	Convergence	4.72	4.17
Mongolia	10	Oscillation	253.59	239.19
Nepal	10	Oscillation	12.62	12.19
Pakistan	2	Convergence	10.06	9.75
Philippines	2	Convergence	11.85	11.12
Sri Lanka	10	Oscillation	19.07	18.01
Thailand	2	Convergence	8.29	7.81
Viet Nam	10	Oscillation	2,872.04	2,794.57

- = not applicable.

PPP = purchasing power parity.

Source: Staff estimates.

3.2 Poverty-specific Price Surveys

The PPPs derived above incorporate the expenditure shares of the poor at the level of 106 basic headings of consumption. However, these expenditure shares are applied to basic heading PPPs that are themselves compiled using individual product prices from the ICP product list. The product list may not be particularly relevant in so far as the consumption of the poor is concerned. To remedy this, the special poverty-specific price surveys undertaken in 16 countries in Asia and the Pacific enable us to determine what poverty PPPs would look like if they were based on the pricing of a product list defined especially in terms of the consumption of the poor. In what follows, we describe some important features of these poverty-specific surveys.

3.2.1 Product Lists

Initial product lists consisting of roughly 50–60 items were prepared for each of the participating countries by country specialists. The specialists were guided by advice from poverty analysts, price statisticians, and household

expenditure survey statisticians from their respective countries.

The initial product lists showed clear patterns driven by subregional groupings of countries. Therefore, it was decided that a subregional approach would be adopted. Three subregions were considered, as shown in Table 3.3 below.

Deliberations on these product lists were used to finalize each country's lists. Representatives from countries of the subregions reviewed their product lists and highlighted their lists' salient features. The product lists and details of specifications of products to be priced were finalized.

An important consideration in preparing the lists was the quality of the products that are commonly purchased by the poor. It was generally recognized that the quality would be inferior than the purchases of more affluent sections of the population. The typical purchase quantity was also considered. That the poor tend to purchase small

Table 3.3 A Sample List of Products from the Poverty-specific Price Surveys

Basic Heading	Product Name	South Asian Subregion	Mekong Subregion	East Asian Subregion	Quality	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Package	Other Specifications	Outlet
1101111	Coarse #6 – parboiled, 15–50% broken	X			Coarse, 15–50% broken (medium quality)	1	kilogram	Loose	Parboiled	Open markets; Small local shops; Weekly market for rural
1101111	Coarse rice, ordinary, loose (a) (subsidized)	X			Coarse, ordinary	1	kilogram	Loose	Subsidized; Not parboiled	Open markets; Small local shops; Weekly market for rural
1101111	Coarse rice, ordinary, loose (b) (not subsidized)	X			Coarse, ordinary	1	kilogram	Loose	Not subsidized; Not parboiled	Open markets; Small local shops; Weekly market for rural
1101111	Coarse rice, 20–50% broken, not parboiled		X		Coarse, 20–50% broken (medium quality)	1	kilogram	Loose	Not parboiled	Open markets; Small local shops; Weekly market for rural
1101111	Coarse, >50% broken, not parboiled		X		Coarse, >50% broken	1	kilogram	Loose	Not parboiled	Open markets; Small local shops; Weekly market for rural
1101111	Glutinous rice		X	X	Low–medium	1	kilogram	Loose		Open markets; Small local shops; Weekly market for rural
1101111 Count	6									
1101112	Bajra flour	X			Low	1	kilogram	Loose		Open markets; Small local shops; Weekly market for rural
1101112	Beaten rice (Chira)	X			Low	500	gram	Loose		Open markets; Small local shops; Weekly market for rural
1101112	Dahl – Kasari	X			Low–medium	250	gram	Loose		Open markets; Small local shops; Weekly market for rural
1101112	Dahl – Musur/Lentil	X			Low–medium	250	gram	Loose		Open markets; Small local shops; Weekly market for rural
1101112	Dahl – Split peas	X			Low–medium	250	gram	Loose		Open markets; Small local shops; Weekly market for rural
1101112	Maize flour	X			Low–medium	1	kilogram	Loose		Open markets; Small local shops; Weekly market for rural
1101112	Sawtu	X			Low–medium	1	kilogram	Loose		Open markets; Small local shops; Weekly market for rural
1101112	Wheat flour – loose			X	Low–medium	1	kilogram	Loose		Open markets; Small local shops; Weekly market for rural
1101112	Wholemeal flour (atta) (not subsidized)	X		X	Low–medium	1	kilogram	Loose		Open markets; Small local shops; Weekly market for rural
1101112	Wholemeal flour (atta) (subsidized)	X			Low–medium	1	kilogram	Loose		Open markets; Small local shops; Weekly market for rural
1101112 Count	10									

Note: For this special chapter, the South Asian subregion comprises Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Fiji Islands. The Mekong subregion comprises Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The East Asian subregion comprises Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, and Philippines.

Source: ADB (2008a).

quantities was usually cited as a reason why they may pay higher prices. The final consideration was the type of outlets where the poor generally make their purchases. General and fresh-produce markets, and small shop outlets, were considered typical sources of purchases.

The final consolidated list based on the subregional lists had 155 products belonging to 45 basic headings identified in the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific.²² A 46th basic heading, that pertaining to (imputed) rent, was added during PPP compilation. The information for this basic heading was drawn from national accounts statistics as used in the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific study. The 46 basic headings and the 155 products (156 including services from rentals) may be compared with a list of over 650 products covering 106 basic headings of household consumption considered for deriving the ICP-based PPPs compiled in Section 3.1 above. The participating countries felt that the remaining 60 basic headings consisted of items that were not of major significance for purchases made by the poor.

For purposes of illustration, a sample list of the poverty survey product lists is given in Table 3.3. (The last column of Appendix 2 provides the full details of how many products constituted each basic heading as well as noting which basic headings were not considered for the poverty-specific price surveys.) Only six varieties of rice are included in the basic heading “rice” for poverty-specific price surveys (as opposed to 19 for the ICP basic heading for rice). The lower quality of the products included here is reflected in the quality specifications. Most of the rice items refer to the ordinary coarse variety that may have a high percentage of broken rice. An interesting feature of the list is the inclusion of two varieties of subsidized rice, which are common in some South Asian countries. The product list also indicates the regions where the given items are considered important from the perspective of the poor. The last column shows the outlets that are considered typical sources for the purchases of the poor.

In summary, there are significant differences between the 2005 ICP carried out in the Asia and Pacific region and the poverty-specific price surveys in terms of the product lists, item specifications and characteristics, and outlets. Tables 3.4 and 3.5 highlight further the differences.

Table 3.4 shows that the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific price surveys target purchases made in larger quantities. However, it is not clear that the poor are likely to pay higher prices just because they make purchases in smaller quantities: a possible offsetting factor is that the poor tend to purchase from less expensive outlets. (A comparison of item-level prices from the two sets of surveys is presented in Section 3.3.)

Table 3.4 Comparison of Sample Quantities in the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific and Poverty-specific Price Surveys

Product	Items Priced	
	2005 International Comparison Program Asia Pacific	Poverty-specific
Coarse rice	10 kg	1 kg
Beef, nonspecific cut	1 kg	250 g
Chilies – dried, red	100 g	50 g
Candle	1 piece from a pack of 4–6 candles	1 piece

Source: ADB (2008a).

Table 3.5 shows differences in the quality of the products targeted for price surveys. Given such differences, one would expect that prices paid by the poor would be lower, reflecting the lower quality of the products purchased.

Table 3.5 Comparison of Sample Qualities in the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific and Poverty-specific Price Surveys

Product	Items Priced	
	2005 International Comparison Program Asia Pacific	Poverty-specific
Rice	Coarse, brown, white, premium	Coarse, ordinary
Meats	Choice cuts, nonspecific cut	Nonspecific cut
Vegetables	Good quality	Low quality
Wine	Table wine, premium, native wine	Native wine
Bicycle	Good quality with additional features	Cheap quality and basic features
Frying pan	Stainless steel, Teflon finish	Aluminum with natural finish
Garments	Local popular brand, medium quality	Cheapest brand, low quality
Towel	“Top quality” and close to 100% cotton	“Cheap quality” and composed of coarse cotton with a thread count of 40 to 50
Umbrella	“Top-quality” folding with push button mechanism for opening	“Low-quality,” nonfolding and having a manual mechanism for opening

Source: ADB (2008a).

In order to guide price collectors, the product specification catalogs for both the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific and the poverty-specific price survey provided photographs of the various products to be priced. As the photographs of rice reveal, differences in product quality, units of measure, and even packaging emerge.

²² The number of products priced in any given country was lower, however. These ranged from a high of 145 products priced in India to 87 products priced in the Lao PDR. These numbers may be compared with a high of 593 ICP products priced in Pakistan to 373 ICP products priced in the Maldives.

Figure 3.1 Comparison of 2005 ICP Asia Pacific and Poverty-specific Products



Rice – 2005 ICP Asia Pacific



Rice – Poverty-specific

3.2.2 Survey Framework

The following were the key elements of the survey framework for collecting prices proposed to the 16 countries participating in the special study on poverty PPPs.²³

- i. **Stratification of the population.** As the survey needed to capture the purchases made by the poor in rural and urban areas, a stratified sampling approach with stratification based on rural and urban areas as well as by regions or states of the country at large was recommended.
- ii. **Sampling frame of outlets within each stratum.** The sampling frame was to cover all relevant outlets specific to the poor. Depending on the product, the frame was to cover different types of markets and outlets including open markets, fresh-produce markets, small retail shops, and weekly markets.
- iii. **Sampling designs** A self-weighting design with the number of price quotations collected from retail outlets reflecting the volume of transactions was recommended. To the extent that the volume of transactions depends on the number of poor, it is possible to derive national average prices by taking simple averages of the price quotations. However, if a simple random sample of prices was collected from different regions and outlets, it was recommended that a weighted average with weights proportional to the quantities purchased from the outlets be employed to derive national average prices.

²³ Given the timing of the poverty PPP study and finalization of the product list in June 2006, it was generally agreed that countries would conduct the poverty-specific price surveys over a 2-week period in the last quarter of 2006. Because seasonality could be a problem, it was agreed that price data collected would be translated back to the June quarter of 2005 following a procedure similar to that used in the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific.

The countries were advised to adopt the strategy of using the existing CPI infrastructure and framework for collecting prices. If the CPI survey covered only urban areas, the countries needed to include a selection of rural areas (towns and villages). Countries were advised to ensure that all relevant types of outlets for a given product were adequately covered.

Overall, the actual survey work tended to follow closely the recommended approach. Retail outlets were surveyed in both urban and rural areas. A variety of different types of markets and outlets was used including open markets, fresh-produce markets, and even ambulant vendors. One weakness in the actual survey work, however, appears to have been an inability to obtain information on the volume of transactions from retail outlets. Fortunately, the effects of this may be minor. As noted in Section 5, a comparison of rural and urban prices reveals that price differences between the two areas were not particularly significant.

3.2.3 Collection and Validation of Price Data

The countries participating in the poverty PPP study conducted their price surveys during the third and fourth quarters of 2006 (see second column of Table 3.6). The price data they submitted were analyzed and validated using standard ICP procedures. A general conclusion from a data validation workshop was that the reported price data were of high quality. This conclusion was arrived at using, among other things, results from Quaranta tables, a commonly used diagnostic tool for checking the presence of outliers in the price data.²⁴ The participating countries appeared to have learned from their ICP price survey experience. As a result, the prices submitted were clean and without too many outliers. The workshop participants

²⁴ Quaranta tables were developed in 1999 by Vincenzo Quaranta of the Italian statistical office.

expressed confidence that the price data submitted well represented the prices paid by the poor in their respective countries.

Country	Survey Period	Data Provided for Adjusting Prices to Mid-2005
Bangladesh	November 2006	CPI for November 2006 indexed on June 2005 by item level; CPI by rural and urban areas
Bhutan	August 2006	Quarterly CPI at basic heading level; 3rd quarter 2006 as index for August 2006; average of 2nd and 3rd quarters 2005 as index for June 2005
Cambodia	October 2006	Item level CPI for October 2006 and June 2005
Fiji Islands	August 2006	2004–2007 monthly CPI by commodity groups
India	September 2006	For urban prices: CPI for Industrial Workers by commodity groups For rural prices: CPI for Agricultural Laborers by major commodity groups
Indonesia	September 2006	June 2005 and September 2006 CPI by major commodity groups
Lao PDR	November 2006	2005–2006 monthly CPI by major commodity groups
Malaysia	August 2006	June 2005 to August 2006 monthly CPI by basic heading
Maldives	October 2006	June 2005 and October 2006 CPI by product class
Mongolia	October 2006	June 2005 to October 2006 monthly CPI by commodity groups
Nepal	August 2006	National urban CPI for June 2005 and August 2006 by subgroups (close to basic heading level)
Pakistan	October 2006	June 2005 and October 2006 CPI by commodity class
Philippines	August 2006	Philippines provided adjusted prices.
Sri Lanka	August 2006	Monthly 2005 and August 2006 CPI by commodity class
Thailand	August 2006	June 2005 and August 2006 CPI by commodity class
Viet Nam	August 2006	CPI for August 2006 indexed on June 2005 by commodity class

CPI = consumer price index.
Source: ADB (2008a).

3.3 Comparing Price Data from International Comparison Program and Poverty-specific Price Surveys

How do the prices collected from the ICP and poverty-specific price surveys compare? Among other things, such a comparison is useful since it sheds light on an often asked question: Do the poor pay more?

Before we can turn to answering this question, the following should be noted. First, as the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific product list had over 650 products compared with 155 in the poverty-specific price surveys, a large portion of price data from the ICP list could not be used for the comparisons. Second, purchase quantities for the ICP commodities were generally a lot bigger than the purchase quantities for the poverty-specific price surveys (as seen from Table 3.4 earlier). Therefore, price quotations obtained from the ICP price surveys had to be converted to a quantity unit comparable with that used in the poverty-

specific price surveys.²⁵ Finally, the poverty-specific price survey prices (or poverty prices, for simplicity) needed to be adjusted to 2005 levels – i.e., the year during which ICP prices were collected. The price data supplied were adjusted using CPI data available at the most detailed level to adjust the third or fourth quarter 2006 prices to June 2005. Details of the adjustment for each participating country are given in Table 3.6. These adjustments to price data provided by the countries are also designed to minimize the seasonal effects on commodity prices, especially of fruits and vegetables.

Having made these adjustments, an examination of the two sets of prices reveals that, in general, poverty prices were lower than the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific survey prices. This may be seen from the price ratios presented for selected items from the two surveys in Table 3.7. In the large majority of cases, the price ratio is less than one, meaning that the price of the selected item is lower in the poverty-specific price surveys (see especially the two garment items and men's basic haircut in Table 3.7). However, in most of the countries, some products' poverty prices were higher than the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific prices (see, for example, kerosene in Table 3.7). There may be several reasons for that. An important one is likely to be that because the poor usually purchase small quantities, they may pay higher prices when compared on a pro rata basis with purchase quantities used in the ICP, which were typically much larger. An analysis of ICP prices and poverty survey prices for overlapping products yields results consistent with this possibility. While a large majority of overlapping items priced across the two surveys had identical purchase quantities (66 items), a nontrivial number did not (39 items). An econometric regression of poverty survey prices on ICP prices based on pooling these 105 items revealed that, although on average ICP products were more expensive, the differences in prices were narrower for items with larger ICP purchase quantities.²⁶

Table 3.8 summarizes the price differences across the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific and poverty-specific price surveys for items that could be matched. It presents the percentage of the matched items where poverty prices are lower than

²⁵ For example, prices of rice items were collected for units of 10 kg in the ICP. They had to be adjusted to the 1 kg purchase quantity in the poverty-specific price surveys. In the comparison presented here, all prices were derived using a pro rata adjustment, which assumes a linear relationship between quantity and price.

²⁶ This result was obtained by comparing the results of a regression of poverty survey prices (in logarithms) on ICP prices (in logarithms) with a similar regression that included a dummy indicator variables for whether or not ICP purchase quantities were larger than poverty survey quantities. In both regressions, country dummies were included in order to capture any time-invariant country specific effect. The estimated coefficient on the dummy indicator was positive and significant at the 1% level of significance.

Table 3.7 Price Ratios of Poverty-specific Price Surveys to 2005 ICP Asia Pacific Price Surveys, Selected Items

Country	Chicken Egg	Cabbage	Garlic	Salt	Soft Drinks (small bottle)	Men's T-shirt	Girl's T-Shirt (top)	Kerosene (open market)	House Candle	Pencil	Men's Basic Haircut – Street-side	Basic Body Soap
Bangladesh	1.00	1.22	0.76	0.87	0.64	0.30	0.21	0.97	0.43	0.38	0.18	0.70
Bhutan	0.58	0.71	0.56	1.01	0.81	0.61	0.61	1.03	0.78	1.02	0.82	0.45
Cambodia	0.90	0.89	0.91	1.08	0.71	0.25	0.54	1.01	0.50	0.33	0.55	0.89
Fiji Islands	1.05	0.58	1.03	1.10	1.16	0.33	0.55	0.96	0.67	0.29	0.79	0.95
India	1.03	0.61	1.81	0.48	0.58	0.30	0.37	1.05	0.44	0.73	0.34	0.65
Indonesia	0.72	0.81	1.00	0.76	0.58	0.61	0.75	1.38	0.40	0.56	0.29	0.83
Lao PDR	0.79	0.88	0.68	0.58	0.76	0.36	0.46	1.04	0.12	0.44	0.68	0.54
Malaysia	0.88	0.88	1.09	0.98	0.95	0.22	0.49	1.42	0.85	0.84	0.41	0.95
Maldives	0.93	0.72	0.85	1.07	1.03	0.61	0.66	0.91	0.37	0.60	0.22	0.93
Mongolia	1.07	0.76	1.15	0.97	0.81	0.22	0.24	-	0.55	0.47	0.58	0.53
Nepal	1.02	0.97	1.22	0.98	0.80	0.37	0.43	1.10	0.64	0.73	0.43	0.43
Pakistan	0.69	0.73	0.68	1.00	0.77	0.63	0.67	0.97	0.65	0.93	0.42	1.02
Philippines	0.96	1.03	0.58	0.38	0.82	0.58	0.21	0.89	1.05	0.89	0.64	0.74
Sri Lanka	1.11	0.84	0.83	0.84	0.66	0.38	0.49	1.36	0.46	0.72	0.43	0.85
Thailand	0.70	0.59	0.83	0.85	0.80	0.31	0.32	1.02	0.97	0.70	0.47	0.92
Viet Nam	0.91	0.92	0.91	0.56	0.98	0.21	0.23	1.09	0.24	0.47	0.62	0.74

- = not applicable (Mongolia did not price kerosene).

Source: ADB (2008a).

the ICP prices; higher than the ICP prices by less than 20%; and higher than the ICP prices by more than 20%.

The table shows that poverty prices are on average lower than the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific prices in all 16 countries. Focusing on the “All Items” panel, we see that Viet Nam followed by Indonesia, Thailand, and India are the countries with the highest proportion of items with prices less than the corresponding 2005 ICP Asia Pacific prices. The lowest percentage is observed in Nepal with 74.68% of poverty prices less than ICP prices, followed by the Fiji Islands with 76.92%, Bangladesh with 77.66%, Maldives with 78.69%, and Bhutan with 79.75%. There is only a small percentage of products, ranging from 1.03% in India to 8.20% in Maldives, where poverty prices exceed ICP prices by more than 20%.

Interestingly, to the extent that poverty prices are higher than ICP prices, this is more likely to be the case for food items than nonfood items. This can be seen by comparing the second and third panels pertaining to food and nonfood items, respectively (especially columns 4 and 7). With the exception of the Lao PDR, Pakistan, and Viet Nam, the quantity in column 7 is higher than that in column 4. Thus, consider the case of Bangladesh where 60% of food items have poverty prices lower than ICP prices. However, this share increases to almost 91% for nonfood items. It is difficult to be sure why this pattern emerges.

A possible explanation is that the quality differences across overlapping products in the two sets of surveys are greatest for nonfood items. That is, while the quality of products in the poverty-specific surveys can be expected

Table 3.8 Summary Comparison of Prices in the Poverty-specific and 2005 ICP Asia Pacific Surveys (percent)

Country	All Items			Food			Nonfood		
	Poverty < ICP	Poverty > ICP (< 20%)	Poverty > ICP (> 20%)	Poverty < ICP	Poverty > ICP (< 20%)	Poverty > ICP (> 20%)	Poverty < ICP	Poverty > ICP (< 20%)	Poverty > ICP (> 20%)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Bangladesh	77.66	17.02	5.32	60.00	30.00	10.00	90.74	7.41	1.85
Bhutan	79.75	16.46	3.80	59.38	34.38	6.25	93.62	4.26	2.13
Cambodia	83.61	9.84	6.56	73.08	15.38	11.54	91.43	5.71	2.86
Fiji Islands	76.92	15.38	7.69	45.83	33.33	20.83	95.12	4.88	0.00
India	91.75	7.22	1.03	81.58	15.79	2.63	98.31	1.69	0.00
Indonesia	92.68	4.88	2.44	88.89	8.33	2.78	95.65	2.17	2.17
Lao PDR	90.00	6.67	3.33	96.00	4.00	0.00	85.71	8.57	5.71
Malaysia	89.69	6.19	4.12	83.33	9.52	7.14	94.55	3.64	1.82
Maldives	78.69	13.11	8.20	72.00	20.00	8.00	83.33	8.33	8.33
Mongolia	83.10	9.86	7.04	60.87	26.09	13.04	93.75	2.08	4.17
Nepal	74.68	22.78	2.53	51.61	45.16	3.23	89.58	8.33	2.08
Pakistan	83.33	14.44	2.22	83.33	11.11	5.56	83.33	16.67	0.00
Philippines	85.71	12.09	2.2	84.21	10.53	5.26	86.79	13.21	0.00
Sri Lanka	85.26	9.47	5.26	75.00	20.00	5.00	92.73	1.82	5.45
Thailand	92.05	7.95	0.00	91.89	8.11	0.00	92.16	7.84	0.00
Viet Nam	94.57	4.35	1.09	94.87	2.56	2.56	94.34	5.66	0.00

ICP = International Comparison Program.

Source: ADB (2008a).

to be lower than that in the ICP equivalent, the quality difference may well be largest in the case of nonfood items. Nevertheless, it is still striking that a relatively larger proportion of food items, compared to a similar proportion for nonfood items, has poverty prices higher than ICP prices considering that even food items in poverty-specific price surveys are of lower quality (and the packaging is of lower quality, too).

The general trends in the poverty-specific and ICP price surveys are examined in a series of graphs presented in Figure 3.2 for selected countries.²⁷

The charts show two types of trend lines. The thick line represents the line of equality between poverty and ICP prices. If ICP prices were equal to poverty prices, the scatter plots would be on the thick line. Thus all those observations above the thick line represent items for which ICP prices are above the poverty prices. The thin line represents a fitted regression equation between poverty prices and ICP prices (prices in logarithms). While the general trend is that a majority of ICP prices are above the poverty prices, as expected, there are subtle differences between countries. In addition, all the trend lines indicate that goods with high poverty prices also have high ICP prices.

In both Bhutan and the Fiji Islands, there are a number of low-end priced products for which ICP prices are lower than poverty prices. This may be due to higher transportation costs involved in making goods available in rural areas. In contrast, ICP prices in India are generally higher than poverty prices with a few exceptions. For Mongolia, there are many mid-range price products for which ICP prices are lower than poverty prices. In the case of Viet Nam, for the observed range of prices, the trend line is uniformly above the price of equality between ICP and poverty prices.

3.4 Comparing Poverty-specific Prices with Household Expenditure Unit Values

The comparisons of poverty and ICP prices do not reveal any major surprises. This is important because it suggests the general plausibility of the prices collected through poverty-specific price surveys in the 16 participating countries. Before moving on to the next section, it is useful to consider briefly another comparison. This is a comparison of poverty prices with the “unit values” calculated from household expenditure survey data. In many countries, household expenditure surveys not only collect information on household expenditures on different items of consumption, but also on the quantities of items consumed.²⁸ By dividing total household expenditure on a given item by the quantity consumed of the item, unit values can be calculated for each household. While the unit value is not equivalent to a price, used carefully, it can provide useful information on prices.²⁹

Poverty-specific price survey data were compared with unit values calculated from household expenditure surveys in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and Nepal. The prices and unit values cover food and beverage items only. Several steps had to be taken for the comparison. Most important, items from the poverty-specific price surveys had to be matched with those for which expenditure and quantity information is recorded in the household expenditure surveys. In addition, poverty prices were adjusted using local CPIs in order to synchronize them with the unit values from the household expenditure survey year.

Since the unit values tend to increase with household per capita expenditure, a comparison of poverty prices was made with the median value of unit values observed from the household expenditure surveys for all households below each country’s national poverty line. The reason for choosing the median value was that unit values are known to have errors; thus working with the median value would tend to minimize the impact of outliers.

Detailed comparisons are available in ADB (2008a). Here, it may be noted that the poverty-specific price survey data were often above the median unit values. There were a few exceptions to this general observation. For example,

²⁷ The charts present scatter plots of poverty and ICP prices in their logarithmic form, so $\ln(\text{PS price})$ and $\ln(\text{ICP price})$ are used in the x-axis and y-axis, respectively. The scatter plots are based on the subsets of items that are priced in a given country in both the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific and poverty-specific price surveys. As the products are diverse, the price range is large in most countries. Because there are items such as bread and bicycles on the product lists, it is more convenient to present them using a logarithmic scale. Further, the scatter plots in original prices tended to exhibit heteroskedasticity, i.e., scatter plots tend to be distributed more widely as poverty prices increased. A natural way of addressing this problem is to take logarithms of prices.

²⁸ These quantities include consumption of purchased quantities as well as consumption of own production and payments in kind. To match the value with the quantity consumed, a value is imputed for the in-kind consumption component.

²⁹ Deaton (2004) explores the possibility of using unit values from HES as a source of price information for the purpose of computing PPPs. His work, based on data for India and Indonesia, has shown that it is possible to make use of the currently known index number methods to estimate PPPs based on unit-value data. His work also demonstrates the problems associated with unit-value data.

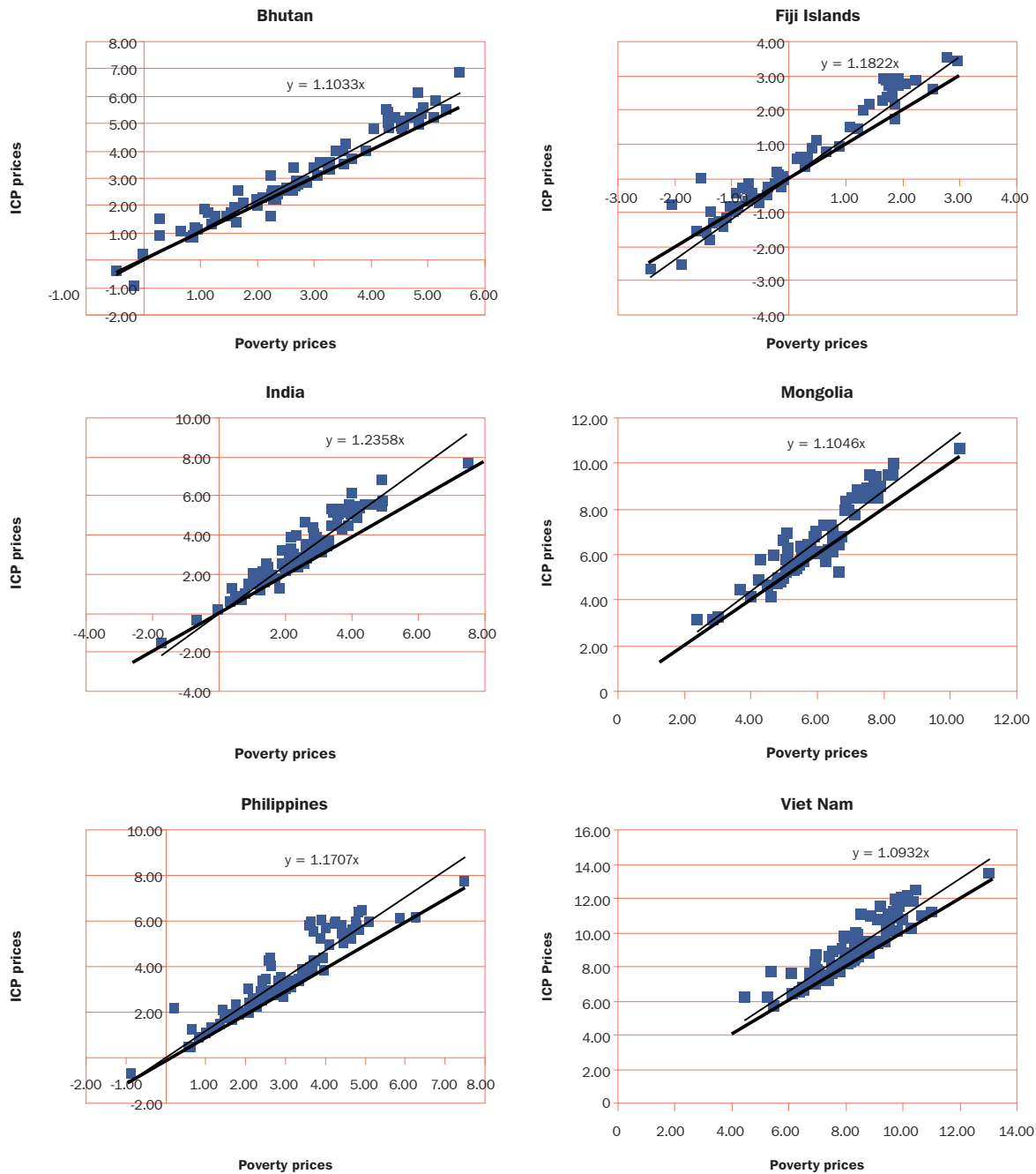
among items that may be considered essential, such as rice and milk, the poverty prices tended to be close to the median unit values observed.

Nevertheless, the results of some simple pairwise and Spearman rank correlations involving both well-matched and other products show a strong correlation between poverty-specific prices and household expenditure unit values (Table 3.9). Of course, strong correlations do

not necessarily mean equality of prices, but they tend to exhibit a strong linear relationship. As already mentioned, the median unit values are generally below the poverty prices.

Overall, while the results of this comparison have to be interpreted with caution, the poverty prices and unit values show encouraging consistency reflected in strong correlations, especially when the correlations are computed

Figure 3.2 Comparison of Poverty-specific and 2005 International Comparison Program Asia Pacific Prices



ICP = International Comparison Program.
Source: ADB (2008a).

Table 3.9 Poverty-specific Prices and Household Expenditure Unit Values: Correlation of Matched Items

Countries	Pairwise		Spearman		Observations
	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	
Bangladesh					
All Matched Items	0.8808	0.8853	0.8894	0.9032	52
Only Well-matched Items	0.9484	0.9039	0.9533	0.9124	38
India					
All Matched Items	0.8958	0.8909	0.9578	0.9569	75
Only Well-matched Items	0.9848	0.9844	0.9885	0.9881	51
Indonesia					
All Matched Items	0.7884	0.7786	0.7555	0.7611	33
Only Well-matched Items	0.7884	0.7786	0.7555	0.7611	33
Nepal					
All Matched Items	0.9644	0.9699	0.9622	0.9617	21
Only Well-matched Items	0.9644	0.9699	0.9622	0.9617	21

Note: "Well-matched" items include correct matches, duplicates, and those whose conversions are ignored due to the credibility of the household expenditure survey.

Source: ADB (2008a).

using unit values for products that may be considered as good quality matches. When combined with the results of our comparison of poverty prices and ICP prices, the general impression is clearly that the poverty-specific price surveys provide a credible set of prices.

4. Purchasing Power Parity Estimates

We now turn to the alternative estimates of PPPs. Our focus is on what happens to PPP estimates based on: (i) different schemes for aggregating price data (or more accurately, basic heading PPPs), i.e., expenditure shares of the general population as captured by national accounts data versus expenditure shares of the poor as captured by household expenditure survey data; and (ii) different sources of price information, i.e., prices from the ICP product list versus prices from the poverty survey product list.

Table 4.1 describes how one can arrive at three alternative estimates of PPPs depending on these sources of price information and expenditure weights or shares. The first is the familiar consumption PPPs based on ICP prices and national accounts expenditure weights. The other two are poverty PPPs since they draw on expenditure weights based on the consumption patterns of the poor: the first of these is based on the ICP price survey (referred to as ICP PPPs for expositional ease), the second is based on the poverty-specific price surveys (PS PPPs).³⁰

³⁰ A fourth, using poverty survey prices and national accounts weights, is not directly relevant. The purpose of pricing a product list that reflects the consumption patterns of the poor would be unnecessarily compromised by constructing PPPs using prices relevant to the poor, but then weighting these using expenditure patterns that may not be relevant to the poor. Nevertheless, such PPPs can still be useful. In particular, they were used in getting starting value poverty lines for deriving PS PPPs.

Table 4.1 Number of Products and Basic Heading by Type of Purchasing Power Parity

Full Form	Short Form	Type of PPP	Source of Expenditure Weights/ Shares	Number of Products	Number of Basic Headings
Household Final Consumption Purchasing Power Parities	Consumption PPPs	Consumption	National accounts (expenditure shares of the general population)	656 product prices from 2005 ICP Asia Pacific	106
International Comparison Program Poverty Purchasing Power Parities	ICP PPPs	Poverty	Household expenditure survey data (expenditure shares of the poor)	656 product prices from 2005 ICP Asia Pacific	106
Poverty Survey Poverty Purchasing Power Parities	PS PPPs	Poverty	Household expenditure survey data (expenditure shares of the poor)	155 product prices from poverty-specific price surveys	46

Source: Authors.

There are many computational steps in compiling poverty PPPs – more than those described in Section 2 and Appendix 1. Some of these steps can be executed in different ways. For example, the expenditure weights drawn from household expenditure survey data and used in aggregating basic heading PPPs can be computed using either a *plutocratic* scheme or a *democratic* scheme. As described in detail in ADB (2008a), taking into account all the different possibilities that a priori may have significant implications for the final results, one can come up with 72 different estimates of PPPs depending on the decisions taken at each of these steps! In presenting only three sets of estimates, we are implicitly making a choice on which precise procedures to use in executing computational steps where choice is available. As may be recalled from Sections 2 and 3, of particular importance is the procedure for aggregating individual product prices into basic heading PPPs (for example, going from having prices for 10 varieties of rice to the basic heading PPP of rice) and then aggregating these into the final PPPs. Both these aggregations can be undertaken using different methodologies. Here we undertake them using the recommended PAG methodology. That is, we use the country-product-dummy (CPD) method to go from individual product prices to basic heading PPPs and the EKS method for going from basic heading PPPs to final PPPs (as noted earlier, details on these methods are provided in Appendix 1). In addition, when using expenditure shares from household expenditure survey data in order to aggregate basic heading prices into final PPPs, we rely on an iterative method for determining the subgroup of sample households over which expenditure shares are computed. This method is in the spirit of the recommendation of the PAG.³¹

³¹ Details can be found in ADB (2008a).

4.1 Comparing Purchasing Power Parities

Table 4.2 presents the three estimates of PPPs with the Malaysian ringgit as the reference currency. Column 1 presents a set of PPPs that we have already encountered before, i.e., the consumption PPPs. These are the same type of PPPs that would be used in the construction of the \$1-a-day poverty line if past practice were to continue. These are also the same type of PPPs used in the \$1-a-day poverty line proposed in Ravallion, Chen, and Sangraula (2008). Columns 2 and 3 present ICP PPPs and PS PPPs, respectively. In both cases, household expenditure survey data have been used to capture the expenditure patterns of the poor. For purposes of comparison, market exchange rates are presented in the last column.

Country	Consumption PPP (1)	Poverty PPPs		Market Exchange Rate (2005) (4)
		ICP PPP (2)	PS PPP (3)	
Bangladesh	12.44	12.01	10.17	16.99
Bhutan	8.89	8.73	8.25	11.64
Cambodia	787.85	798.17	806.34	1,080.65
Fiji Islands	0.75	0.66	0.67	0.45
India	7.50	7.33	6.42	11.64
Indonesia	2,025.54	2,009.00	1,595.89	2,562.58
Lao PDR	1,796.49	1,893.06	1,923.62	2,813.56
Malaysia	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Maldives	4.72	4.17	4.62	3.38
Mongolia	253.59	239.19	255.07	318.24
Nepal	12.62	12.19	11.79	18.84
Pakistan	10.06	9.75	9.05	15.72
Philippines	11.85	11.12	12.52	14.55
Sri Lanka	19.07	18.01	15.97	26.54
Thailand	8.29	7.81	7.17	10.62
Viet Nam	2,872.04	2,794.57	2,351.89	4,187.62

ICP = International Comparison Program; PPP = purchasing power parity; PS = poverty survey.

Sources: Staff estimates; market exchange rates from IMF (2007).

As a comparison of numbers across the four columns indicates, there can be considerable difference between market exchange rates and the PPPs. In general, the various sets of PPP estimates tend to be bunched closer with each other than the corresponding market exchange rates. Additionally, with the exception of the Fiji Islands and Maldives, all PPP estimates are lower than the corresponding market exchange rate vis-à-vis the Malaysian ringgit.

How does one interpret the differences between the PPP estimates and market exchange rates? Consider, for example, what RM100 can be expected to purchase in India. Based on market exchange rates, one would expect Rs1,164 to have the same purchasing power as RM100 in Malaysia. What the PPPs tell us, however, is that in fact, the general price level in India is lower. Based on the product bundle implicit in the ICP set of estimates and purchased in quantities that would reflect their share in national

accounts, RM100 should yield in Malaysia the same bundle that Rs750 can purchase in India. If, though, we were still concerned with the ICP product bundle, but these were now purchased in quantities reflecting the expenditure patterns of the poor, RM100 would yield in Malaysia the same bundle that Rs733 would yield in India. Of course, this is not a very significant difference. Switching to the poverty survey product bundle would change things more dramatically, however. In this case, RM100 would yield as much as Rs642.

An easier way to see the effect of different PPPs on purchasing power is to consider price-level indexes (PLIs), which show how the price levels of countries compare. The PLI for any given country is obtained as the ratio between the PPP and its exchange rate both measured with respect to a common currency, in our case the Malaysian ringgit. For convenience, the PLI is presented as an index number with the PLI of the base or reference country (here, Malaysia) equal to 100. Economies with a PLI greater than 100 are then deemed “more expensive” than the base country while those with a PLI less than 100 are “cheaper.”

Table 4.3 presents the PLIs for our 16 countries based on consumption PPPs and the two types of poverty PPPs. With the exception of the Fiji Islands and Maldives, all PLIs are lower than 100; thus, with Malaysia as the reference country, all the other economies are cheaper than Malaysia. The country with the highest overall price level is the Fiji Islands, largely because it imports a large share of the products and services consumed there. The economies with the lowest PLIs based on consumption PPPs are India, Lao PDR, and Pakistan with PLIs around 36% lower than Malaysia.

Country	Price-level Indexes, Malaysia = 100		
	Consumption PPP (1)	Poverty PPPs	
		ICP PPP (2)	PS PPP (3)
Bangladesh	73	71	60
Bhutan	76	75	71
Cambodia	73	74	75
Fiji Islands	167	148	150
India	64	63	55
Indonesia	79	78	62
Lao PDR	64	67	68
Malaysia	100	100	100
Maldives	140	123	137
Mongolia	80	75	80
Nepal	67	65	63
Pakistan	64	62	58
Philippines	81	76	86
Sri Lanka	72	68	60
Thailand	78	74	68
Viet Nam	69	67	56

ICP = International Comparison Program; PPP = purchasing power parity;

PS = poverty survey.

Source: Staff estimates.

4.2 Comparing Consumption and International Comparison Program Poverty Purchasing Power Parities

For ease of exposition, Table 4.4 reproduces the PPPs in columns 1 and 2 of Table 4.2 above along with the percentage difference between the two sets of PPPs. It also reproduces the respective PLIs.

Table 4.4 Poverty Purchasing Power Parities and Price Levels

Country	PPPs Based on ICP Prices (2005 RM)			Price-level Indexes, Malaysia = 100	
	Consumption PPP	ICP Poverty PPP	Difference (%)	Consumption PPP	ICP Poverty PPP
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bangladesh	12.44	12.01	-3.5	73	71
Bhutan	8.89	8.73	-1.8	76	75
Cambodia	787.85	798.17	1.3	73	74
Fiji Islands	0.75	0.66	-11.3	167	148
India	7.50	7.33	-2.2	64	63
Indonesia	2,025.54	2,009.00	-0.8	79	78
Lao PDR	1,796.49	1,893.06	5.4	64	67
Malaysia	1.00	1.00	-	100	100
Maldives	4.72	4.17	-11.5	140	123
Mongolia	253.59	239.19	-5.7	80	75
Nepal	12.62	12.19	-3.4	67	65
Pakistan	10.06	9.75	-3.1	64	62
Philippines	11.85	11.12	-6.2	81	76
Sri Lanka	19.07	18.01	-5.6	72	68
Thailand	8.29	7.81	-5.8	78	74
Viet Nam	2,872.04	2,794.57	-2.7	69	67

- = not applicable.

ICP = International Comparison Program; PPP = purchasing power parity.

Note: Some computations may not yield the exact figures shown above because of rounding.

Source: Staff estimates.

The differences between consumption PPPs and ICP PPPs are not particularly large in many cases. For example, in the cases of Bhutan, Cambodia, India, and Indonesia, they are around 2% or less. This minor difference is reflected in the minimal change in the PLIs for the four countries.³² An implication is that whether one is concerned with the expenditure shares of the general population or of the poor, the purchasing power in these four countries relative to Malaysia is essentially unchanged.

Of course, the situation may be quite different elsewhere. As an examination of column 3 for other countries indicates, the different basis for weighting ICP prices yields differences in PPPs of 5% or more for various countries, including Fiji Islands, Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.

Interestingly, in a large majority of the cases – 13 out of 15 – the PPPs based on expenditure patterns of the poor are lower than the PPPs based on national

accounts weights.³³ Since the prices of goods and services underlying the two sets of PPP estimates are the same, the underlying basic heading PPPs will be identical. Any difference in the values of the final PPP estimates has, therefore, to arise from the different weights with which basic heading PPPs are aggregated. Generally, the weights change in a big way for food and nonalcoholic beverages. In each of the 16 countries, these increase when going from national accounts expenditure shares to expenditure shares of the poor. However, the extent of the increase varies greatly. They are relatively minor for Bhutan, Nepal, and Pakistan (all under 4 percentage points) but quite large for Malaysia, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, and Thailand (all at least 25 percentage points). In contrast, most expenditure shares on restaurants and hotels, as well as transportation, tend to decline when moving from those of the general population to those of the poor. (Appendix 3 provides a table listing the various expenditure shares for seven major aggregates of consumption.)

The complexities of PPP computations – which in the case being considered involve binary comparisons of 106 basic heading PPPs across 16 countries! – make it difficult to tease out the main drivers of the changes in the final PPPs. What can be said is that accounting for differential expenditure shares in consumption, for most countries, the subgroup of the population that is poor faces a lower cost of living than the general population, relative to the case in Malaysia. This can also be seen from the fact that the PLIs based on the ICP PPPs are lower than those based on consumption PPPs. The two exceptions are Cambodia and Lao PDR where the cost of living for the poor tends to be higher than that for the general population relative to the case in Malaysia.

4.3 Comparing International Comparison Program Poverty and Poverty Survey Poverty Purchasing Power Parities

The two sets of PPP estimates we have just examined are both based on ICP prices. But as noted earlier, the ICP prices are based on a product list not designed for comparing purchasing powers across goods typically consumed by the poor. Table 4.5 describes and compares PPPs based on ICP prices and PS prices. Both sets of PPPs are based on the expenditure patterns of the poor.

In a majority of cases – 10 out of 15 – the differences between the two sets of PPPs here turn out to be larger than the differences recorded in the PPPs in Table 4.4 above.

³² Of course, this is partly the result of rounding.

³³ Thus, one can expect an international poverty line of any given value to yield higher estimates of poverty based on the PPPs using national accounts weights. This is confirmed in the next section.

Also in a majority of cases – 11 out of 15 – the direction of change is the same in going from consumption PPPs to ICP PPPs as in going from ICP PPPs to PS PPPs.

Table 4.5 Purchasing Power Parities and Price Levels Based on Commodities Consumed by the Poor

Country	Poverty PPPs (2005 RM)		Difference (%)	Price-level Indexes, Malaysia = 100	
	ICP PPP	PS PPP		ICP PPP	PS PPP
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bangladesh	12.01	10.17	-15.4	71	60
Bhutan	8.73	8.25	-5.5	75	71
Cambodia	798.17	806.34	1.0	74	75
Fiji Islands	0.66	0.67	1.6	148	150
India	7.33	6.42	-12.4	63	55
Indonesia	2,009.00	1,595.89	-20.6	78	62
Lao PDR	1,893.06	1,923.62	1.6	67	68
Malaysia	1.00	1.00	-	100	100
Maldives	4.17	4.62	10.8	123	137
Mongolia	239.19	255.07	6.6	75	80
Nepal	12.19	11.79	-3.3	65	63
Pakistan	9.75	9.05	-7.1	62	58
Philippines	11.12	12.52	12.6	76	86
Sri Lanka	18.01	15.97	-11.3	68	60
Thailand	7.81	7.17	-8.1	74	68
Viet Nam	2,794.57	2,351.89	-15.8	67	56

- = not applicable.

ICP = International Comparison Program; PPP = purchasing power parity; PS = poverty survey.

Note: Some computations may not yield the exact figures shown above because of rounding.

Source: Staff estimates.

For example, as compared to the 2.2% decrease in India's PPP estimates as we move from consumption PPPs to ICP PPPs (Table 4.4), the decrease in PPP estimates as we move from ICP PPPs to PS PPPs is more than 12% (Table 4.5). Thus, restricting attention to product specifications more in line with the products consumed by the poor – for example, in terms of quality and purchase quantities – we find that RM100 should yield in Malaysia the same bundle that Rs642 can purchase in India. This can be compared with the Rs733 needed to purchase the ICP product list.

The switch to PS prices from ICP prices leads to large decreases (more than 10%) in the PS PPPs in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam. In contrast, the opposite happens in the case of the Maldives and the Philippines, where the PS PPPs increase by more than 10%. Clearly, the switch in the source of prices is associated with a number of large changes in PS PPPs.

What is driving the changes between the estimates in column 1 and column 2 in Table 4.5? It is very difficult to say. The ICP-based estimates of PPP are arrived at by first aggregating prices of 656 products into 106 basic heading PPPs. These are then aggregated into final PPP values using the EKS algorithm and the iterative procedure for determining the expenditure shares relevant to the poor. In contrast, the PS-based estimates of PPP in column 2 are

arrived at by aggregating prices of 155 products into 46 basic heading PPPs (one of which simply takes the values from the corresponding ICP basic heading – i.e., rent). As with the ICP PPPs, the 46 basic heading PPPs are then aggregated into final PPPs using the EKS algorithm and the iterative procedure for determining the expenditure shares relevant to the poor.

Thus, the differences in final PPP values can be on account of: (i) the different PPPs at the basic heading level (themselves the result of different prices across the ICP and PS product lists and different number of basic headings); and (ii) different weights. The differences in weights occur despite the fact that household expenditure survey data are used to determine the expenditure shares of the poor in the compilation of both sets of poverty PPPs. Since the poor are determined through an iterative procedure, and the underlying data are different (for example, the number of products and their prices), differences can emerge on who exactly the poor are.

Certainly, differences in the underlying product level prices are an important part of the story. But the way in which these differences work through to yield different final PPPs is complicated. In particular, it is very important to recognize that it is *not* clear how PPPs would change when PS prices are uniformly less than ICP prices in any two countries under consideration. PPPs based on PS prices would not *necessarily* be lower than PPPs based on ICP prices even if the ICP prices are generally higher. This is mainly because the PPPs are expressed relative to the currency of a reference country.

A simple example helps understand the mechanics of this. Suppose the ICP price for 1 chicken egg is RM0.28 in Malaysia and Rs2.00 in India. This gives a PPP of Rs7.14/RM1 for the ICP. Suppose the price of chicken egg in Malaysia and India from poverty price surveys are RM0.24 and Rs1.90, respectively. This means that, in both countries, PS prices are lower than the respective ICP prices. The PS PPP, based on the price of chicken egg, is Rs7.92/RM1, and this PPP is *higher* than the corresponding ICP PPP. The reason for this that the poor in Malaysia pay a relatively lower price for a chicken egg than their counterparts in India.

5. Poverty Estimates Based on Poverty Purchasing Power Parities

The whole purpose of estimating poverty PPPs is to use them to obtain a set of internationally comparable poverty

estimates. In the previous section, we described three sets of PPPs, two of which (see for example Table 4.1 above) we can call poverty PPPs given that their construction incorporates, to varying degrees, expenditure patterns of the poor. We can now use these two poverty PPPs to generate comparable poverty estimates across our 16 countries. However, there is still one missing ingredient: we need to decide on a poverty line against which to measure the incidence of poverty.

It would be most practical to consider the World Bank's \$1- or \$2-a-day poverty lines and use these with our poverty PPPs in order to generate poverty estimates. However, there is a problem. The \$1-a-day poverty line currently used is based on PPPs developed in the 1993 round of the ICP. As noted earlier, its value is \$1.08 at 1993 consumption PPPs. It is certainly possible to update this poverty line based on inflation in the US between 1993 and 2005 (around 35%). Doing so would give us a new poverty line of \$1.45 a day in 2005 ($\1.08×1.35). Armed with consumption PPPs from the 2005 ICP, it is a straightforward matter to convert \$1.45 into LCUs, apply the resulting poverty line to nationally representative household expenditure survey data, and estimate poverty rates for all our countries.³⁴ However, as Ravallion, Chen, and Sangraula (2008) point out, a poverty line of \$1.45 a day in 2005 would be well above the poverty lines found in the poorest countries. A key feature of the \$1-a-day poverty line – its claim to be representative of national poverty lines found in low-income countries – would be invalidated.

Additionally (and as mentioned in Box 2.2 above), the World Bank's \$1-a-day poverty line based on ICP 1993 was based on a comparison of poverty lines from 10 countries; in particular, it was chosen as the median value of 10 national poverty lines (expressed in 1993 consumption PPPs) of the poorest countries in a sample of 33 countries. A number of these 10 countries were outside Asia. In so far as the proposed update to the \$1-a-day poverty line by Ravallion, Chen, and Sangraula (2008) is concerned – \$1.25 a day based on 2005 consumption PPPs – this uses a reference group of 15 countries, only two of which are from developing Asia. In a comparison of poverty estimates across 16 Asian countries, there is no particular reason that one should not choose an international poverty line based on the comparison of poverty lines from these countries alone, or a subset.

Thus, in this section, we generate international poverty lines based on the national poverty lines of the

countries considered here. Given that all our countries come from the Asia and Pacific region, we call our poverty lines “Asian poverty lines.”³⁵ Once these are defined, it is a straightforward matter to use these in conjunction with our poverty PPPs and household expenditure survey data from our 16 countries, and to derive corresponding poverty estimates.

5.1 Asian Poverty Lines

Along the lines of the World Bank's \$1-a-day poverty line based on 1993 PPPs (Chen and Ravallion 2001), we can set an Asian poverty line as the median of the national poverty lines of 15 of our countries.³⁶ Column 3 of Table 5.1 provides the national poverty lines of these countries in 2005 LCUs.³⁷ These national poverty lines should *not* be considered as “official” poverty lines of individual countries. Even when official poverty lines exist, their monetary value varies within countries; for example, by rural versus urban sector and/or by region, province, or state. The national poverty lines reported here are obtained by averaging the various subnational poverty lines. Even when weighted by the corresponding subnational population shares, they may not yield the official poverty rate when applied to household expenditure survey data.^{38, 39} This discrepancy is not, however, particularly problematic given what we are trying to do, which is to

³⁵ Among other things, this label has the benefit that it clearly distinguishes itself from the international poverty lines generated by the World Bank, and is therefore likely to minimize confusion.

³⁶ The poverty line available to us for Fiji Islands was expressed in per adult equivalent terms and was, therefore, not used.

³⁷ These can be obtained by adjusting the given monthly poverty lines in LCU by the corresponding inflation adjustment factor.

³⁸ For example, consider the case of India, which reports official poverty lines for rural and urban sectors nationally. In 2005, the official rural and urban poverty lines were Rs356.30 and Rs538.60, respectively. When applied to the unit-level records from the consumption expenditure survey of the National Sample Survey (round 61), they yield rural and urban poverty rates of 28.3% and 25.7%, respectively. The numbers are for all practical purposes identical to those reported by India's Planning Commission (the differences arise because of a minor methodological difference in deriving poverty rates). These poverty rates can be aggregated to give a combined poverty rate of 27.5% nationally. Conversely, if we were to estimate a combined national poverty rate by first using population shares of 71.2% and 28.8% for rural and urban sectors, respectively – calculated from the consumption expenditure survey of the National Sample Survey (round 61) – to arrive at a “national” poverty line (Rs408.80), and then applying this to the data, we would get a poverty rate of 31.8%. The difference arises because of the different distribution of per capita expenditures in rural and urban sectors around the official rural and urban poverty lines.

³⁹ Moreover, in the case of countries such as Malaysia and the Philippines, applying the national poverty lines to household expenditure survey data cannot be expected to yield official poverty rates, for the simple reason that these countries compute their poverty rates using household income survey data!

³⁴ Alternatively, we could use poverty PPPs rather than consumption PPPs. For example, we could use the iterative procedure outlined in Section 3 to compute poverty PPPs using \$1.45 as a starting point, and hence poverty rates based on the \$1.45 in poverty PPPs.

Table 5.1 National Poverty Line Conversions to Purchasing Power Parity Terms (2005 Malaysian ringgit and US dollars)

Country	National Poverty Lines								
	Year	Monthly			Daily (2005 RM)		Daily (2005 \$) ^a		
		NPL Per Capita, Per Month (current LCU)	NPL (2005 LCU) ^b	Consumption PPP	Poverty PPPs		Consumption PPP	Poverty PPPs	
					ICP PPP	PS PPP		ICP PPP	PS PPP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Bangladesh	2005	806.1	806.1	2.16	2.24	2.64	1.02	1.06	1.25
Bhutan	2003	740.4	815.4	3.06	3.11	3.30	1.45	1.48	1.56
Cambodia	2004	64,605.0	68,220.7	2.89	2.85	2.82	1.37	1.35	1.34
India	2005	408.8	408.8	1.82	1.86	2.12	0.86	0.88	1.01
Indonesia	2005	129,108.0	129,108.0	2.12	2.14	2.70	1.01	1.02	1.28
Lao PDR	2002	92,960.0	127,168.3	2.36	2.24	2.20	1.12	1.06	1.04
Malaysia	2005	155.0	155.0	5.17	5.17	5.17	2.45	2.45	2.45
Maldives	2003	456.3	454.5	3.21	3.63	3.28	1.52	1.72	1.55
Mongolia	2003	24,743.0	27,895.2	3.67	3.89	3.65	1.74	1.84	1.73
Nepal	2004	641.3	685.1	1.81	1.87	1.94	0.86	0.89	0.92
Pakistan	2005	878.6	878.6	2.91	3.00	3.23	1.38	1.42	1.53
Philippines	2005	1,170.5	1,170.5	3.29	3.51	3.12	1.56	1.66	1.48
Sri Lanka	2005	1,817.0	1,817.0	3.18	3.36	3.79	1.51	1.59	1.80
Thailand	2004	1,242.0	1,297.8	5.22	5.54	6.03	2.47	2.63	2.86
Viet Nam	2004	173,000.0	187,229.4	2.17	2.23	2.65	1.03	1.06	1.26

ICP = International Comparison Program; LCU = local currency unit; NPL = national poverty line; PPP = purchasing power parity; PS = poverty survey; RM = Malaysian ringgit.

a Expressed in \$ using a conversion factor of RM2.11/\$1 (World Bank 2008).

b Adjusted using the corresponding inflation adjustment factor in Table 3.1.

Note: Some computations may not yield the exact figures shown above because of rounding.

Sources: Staff estimates; national poverty lines from country sources.

aggregate in some fashion poverty lines from a little more than a dozen countries.

Columns 4–6 express these national poverty lines for 2005 in Malaysian ringgit using the consumption PPPs and the two sets of poverty PPPs developed and described in the previous section. With the popularity of expressing international poverty lines in terms of the US dollar, these national poverty lines are reexpressed in terms of that currency using consumption PPPs from the global 2005 ICP as a factor of conversion, i.e., RM2.11/\$1 (columns 7–9).⁴⁰ As can be seen from a quick glance at the numbers in any of the three columns, there is considerable variance in the value of poverty lines across countries. However, the variance is reduced somewhat if one omits the two highest poverty lines – Malaysia and Thailand. Once this is done, the poverty lines of the other countries tend to be bunched around a range of almost \$0.90 and \$1.80 per person per day. The median values turn out to be \$1.37 based on consumption PPPs and \$1.35 and \$1.34 based on ICP PPPs and PS PPPs, respectively. Depending on the PPPs used, one will get a particular monetary value for our Asian poverty line. Alternatively, the average of the median values based on the three sets of PPPs – \$1.35 – presents itself as a natural common value for our Asian poverty line.

A different approach to determining an Asian poverty line is based on exploiting an interesting pattern in the

⁴⁰ It is an open question whether the global 2005 ICP consumption PPPs provide a reasonable basis for converting national poverty lines based on poverty PPPs to the US dollar. The procedure used here is attractive for its simplicity.

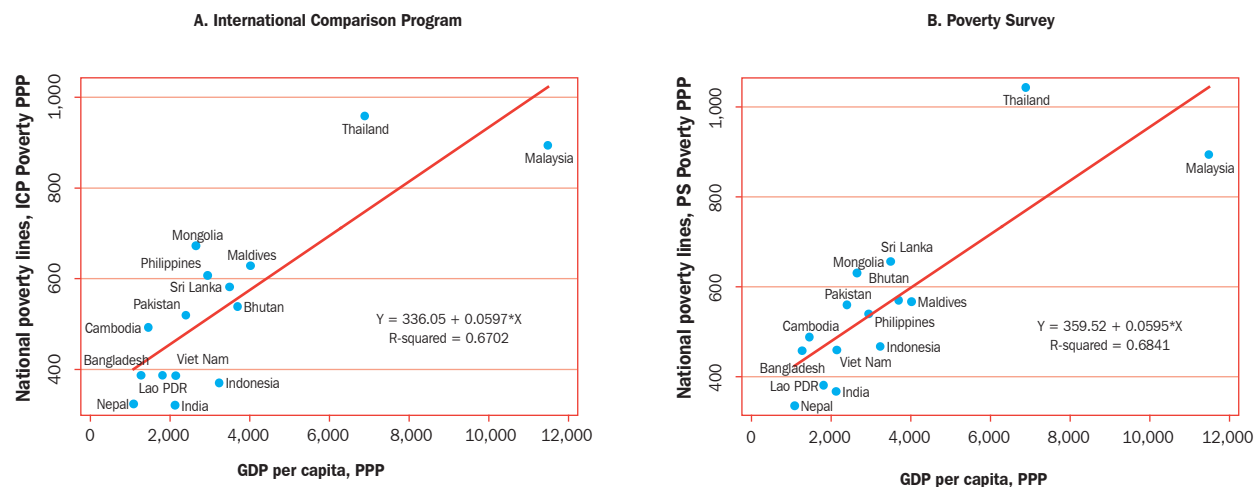
values of the national poverty lines of our countries. In particular, there appears to be a positive relationship in the level of economic development of a country and the value of its poverty line.

The two panels of Figure 5.1, based on the poverty PPPs (ICP PPPs and PS PPPs, respectively) confirm this. Both panels plot the national poverty lines of the 15 countries (expressed in PPP terms) against GDP per capita (also expressed in PPP terms, but using the PPP for GDP) on an annual basis. We obtain a fitted line depicting the relationship between incomes and the value of national poverty lines and shown in red.⁴¹ The fitted lines have fairly high R-squareds of 0.67 and 0.68. That is, between 67% and 68% of the variation in the value of national poverty lines across the 15 countries can be explained by variation in GDP per capita.

The estimated relationship between incomes and national poverty lines can be exploited to yield a variant of the median Asian poverty line as discussed above. In particular, the median value of GDP per capita can be used to derive a predicted poverty line. This is the approach used in ADB (2008a). Table 5.2 presents the results of the various regressions (one set using ICP PPPs and another PS PPPs). Column 1 shows the corresponding “predicted

⁴¹ Both national poverty lines as well as GDP per capita are expressed in per day terms and enter the regression model linearly. Alternative specifications were considered, for example semilog and double-log functional forms. Final results did not vary significantly. Additionally, a test for functional form based on the PE test was performed to test the specification of a linear model over a double-log model (see Greene 2000, pp. 441-3 for a discussion). The results indicate that the linear model is not significantly different from the double-log model.

Figure 5.1 National Poverty Line versus GDP Per Capita, 2005 PPP \$, Annual



ICP = International Comparison Program; LCU = local currency unit; PPP = purchasing power parity; PS = poverty survey.

Notes: GDP per capita is converted from 2005 RM to \$ using the PPP conversion factor for GDP of RM1.73/\$1 (World Bank 2008). National poverty lines are converted from 2005 RM to \$ using the PPP conversion factor of RM2.11/\$1. The regressions were run using poverty lines and GDP per capita expressed in per day terms. The graph presents the two variables in annual terms for expositional convenience.

Sources: Staff estimates; GDP per capita in 2005 RM from ADB (2007a).

poverty lines.” These are fitted from the regression using the median GDP per capita of the 13 countries (i.e., omitting Malaysia and Thailand, which have far higher income levels than the other countries). As may be seen, the predicted poverty lines based on ICP PPPs and PS PPPs turn out to lie in a range of \$1.27 to \$1.37 and \$1.34 to \$1.44, respectively. Box 5.1 provides the country-specific values of the predicted poverty lines using PS PPPs. It also provides a comparison of poverty estimates based on the actual and predicted poverty lines.

Table 5.2 Predicted Poverty Lines for Various Parametric Models

Specification	Predicted Poverty Line (2005 PPP \$ per day)	R-squared
	(1)	(2)
ICP Prices		
ICP = a + b*GDPPC + e	1.31	0.67
ICP = a + b*ln(GDPPC) + e	1.37	0.70
ln(ICP) = a + b*GDPPC + e	1.27	0.58
ln(ICP) = a + b*ln(GDPPC) + e	1.31	0.66
Poverty Survey Prices		
PS = a + b*GDPPC + e	1.38	0.68
PS = a + b*ln(GDPPC) + e	1.44	0.72
ln(PS) = a + b*GDPPC + e	1.34	0.64
ln(PS) = a + b*ln(GDPPC) + e	1.38	0.73

GDPPC = gross domestic product per capita; ICP = International Comparison Program; PPP = purchasing power parity; PS = poverty survey.

a = constant term; b = coefficient on GDPPC or its logarithm; e = error term.

Note: Column 1 is calculated using the results from respective parametric model estimation and the median GDP per capita of 13 countries, excluding Malaysia and Thailand (\$2,401.55 gross domestic product per capita in 2005 PPP \$).

Source: Staff estimates.

5.2 Poverty Estimates Based on the Asian Poverty Line

Table 5.3a presents three sets of estimates of the headcount index for various survey years using a common poverty line of \$1.35 per day and expressed in 2005 PPP (columns 2–4).^{42,43} The three estimates correspond to the different PPPs that arise on account of (i) the source of price data

⁴² The year for which the poverty estimates are presented varies across countries (column 1), and depends on two factors. First, the year in which the most recent large-scale household expenditure/income survey was carried out: it is frequently not appreciated by nonspecialists that large-scale household expenditure surveys that allow computation of reliable poverty estimates are not carried out every year. Typically, national statistical agencies carry out such surveys once every 3–5 years. Second, the availability of the survey data: it may be noted that even if the original survey data are not available (e.g., in terms of unit-level records on the consumption expenditures of each household), information on the distribution of per capita expenditures in grouped or tabulated format should be available.

⁴³ Poverty estimates are based on grouped or tabulated data on national distributions of per capita expenditures. Grouped data can be used to “fit” a Lorenz curve. Standard properties of Lorenz curves can then be used to estimate various measures of poverty, including the headcount ratio, the poverty gap, and the squared poverty gap for a given poverty line. The poverty estimates here are based on the Generalized Quadratic Lorenz curve for most countries except Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, and Nepal; whose estimates are based on the Beta Lorenz curve. See Datt (1998) for a detailed discussion of the methods used here to estimate poverty using grouped distributional data. Grouped data on distributions were obtained from various sources, including country sources – either directly as grouped data or derived from unit-level record data on household expenditures – and the World Bank’s PovcalNet database.

Box 5.1 Poverty Lines and Poverty Estimates Based on the Relationship between Poverty Lines and GDP Per Capita

To what extent does a country's national poverty line differ from the poverty line predicted by the estimated regional relationship between countries' income levels and their national poverty lines? Additionally, what does the corresponding difference in poverty estimates look like? We consider these two questions here.

Column 2 of Box Table 5.1 describes national poverty lines expressed in per capita per day terms and converted to a common currency using the 2005 poverty survey PPPs. (As noted earlier, these national poverty lines are derived by averaging official poverty lines at the subnational level. Applying these derived national poverty lines to national distributions of per capita expenditures will not yield the official national poverty rates. The latter are based on applying subnational poverty lines to subnational distributions of per capita expenditures and aggregating the various subnational poverty estimates appropriately.) Column 3 describes the poverty line predicted from the 5th regression equation shown in Table 5.2 (linear specification using poverty survey prices).

The difference between the actual and predicted poverty lines varies widely among the countries. This can be seen most clearly from column 4, which presents the difference between the two. Countries with relatively low national poverty lines given their current levels of GDP per capita include India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, and Nepal. Countries with relatively high national poverty lines include Cambodia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.¹

Since there can be a big difference between the actual and predicted poverty lines, one can expect big differences in the corresponding estimates of poverty. Column 7, which presents the percentage point difference between actual and predicted poverty rates (columns 5 and 6, respectively), shows this. Thus, for example, the poverty rate based on a predicted poverty line given India's GDP per capita is about 20 percentage points higher than the poverty rate based on the national poverty line as reported here. Conversely, the poverty rate based on a predicted poverty line given Mongolia's GDP per capita is about 13 percentage points lower than the poverty rate based on the national poverty line as reported here.

Admittedly, the precise differences reported here need to be taken with a grain of salt given that this analysis implicitly assumes away subnational price differences. Thus, for example, our estimates of poverty based on "national" poverty lines will differ from official estimates of poverty.² Nevertheless, the fact would remain that a country's own poverty lines can differ in significant ways from the predicted empirical relationship between its poverty lines and some aggregate measure of welfare (such as measures of mean income or mean consumption). These differences highlight the usefulness of an internationally comparable poverty line.

Box Table 5.1 Actual versus Predicted: Poverty Lines and Poverty Rates (poverty survey prices)

Country	Year	Poverty Lines (2005 PS PPP \$, daily)			Poverty Rates		
		Actual (1)	Predicted (2)	Difference (3) = (2) - (1)	Actual (%) (5)	Predicted (%) (6)	Difference (percentage points) (7) = (5) - (6)
Bangladesh	2005	1.25	1.19	0.06	37.2	33.5	3.7
Bhutan	2003	1.56	1.59	-0.03	39.8	40.8	-1.0
Cambodia	2004	1.34	1.22	0.11	36.3	30.6	5.7
India	2005	1.01	1.33	-0.33	33.2	53.9	-20.7
Indonesia	2005	1.28	1.51	-0.24	20.9	31.2	-10.3
Lao PDR	2002	1.04	1.28	-0.24	35.8	50.0	-14.2
Malaysia	2005	2.45	2.86	-0.41	13.6	19.2	-5.6
Maldives	2003	1.55	1.64	-0.09	17.8	20.1	-2.3
Mongolia	2002	1.73	1.42	0.31	56.7	43.5	13.2
Nepal	2004	0.92	1.16	-0.24	33.2	47.1	-13.9
Pakistan	2005	1.53	1.38	0.16	34.4	26.3	8.1
Philippines	2006	1.48	1.47	0.01	33.8	33.4	0.4
Sri Lanka	2002	1.80	1.55	0.24	24.3	16.6	7.7
Thailand	2002	2.86	2.11	0.75	23.9	10.4	13.5
Viet Nam	2004	1.26	1.34	-0.08	13.0	15.5	-2.5

PPP = purchasing power parity

Note: Some computations may not yield the exact figures shown above because of rounding.

Source: Staff estimates.

¹ In a recent comparison of over 70 economies' poverty lines, Ravallion, Chen, and Sangraula (2008) observe that poverty lines in Asia, including East Asia, Southeast Asia, and South Asia, tend to lie below the poverty line predicted on the basis of mean consumption as measured by either household expenditure surveys or per capita private consumption expenditures from the national accounts.

² To the extent that subnational poverty lines differ only on account of subnational variation in prices, and that subnational prices are lower in subnational locations with a higher incidence of poverty, the poverty rates based on national poverty lines reported here will be overestimated.

(i.e., ICP prices versus PS prices); and (ii) the expenditure weights used to aggregate basic heading PPPs in the computation of the final PPPs (i.e., national accounts weights versus expenditure shares of the poor). Or in other words, the three estimates correspond to whether consumption PPPs, ICP PPPs, or PS PPPs are used.

Table 5.3b is similar, except that rather than use a common poverty line of \$1.35 across the three sets of PPPs considered, the value of the Asian poverty line varies by the PPP under consideration. Thus, since the median

national poverty line based on consumption PPPs is \$1.37 (omitting the poverty lines of three countries from the calculation of the median: Fiji Islands, Malaysia, and Thailand), this is the value used for evaluating poverty rates when consumption PPPs are used. Similarly, \$1.35 and \$1.34 are used to evaluate poverty rates when ICP PPPs and PS PPPs, respectively, are used. Since a qualitative comparison between the various poverty estimates reveals quite a bit of similarity across Tables 5.3a and 5.3b, we focus our discussion on Table 5.3a only.

Columns 5–7 of Table 5.3a present the corresponding number of poor for the three sets of PPPs. A quick examination of the total number of poor across the 16 countries shows quite clearly that there can be large differences in the incidence of poverty depending on the particular PPP used. For the purposes of analysis, however, it is most useful to examine columns 8 and 9, which report the percentage point differences in the incidence of poverty resulting from use of the different sets of PPPs for converting the Asian poverty line of \$1.35 per person per

day. As column 8 indicates, the switch from consumption PPPs to ICP PPPs results in a decline in the percentage of people living in poverty in 13 out of 15 cases. (Given its role as the numeraire, or reference country, Malaysia's PPPs are always set at 1.) There are only two cases where the incidence of poverty is increasing when moving from consumption PPPs to ICP PPPs: Cambodia and the Lao PDR. This reflects the results of Section 4, where it was shown that ICP PPPs for these two countries were higher than consumption PPPs.

Table 5.3a Headcount Indexes: Percentage of Population Living Below the \$1.35 Per Day Asian Poverty Line

Country	Year	Asian Poverty Line, \$1.35 Per Day (2005 PPP)						Difference in Headcount Index (percentage points)		Difference in Magnitude of Poor (millions)	
		Headcount Index (%)			Magnitude (millions)			Consumption PPP to ICP PPP	ICP PPP to PS PPP	Consumption PPP to ICP PPP	ICP PPP to PS PPP
		Consumption PPP	Poverty PPPs		Consumption PPP	Poverty PPPs					
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) = (3) - (2)	(9) = (4) - (3)	(10) = (6) - (5)	(11) = (7) - (6)
Bangladesh	2005	58.2	55.7	42.9	89.26	85.30	65.79	-2.6	-12.7	-3.95	-19.51
Bhutan	2003	35.9	34.9	31.8	0.22	0.21	0.19	-1.0	-3.0	-0.01	-0.02
Cambodia	2004	35.4	36.2	36.9	4.86	4.97	5.06	0.8	0.7	0.11	0.09
Fiji Islands	2002	32.9	28.3	28.9	0.27	0.23	0.23	-4.6	0.6	-0.04	0.00
India	2005	65.3	63.9	54.8	740.42	724.32	621.88	-1.4	-9.0	-16.11	-102.44
Indonesia	2005	39.2	38.7	24.1	88.71	87.49	54.41	-0.5	-14.6	-1.22	-33.07
Lao PDR	2002	48.8	52.5	53.6	2.64	2.83	2.89	3.6	1.1	0.20	0.06
Malaysia	2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Maldives	2003	13.3	9.3	12.6	0.04	0.03	0.04	-4.0	3.3	-0.01	0.01
Mongolia	2002	40.0	36.4	40.4	1.01	0.91	1.02	-3.6	4.0	-0.09	0.10
Nepal	2004	59.5	57.6	55.8	15.80	15.30	14.81	-1.9	-1.9	-0.50	-0.49
Pakistan	2005	32.7	30.3	24.9	51.69	47.87	39.39	-2.4	-5.4	-3.83	-8.47
Philippines	2006	27.0	24.1	29.5	23.24	20.75	25.40	-2.9	5.4	-2.49	4.65
Sri Lanka	2002	18.4	15.5	9.9	3.47	2.92	1.86	-2.9	-5.6	-0.55	-1.06
Thailand	2002	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.00	0.00	-0.1	0.0	-0.04	0.00
Viet Nam	2004	25.6	24.2	16.0	21.48	20.28	13.39	-1.4	-8.2	-1.20	-6.89

ICP = International Comparison Program; PPP = purchasing power parity; PS = poverty survey.

Note: Some computations may not yield the exact figures shown above because of rounding.

Sources: Staff estimates based on grouped or tabulated data from the household survey datasets for Bangladesh, Bhutan, Fiji Islands, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Philippines, and Viet Nam; for the remaining countries, based on World Bank PovcalNet data; population estimates from United Nations Population Database.

Table 5.3b Headcount Indexes: Percentage of Poor Population Based on Three Asian Poverty Lines

Country	Year	Asian Poverty Lines						Difference in Headcount Index (percentage points)		Difference in Magnitude of Poor (millions)	
		\$1.37 Per Day	\$1.35 Per Day	\$1.34 Per Day	\$1.37 Per Day	\$1.35 Per Day	\$1.34 Per Day	Consumption PPP to ICP PPP	ICP PPP to PS PPP	Consumption PPP to ICP PPP	ICP PPP to PS PPP
		Headcount Index (%)			Magnitude (millions)						
		Consumption PPP	Poverty PPPs		Consumption PPP	Poverty PPPs					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) = (3) - (2)	(9) = (4) - (3)	(10) = (6) - (5)	(11) = (7) - (6)	
Bangladesh	2005	59.3	55.7	42.4	90.90	85.30	64.91	-3.7	-13.3	-5.59	-20.39
Bhutan	2003	36.7	34.9	31.5	0.22	0.21	0.19	-1.8	-3.4	-0.01	-0.02
Cambodia	2004	36.4	36.2	36.4	4.99	4.97	5.00	-0.1	0.2	-0.02	0.02
Fiji Islands	2002	33.5	28.3	28.6	0.27	0.23	0.23	-5.2	0.3	-0.04	0.00
India	2005	66.2	63.9	54.3	750.97	724.32	615.87	-2.4	-9.6	-26.66	-108.45
Indonesia	2005	40.2	38.7	23.6	90.90	87.49	53.42	-1.5	-15.1	-3.41	-34.07
Lao PDR	2002	49.9	52.5	52.6	2.69	2.83	2.84	2.6	0.1	0.14	0.01
Malaysia	2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Maldives	2003	13.8	9.3	12.3	0.04	0.03	0.04	-4.5	3.0	-0.01	0.01
Mongolia	2002	40.9	36.4	39.9	1.03	0.91	1.00	-4.5	3.5	-0.11	0.09
Nepal	2004	60.3	57.6	55.3	16.01	15.30	14.70	-2.7	-2.3	-0.71	-0.60
Pakistan	2005	33.9	30.3	24.4	53.51	47.87	38.57	-3.6	-5.9	-5.64	-9.30
Philippines	2006	27.7	24.1	29.2	23.81	20.75	25.10	-3.6	5.1	-3.06	4.35
Sri Lanka	2002	19.2	15.5	9.5	3.62	2.92	1.80	-3.7	-6.0	-0.69	-1.13
Thailand	2002	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.32	0.00	0.00	-0.5	0.0	-0.32	0.00
Viet Nam	2004	26.4	24.2	15.7	22.13	20.28	13.12	-2.2	-8.5	-1.85	-7.16

ICP = International Comparison Program; PPP = purchasing power parity; PS = poverty survey.

Note: Some computations may not yield the exact figures shown above because of rounding.

Sources: Staff estimates based on grouped or tabulated data from the household survey datasets for Bangladesh, Bhutan, Fiji Islands, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Philippines, and Viet Nam; for the remaining countries, based on World Bank PovcalNet data; population estimates from United Nations Population Database.

However, the percentage point differences in the two sets of poverty estimates are typically not that large. For example, in only four countries does the headcount index differ by more than 3 percentage points (Fiji Islands, Maldives, and Mongolia, where it falls, and the Lao PDR, where it rises).

Larger changes in the incidence of poverty generally result from using poverty PPPs based on the poverty survey prices. Focusing on the changes to the headcount index that arise from using poverty PPPs based on the poverty survey prices (i.e., PS PPPs) as opposed to ICP prices (i.e., ICP PPPs), we see changes of 5 percentage points or more for seven countries (column 9). In fact, Bangladesh and Indonesia see declines of more than 10 percentage points. India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam experience declines of 5–9 percentage points. In contrast, Maldives, Mongolia, and Philippines experience an *increase* in poverty incidence of 3–6 percentage points.

The above results are in line with the comparisons of PPPs discussed in Section 4. Thus, the use of prices generated from a product list tailored to the consumption patterns of the poor, as opposed to the general population, often has a larger impact on final poverty estimates than the use of prices from a product list relevant to the general population, but aggregated using expenditure shares of the poor (a difference of only 2.2%); in contrast, the PPP estimates based on poverty survey prices and expenditure shares of the poor were quite different. We see a similar insensitivity of poverty estimates based on ICP prices (65.3% versus 63.9% for consumption PPPs and ICP PPPs, respectively), but a large change when using poverty survey prices (54.8% for the PS PPPs versus either 65.3% or 63.9%). This conclusion is broadly unchanged if the ICP PPPs are computed using the same basic heading groups of commodities as the PS PPPs (see Box 5.2).

Additionally, the direction in which poverty estimates move as a result of switching from ICP PPPs to PS PPPs is unclear. This is despite the fact that the poor may pay less than the general population for most products, a point discussed in Section 3. In other words, the fact that the prices collected from the poverty survey tend to be lower than those collected for the ICP does not mean that poverty estimates based on the former would be systematically lower than the latter. As emphasized in Section 3, what really matters for the differences in PPPs, and hence poverty estimates, is how the prices paid by the poor relative to the general population in a given country compare with the situation in other countries involved in

the multilateral comparisons of purchasing power. Indeed in six cases, the poverty estimates based on PS PPPs are higher than those based on ICP PPPs.

How do our estimates of poverty based on the Asian poverty line compare with those based on the World Bank's \$1- and \$2-a-day poverty lines? While we cannot answer this question using \$1- and \$2-a-day poverty lines based on 2005 PPPs, we can answer it using the \$1- and \$2-a-day poverty lines based on 1993 PPPs for consumption and using local inflation rates to update their values in LCUs to 2005 prices.^{44, 45} Table 5.4 presents the numbers. As the comparison clearly shows, poverty rates based on an Asian poverty line of \$1.35 (columns 2–4) lie between the \$1- and \$2-a-day poverty rates (columns 5 and 6) regardless of which set of PPPs is used. This relationship would hold even if we considered Asian poverty lines to vary with PPPs (i.e., \$1.37 for consumption PPPs, \$1.35 for ICP PPPs, and \$1.34 for PS PPPs).

Table 5.4 **Headcount Indexes: Percentage of Population Living Below the Asian Poverty Line versus \$1 a day and \$2 a day (percent)**

Country	Year	Asian Poverty Line, \$1.35 Per Day (2005 PPP)			\$1 a day	\$2 a day
		Consumption PPP	Poverty PPPs				Consumption PPP
			ICP PPP	PS PPP		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Bangladesh	2005	58.2	55.7	42.9	36.3	81.7
Cambodia	2004	35.4	36.2	36.9	18.5	61.7
India	2005	65.3	63.9	54.8	35.1	79.6
Indonesia	2005	39.2	38.7	24.1	4.0	40.0
Lao PDR	2003	48.8	52.5	53.6	28.8	74.4
Malaysia	2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8
Mongolia	2002	40.0	36.4	40.4	11.0	44.8
Nepal	2004	59.5	57.6	55.8	24.7	64.3
Pakistan	2005	32.7	30.3	24.9	9.8	60.0
Philippines	2006	27.0	24.1	29.5	13.6	45.2
Sri Lanka	2002	18.4	15.5	9.9	4.8	41.5
Thailand	2002	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.8
Viet Nam	2004	25.6	24.2	16.0	8.4	43.2

ICP = International Comparison Program; PPP = purchasing power parity; PS = poverty survey.

Notes: The \$1 a day and \$2 a day are \$1.08 a day and \$2.16 a day at 1993 PPP. The poverty rates for these poverty lines account for local inflation between 1993 and the survey year referred to in column 1.

Sources: Staff estimates; ADB (2007b).

⁴⁴ Notwithstanding the update of the \$1-a-day poverty line to \$1.25 at 2005 consumption PPPs proposed by Ravallion, Chen, and Sangraula (2008), a final decision on the new poverty line is yet to be made. In particular, alternative approaches are being considered for deriving poverty PPPs. Presumably it will be a poverty PPP that is used in estimating \$1-a-day poverty. In addition, the consumption PPPs used in deriving the \$1.25 level are based on national price levels. In estimating a new set of \$1-a-day poverty rates, an adjustment for rural–urban price differences will be introduced along the lines of Chen and Ravallion (2008).

⁴⁵ For example, in Bangladesh \$1.08 at 1993 consumption PPPs translates into T13.72 in 1993. If cumulative inflation in Bangladesh between 1993 and 2005 was 92%, the local currency value of the \$1-a-day line would be T26.34 in 2005 prices (i.e., T13.72 x 1.92). This value can be used against the national distribution of per capita expenditures to compute the \$1-a-day poverty rate.

Box 5.2 **Comparison of Poverty Purchasing Power Parities with Identical Basic Headings**

One factor that may lie behind the differences between International Comparison Program (ICP) poverty purchasing power parities (PPPs) and poverty survey (PS) poverty PPPs, as well as the poverty rates based on these different PPPs, is the difference in the number of basic heading groups of commodities used in compiling them. As noted earlier, the PPPs based on the ICP price survey are calculated using 106 basic heading PPPs, while the PPPs based on the poverty-specific price survey are calculated from only 46 basic heading PPPs.

How different would the two sets of poverty PPPs, and the corresponding poverty rates, be if the ICP PPPs were also compiled using the same 46 basic heading groups of commodities used in compiling the PS PPPs?

Column 1 of Box Table 5.2 presents the ICP PPPs based on 46 basic headings (henceforth referred to as ICP-46 PPPs) while column 2 reproduces the PS PPPs from Table 4.2. Column 3 shows that the two poverty PPPs continue to be quite different, though the differences may not be as large. In particular, differences between

the two sets of PPPs are largest for Bangladesh, Indonesia, Maldives, Philippines, and Viet Nam. These five countries are among the seven countries that showed the biggest differences between the 106 basic heading-based ICP PPPs and PS PPPs, as shown in Table 4.5.

Box Table 5.2 also presents the headcount ratios using ICP-46 PPPs and PS PPPs (column 5 is reproduced from column 4 of Table 5.3a).

Poverty rates between these two sets of PPPs can differ significantly. For example, in Indonesia the difference in poverty rates is a little more than 14 percentage points, virtually identical to the difference in poverty rates between the regular ICP PPPs and PS PPPs (shown in column 7, which reproduces the data in column 9 of Table 5.3a). Excluding the cases of Malaysia and Thailand – both of which register zero poverty rates under all variants of PPPs (and one of which is the reference country so that its PPP is constant across different methods for compiling PPPs) – in 12 out of 14 cases, the direction of change in poverty rates when moving from one set of poverty PPPs to the other is the same. The largest changes in poverty rates occur in the same countries: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and Viet Nam with large decreases in poverty rates when moving from ICP PPPs to PS PPPs, and the Philippines with a large increase.

Nevertheless, the switch to 46 basic headings for the ICP-46 PPPs does lead to a general dampening of the differences in poverty rates vis-à-vis PS PPPs. With the exception of Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Philippines, the percentage point differences reported in column 6 tend to be smaller in absolute value than those reported in column 7. Thus in the case of Bangladesh for example, while the difference between ICP PPP- and the PS PPP-based poverty rates was as high as 12.7 percentage points, switching to the ICP-46 PPPs leads to a difference in poverty rates of 7.7 percentage points. Of course, this difference is still fairly large and continues to point to the important influence that particular product lists and their pricing can play in the calculation of PPPs and estimates of poverty.

Box Table 5.2 **Poverty Purchasing Power Parities and Poverty Estimates Based on 16 Countries and 46 Basic Headings**

Country	Poverty PPPs (2005 RM)			Headcount Index (%) (Asian Poverty Line of \$1.35 per day, 2005 PPP)			
	ICP-46 PPP (1)	PS PPP (2)	Change (%) (3)	ICP-46 PPP (4)	PS PPP (5)	Difference ICP-46 PPP vs PS PPP	Difference ICP PPP vs PS PPP
						(percentage points) (6)	(percentage points) (7)
Bangladesh	11.53	10.17	-11.8	50.6	42.9	-7.7	-12.7
Bhutan	8.20	8.25	0.6	31.6	31.8	0.3	-3.0
Cambodia	778.82	806.34	3.5	34.7	36.9	2.2	0.7
Fiji Islands	0.66	0.67	1.6	28.3	28.9	0.6	0.6
India	7.03	6.42	-8.6	61.1	54.8	-6.3	-9.0
Indonesia	2,010.56	1,595.89	-20.6	38.8	24.1	-14.7	-14.6
Lao PDR	1,807.12	1,923.62	6.4	49.2	53.6	4.3	1.1
Malaysia	1.00	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maldives	4.18	4.62	10.6	9.4	12.6	3.2	3.3
Mongolia	246.19	255.07	3.6	38.2	40.4	2.2	4.0
Nepal	11.49	11.79	2.6	54.3	55.8	1.4	-1.9
Pakistan	9.21	9.05	-1.7	26.1	24.9	-1.2	-5.4
Philippines	10.93	12.52	14.5	23.4	29.5	6.2	5.4
Sri Lanka	16.96	15.97	-5.8	12.6	9.9	-2.8	-5.6
Thailand	7.39	7.17	-2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Viet Nam	2,745.74	2,351.89	-14.3	23.3	16.0	-7.3	-8.2

ICP = International Comparison Program; PPP = purchasing power parity; PS = poverty survey.

Note: Some computations may not yield the exact figures shown above because of rounding.

Sources: Staff estimates based on grouped or tabulated data from the household survey datasets for Bangladesh, Bhutan, Fiji Islands, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Philippines, and Viet Nam; for the remaining countries, based on World Bank PovcalNet data; population estimates from United Nations Population Database.

Although not really an issue of PPPs, it is useful to examine how poverty rates are distributed across rural and urban areas. Table 5.5 presents, in columns 2 and 3, poverty rates based on an Asian poverty line of \$1.35 and PS PPPs for rural and urban areas. Given data availability issues, it is not possible to provide a rural–urban breakdown of poverty rates for all countries. Nevertheless, the countries with large populations of poor are covered in the table. (In the case of the Philippines, rural–urban identifiers were unavailable for the 2006 Family Income and Expenditure

Survey, and so the numbers presented here are based on the equivalent 2003 Survey.)

As may be seen by comparing columns 2 and 3, poverty rates in rural areas are everywhere higher than those in urban areas. Sometimes, the differences are highly significant. In Viet Nam, for example, the rural poverty rate is a little under 22%. In sharp contrast, its urban poverty rate is a little below 3%. Given that rural populations tend to be larger than urban ones, a large majority of the poor

in any given country comprise rural residents. This can be seen by comparing the numbers of poor in columns 4 and 5, or even more clearly from column 6, which presents the share of rural poverty in total poverty.⁴⁶ The lowest share of rural poverty, for the Philippines, is as high as 71%. For most countries, the share is 80% or more.

Table 5.5 Rural–Urban Breakdown for Poverty as Measured by the Asian Poverty Line (2005 poverty survey purchasing power parities)

Country	Year	Headcount Index (%)		Magnitude (millions)		Share of Rural Poverty in Total Poverty (%)
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Bangladesh	2005	49.7	23.5	57.1	9.0	86.3
Bhutan	2003	38.7	2.2	0.2	0.0	99.3
Fiji Islands	2002	43.5	11.9	0.2	0.0	78.9
India	2005	65.8	26.8	532.0	87.1	85.9
Indonesia	2005	34.1	8.8	40.0	9.5	80.8
Lao PDR	2003	63.2	23.1	2.7	0.2	91.7
Nepal	2004	64.4	18.9	14.5	0.8	95.0
Pakistan	2005	31.4	8.2	32.3	4.5	87.7
Philippines	2003	44.5	11.6	14.1	5.8	71.0
Sri Lanka	2002	11.1	2.8	1.8	0.1	95.6
Viet Nam	2004	21.7	2.9	13.5	0.6	95.5

Sources: Staff estimates based on unit-level data. Population estimates from United Nations Population Database; rural and urban population shares from *World Development Indicators Online*.

The numbers in Table 5.5 may exaggerate the extent of rural poverty. This would be the case if rural prices are lower than urban prices, especially for the products that enter into the consumption bundle of the poor. Interestingly, while the poverty-specific price surveys generally show rural prices to be lower than urban prices, the differences are not particularly large. Table 5.6 shows the ratio of rural to urban prices obtained from the poverty-specific price surveys for the countries listed in Table 5.5. The ratios are averages and constructed as follows. First, sector-specific prices are averaged over all items belonging to a basic heading group of commodities. Second, the sector-specific basic heading average prices are averaged using the expenditure shares used in compiling the PS PPPs.⁴⁷ This averaging is done for all basic headings, i.e., those pertaining both to food and to nonfood items. In general, the ratio of rural to urban prices tends to be quite close to one, and on average, prices tend to be only about 5% lower in rural areas, which is not a particularly large difference. Thus, the results of the poverty-specific price surveys

⁴⁶ The numbers of poor are derived by multiplying rural and urban poverty rates based on unit-level data by the corresponding population estimates. The magnitude of poor at the national level that can be derived from these rural and urban estimates maybe different from those reported in Table 5.3a since the poverty estimates reported there are based on grouped or tabulated data. Also the population shares used here are not exactly the same as those implicit in the household survey datasets.

⁴⁷ Ideally, separate expenditure shares for rural and urban sectors should have been used. However, here we consider only a single set of expenditure shares for both.

suggest that treating urban and rural prices as equivalent, as is implicitly done in Table 5.5 above, is not a serious omission and would not change the conclusion that the large majority of the poor are rural residents.

Table 5.6 Rural–Urban Price Ratios Based on Poverty Survey Prices

Country	Total	Food	Nonfood
Bangladesh	0.96	0.94	1.00
Bhutan	1.00	1.01	0.98
Fiji Islands	1.04	1.06	1.01
India	0.95	0.93	0.97
Indonesia	0.96	0.95	0.96
Lao PDR	0.94	0.92	1.04
Malaysia	0.99	0.99	0.99
Maldives	1.02	1.01	1.06
Mongolia	0.97	0.96	0.99
Nepal	1.04	1.05	1.02
Pakistan	0.94	0.94	0.95
Philippines	1.00	1.01	0.97
Sri Lanka	0.97	0.98	0.97
Thailand	1.01	1.01	1.01
Viet Nam	0.95	0.95	0.96

Source: Staff estimates.

6. Poverty Reduction: Past, Present, and Future

The previous section concluded this chapter's discussion of alternative PPPs for generating internationally comparable estimates of poverty. It also provided various estimates of poverty based on an Asian poverty line of \$1.35 drawn from those three PPPs (as well as poverty lines that varied with the specific PPP being considered). In this section, we demonstrate some uses to which such internationally comparable estimates of poverty can be put. In particular, we discuss three aspects of poverty reduction: the extent to which countries have experienced reductions in poverty over the last 10 years or so; the expected short-run relationship between the recent increase in food prices and poverty based on what existing household expenditure survey data tell us about consumption patterns; and the prospects for poverty reduction until 2020 under various scenarios for economic growth and distribution.

With the exception of the first of these, only one set of poverty estimates is used – that based on poverty PPPs compiled using poverty survey prices and based on a poverty line of \$1.35. In the first subsection, however, we consider whether the use of different PPPs has any major impact on the extent of measured poverty reduction. In other words, does a country's track record on poverty reduction change in any significant way according to which PPPs are used?

6.1 Poverty Reduction since the 1990s

The first column of Table 6.1 gives the years for the 13 countries for which nationally representative household expenditure survey data, spaced roughly 10 years apart, are available. The more recent year is the one for which we have examined poverty rates above (and thus corresponds to either 2005, or the year closest to 2005). The initial year is around 10 years earlier.

The key step in estimating poverty rates is determining the local currency value of an Asian poverty line of \$1.35 in 2005 PPP across the various survey years. As before, this step can be accomplished easily using local CPIs.⁴⁸ Ideally, the CPIs would be based on the prices and expenditure weights faced by the poor; in practice, the available CPI data are for the general population.⁴⁹

Columns 2 and 3 of Table 6.1 provide the poverty estimates of the initial and final years based on consumption PPPs. Columns 6 and 7 provide these for poverty PPPs based on poverty survey prices (i.e., PS PPPs). While the numbers on initial and final poverty across the two sets of PPPs may look very different, the actual trends in poverty reduction are not. This can be confirmed by comparing the average annual percentage point decline in poverty rates reported in columns 5 and 9. With only a couple of exceptions, the numbers are virtually identical. This should not be surprising. The different PPPs lead to different local values of the Asian poverty line in 2005. Thereafter, updating the poverty line based on any given set of PPPs to different target years is driven by identical rates of local inflation.

Table 6.1 Poverty Rates (\$1.35 per day 2005 PPP poverty line), Various Survey Years

Country	Period	Headcount Index (%)		Reduction (percentage points)	Average Reduction Per Year (percentage points)	Headcount Index (%)		Reduction (percentage points)	Average Reduction Per Year (percentage points)		
		Consumption PPP				PS PPP					
		Initial Year	Final Year	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Initial Year	Final Year	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Bangladesh	1992–2005	60.1	58.2	1.8	0.1	42.4	42.9	-0.6	0.0		
Cambodia	1994–2004	52.7	35.4	17.3	1.7	54.6	36.9	17.7	1.8		
India	1994–2005	72.7	65.3	7.4	0.7	62.7	54.8	7.9	0.7		
Indonesia	1993–2005	60.7	39.2	21.4	1.8	45.5	24.1	21.5	1.8		
Lao PDR	1992–2003	72.3	48.8	23.5	2.1	76.6	53.6	23.0	2.1		
Malaysia	1994–2005	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.3	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.3		
Mongolia	1996–2002	60.2	40.0	20.2	3.4	60.6	40.4	20.3	3.4		
Nepal	1996–2004	74.0	59.5	14.5	1.8	70.4	55.8	14.7	1.8		
Pakistan	1993–2005	35.2	32.7	2.5	0.2	26.6	24.9	1.7	0.1		
Philippines	1994–2006	32.9	27.0	5.9	0.5	35.7	29.5	6.2	0.5		
Sri Lanka	1996–2002	22.0	18.4	3.6	0.6	13.1	9.9	3.3	0.5		
Thailand	1992–2002	7.9	0.1	7.8	0.8	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.3		
Viet Nam	1993–2004	73.3	25.6	47.7	4.3	61.2	16.0	45.2	4.1		

PPP = purchasing power parity; PS = poverty survey.

Note: Some computations may not yield the exact figures shown above because of rounding.

Source: Staff estimates.

⁴⁸ For example, consider the case of Bangladesh where information on the distribution of per capita expenditures is available for 1992 and 2005. Based on Table 4.2 and RM2.11/\$1, the Asian poverty line of \$1.35 translates into T35.44, T34.21, and T28.97 in 2005 depending on whether we use PPPs for consumption or poverty PPPs based on ICP prices or poverty survey prices, respectively. As in Table 5.3 (a or b), each of these three poverty lines can be used to determine the percentage of people living below them in 2005. To determine poverty rates in 1992, all that needs to be done is to adjust the three poverty lines for inflation between 1992 and 2005. The CPI for Bangladesh indicates that between these 2 years, prices increased by 97%. Thus, T14.71 in 1992 can be treated as equivalent to T28.97 in 2005 (i.e., T14.71 x 1.97 = T28.97). The poverty lines based on the other two PPPs, i.e., consumption PPPs and ICP PPPs, can be similarly backcast to 1992. Armed with the distribution of per capita expenditures in 1992, it is now a trivial task to compute the percentage of the population living below the Asian poverty line.

⁴⁹ The only exception is the case of India where the rates of inflation implicit in the official poverty lines for rural and urban sectors in 1994 and 2005 were used to backcast the 2005 rupee value of the Asian poverty line into separate 1994 values for rural and urban areas, respectively. This was possible because the only difference in the rupee value of India's official rural and urban poverty lines for 1994 and 2005 is due to inflation. The bundles of goods and services that they represent, as well as the expenditure shares used to update the poverty lines, are unchanged.

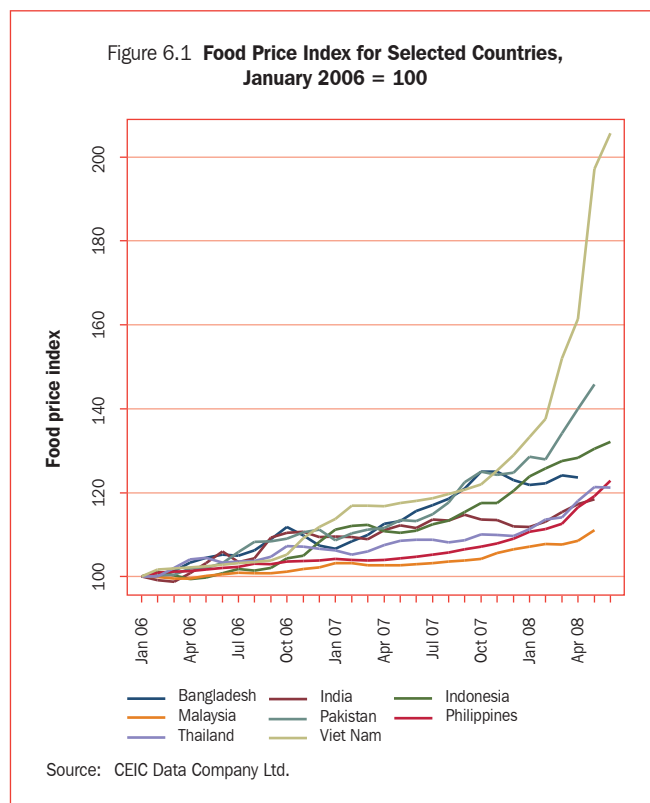
Turning to the actual trends in poverty reduction, we can see that both sets of poverty estimates provide a similar (and familiar) pattern across countries. Thus, focusing on countries with large populations, Viet Nam's track record of reducing poverty is remarkable, generating a decline in the poverty rate of between 4.3 and 4.1 percentage points per year on average between 1993 and 2004, depending on the PPP estimate used. The rates of poverty reduction are lower in other Southeast Asian countries, but are still respectable. For example, the Lao PDR registered a decline in poverty of 2.1 percentage points a year regardless of which PPP is used. The rate of poverty reduction was slightly slower in Cambodia and Indonesia. Two Southeast Asian countries, Malaysia and Thailand, do reveal low rates of poverty reduction, but this is misleading since estimated poverty rates had already been driven down to negligible levels in between the two survey years considered here (see for example Tables 5.3a and 5.3b above).

In contrast to Southeast Asia, the pace of poverty reduction has been very weak among the three South Asian giants, Bangladesh (especially), India, and Pakistan. Indeed, along with Sri Lanka, the three countries registered the lowest rates of poverty reduction (among countries with nonzero or non-negligible poverty rates by the early years of this century).

In so far as we are interested in understanding the trends in poverty reduction, the findings above serve to emphasize the importance of being able to track accurately the behavior of prices domestically, especially as they are faced by the poor. As will be discussed later, the matter on this score leaves scope for improvement.

6.2 What Do Recent Increases in Food Prices Imply for Poverty Reduction?

Driven in considerable part by increases in the price of rice and wheat – the two key staple cereals produced and consumed by Asians – there has been a sharp acceleration of food prices in 2008 (Figure 6.1).⁵⁰ Since rice is the basic staple for over 2 billion Asians and wheat for an additional billion, the recent surge in food prices threatens to push large numbers of people back below the poverty line and create hardships for many, including those who were poor before the recent sharp increases.



⁵⁰ For a detailed analysis of the poverty impact of food price increases, see ADB (2008b).

While it is too early to determine the poverty-related impacts of the increases in food prices – careful comparisons of household expenditure survey data before and after would be needed – it is possible to use the data in previous sections to get some sense of the magnitudes that may be involved. Table 6.2 presents “upper bound” estimates (explained just below) on the direct impact of a 10% increase in domestic prices of cereals on the percentage of the population living below the Asian poverty line. The impact is computed holding the latest available distribution of nominal per capita expenditures for each of our 16 countries as a given while allowing the local currency equivalent of the Asian poverty line to adjust in response to the price increases. More specifically, the poverty line of \$1.35 per day in 2005 PS PPP is first converted into local currency units (column 2) and then adjusted upward by the price increase (10%) multiplied by the country-specific average share of cereals in total expenditures of the poor (column 3).⁵¹ This approach is necessary given that for many countries, our estimates of poverty are based on grouped data on the distribution of per capita expenditures. In other words, without the unit-level record data on each household’s expenditures, it is not possible either to adjust reported expenditures for the price increases of cereals and/or food on an individual basis or to use alternative approaches, such as those of Deaton (1997), Ivanic and Martin (2008), or Son (2008). Columns 4 and 5 describe the poverty rates based on the old and new poverty lines, respectively, while columns 6 and 7 describe the number of poor before and after the price increase.

Before reviewing the estimates of the poverty impacts of the price rise, it is important to explain why we have called these estimates upper bounds. Especially in rural areas, households may be producers of cereals. How such households are affected by the increase in market prices depends on the relationship between the value of their consumption of cereals and the value of their sales of cereals, as well as their position in the overall income distribution before the increase in prices.⁵² The data used for generating Table 6.2 do not provide any information on households’ production and sales of cereals (or any other item for that matter). The assumption implicit in Table 6.2 is thus that all poor and near-poor households do not produce cereals and/or food items. (Box 6.1, at the end of this subsection, considers the impact of a 10% increase in cereals only in urban areas where the assumption that households do not produce cereals would be a very safe one.)

⁵¹ These shares are based on the same data used for determining expenditure shares of the poor described in Section 4.

⁵² This holds even allowing for the fact that the cereals produced and those consumed may not be identical. For example, in the case of rice, what is produced by farming households is paddy. What is consumed, however, is milled rice, which will be more expensive than paddy.

Table 6.2 Impact of a 10% Increase in Cereal Prices (upper bound)

Country	Year	Original Poverty Line (current LCU equivalent of \$1.35 PS PPP) ^a	Share of Cereal	Headcount Index (%)		Magnitude of Poor (millions)		Increase in Headcount Index (percentage points)	Increase in Poverty (millions)
				Before Price Shock	After Price Shock	Before Price Shock	After Price Shock		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Bangladesh	2005	868.9	0.33	42.9	45.5	65.79	69.67	2.5	3.88
Bhutan	2003	640.0	0.19	31.8	32.9	0.19	0.20	1.0	0.01
Cambodia	2004	65,221.1	0.24	36.9	38.5	5.06	5.29	1.6	0.22
Fiji Islands	2002	52.4	0.13	28.9	29.3	0.23	0.24	0.4	0.00
India	2005	548.9	0.26	54.8	56.6	621.88	642.41	1.8	20.53
Indonesia	2005	136,376.7	0.25	24.1	25.5	54.41	57.71	1.5	3.30
Lao PDR	2002	120,235.9	0.39	53.6	56.2	2.89	3.03	2.6	0.14
Malaysia	2005	85.5	0.15	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00
Maldives	2003	393.3	0.13	12.6	13.0	0.04	0.04	0.4	0.00
Mongolia	2002	17,872.7	0.20	40.4	41.7	1.02	1.05	1.3	0.03
Nepal	2004	943.0	0.32	55.8	57.6	14.81	15.28	1.8	0.48
Pakistan	2005	773.8	0.17	24.9	26.2	39.39	41.34	1.2	1.94
Philippines	2006	1,136.3	0.29	29.5	30.9	25.40	26.57	1.4	1.16
Sri Lanka	2002	1,069.1	0.29	9.9	11.2	1.86	2.11	1.3	0.25
Thailand	2002	560.4	0.18	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00
Viet Nam	2004	185,629.0	0.25	16.0	17.1	13.39	14.31	1.1	0.92

LCU = local currency unit; PL = poverty line; PPP = purchasing power parity; PS = poverty survey.

a Poverty line expressed in monthly terms.

Note: Some computations may not yield the exact figures shown above because of rounding.

Sources: Staff estimates; population estimates from United Nations Population Database.

There are several more reasons that the numbers in the table may be upper bounds, particularly from the perspective of a time horizon greater than the very short-run.⁵³ First, they do not account for changes in wages that may arise from the price changes. In particular, both supply and demand for rural labor are likely to be affected by changes in cereal prices. The precise impact on wages is uncertain – for example, it depends on the mobility of labor between the agriculture sector and nonagriculture sectors, the relative size of these, and the mobility of other production factors – but it appears reasonable to conjecture that in countries with a sizable fraction of rural labor employed in the production of cereals, an increase in cereal prices should result in some increase in wages. Second, an increase in the prices of cereals can be expected to lead to changes in both consumption and production. These changes can, however, be expected to take time, especially in the case of farm produce.

With these caveats in place we can now turn to the numbers. As a comparison of columns 4 and 5 reveals, the percentage of the population living in poverty increases by between 1.0 and 1.8 percentage points in a majority of countries. In Malaysia and Thailand, the 10% price increase in cereals, and the corresponding impact this has on the Asian poverty line of \$1.35 per day (expressed in LCU), still leaves nobody below the poverty line. In contrast, the increase in the headcount index is more than 2 percentage points in two countries, Bangladesh and the Lao PDR. A

look at the share of cereals and total expenditures shows why the impact there is so large. In both countries, one third or more of total expenditures of those below the \$1.35 poverty line is on cereals.

Table 6.3 presents a similar set of numbers for the case of a 10% increase in food prices. The impact on poverty is naturally greater given that the share of food in total expenditures is on average 0.5 or more for the poor. Indeed, the largest increase in the headcount index is as much as 5.1 percentage points. This occurs in the Lao PDR, where as we have seen, the headcount index declined by around 2.1 percentage points on average each year from 1992 to 2003. In other words, the immediate impact of a 10% increase in food prices would undo more than 2 years of poverty reduction.

Tables 6.4 and 6.5 describe the poverty gap before and after a 10% increase in prices of cereals and food, respectively. Unlike the poverty rate, which only tells us the proportion of the population that is poor, the poverty gap gives us a sense of how poor the poor are. In particular, it is equivalent to the total shortfall of consumption below the poverty line per head of the total population, and is expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. Consider the poverty gaps for Bangladesh listed in Table 6.4. Before the increase in the price of cereals, the poverty gap was 11% (column 2). In other words, the total shortfall of consumption of the poor was a little under \$0.15 per day per head of the total population in 2005 PS PPP, or in monthly terms \$4.46 (column 3). After the 10% rise in the price of cereals, the poverty gap increases to 12.1% (column 4). Part of this increase is because the number of poor has grown; the rest is because those who were already poor are now even further from the poverty line. The total

⁵³ The poverty estimates here assume that market prices increase by 10% for all households wishing to purchase cereals. Of course, in reality governments intervene in one way or another to provide subsidized cereals to certain groups of households, especially those belonging to lower income groups. The recent experience with food price increases is no exception.

Table 6.3 Impact of a 10% Increase in Food Prices

Country	Year	Original Poverty Line (current LCU equivalent of \$1.35 PS PPP) ^a	Share of food	Headcount Index (%)		Magnitude of Poor (millions)		Percentage Point	
				Before Price	After Price	Before Price	After Price	Increase in Headcount Index	Increase in Poverty (millions)
				Shock	Shock	Shock	Shock		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Bangladesh	2005	868.9	0.63	42.9	47.6	65.79	73.01	4.7	7.22
Bhutan	2003	640.0	0.50	31.8	34.5	0.19	0.21	2.6	0.02
Cambodia	2004	65,221.1	0.70	36.9	41.3	5.06	5.67	4.4	0.61
Fiji Islands	2002	52.4	0.43	28.9	30.5	0.23	0.25	1.6	0.01
India	2005	548.9	0.65	54.8	59.2	621.88	671.68	4.4	49.80
Indonesia	2005	136,376.7	0.64	24.1	27.9	54.41	62.98	3.8	8.57
Lao PDR	2002	120,235.9	0.78	53.6	58.7	2.89	3.17	5.1	0.28
Malaysia	2005	85.5	0.48	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00
Maldives	2003	393.3	0.53	12.6	14.4	0.04	0.04	1.8	0.01
Mongolia	2002	17,872.7	0.71	40.4	44.8	1.02	1.13	4.4	0.11
Nepal	2004	943.0	0.59	55.8	58.9	14.81	15.65	3.2	0.84
Pakistan	2005	773.8	0.53	24.9	28.6	39.39	45.26	3.7	5.86
Philippines	2006	1,136.3	0.61	29.5	32.3	25.40	27.81	2.8	2.41
Sri Lanka	2002	1,069.1	0.69	9.9	12.9	1.86	2.44	3.1	0.58
Thailand	2002	560.4	0.56	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00
Viet Nam	2004	185,629.0	0.54	16.0	18.3	13.39	15.37	2.4	1.98

LCU = local currency unit; PL = poverty line; PPP = purchasing power parity; PS = poverty survey.

a Poverty line expressed in monthly terms.

Note: Some computations may not yield the exact figures shown above because of rounding.

Sources: Staff estimates; population estimates from United Nations Population Database.

shortfall of consumption of the poor increases to around \$5.05 per month per head of the total population (column 5). In other words, the shortfall of consumption increases by \$0.60 per month per head of the total population. Given a total population of around 153 million (in 2005), this works out to a total increase in the shortfall of consumption of around \$90.5 million in 2005 PPP, or around \$30 million per month using 2005 market exchange rates (column 7). Table 6.5 presents a similar set of numbers, only in a scenario where all food prices increase by 10%. Looking at the last column, it is clear that the increase in the shortfall of total consumption is higher.

6.3 Poverty in 2020: Some Scenarios

We now turn to what poverty, as measured in terms of our Asian poverty line of \$1.35 per day in 2005 PS PPP, may look like in 2020. We base our projections for poverty in 2020 on assumptions about the rate of economic growth experienced by each of our 16 countries until 2020 and various scenarios on the distribution of household consumption across different households in 2020.

Table 6.6 presents the estimates. However, rather than get straight to them, it is useful to go over the steps taken to arrive at these estimates. The first step is to estimate poverty rates for a recent common reference year, 2005, for all countries. As may be recalled from earlier discussions, while the latest available survey data are for 2005 for a number of countries, an earlier year is

Table 6.4 Amount Needed to Raise the Poor above the Poverty Line (10% increase in cereal prices)

Country	Year	Before Price Shock (per head of total population)		After Price Shock (per head of total population)		Increase in Total Consumption Shortfall (million PS PPP \$)	Increase in Total Consumption Shortfall (million 2005 \$)
		Poverty Gap (%)	Gap (\$) ^a	Poverty Gap (%)	Gap (\$) ^a		
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
Bangladesh	2005	11.0	4.46	12.1	5.05	90.53	30.19
Bhutan	2003	8.9	3.60	9.3	3.85	0.15	0.06
Cambodia	2004	10.1	4.07	10.7	4.43	4.98	2.07
Fiji Islands	2002	11.1	4.48	11.3	4.63	0.12	0.10
India	2005	17.1	6.92	18.1	7.51	666.10	204.72
Indonesia	2005	5.2	2.09	5.6	2.34	56.86	19.73
Lao PDR	2002	17.0	6.88	18.7	7.86	5.29	2.01
Malaysia	2005	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.01	0.00	0.00
Maldives	2003	2.4	0.98	2.6	1.05	0.02	0.01
Mongolia	2002	12.9	5.24	13.5	5.57	0.83	0.37
Nepal	2004	20.5	8.29	21.6	9.03	19.48	6.79
Pakistan	2005	4.7	1.91	5.1	2.09	27.93	8.97
Philippines	2006	8.4	3.39	9.0	3.75	30.68	14.71
Sri Lanka	2002	1.1	0.44	1.4	0.56	2.29	0.77
Thailand	2002	0.3	0.12	0.3	0.12	0.14	0.05
Viet Nam	2004	3.0	1.20	3.3	1.37	14.01	4.38

a Derived gap per month expressed in 2005 PS PPP \$.

Sources: Staff estimates; population estimates from United Nations Population Database.

available for many others (typically 2002 or 2003).⁵⁴ For example, the survey data from Sri Lanka and Thailand are for 2002. The approach we take is similar to that of Chen and Ravallion (2004). In particular, we assume that the distribution of per capita expenditures is unchanged between the latest survey year and 2005. However, we project forward what average per capita expenditures would look like in 2005. This is done on the basis of the growth in private consumption expenditures per capita as reported in the national accounts. In other words, we assume that had there been a survey in 2005, the growth in average per capita expenditures between 2005 and the earlier survey year would have equaled the growth in national accounts

⁵⁴ The Philippines is an exception. The latest survey year available was 2006.

estimates of private consumption expenditures per capita. In this way, we are able to estimate poverty rates for 2005 even for countries in which a household expenditure survey had not been carried out in 2005.

Column 3 of Table 6.6 reports these estimates of the percentage of the population living below the Asian poverty line of \$1.35 per day in 2005 PS PPP. Box 6.2 describes total poverty estimates in the 16 countries on the basis of this poverty line using not only PS PPPs but also consumption PPPs and ICP PPPs. For purposes of comparison, it also provides poverty estimates when the numerical value of the Asian poverty line varies with the PPP used.

To go from 2005 to poverty estimates for 2020 requires us to make assumptions about the rate of economic growth until 2020, and how this growth translates into growth of per capita expenditures among different households.⁵⁵ We consider the following scenarios. For economic growth, we consider a scenario whereby GDP per capita in each country grows between 2007 and 2020 by the rate of growth in GDP per capita registered between 1990 and 2006. Column 4 of Table 6.6 gives these growth rates. Next, we translate this growth in GDP per capita into growth of average per capita expenditures of households by adjusting the former downward to reflect the empirical finding that a 1% increase in GDP per capita is associated with a 0.6% increase in survey-based mean per capita expenditures.⁵⁶ In this way, we can project estimates of average household expenditures (expressed in per capita terms) from 2005 all the way to 2020.

One more ingredient is needed before we can estimate poverty: information on how the average household expenditures projected for 2020 are distributed across households. The complexity of the connections between growth and distribution within countries means that there is little guidance on what distributions will look like in 2020 under the chosen growth rates. Indeed, as noted in ADB (2007b), the much

Table 6.5 Amount Needed to Raise the Poor above the Poverty Line (10% increase in food prices)

Country	Year	Before Price Shock (per head of total population)		After Price Shock (per head of total population)		Increase in Total Consumption Shortfall (million per month, 2005 PS PPP \$)	Increase in Total Consumption Shortfall (million per month, 2005 \$)
		Poverty Gap (%)	Gap (\$) ^a	Poverty Gap (%)	Gap (\$) ^a		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)	(6)	(7)
Bangladesh	2005	11.0	4.46	13.0	5.61	177.02	59.04
Bhutan	2003	8.9	3.60	10.1	4.27	0.41	0.16
Cambodia	2004	10.1	4.07	11.9	5.17	15.03	6.25
Fiji Islands	2002	11.1	4.48	11.8	4.99	0.42	0.35
India	2005	17.1	6.92	19.5	8.42	1704.24	523.78
Indonesia	2005	5.2	2.09	6.4	2.76	152.00	52.74
Lao PDR	2002	17.0	6.88	20.1	8.77	10.21	3.89
Malaysia	2005	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.01	0.01	0.01
Maldives	2003	2.4	0.98	3.0	1.27	0.08	0.06
Mongolia	2002	12.9	5.24	14.9	6.46	3.07	1.37
Nepal	2004	20.5	8.29	22.5	9.66	36.35	12.67
Pakistan	2005	4.7	1.91	5.8	2.49	90.85	29.16
Philippines	2006	8.4	3.39	9.7	4.16	65.82	31.56
Sri Lanka	2002	1.1	0.44	1.8	0.76	5.97	2.00
Thailand	2002	0.3	0.12	0.3	0.13	0.43	0.16
Viet Nam	2004	3.0	1.20	3.7	1.58	31.57	9.88

a Derived gap per month expressed in 2005 PS PPP \$.

Sources: Staff estimates; population estimates from United Nations Population Database.

Table 6.6 Percentage of Population below the Asian Poverty Line (\$1.35 per day, 2005 PS PPP), 2005 and 2020

Country	Year	Headcount Index (%)					
		Latest Year	2005	Projected Annualized Growth Rates of GDP Per Capita	2020		
					Pro-poor Distribution	Neutral Distribution	Pro-rich Distribution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Bangladesh	2005	42.9	42.9	3.0	17.5	21.3	27.0
Bhutan	2003	31.8	31.5	4.9	7.0	8.2	13.7
Cambodia	2004	36.9	31.4	5.7	4.2	4.9	9.5
Fiji Islands	2002	28.9	30.1	1.6	23.9	25.4	30.1
India	2005	54.8	54.8	4.3	20.4	23.1	29.6
Indonesia	2005	24.1	24.1	2.2	9.0	11.2	19.7
Lao PDR	2002	53.6	44.4	4.0	16.6	19.2	25.4
Malaysia	2005	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maldives	2003	12.6	10.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	2.3
Mongolia	2002	40.4	32.0	1.8	18.2	20.5	24.6
Nepal	2004	55.8	55.6	2.0	44.7	46.1	48.6
Pakistan	2005	24.9	24.9	1.5	11.5	14.0	19.9
Philippines	2006	29.5	30.6	1.6	21.1	22.9	28.7
Sri Lanka	2002	9.9	5.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.3
Thailand	2002	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Viet Nam	2004	16.0	13.5	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

GDP = gross domestic product.

Sources: Staff estimates; GDP per capita from *World Development Indicators Online*; and population estimates and projections from United Nations Population Database.

celebrated inverse U-shaped relationship between economic growth and distribution described by Kuznets (1955) has found very limited support in the data. We therefore take an agnostic approach and consider three scenarios for distribution of per capita expenditures. In one scenario we treat distribution as unchanged between 2005 and 2020 (or more accurately, the latest year for which household survey data are available, and 2020). In other words, in this scenario economic growth is “distributionally neutral.” In a second scenario, we consider the possibility that the distribution works in favor of the relatively poor. More specifically, we assume that only the middle 20% experience growth in per

⁵⁵ Strictly speaking, assumptions on growth are needed for the period 2008 to 2020 since we know what economic growth has been like between 2005 and 2007.

⁵⁶ This relationship is obtained by regressing the first difference of actual survey means in logs on a constant and the first difference of real GDP per capita in logs for 14 countries.

Box 6.1 The Impact of a 10% Increase in Food Prices on Urban Poverty

As noted in the text, the assumption that households – in particular, households below the poverty line, but also those just above it – do not produce food items is a rather strong one. However, if we restrict our attention to urban households, it is a fairly reasonable one. It is, therefore, useful to examine how urban households can be expected to be affected by the increase in food prices. Box Table 6.1.1 describes, for nine countries, how poverty rates and magnitudes can be expected to behave following a 10% increase in the price of food and prior to any longer-term impact of food price increases on wages and salaries in the various production sectors.

The percentage point increase in poverty rates ranges from a low of 0.6 percentage points (Sri Lanka) to a high of 4.2 percentage points (Lao PDR). In terms of magnitudes, not surprisingly the biggest impacts are to be found in the larger countries (in terms of population size). Thus, a little more than 8 million urban residents are found to fall into poverty, defined in terms of the Asian poverty line, in urban India as a result of a 10% increase in food prices. Other countries experiencing an increase in poverty of a million or more urban residents include Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Pakistan.

As for the corresponding poverty gaps, these are listed in Box Table 6.1.2. Analogous to the computations carried out for Tables 6.4 and 6.5, it is possible to use the information on poverty gaps to compute the total increase in the shortfall of monthly consumption

expenditures in the urban sector as a whole. These are reported in terms of US dollars at 2005 market exchange rates (column 7). Once again, the dollar amounts are naturally larger in the countries with large numbers of poor. Nevertheless, the amounts involved may not seem particularly large. For example, in the case of the Philippines, it would take a little less than \$7 million per month (in 2005 US dollars) to compensate for the increase in the shortfall of the consumption of the poor from the Asian poverty line. Of course, actually executing a transfer to the poor and ensuring that it reaches them is by no means costless.

Box Table 6.1.2 Impact of a 10 percent Increase in Food Prices (urban)

Country	Year	Before Price Shock (per head of total population)		After Price Shock (per head of total population)		Increase in Total Consumption Shortfall (million 2005 PS PPP \$)	Increase in Total Consumption Shortfall (million 2005 \$)
		Poverty Gap (%)	Gap (\$) ^a	Poverty Gap (%)	Gap (\$) ^a		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)	(6)	(7)
Bangladesh	2005	5.4	2.20	6.6	2.81	23.44	7.82
India	2005	6.5	2.62	7.3	3.15	175.46	53.93
Indonesia	2005	1.5	0.62	2.0	0.86	26.06	9.04
Lao PDR	2002	4.8	1.95	6.1	2.66	0.76	0.29
Nepal	2004	5.7	2.29	6.4	2.74	1.83	0.64
Pakistan	2005	1.4	0.55	1.7	0.72	9.08	2.92
Philippines	2003	2.8	1.12	3.3	1.40	14.03	6.73
Sri Lanka	2002	0.4	0.17	0.6	0.25	0.24	0.08
Viet Nam	2004	0.3	0.10	0.4	0.17	1.60	0.50

a Derived gap per month expressed in 2005 PS PPP \$.
Sources: Staff estimates; population estimates from United Nations Population Database.

Box Table 6.1.1 Impact of a 10 percent Increase in Food Prices (urban)

Country	Year	Original Poverty Line (current LCU equivalent of \$1.35 PS PPP) ^a	Share of Food	Headcount Index (%)		Magnitude of Poor (millions)		Increase in Headcount Index (percentage points)	Increase in Poverty (millions)
				Before Price Shock	After Price Shock	Before Price Shock	After Price Shock		
				(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			(8)	(9)
Bangladesh	2005	868.9	0.59	23.5	27.2	9.04	10.45	3.7	1.41
India	2005	548.9	0.62	26.8	29.3	87.09	95.36	2.5	8.27
Indonesia	2005	136,376.7	0.60	8.8	10.9	9.51	11.88	2.2	2.37
Lao PDR	2002	120,235.9	0.70	23.1	27.4	0.25	0.29	4.2	0.05
Nepal	2004	943.0	0.55	18.9	21.1	0.77	0.86	2.2	0.09
Pakistan	2005	773.8	0.45	8.2	10.1	4.51	5.55	1.9	1.04
Philippines	2003	937.7	0.56	11.6	13.1	5.76	6.51	1.5	0.74
Sri Lanka	2002	1,069.1	0.68	2.8	3.3	0.08	0.10	0.6	0.02
Viet Nam	2004	185,629.0	0.52	2.9	3.8	0.63	0.83	0.9	0.20

LCU = local currency unit; PL = poverty line; PPP = purchasing power parity; PS = poverty survey.
a Poverty line expressed in monthly terms.
Note: Some computations may not yield the exact figures shown above because of rounding.
Sources: Staff estimates; population estimates from United Nations Population Database.

capita consumption expenditures equal to mean growth. The bottom 40% see their per capita expenditures grow faster than the mean, while the per capita expenditures of the top 40% grow less than the mean.⁵⁷ We label economic growth to be “pro-poor” in this scenario. A final scenario is where per capita consumption expenditures of the top 40% grow faster than the middle 20%, who experience

growth in per capita consumption expenditures equal to mean growth; the per capita expenditures of the bottom 40% grow less than the mean.⁵⁸ In this scenario, economic growth is termed “pro-rich.”

Columns 5–7 of Table 6.6 describe the projected poverty rates in 2020 for each of the three scenarios. As can easily be seen, the lowest poverty rates result from

⁵⁷ In particular, we assume that quintiles 1 and 2 each experience growth of 5 percentage points more than the total growth in per capita expenditures between 2005 and 2020. This implies a corresponding lower country-specific growth for quintiles 4 and 5 in order for the total growth to be unchanged from the projected growth of per capita expenditures.

⁵⁸ Here, quintiles 4 and 5 experience growth of 5 percentage points more than the total growth in per capita expenditures between 2005 and 2020. This implies a corresponding lower country-specific growth for quintiles 1 and 2 in order for the total growth to be unchanged from the projected growth of per capita expenditures.

Box 6.2 Poverty in 2005

Box Table 6.2 gives poverty estimates consolidated over all 16 countries in 2005 and for all three sets of purchasing power parities (PPPs). The first three columns pertain to an Asian poverty line held constant at \$1.35 per day. The next three columns pertain to an Asian poverty line that varies with the PPP used. As noted in Section 5.1, we define the Asian poverty line as the median value of the national poverty lines – converted into a common currency using PPPs – of 13 of the 16 countries studied here, the omitted three either having poverty lines or income levels considerably higher than the remaining countries. On the basis of the 2005 consumption PPPs, the Asian poverty line takes the value of \$1.37 per person per

day. The corresponding values for 2005 ICP PPPs and PS PPPs are \$1.35 and \$1.34, respectively. The average of these three is \$1.35, which is a natural common value that we have also used across all three sets of PPPs in this chapter (and in columns 1–3 and 5 of the box table).

As may be seen by examining either the headcount ratios or the magnitudes of poverty contained in columns 1–3, large differences appear when moving from consumption PPPs to PS PPPs (columns 1 and 3). The differences are not as large when moving from consumption PPPs to ICP PPPs (columns 1 and 2). This pattern remains even if we use poverty lines that vary with the PPP. This can be confirmed by comparing the differences between columns 4 and 6 with those between columns 4 and 5. (The poverty lines used in columns 2 and 5 are identical – \$1.35 per day. Nevertheless, we repeat the numbers for expositional convenience.) Appendix 4 provides the information contained in Box Table 6.2 at the country level.

	Poverty Line = \$1.35 Per Day			Various Poverty Lines		
	Consumption PPP	Poverty PPPs		Consumption PPP (\$1.37)	Poverty PPPs	
		ICP PPP	PS PPP		ICP PPP (\$1.35)	PS PPP (\$1.34)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Headcount Index (%)	52.1	50.6	42.2	53.0	50.6	41.7
Magnitude (millions)	1,042	1,013	843	1,060	1,013	834

PL = poverty line; ICP = International Comparison Program; PPP = purchasing power parity; PS = poverty survey.
Sources: Staff estimates; population estimates from United Nations Population Database.

pro-poor growth; the highest poverty rates result from pro-rich growth. The differences can be rather large, especially in countries starting out with poverty rates in double digits in 2005. In Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Philippines, our projected rates of poverty can differ by at least 7 percentage points depending on whether growth is pro-poor or pro-rich. Given the large populations of these countries, these differences translate into differences of 18.4 million, 126.5 million, 28.0 million, 17.5 million, and 8.2 million poor for the five countries, respectively, based

on population projections for 2020. This may be seen from Table 6.7, which presents the number of poor projected for 2005 and 2020 under the various distribution-related scenarios (and corresponding to the poverty rates listed in columns 3 and 5–7 in Table 6.6).

While the methodology used in generating these numbers could be criticized as simplistic, it is useful for reminding us that while sustaining economic growth is imperative for poverty reduction, policies that can also make growth more inclusive – captured in Table 6.6 in terms of the poverty outcomes based on either distributionally neutral growth (relative to pro-rich growth), or pro-poor growth (relative to distributionally neutral growth) – remain the gold standard that policy makers should pursue in so far as poverty reduction is concerned.

7. Concluding Remarks and Directions for Future Work

Purchasing power parities have a crucial role to play in generating internationally comparable estimates of poverty. Whether the task is to determine an international poverty line that is in some way representative of the national poverty lines used in a given set of countries, or to convert a given international poverty line into LCUs so that internationally comparable estimates of poverty can be generated, the importance of using an appropriate set

Table 6.7 Magnitude of Poor Based on the Asian Poverty Line (\$1.35 per day, 2005 PS PPP), 2005 and 2020

Country	Magnitude of Poor (millions)			
	2005	2020		
		Pro-poor Distribution	Neutral Distribution	Pro-rich Distribution
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bangladesh	65.8	33.9	41.1	52.2
Bhutan	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cambodia	4.4	0.8	0.9	1.7
Fiji Islands	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
India	621.9	281.2	318.6	407.7
Indonesia	54.4	23.6	29.2	51.5
Lao PDR	2.5	1.2	1.4	1.8
Malaysia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maldives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mongolia	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7
Nepal	15.1	16.0	16.5	17.4
Pakistan	39.5	24.0	29.1	41.4
Philippines	25.9	23.0	24.9	31.2
Sri Lanka	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Thailand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Viet Nam	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Sources: Staff estimates; GDP per capita from *World Development Indicators Online*; and population estimates and projections from United Nations Population Database.

of PPPs is difficult to overemphasize. In particular, it is important that the PPPs used for converting LCUs into a common currency (and vice versa) reflect the expenditure patterns of the poor, and the prices paid by the poor for the goods and services that matter to *them*.

So far as current practice is concerned, internationally comparable estimates of poverty have relied on PPPs for the household final consumption expenditure aggregate of the national accounts (or simply consumption PPPs for short) for both determining an international poverty line as well as for converting this international poverty line into LCUs. Since these consumption PPPs may not capture the purchasing power of different currencies vis-à-vis the goods and services consumed by the poor, there has been considerable demand from researchers for alternative “poverty” PPPs.

In this chapter, we have shed light on how two alternative approaches to constructing poverty PPPs influence internationally comparable estimates of poverty. In doing so, we have drawn upon the special research study on poverty PPPs (ADB 2008a). Sixteen member countries of ADB participated in this study, which was itself an integral part of the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific, a statistical project that was part of a larger global effort to develop PPPs that facilitate cross-country comparability of GDP and its aggregates.

One set of poverty PPPs – ICP PPPs – was proposed by the Poverty Advisory Group set up by the Global Office of the 2005 ICP. It uses the same set of prices used in compiling consumption PPPs. That is, it is based on prices collected for the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific. However, it incorporates the expenditure shares of poor households. The second set – PS PPPs – incorporates the expenditure shares of poor households in the same manner as the ICP PPPs. But crucially, it is based on prices collected from special, poverty-specific surveys of prices. These surveys collected prices on products whose specifications follow much more closely the products consumed by poor households. In addition to often being of lower quality than the consumption products priced for the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific, these products were priced at retail outlets more likely to be frequented by the poor – for example, fresh-produce markets as opposed to modern supermarkets – and specified in purchase quantities more appropriate to the consumption patterns of the poor – for example, 1 kilogram of rice in loose form as opposed to a prepackaged 10 kilogram pack. We argue that it is these prices that are the more relevant ones for compiling PPPs that are to be used in making international comparisons of poverty.

Comparing consumption PPPs with the two sets of poverty PPPs has been revealing. The results show that incorporation of the expenditure shares of poor households into PPP construction, while maintaining the use of prices collected for the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific, can lead to large differences in the values of PPPs for several countries vis-à-vis the standard consumption PPPs. However, the use of prices from the poverty-specific surveys tends to have even larger effects on PPPs. For example, while the difference between consumption PPPs and ICP PPPs is greater than 10% in only two cases out of 15 (Malaysia, being the reference country, has unchanged PPPs), the difference between consumption PPPs and PS PPPs is greater than 10% in eight out of 15 cases. Moreover, the eight countries include Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Viet Nam. In contrast, the two countries for which relatively large differences appear between consumption PPPs and ICP poverty PPPs are the Fiji Islands and Maldives.

Given the obvious differences between the two sets of countries in terms of population size, the implications for Asian poverty counts are likely to be profound if a switch is made from consumption PPPs to PS PPPs as compared to a switch from consumption PPPs to ICP PPPs. In this chapter, we find that this is indeed the case. In the spirit of the approach underlying the “\$1-a-day” poverty line, we consider an “Asian poverty line” that is representative of the national poverty lines of the countries studied here. More specifically, we define the Asian poverty line as the median value of the national poverty lines – converted into a common currency using PPPs – of 13 of the 16 countries studied here, the omitted three having either poverty lines or income levels considerably higher than the remaining countries. On the basis of the 2005 consumption PPPs, the Asian poverty line takes the value of \$1.37 per person per day; the corresponding values of the Asian poverty line for 2005 ICP PPPs and PS PPPs turn out to be \$1.35 and \$1.34, respectively.

Armed with these poverty lines, we are able to examine how different poverty rates would be based on the alternative sets of PPPs. Using consumption PPPs, we estimate that 1,060 million people lived below the Asian poverty line in 2005 in the 16 countries considered here. This number declines to 1,013 million if we switch from consumption PPPs to ICP PPPs. A far bigger change appears when we switch to PS PPPs, however: the number of people living below the Asian poverty line is in this case estimated at 834 million in 2005.

The large differences in these numbers should not be attributed to the fact that the precise value of the Asian poverty line itself is different for alternative PPPs – \$1.37, \$1.35, or \$1.34. In fact, holding the “Asian poverty line”

fixed at \$1.35 per day regardless of which set of PPPs we use, the total number of poor in 2005 across the 16 countries is estimated at 1,042 million based on consumption PPPs – still a sharp contrast to the 843 million poor estimated if we use PS PPPs instead.

These findings on the sensitivity of PPPs and corresponding estimates of poverty strongly indicate that which PPP one uses can matter significantly for international comparisons of poverty. In particular, the largest changes in estimates of poverty are found to occur not so much when one incorporates the expenditure patterns of the poor (in terms of expenditure shares or weights) in the compilation of PPPs, but rather when one uses prices collected on the basis of a list of products that are typically consumed by the poor.

The work described in this chapter has also demonstrated the feasibility of carrying out a poverty-specific price survey. While drawing up product lists relevant for the poor and choosing an appropriate survey framework that encompasses the retail outlets frequented by the poor are no doubt challenging, they are extremely feasible. Indeed, data-validation exercises revealed that the quality of the price data collected as part of the poverty-specific price surveys was superior to that collected as part of the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific price surveys. This appears to have been partly due to the facts that the product list in the former has been much smaller, and perhaps more familiar to price surveyors than the ICP product list, and that the participating countries were well motivated to conduct the surveys.

These findings suggest that the next round of the ICP, in 2011, should seriously explore the collection of poverty-specific prices as part of its regular pricing activities.

Additionally, the analysis of poverty on the basis of different PPPs, especially the analysis of trends in poverty, serves to highlight a possible priority for national statistical systems. This has to do with the CPIs. An important, though unsurprising, finding in this chapter is that while

levels of poverty can be sensitive to how poverty PPPs are compiled, track records in poverty reduction are not. In other words, countries that show up as having been very successful in reducing poverty do so regardless of the type of PPP considered. Conversely, countries with a lackluster record in poverty reduction based on one PPP will continue to register a similarly uninspiring record with a very different PPP. The reason for this, of course, is clear. PPPs are used to convert currencies in one year – the benchmark year. For other years, comparisons rely crucially on local CPIs. During the course of the research for this chapter, it became evident that countries have varying systems for collecting prices and producing CPIs. One weakness in many countries has been the system for collecting prices and producing CPIs relevant to the rural population. Given that the majority of developing Asia's population continue to reside in rural areas, this is a crucial weakness that needs to be addressed.

Finally, another related issue is the low “overlap” between products and services included in each country's CPI vis-à-vis those included in the ICP product list for household consumption items. To simplify price data collection for future PPP calculations, it is ideal that all products priced by each country for the ICP should be included in its CPI (ADB 2007a). In reality, however, difficult trade-offs are involved in selecting products that are both representative of expenditures in each country and comparable across countries in the region.

In acknowledging these limitations, ADB has taken the initiative to address these issues. The first among these is an upcoming technical assistance project on harmonizing the ICP and CPI price collection that will strengthen the statistical capacity of selected developing member countries in their price collection efforts which will improve both CPI and PPP compilations. This project, which is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2010, aims to ensure sustainability of consistent and internationally comparable prices that are fundamental not just for PPP calculations but also for better measurement of poverty levels and MDG targets across countries.

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Appendix I

Compiling and Aggregating Purchasing Power Parities

The main objective of the 2005 International Comparison Program Asia Pacific (2005 ICP Asia Pacific) was to compile purchasing power parities (PPPs) at the gross domestic product (GDP) level and its major aggregates.⁵⁹ The following table shows the broad categories used in the comparisons. These follow the standard national accounts classification of GDP from the expenditure side of the national accounts.

Appendix Table 1.1 **Main Aggregates Used in the 2005 International Comparison Program Asia Pacific**

Gross Domestic Product	
1.	Individual consumption expenditure by households
2.	Individual consumption expenditure by nonprofit institutions serving households
3.	Individual consumption expenditure by government
4.	Collective consumption expenditure by government
5.	Gross fixed capital formation
6.	Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposal of valuables
7.	Balance of exports and imports

Source: ADB (2007a).

From the perspective of generating comparable poverty estimates across countries, the most relevant PPP would be that for individual consumption expenditure by households (number 1). This can be further broken down into 12 product groups as shown in Appendix Table 1.2.

Appendix Table 1.2 **Breakdown of Individual Consumption Expenditure by Households**

Individual Consumption Expenditure by Households	Number of Products	Number of Basic Headings ^a
Food and nonalcoholic beverages	211	29
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	19	5
Clothing and footwear	71	5
Housing, water, electricity and gas	14	7
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	82	13
Health	70	7
Transport	48	13
Communication	14	3
Recreation and culture	61	13
Education	6	1
Restaurants and hotels	21	2
Miscellaneous goods and services	39	8
Total	656	106

a Excluding four basic headings that were included in the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific study's list of 110 basic headings: "prostitution," "financial intermediation implicitly measured (FISIM)," "final consumption expenditure of resident households in the rest of the world," and "final consumption expenditure of nonresident households on the economic territory."

Source: Based on ADB (2007a).

⁵⁹ The methodology for the compilation of PPPs and real aggregates is fully set out in World Bank (2007). This appendix provides a brief overview of the methodology. Further details are available in ADB (2007a).

The following *main* steps are involved in the process of compiling PPPs for the consumption aggregate.

Step 1

The first and most important step is to prepare a list of goods and services consumed by households and price this list in different countries. As may be noted from the second column of Appendix Table 1.2, a total of 656 products were priced in the Asia Pacific component of the 2005 ICP (though the exact number of products priced varied by country).

There are two main considerations in making the list of products. The first is that the products selected must be *comparable* across the different countries. The second consideration in identifying the products for price collection is *representativity* of the products included in the list. If price comparisons based on these products are to accurately reflect the price levels in different economies, the products priced for this purpose must be representative of the consumption of people in different economies. *Comparability* and *representativity* are two competing considerations that need to be balanced in the preparation of the products list.

Step 2

Individual price observations need to be averaged to form a national annual average price for each product in each country. The underlying reason for the averaging is that the prices collected need to be applied to annual values recorded in the national accounts.

Step 3

The national annual average prices are used to compile PPPs at the basic heading level. Basic headings are the smallest aggregate for which expenditure data are available in the national accounts (using the expenditure approach to measuring GDP). For example, although there are 19 different varieties of rice identified for the purpose of price collection, there are no weights available in the national accounts that indicate the importance of each of the different rice varieties. Weights for rice are available in the national accounts, however, across the participating economies. Hence, rice is considered a basic heading item; coarse rice, which is a variety of rice that does not have an expenditure weight in the national accounts, is not.

As the third column of Appendix Table 1.2 indicates, we consider a maximum possible of 106 basic headings pertaining to the individual consumption expenditure by households. Twenty-nine of these, comprising 211

products, pertain to food and nonalcoholic beverages. It may be noted that in this chapter all PPP compilations using ICP prices were based on 106 basic headings (with the exception of PPPs reported in Table 2.1, which are from World Bank 2008).

The specific procedure used to compile PPPs at the basic heading level is the country-product-dummy (CPD) method of aggregation. (See ADB 2007a and World Bank 2007 for a discussion of alternative procedures and their respective advantages and disadvantages.) The CPD method is a regression-based method that is applied to each basic heading item. The underlying model is multiplicative and it assumes that prices vary by product within countries at the same rate across all countries, and that prices vary between countries at the same rate across all products. As is usual with a regression equation, an error term (also multiplicative in this case) is required to handle variations in the observed product/country prices from those generated by the model. Furthermore, the model does not include a constant term.

The model can be rewritten using dummy variables of both commodities and countries:

$$\ln p_{ij} = \pi_1 D_1 + \pi_2 D_2 + \dots + \pi_M D_M + \eta_1 C_1 + \eta_2 C_2 + \dots + \eta_N C_N + u_{ij} \quad (1)$$

where $i = 1, 2, \dots, M$ is the list of commodities (varieties of the basic heading item); $j = 1, 2, \dots, N$ is the list of countries, p_{ij} is the local currency price of the i 'th commodity in country j ; D_i is the dummy variable for commodity i taking value 1 if the price observation refers to commodity i and value 0 otherwise; and C_j is a country dummy variable that takes a value of 1 if the price observation refers to country j and value 0 otherwise.

The model is estimated for each basic heading item, with each D_i referring to one item variety. The parameters in the model are estimated using ordinary least squares. The country dummy variable for the base country is excluded in the estimation.

The CPD method can be applied even if some varieties of the basic heading item are unavailable in some countries. Indeed, an advantage of the CPD method over others is that its estimation does not require that all prices be observed in all countries (Deaton et al. 2004).

After estimating the equation, the basic heading PPP of the item for each country is simply the anti-log of the resulting coefficients of the country dummy variables (η_j). Although the base country dummy variable is dropped, it is assumed that the PPP of the base country is 1.

The PPPs are expressed in terms of the base country. Any other country can be made the base country simply by dividing each country's PPP by the new country's PPP. The CPD model assigns the same weight to each product's price, so it is often referred to as an "unweighted model," although it should really be described as a model with equal weights.

As an illustration, the process of calculating the basic heading PPP for rice is now described. For 16 countries, there are 19 different varieties of rice (Appendix Table 1.3). Not all types of rice are available from each country.

Appendix Table 1.3 Dummy Variables

Countries	Types of Rice
Bangladesh	White rice no. 1
Bhutan	White rice no. 2
Cambodia	White rice no. 3
Fiji Islands	White rice no. 4
India	White rice no. 5
Indonesia	White rice no. 6
Lao PDR	White rice no. 7
Malaysia (base country)	White rice no. 8
Maldives	White rice no. 9
Mongolia	White rice no. 10
Nepal	Premium rice no. 1
Pakistan	Premium rice no. 2
Philippines	Premium rice no. 3
Sri Lanka	Premium rice no. 4
Thailand	Coarse no. 2
Viet Nam	Coarse no. 3
	Coarse no. 5
	Coarse no. 6
	Brown rice

Note: Not all countries have all varieties of rice.

Source: ADB (2007a).

With Malaysia as base country, Equation (1) is estimated using the corresponding dummy variables with the dummy variable for the base country Malaysia excluded. The results of the regression are shown in Appendix Table 1.4. The anti-log of the resulting coefficients of the country dummy variables represent the basic heading PPPs of rice for each of the countries. The PPP for Malaysia is assumed to be 1.

Step 4

The fourth step is to combine the basic heading PPPs with weights drawn from the national accounts to yield PPPs at the final level of aggregation. For example, to compute PPPs for a broad consumption category like "food and nonalcoholic beverages," the PPPs for all the basic headings under this broad category are aggregated using the relative weights accorded to different basic headings. One could aggregate the basic heading PPPs generated from step 3 using the Paasche, Laspeyres, Fisher, or the Tornqvist formula. But these would yield binary price

indexes, which would be inappropriate if we are dealing with a number of countries.

Appendix Table 1.4 **Country-product-dummy Regression Results**

Variable	η_j	t-statistic	e ⁿ
Country Dummies (D _j)			
Bangladesh	2.604	22.44***	13.52
Bhutan	2.382	15.84***	10.83
Cambodia	6.348	45.69***	571.15
Fiji Islands	-0.427	-2.28**	0.65
India	2.199	16.19***	9.01
Indonesia	7.701	55.06***	2,210.16
Lao PDR	7.495	44.68***	1,799.09
Maldives	1.434	6.97***	4.20
Mongolia	5.621	28.66***	276.08
Nepal	2.560	16.24***	12.94
Pakistan	2.377	14.92***	10.78
Philippines	2.249	15.70***	9.48
Sri Lanka	2.777	22.00***	16.06
Thailand	2.012	14.60***	7.48
Viet Nam	7.836	48.71***	2,528.99
R-squared	0.999		
Observations	90		

Notes: Product dummy variables are included in the regression but not shown. The intercept term (constant) is not included in the regression. *** = significant at 1%; ** = significant at 5%.
 Source: Staff estimates.

The Eltetö-Köves-Szulc (EKS) method of aggregation is an alternative that is used in computing the final PPPs (or in this case, the PPPs for aggregates above the basic heading level). The EKS method is an index number method used for multilateral price comparisons satisfying some basic properties like transitivity, base invariance and characteristicity. The EKS formula produces transitive PPPs that are as close as possible to the nontransitive PPPs originally calculated in the binary comparisons. A full description of these properties, as well as those of alternative methods of aggregation, is provided in ADB (2008a, pp. 16-17) and World Bank (2007).

Using the EKS method, the formula is simply:

$$PPP_{ab} = \left[\prod_{x=1}^M (F_{ax} \times F_{xb}) \right]^{\frac{1}{M}} \quad (2)$$

where F_{ab} denotes the Fisher price index number for country b with country a as the base, and x is the set of countries (including a and b). The Fisher index formula is given as:

$$F_{ab} = \sqrt{P_{ab} L_{ab}} \quad (3)$$

where P_{ab} denotes the Paasche price index number and L_{ab} denotes the Laspeyres price index number. The Laspeyres index for country b with country a as base is simply:

$$L_{ab} = \sum_{n=1}^N W_n^a \left(\frac{BHPPP_n^b}{BHPPP_n^a} \right) \quad (4)$$

and the Paasche can be written as the reciprocal of the Laspeyres index of country a with country b as the base:

$$P_{ab} = \frac{1}{\sum_{n=1}^N W_n^b \left(\frac{BHPPP_n^a}{BHPPP_n^b} \right)} = \frac{1}{L_{ba}} \quad (5)$$

where $n = 1, 2, \dots, N$ refers to the basic heading items; W_n^a refers to the expenditure weight associated with commodity n for country a; and $BHPPP_n^a$ refers to the basic-heading PPPs attached to basic heading n for country a (the output of step 3). The Paasche index is defined in this parallel way so that it satisfies one of the ideal properties of bilateral indexes: the country reversal test.

To illustrate how the EKS formula (Equation 2) is applied, consider three countries: India and Philippines with Malaysia as base. The final PPPs for India and the Philippines, respectively, are:

$$PPP_{IND} = \left[(F_{MAL/MAL} \times F_{MAL/IND}) \times (F_{MAL/IND} \times F_{IND/IND}) \times (F_{MAL/PHI} \times F_{PHI/IND}) \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$PPP_{PHI} = \left[(F_{MAL/MAL} \times F_{MAL/PHI}) \times (F_{MAL/IND} \times F_{IND/PHI}) \times (F_{MAL/PHI} \times F_{PHI/PHI}) \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

As the base country, Malaysia's final PPP is assumed to be 1. It should also be noted that $F_{MAL/MAL} = F_{IND/IND} = F_{PHI/PHI} = 1$. This computation can easily be extended to more than three countries.

Appendix 2

List of Basic-Heading Groups			
No.	Product Description	Items Priced	
		2005 ICP Asia-Pacific ^a	Poverty Survey
1	Rice	19	6
2	Other cereals and flour	13	10
3	Bread	6	2
4	Other bakery products	10	1
5	Pasta products	5	2
6	Beef and veal	7	1
7	Pork	6	1
8	Lamb, mutton, and goat	5	0
9	Poultry	9	1
10	Other meats and preparations	7	0
11	Fresh or frozen fish and seafood	15	5
12	Preserved fish and seafood	7	4
13	Fresh milk	4	2
14	Preserved milk and milk products	8	2
15	Cheese	4	0
16	Eggs and egg-based products	4	2
17	Butter and margarine	3	0
18	Other edible oils and fats	10	5
19	Fresh or chilled fruit	10	4
20	Frozen, preserved, or processed fruits	3	0
21	Fresh or chilled vegetables	11	13
22	Fresh or chilled potatoes	3	3
23	Frozen or preserved vegetables	6	2
24	Sugar	3	2
25	Jams, marmalades, and honey	3	0
26	Confectionery, chocolate, and ice cream	5	0
27	Food products n.e.c.	10	6
28	Coffee, tea and cocoa	8	3
29	Mineral waters, soft drinks, juices	7	1
30	Spirits	2	0
31	Wine	5	1
32	Beer	4	0
33	Tobacco	6	4
34	Narcotics	2	3
35	Clothing materials and accessories	5	1
36	Garments	54	22
37	Cleaning and repair of clothing	2	0
38	Footwear	8	3
39	Repair and hire of footwear	2	0
40	Maintenance of the dwelling	6	0
41	Water supply	1	0
42	Miscellaneous dwelling services	1	0
43	Electricity	1	1
44	Gas	2	0
45	Other fuels	3	4
46	Furniture and furnishings	15	2
47	Carpets and other floor coverings	3	0
48	Household textiles	7	7
49	Major household appliances	13	1
50	Small electric household appliances	10	0
51	Repair of household appliances	3	0
52	Glassware, tableware, and utensils	8	6
53	Small tools and misc. accessories	8	2
54	Nondurable household goods	13	3
55	Domestic services	2	0
56	Pharmaceutical products	35	1
57	Other medical products	8	0
58	Therapeutic appliances and equipment	10	0
59	Medical services	6	0
60	Dental services	4	0
61	Paramedical services	7	0

List of Basic-Heading Groups (continued)			
No.	Product Description	Items Priced	
		2005 ICP Asia-Pacific ^a	Poverty Survey
63	Motor cycles	3	0
64	Bicycles	1	1
65	Fuels and lubricants	8	0
66	Maintenance of transport equipment	12	0
67	Passenger transport by railway	5	1
68	Passenger transport by road	6	4
69	Passenger transport by air	4	0
70	Passenger transport by sea	2	0
71	Other transport services	2	0
72	Postal services	2	0
73	Telephone and telefax equipment	5	0
74	Telephone and telefax services	7	0
75	Audiovisual, photographic, and computer equipment	11	0
76	Recording media	9	0
77	Repair of audiovisual, photographic, and computer equipment	2	0
78	Major durables for recreation	4	0
79	Other recreational items	10	0
80	Garden and pets	5	0
81	Veterinary and pet services	1	0
82	Recreational and sporting services	3	0
83	Cultural services	4	1
84	Newspapers, books, and stationery	8	3
85	Package holidays	4	0
86	Education	6	0
87	Catering services	17	0
88	Accommodation services	4	0
89	Hairdressing and grooming est.	6	1
90	Personal care appliances and products	16	4
91	Jewelry, clocks, and watches	6	0
92	Other personal effects	4	1
93	Other financial services	5	0
94	Other services	2	0
95	Actual and imputed rentals for housing ^{b, c}	1	0
96	Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor coverings ^b	1	0
97	Major tools and equipment ^b	1	0
98	Household services ^b	1	0
99	Hospital services ^b	1	0
100	Animal-drawn vehicles ^b	1	0
101	Combined passenger transport ^b	1	0
102	Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture ^b	1	0
103	Games of chance ^b	1	0
104	Social protection ^b	1	0
105	Insurance ^b	1	0
106	Other financial services n.e.c. ^b	1	0

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

a Excluding four basic headings that were included in the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific study's list of 110 basic headings: "prostitution," "financial intermediation implicitly measured (FISIM)," "final consumption expenditure of resident households in the rest of the world," and "final consumption expenditure of nonresident households on the economic territory."

b These items do not have available price data. Their prices are instead calculated based on prices collected from other basic headings.

c "Actual and imputed rentals for housing" is not priced in the poverty survey. It is, however, included in this study's calculation of poverty survey PPPs by using prices collected from the 2005 ICP Asia Pacific study.

Sources: ADB (2007a); ADB (2008a).

Appendix 3

Comparison of Expenditure Weights from National Accounts, Bottom 30% of Households, and Households around the Poverty Line (percent)																	
Household Expenditure Categories	Weight Source	Bangladesh	Bhutan	Cambodia	Fiji Islands	India	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Maldives	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Viet Nam
Food and Nonalcoholic Beverages	National Accounts	51.1	44.9	50.0	28.8	36.3	43.6	50.1	19.7	27.5	40.6	50.5	51.0	46.1	40.0	17.7	34.0
	Bottom 30% of Households	65.1	51.7	71.4	45.1	53.1	65.6	81.1	36.9	51.4	71.8	61.8	54.9	62.8	69.9	48.6	54.9
	Households around PL	60.2	48.0	66.7	43.7	54.0	61.6	71.6	45.4	51.2	68.3	52.6	53.2	58.4	69.1	53.6	50.3
Clothing and Footwear	National Accounts	5.9	8.3	1.9	2.6	5.6	3.7	1.9	2.5	4.3	12.2	6.4	7.8	2.3	10.1	7.8	3.8
	Bottom 30% of Households	6.1	9.1	3.3	4.1	10.1	3.8	1.5	4.1	4.6	5.5	6.3	8.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	4.6
	Households around PL	6.4	12.1	3.5	3.9	8.0	3.9	2.4	4.4	4.6	6.4	5.9	8.9	2.9	3.0	2.3	4.3
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	National Accounts	17.5	19.9	13.2	28.1	12.4	20.9	13.1	19.5	35.6	18.8	14.4	14.2	14.6	8.2	8.0	16.3
	Bottom 30% of Households	13.1	15.0	8.7	10.0	12.3	12.8	9.1	22.3	11.5	7.8	14.7	16.7	14.7	12.8	21.8	16.4
	Households around PL	14.3	16.2	8.4	10.9	12.7	13.4	11.5	21.4	11.0	8.6	19.1	17.4	15.4	13.0	22.1	16.4
Health and Education	National Accounts	7.6	1.2	9.0	5.3	8.5	5.0	4.7	3.3	8.2	6.1	10.7	9.5	8.5	1.7	7.7	12.0
	Bottom 30% of Households	3.3	10.7	0.9	7.0	3.8	2.4	1.4	2.5	6.7	1.2	6.3	6.0	2.8	2.2	2.0	5.5
	Households around PL	3.9	10.8	0.9	6.0	5.5	2.7	1.9	2.1	7.0	1.6	10.2	5.6	3.0	2.3	1.7	6.5
Transportation and Communication	National Accounts	4.7	3.0	7.9	8.8	18.2	8.7	11.6	20.4	7.8	9.3	4.4	7.4	9.9	19.5	17.8	11.3
	Bottom 30% of Households	2.5	1.3	1.1	12.5	5.3	1.2	1.3	11.5	6.0	2.6	1.2	2.6	3.3	2.4	6.9	3.5
	Households around PL	3.2	1.4	2.6	15.4	5.8	1.8	3.0	7.0	6.4	3.3	1.6	3.4	4.0	2.4	4.6	5.3
Recreation and Culture	National Accounts	0.7	2.7	2.3	4.9	1.9	1.6	3.1	4.4	4.2	2.8	0.9	2.8	1.2	4.0	6.5	4.6
	Bottom 30% of Households	0.8	0.3	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.5	2.3	4.2	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.4	1.1	3.0	2.6
	Households around PL	1.0	0.4	2.0	1.3	1.7	0.8	1.1	2.1	4.5	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.0	2.2	3.2
Restaurants and Hotels	National Accounts	2.3	0.1	5.0	3.1	2.0	6.5	3.1	8.7	1.3	0.6	2.5	0.7	3.3	1.9	16.6	7.3
	Bottom 30% of Households	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.7	7.6	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.4	4.1	0.0	5.1	2.2
	Households around PL	2.1	1.3	2.5	0.7	0.3	1.6	1.7	5.8	0.3	0.5	1.7	0.4	5.6	0.0	4.7	3.1
Other Items	National Accounts	10.2	19.8	10.7	18.5	15.3	10.1	12.4	21.4	11.1	9.5	10.2	6.6	14.3	14.8	17.9	10.7
	Bottom 30% of Households	7.5	10.6	11.9	19.7	13.6	12.0	4.5	12.9	15.2	9.8	7.4	9.3	9.4	8.7	9.6	10.4
	Households around PL	8.9	9.8	13.5	18.1	11.9	14.1	6.8	11.9	15.0	10.5	7.7	9.6	10.1	9.1	8.8	10.9

PL = poverty line.

Note: The poverty lines used here are from Section 3.1.

Sources: Staff estimates; ADB (2008a).

Appendix 4

Poverty Estimates in 2005

Appendix Table 4.1 Poverty Estimates of the 16 Countries in 2005 (using \$1.35 per day as poverty line)

Country	Headcount Index (%)			Magnitude (millions)		
	Consumption	Poverty PPPs		Consumption	Poverty PPPs	
	PPP	ICP PPP	PS PPP	PPP	ICP PPP	PS PPP
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Bangladesh	58.3	55.7	42.9	89.4	85.4	65.8
Bhutan	35.5	34.5	31.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cambodia	30.0	30.8	31.4	4.2	4.3	4.4
Fiji Islands	34.2	29.5	30.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
India	65.5	64.0	54.8	742.7	726.5	621.9
Indonesia	39.3	38.8	24.1	88.9	87.6	54.4
Lao PDR	39.7	43.2	44.4	2.3	2.5	2.5
Malaysia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maldives	11.3	7.6	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mongolia	31.7	28.5	32.0	0.8	0.7	0.8
Nepal	59.4	57.5	55.6	16.1	15.6	15.1
Pakistan	32.8	30.4	25.0	51.8	48.0	39.5
Philippines	28.1	25.3	30.6	23.8	21.4	25.9
Sri Lanka	13.7	11.0	5.9	2.6	2.1	1.1
Thailand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Viet Nam	22.7	21.3	13.5	19.3	18.1	11.5
Total	52.1	50.6	42.2	1,042	1,013	843

ICP = International Comparison Program; PPP = purchasing power parity;
PS = poverty survey.

Sources: Staff estimates; population estimates from United Nations Population Database.

Appendix Table 4.2 Poverty Estimates of the 16 Countries in 2005 (using three poverty lines)

Country	Headcount Index (%)			Magnitude (millions)		
	Consumption	Poverty PPPs		Consumption	Poverty PPPs	
	PPP	ICP PPP	PS PPP	PPP	ICP PPP	PS PPP
	\$1.37	\$1.35	\$1.34	\$1.37	\$1.35	\$1.34
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Bangladesh	59.4	55.7	42.5	91.0	85.4	65.1
Bhutan	36.3	34.5	31.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cambodia	30.9	30.8	30.9	4.3	4.3	4.3
Fiji Islands	34.8	29.5	29.8	0.3	0.2	0.3
India	66.4	64.0	54.4	753.2	726.5	616.9
Indonesia	40.3	38.8	23.4	91.2	87.6	52.8
Lao PDR	40.6	43.2	43.8	2.3	2.5	2.5
Malaysia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maldives	11.8	7.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mongolia	32.5	28.5	31.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
Nepal	60.2	57.5	55.2	16.3	15.6	15.0
Pakistan	33.9	30.4	24.5	53.7	48.0	38.7
Philippines	28.8	25.3	30.3	24.3	21.4	25.6
Sri Lanka	14.4	11.0	5.6	2.8	2.1	1.1
Thailand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Viet Nam	23.4	21.3	13.2	19.9	18.1	11.3
Total	53.0	50.6	41.7	1,060	1,013	834

ICP = International Comparison Program; PPP = purchasing power parity;
PS = poverty survey.

Sources: Staff estimates; population estimates from United Nations Population Database.

PART II

Millennium Development Goals



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 new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty and setting out a series of targets, with a deadline of 2015. These have become 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, namely, 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. The updated framework is used here to monitor progress toward achieving the MDGs.

The first MDG targets the poor directly—those living on less than \$1 a day—while the next six focus on the underlying causes of poverty, such as lack of access to education, health care, and employment; gender inequality; poor housing conditions; and environmental degradation. The eighth goal is to develop a global partnership for development, and focuses on how the industrialized countries can work with the poorer countries to enhance the latter's standard of living. The MDGs thus complement the Asian Development Bank's vision of a region free of poverty, and its mission to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their citizens. 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 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-five 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 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 non-agricultural 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-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five 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 non-orphans 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

continued.

Box 1 Millennium Development Goals (continued)

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 anti-malarial drugs 6.9 Incidence, prevalence, and death rates associated with tuberculosis 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes 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, non-discriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally	<i>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States.</i> 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)
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	8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance 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
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)	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
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) 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
PPP = purchasing power parity, GDP = gross domestic product, HIV = Human Immunodeficiency Virus, AIDS = Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, CO ₂ = carbon dioxide, OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, DAC = Development Assistance Committee, MDRI = Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative.	
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.	

To assess progress, all indicators should be disaggregated by sex and urban/rural areas as far as possible. Not all indicators listed in Box 1 are available for all countries. Several new indicators were introduced in the revised monitoring framework. The accompanying tables in Part II contain the indicators currently available on a comparable basis for countries of the Asia and Pacific region.

In monitoring progress, “cut-offs” have been introduced for several targets. For example, the “cut-off” for Target 1.C: *Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger* is 5%, so that the target is considered to have been achieved if 5% or less of the population is suffering from malnutrition, even though this may not mean that the proportion has been halved. “Cut-offs” have been introduced in recognition of the fact that complete achievement is not practical for several of the targets. The cut-offs used here are listed in Box 2 and are mostly the same as those that were used in the 2007 edition of the *Asia-Pacific MDG Study Series*. Note that Targets 7.A, 7.D, and all those listed under Goal 8 are qualitative rather than quantitative. It is only possible to make assessments in general terms whether the corresponding goals have been achieved.

Box 2 Cut-Off Values for Selected MDG indicators

Indicators	MDG Target	Cut-off
1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	Reduce by half	5%
2.1 Total net enrollment ratio in primary education	100%	95%
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	100%	95%
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education	Female / male ratios equal 1.0	0.95
4.1 Under-five mortality rate	Reduce by two thirds	30 per 1000 live births
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (urban)	Reduce by half the proportion without access	5%

Progress toward Targets

In assessing the progress of countries toward reaching the targets, countries have been divided into four groups based on latest available data. The groupings follow those in the 2007 edition of the *Asia-Pacific MDG Study Series*. Similar groupings can also be found in other publications, e.g., *Global Monitoring Report 2008* by the World Bank.

Early achievers

Countries have already achieved the MDG target or the cut-off value where relevant.

On track

Countries are likely to achieve the target by 2015 or earlier provided they continue to move toward the target at the same rate they have achieved between 1990 (or the earliest date for which data are available) and the latest year for which data are available.

Slow progress

Countries are moving toward the target but at a rate that is too slow to achieve the target by 2015.

Regressing

Countries are either at the same distance from the target as they were in 1990, or even further away from it.

Source: UNESCAP et al. (2007).

In order to decide if a country is “on track” or making only “slow progress”, it has been assumed that countries will continue to move toward the target at the same rate that they have achieved since 1990. Progress since 1990 has been calculated as the average annual geometric rate of change over the period between 1990 (or the earliest year available) and the latest year. For example, if X_{1990} and X_{2005} are the values of the target variable in 1990 and 2005, the average annual rate of change, i.e., r , is obtained as $[(X_{2005} / X_{1990})^{(1/15)} - 1] \times 100$. Rates of change can be calculated in other ways, for

example as an arithmetic average $(X_{2005} - X_{1990})/15$, or by fitting a semi-log regression to all the observations available between the earliest and latest years. These alternative calculations could give a different classification of countries between “on track” and “slow progress”, but the differences would in general be quite small. The geometric average is preferred because it is the most widely used method for calculating rates of growth over time.

It is important to remember that the classification of countries into the four categories is provisional and is likely to change as the 2015 target date draws closer. Countries may move into higher or lower categories as data for future years become available. The classification can also change if data for past years are revised.

Finally there are always some countries for which rates cannot be calculated because either they have reported only a single figure or they have not reported at all. Sometimes countries do not report because they believe that they have achieved a particular goal some time ago so that it is no longer relevant for them.

Country Groups

In commenting on progress toward the MDGs, three groups of countries are often singled out for special mention:

- (i) The five most populous countries, namely, Bangladesh, People’s Republic of China, India, Indonesia, and Pakistan, are of special interest because progress by these countries determines the progress of most of the population of the Asia and Pacific region.
- (ii) The 14 Pacific countries are mostly small and isolated and have similar difficulties with each other in meeting their targets.
- (iii) The countries of the former Soviet Union in Central and West Asia are in transition from systems of government characterized by central planning and extensive welfare provision, to market economies in which fewer health and education services are being provided by government. As a result, they have similar experiences with each other in meeting many of the targets.

Data Sources and Comparability with Other Publications

The tables included in Part II contain data that have mostly been compiled by the designated international agencies for the respective MDG indicators. These 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 in the data and analysis of country progress in meeting the goals that exist between this publication and reports from other organizations may be due to several factors, including data sources, dates when statistics were collected, and methodology.

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Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

In 15 economies of the Asia and Pacific region, including some of the most populous, more than 10% of the population live on less than **\$1 a day**. In 20 economies, again including some of the most populous, more than 10% of the population are **malnourished**. In around two thirds of economies for which data are available, 10% or more of children under 5 years of age are **underweight**.

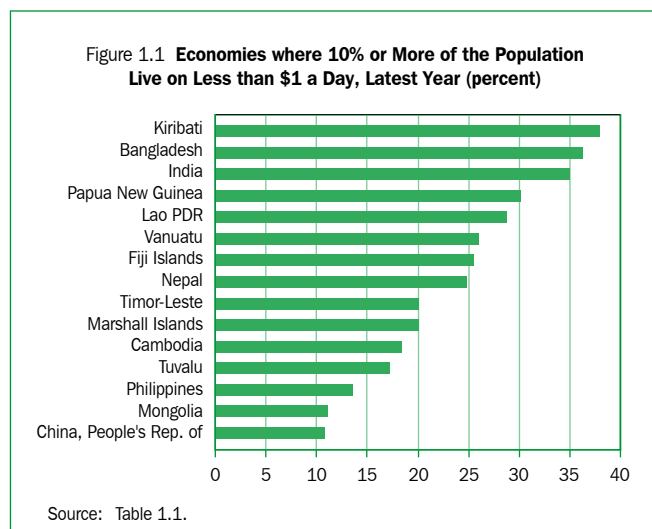
Introduction

Goal 1 has three targets:

- 1.A: *Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.* Note that this is a purchasing power parity (PPP)-adjusted dollar that has the same purchasing power in all countries. In the past, 1993 PPPs were used, but the figures are being updated by the World Bank using the new 2005 benchmark PPPs. Progress toward achieving this target will be assessed as new data become available.
- 1.B: *Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.* This target was introduced in the revised MDG framework.
- 1.C: *Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.* Hunger here is measured by the percentage of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption as determined by the Food and Agriculture Organization. The target has a cut-off point of 5%. If the percentages fall to 5% or less, the target is considered to have been reached even if the percentage at the start date of 1990 has not been halved.

Key Trends

Figure 1.1 lists 15 economies where 10% or more of the population were living on less than \$1 a day in the latest year for which data are available.



Seven of the 15 economies in Figure 1.1 are from the Pacific, although information for several of them is rather out of date and refers to the latter part of the 1990s. Their situation may have improved somewhat since then, but it is clear that eliminating extreme poverty is a serious challenge for the Pacific economies. The list also includes three populous Asian economies—Bangladesh, People's Republic of China (PRC), and India. It is clear that most people in the developing parts of the Asia and Pacific region live in economies where extreme poverty afflicts at least 10% of the population.

Table 1.1 is based on a PPP dollar using the 1993 PPPs. These data are now being updated by the World Bank using the 2005 PPPs, and the new data are likely to show several differences from the older estimates. Progress toward the poverty goal will be assessed once the finalized figures become available.

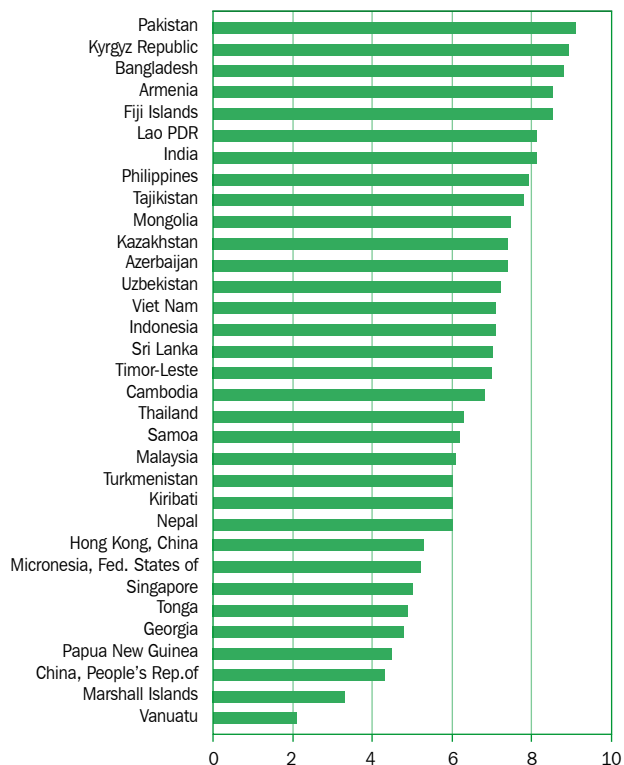
Two other poverty measures are shown in Table 1.1. These are “poverty gaps” and a “quintile measure” of income distribution. Poverty gaps are measured as the distance from \$1 of the average income of persons living on less than \$1 a day multiplied by the percentage of the

population below the \$1-a-day poverty line. For example, if 20% of the population is below the \$1-a-day line and the average income of these persons is \$0.80, the poverty gap would be (1.0 minus 0.8) times 20%, i.e., 4%. The smaller the poverty gap, the easier it will be for countries to bring people above the \$1-a-day threshold. India has a relatively large poverty gap of 8.3%, while the poverty gaps in a few Pacific economies are in double figures.

The “quintile measure” shows the percentage of total household income of an economy, or in many economies’ total household consumption accounted for by the poorest 20% (one fifth or “quintile”) of the population. Low percentages reflect greater inequality while high percentages indicate a more even distribution of incomes.

In general, economies with more equal income distributions can be expected to have lower percentages of poor people. But Figures 1.1 and 1.2 show that this is not always the case. Bangladesh has a relatively high share of income going to the lowest quintile but it is among the highest for poverty measures; the PRC has a rather unequal income distribution but a fairly low percentage of the population living on less than \$1 a day.

Figure 1.2 Share of Total Income or Consumption for Lowest Quintile, Latest Year (percent)

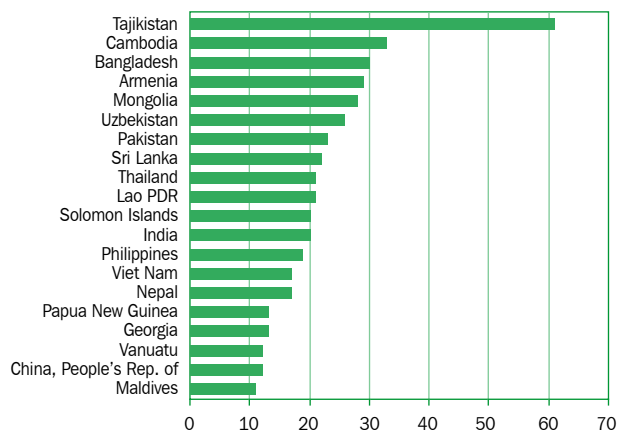


Source: Table 1.1.

Figure 1.3 shows 20 economies where more than 10% of the total population suffer from hunger, i.e., they are “undernourished” according to the minimum level of dietary requirements as defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Slightly more than 60% of the population of Tajikistan suffer from hunger, while the percentages are between 25% and 35% in Armenia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Mongolia, and Uzbekistan.

Figure 1.3 Economies with More than 10% of the Population Suffering from Hunger, Latest Year (percent)



Source: Table 1.3.

Box 1.1 classifies 32 economies into four groups:

- Eight economies, three of which are former Soviet Union countries and two are Pacific economies, are **early achievers**. None of the five most populous Asian economies has yet achieved the target.
- Ten economies are **on track**. They include Indonesia, Viet Nam, and three Pacific economies.
- Ten economies including Bangladesh, PRC, India, and Pakistan are making **slow progress**.
- Three former Soviet Union countries together with Vanuatu are **regressing**. Percentages have not changed or have actually increased since the 1990s.

Box 1.1 Progress toward Achieving the Hunger Target

Early achievers

Azerbaijan	Kyrgyz Republic
Fiji Islands	Malaysia
Georgia	Myanmar
Korea, Rep. of	Samoa

On track

Armenia	Solomon Islands
Indonesia	Thailand
Kiribati	Timor-Leste
Lao PDR	Turkmenistan
Maldives	Viet Nam

Slow progress

Bangladesh	Nepal
Cambodia	Pakistan
China, People's Rep. of	Papua New Guinea
India	Philippines
Mongolia	Sri Lanka

Regressing

Kazakhstan	Uzbekistan
Tajikistan	Vanuatu

Source: Derived from Table 1.3.

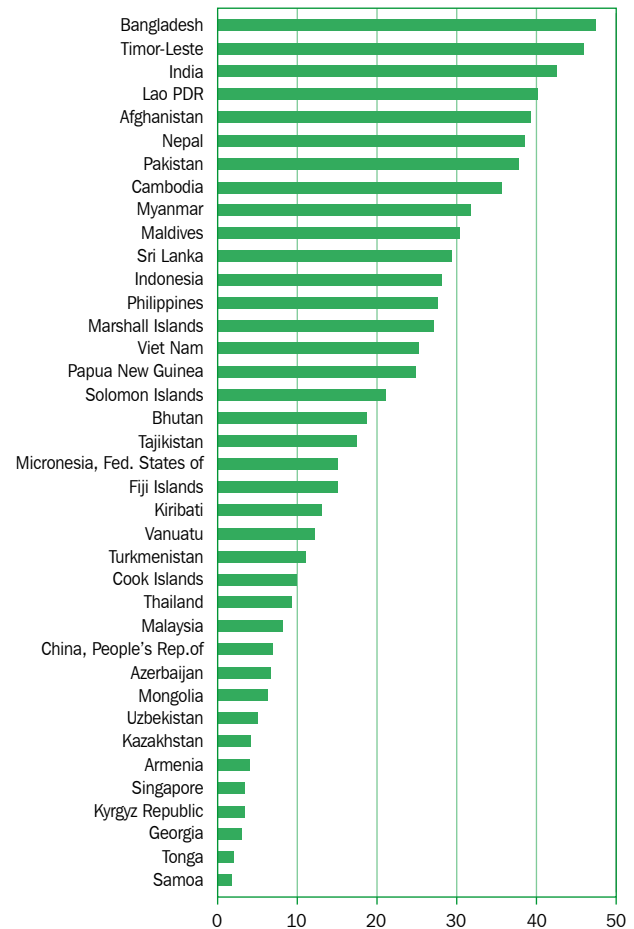
The above classification was done using global monitoring data up to the 2001–2003 period. It is quite likely that the classification of relatively fast-growing economies such as PRC and India may improve if data for more recent years are available.

While the hunger target relates to the total population considered to be malnourished, another useful indicator of hunger is the percentage of children under 5 years old who are underweight based on criteria identified by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO).

Figure 1.4 shows that 10% or more of under-fives are underweight in around two thirds of the economies for which data are available. Percentages are over 40% in Bangladesh, India, Lao PDR, and Timor-Leste; and between 20% and 40% in a further 13 economies including Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, and Viet Nam. Poor nutrition in young children is clearly a serious problem in many developing economies in the Asia and Pacific region.

In Table 1.3, the percentages of underweight children are shown separately for boys and girls for 22 economies. When food is scarce, do boys tend to have more of it than girls? From Table 1.3 there is little evidence of a bias in favor of boys. The simple averages of underweight children for the economies for which the gender breakdown is available are 22% for boys and 23% for girls.

Figure 1.4 Percentage of Underweight Children under 5 Years Old, Latest Year



Source: Table 1.3.

Data Issues and Comparability

The “\$1-a-day” test for determining poverty and the calculation of “poverty gaps” requires information on household income or household consumption expenditure, and the PPP dollar conversion rate for 1993. Both the measurement of household income or expenditure in national currency and the calculation of 1993 PPPs will have relatively high error margins in many countries. It is expected that the estimates of the numbers in poverty may be substantially revised when the 1993 PPPs are replaced by the new 2005 benchmark PPPs.

The hunger indicators are based on standards that have been devised by FAO, UNICEF, and WHO. But while countries attempt to use the same standards, comparability is compromised by unavailability of regular data 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

Table 1.1 **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 the Poverty Line (percent)			
	\$1 (PPP) a Day		National	
	1990	Latest Year	1990	Latest Year
Developing Member Countries				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	<2.0	<2.0 (2003)	54.7 (1996)	26.5 (2006)
Azerbaijan	12.0	2.9 (2001)	68.1 (1995)	20.8 (2006)
Georgia	<2.0	6.4 (2003)	...	39.4 (2005)
Kazakhstan	<2.0	<2.0 (2003)	34.6 (1996)	16.1 (2004)
Kyrgyz Republic	<2.0	<2.0 (2003)	45.4 (1993)	39.9 (2006)
Pakistan	47.8	9.8 (2004)	28.6 (1993)	23.9 (2004)
Tajikistan	<2.0	7.5 (2003)	...	44.4 (2003)
Turkmenistan	<2.0	<2.0 (2003)	...	29.9 (1998)
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	26.2 (2003)
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	33.0	10.8 (2004)	9.4 (1990)	2.0 ^a (2007)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	7.0 (1990)	5.0 (2004)
Mongolia	27.3	11.0 (2002)	36.3 (1995)	36.1 (2003)
Taipei, China	...	...	...	0.8 ^c (2003)
South Asia				
Bangladesh	34.4	36.3 (2005)	51.6 (1991)	40.0 (2005)
Bhutan	...	...	...	23.2 (2007)
India	44.3	35.1 (2004)	36.0 (1993)	27.5 (2004)
Maldives	...	<2.0 (2004)	...	21.0 (2004)
Nepal	45.7	24.7 (2003)	42.0 (1995)	30.9 (2004)
Sri Lanka	3.8	4.8 (2002)	26.1 (1991)	22.7 (2002)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam ^d	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	32.5	18.5 (2004)	39.0 (1994)	34.7 (2004)
Indonesia	20.6	4.0 (2005)	15.1 (1990)	16.6 (2007)
Lao PDR	53.0	28.8 (2002)	45.0 (1993)	32.7 (2003)
Malaysia	<2.0	<2.0 (2004)	16.5 (1990)	5.1 (2002)
Myanmar	...	...	...	26.6 (2001)
Philippines	20.2	13.6 (2006)	33.0 (1997)	33.0 (2006)
Singapore	...	...	...	...
Thailand	10.2	<2.0 (2002)	18.0 (1990)	9.8 (2002)
Viet Nam	50.8	8.4 (2004)	50.9 (1993)	19.5 (2004)
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	12.0 (1998)
Fiji Islands	...	25.5 (1996)	...	37.5 ^e (2002)
Kiribati	...	38.0 (1996)	...	50.0 (1996)
Marshall Islands	...	20.0 (1999)	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	5.2 (1998)	...	27.9 (1998)
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	59.2 (2004)
Papua New Guinea	...	30.2 (1996)	...	37.5 (1996)
Samoa	...	5.5 (2002)	...	20.3 ^f (2002)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	20.0 (2001)	...	39.7 (2001)
Tonga	...	4.0 (2001)	...	22.3 ^f (2002)
Tuvalu	...	17.2 (1994)	...	29.3 ^f (1994)
Vanuatu	...	26.0 (1998)	...	40.0 (1998)
Developed Member Countries				
Australia	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...

continued.

Goal 1 Targets

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

	1.2 Poverty Gap Ratio		1.3 Share of Poorest Quintile in National Consumption (percent)	
	1990	Latest Year	Latest Year	
Developing Member Countries				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	...	...	...
Armenia	0.4	0.4 (2003)	8.5	(2003)
Azerbaijan	3.4	0.2 (2001)	7.4	(2001)
Georgia	0.0	2.0 (2003)	4.8	(2003)
Kazakhstan	0.0	0.1 (2003)	7.4	(2003)
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	0.5 (2003)	8.9	(2003)
Pakistan	14.6	1.0 (2004)	9.1	(2005)
Tajikistan	0.0	1.0 (2003)	7.8	(2004)
Turkmenistan	0.0	0.0 (2003)	6.0	(2003)
Uzbekistan	...	...	7.2	(2003)
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	8.9	2.5 (2004)	4.3	(2004)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	5.3 ^b	(1996)
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...
Mongolia	7.6	2.1 (2002)	7.5	(2002)
Taipei, China	...	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	7.9	8.4 (2005)	8.8	(2005)
Bhutan	...	...	...
India	11.8	8.3 (2004)	8.1	(2004)
Maldives	...	...	...
Nepal	13.6	5.6 (2003)	6.0	(2003)
Sri Lanka	0.7	0.3 (2002)	7.0	(2002)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam ^d	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	3.6 (2004)	6.8	(2004)
Indonesia	3.9	0.5 (2005)	7.1	(2005)
Lao PDR	5.5	6.6 (2002)	8.1	(2002)
Malaysia	0.1	0.7 (2004)	6.1	(2004)
Myanmar	...	...	...
Philippines	4.4	2.3 (2006)	7.9	(2006)
Singapore	...	...	5.0 ^b	(1998)
Thailand	1.3	0.0 (2002)	6.3	(2002)
Viet Nam	5.5	1.0 (2004)	7.1	(2004)
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	0.3 (1996)	8.5	(2002)
Kiribati	...	...	6.0	(1996)
Marshall Islands	...	...	3.3	(2002)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	0.5 (1998)	5.2	(1998)
Nauru	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	12.4 (1996)	4.5	(1996)
Samoa	...	6.6 (2002)	6.2	(2002)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	11.9 (2001)	7.0	(2001)
Tonga	...	7.7 (2001)	4.9	(2001)
Tuvalu	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	30.5 (1998)	2.1	(1998)
Developed Member Countries				
Australia	...	...	5.9 ^b	(1994)
Japan	...	...	10.6 ^b	(1993)
New Zealand	...	...	6.4 ^b	(1997)

a Refers to rural areas only.

b Refers to income share.

c Defined as percent of low-income population to total population.

d Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

e Refers to percentage of population below basic needs poverty line per adult equivalent.

f Refers to percentage of poor households.

Sources: ADB staff estimates; Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2008); East Asia Update, PovcalNet Database (World Bank 2008); The Pacific Islands Regional Millennium Development Goals Report (SPC 2004); country sources.

Goal 1 Targets

Table 1.2 **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 (percent, at constant 1990 US\$ PPP)		1.5 Employment-to-Population Ratio (percent, aged 15 and over)	
	1992	2006	1991	2006
Developing Member Countries				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	...	...	55.8	58.4
Armenia	-27.2	13.1	67.6	48.6
Azerbaijan	-19.1	27.2	58.5	61.2
Georgia	-43.7	10.2	60.4	53.2
Kazakhstan	0.2	8.9	62.8	64.7
Kyrgyz Republic	-14.6	0.4	58.7	58.7
Pakistan	6.3	0.7	54.4	55.3
Tajikistan	-29.5	4.7	54.4	47.9
Turkmenistan	-7.6	6.1	57.6	59.6
Uzbekistan	-18.5	3.9	55.9	57.7
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	11.4	9.7	75.9	72.7
Hong Kong, China	7.3	4.7	62.6	58.4
Korea, Rep. of	4.0	3.8	59.0	59.7
Mongolia	-7.7	4.6	49.5	59.0
Taipei, China	6.8	3.4	56.9	54.3
South Asia				
Bangladesh	2.9	4.3	73.4	66.7
Bhutan	3.8	6.2	54.4	60.7
India	3.8	7.1	58.6	55.7
Maldives	2.6	10.0	49.7	59.9
Nepal	2.3	-0.9	59.0	57.8
Sri Lanka	5.4	5.4	51.6	51.7
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam ^a	3.2	1.4	62.5	59.1
Cambodia	4.9	6.4	78.7	75.9
Indonesia	2.9	3.9	63.1	60.7
Lao PDR	3.8	4.2	65.3	66.0
Malaysia	6.5	3.2	60.9	62.0
Myanmar	2.5	5.5	74.6	74.5
Philippines	-4.6	2.0	59.1	64.2
Singapore	2.0	6.3	64.4	60.3
Thailand	7.4	3.9	77.4	72.2
Viet Nam	4.1	5.7	75.4	73.4
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	0.5	1.5	60.6	62.5
Kiribati	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	16.4	0.9	70.7	71.3
Samoa	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	5.3	1.7	65.7	65.8
Timor-Leste	...	...	61.9	66.7
Tonga	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries				
Australia	3.4	1.1	56.7	59.9
Japan	-0.4	2.4	62.5	57.7
New Zealand	0.4	-0.1	56.9	64.7

continued.

Goal 1 Targets

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

	1.6 Proportion of Employed People Living below \$1 (PPP) per Day (percent)		1.7 Proportion of Own-Account and Contributing Family Workers in Total Employment (percent)	
	Earliest Year	Latest Year	Earliest Year	Latest Year
Developing Member Countries				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	9.5 (1996)	2.5 (2003)	...	16.6 (2001)
Azerbaijan	15.9 (1995)	4.9 (2001)	...	...
Georgia	1.8 (1996)	8.8 (2003)	53.9 (1998)	64.2 (2005)
Kazakhstan	0.0 (1993)	1.1 (2003)	40.0 (2001)	35.8 (2004)
Kyrgyz Republic	11.0 (1993)	0.0 (2003)	51.5 (2002)	49.8 (2004)
Pakistan	21.4 (1997)	12.7 (2005)	64.9 (1995)	61.2 (2005)
Tajikistan	20.9 (1999)	10.4 (2003)	...	...
Turkmenistan	28.5 (1993)	16.5 (1998)	...	...
Uzbekistan	4.6 (1993)	20.9 (2003)	...	...
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	33.4 (1992)	12.1 (2004)	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	5.5 (1993)	7.7 (2005)
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	30.0 (2000)	26.3 (2005)
Mongolia	18.7 (1995)	15.1 (2002)	56.6 (2000)	59.7 (2003)
Taipei, China	...	...	27.6 (1990)	23.2 (2002)
South Asia				
Bangladesh	39.6 (1992)	49.9 (2000)	69.4 (1996)	63.1 (2003)
Bhutan	...	...	...	...
India	68.0 (1992)	39.1 (2005)	...	...
Maldives	...	...	53.9 (1995)	50.3 (2000)
Nepal	44.7 (1996)	33.7 (2004)	...	...
Sri Lanka	9.8 (1996)	8.4 (2002)	39.0 (2002)	39.1 (2003)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	87.0 (1994)	75.4 (2004)	84.5 (2000)	86.7 (2004)
Indonesia	22.0 (1993)	10.3 (2002)	62.8 (1997)	61.0 (2001)
Lao PDR	22.8 (1992)	33.6 (2002)	90.1 (1995)	...
Malaysia	0.0 (1992)	0.0 (1997)	24.9 (1995)	20.4 (2003)
Myanmar	...	...	...	...
Philippines	24.2 (1994)	18.0 (2003)	45.0 (2001)	45.1 (2005)
Singapore	...	...	8.1 (1991)	9.1 (2004)
Thailand	6.8 (1992)	1.0 (2002)	70.3 (1990)	53.0 (2004)
Viet Nam	...	22.7 (2004)	82.1 (1996)	73.9 (2004)
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries				
Australia	...	...	10.3 (1990)	9.8 (2005)
Japan	...	...	19.3 (1990)	12.1 (2005)
New Zealand	...	...	12.6 (1991)	12.0 (2005)

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2008), *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* (ILO 2007).

Goal 1 Targets

Table 1.3 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, Latest Year (percent)			1.9 Proportion of Population below Minimum Level of Dietary Energy Consumption (percent)		
	Total	Girls	Boys	1990–1992	1995–1997	2001–2003
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	39 ^a	40	38 (2003-2004)	...	...	...
Armenia	4	6	2 (2005)	...	52 ^b	29
Azerbaijan	7 ^c	8	6 (2001)	...	34 ^b	10
Georgia	3	2	4 (1999)	...	44 ^b	13
Kazakhstan	4	4	4 (2006)	...	3 ^b	8
Kyrgyz Republic	3	3	4 (2006)	...	21 ^b	4
Pakistan	38	36	38 (2001-2002)	24	19	23
Tajikistan	17	...	... (2005)	...	22 ^b	61
Turkmenistan	11	10	12 (2005)	...	12 ^b	8
Uzbekistan	5	5	5 (2006)	...	8 ^b	26
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	7	...	... (2005)	16 ^d	12 ^d	12 ^d
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Mongolia	6	7	6 (2005)	34	45	28
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	48	49	46 (2004)	35	40	30
Bhutan	19 ^a	17	20 (1999)	...	...	...
India	43	43	42 (2005)	25	21	20
Maldives	30	30	31 (2001)	17	15	11
Nepal	39	40	38 (2006)	20	26	17
Sri Lanka	29 ^c	30	29 (2000)	28	26	22
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^e	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	36	36	35 (2000)	43	46	33
Indonesia	28	...	... (2003)	9	6	6
Lao PDR	40	40	40 (2000)	29	28	21
Malaysia	8	...	... (2005)	3	3	3
Myanmar	32	32	31 (2003)	10	7	5
Philippines	28	...	... (2003)	26	22	19
Singapore	3	3	4 (2000)	...	...	...
Thailand	9	10	9 (2005)	30	23	21
Viet Nam	25	...	... (2005)	31	23	17
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	10	...	... (1997)	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	15	...	... (1994)	10	7	4
Kiribati	13	...	... (1999)	9	7	6
Marshall Islands	27	...	... (1999)	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	15	...	... (1997)	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	25	...	... (2000)	15	15	13
Samoa	2	...	... (1999)	11	11	4
Solomon Islands	21	...	... (1999)	33	21	20
Timor-Leste	46	45	46 (2003)	11	9	8
Tonga	2	...	... (1999)	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	12	...	... (1996)	12	12	12
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...

a For children aged 6–59 months.

b 1993–1995 average.

c For children aged 3–59 months.

d Includes Hong Kong, China; Macao, China; and Taipei, China.

e Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2008), Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women Online (UNICEF 2007), Pacific Islands Regional Millennium Development Goals Report 2004 (SPC 2004).

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

In a few economies in the region, total net enrollment ratios in **primary education** are below 80%. More than 10 economies have achieved the target for primary education expected **completion rates**. In slightly over half of the economies for which data are available, over 95% of both male and female youth populations are **literate**. In economies with much lower literacy rates, women are more likely to be illiterate than men.

Introduction

The target 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 or 6 years and continues through to 11 or 12 years, but age requirements differ between countries.

In order to achieve this target, first, countries need to ensure that all primary school age children are enrolled in school; second, that they all complete the course. In the commentary below, these two components are considered separately. In both cases there is a cut-off point of 95%, meaning that the targets are considered to have been achieved if at least 95% of all children of primary school age are **enrolled**, or if at least 95% of those enrolled in the first grade **complete** the full cycle.

One test of the success of primary education is provided by **literacy rates** for persons in the 15–24 age group. These rates show how well the basic reading and writing skills learned in primary school have been retained at the time young persons are either joining the work force or entering higher technical or university education.

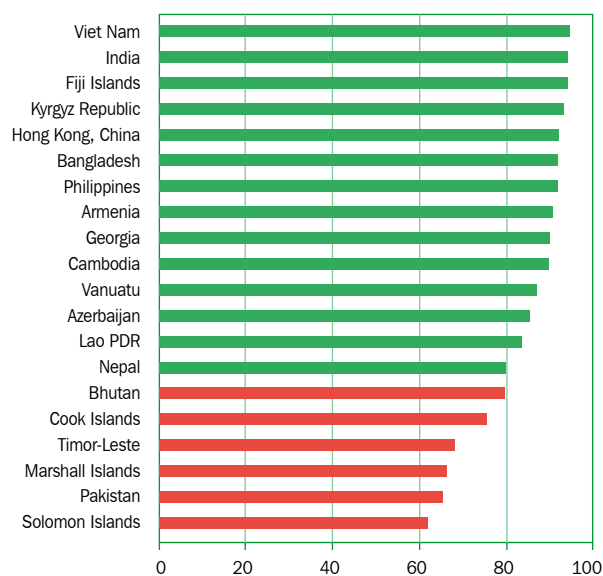
Key Trends

Figure 2.1 shows economies with total net enrollment ratios in primary education of below 95%. The indicator includes children of primary school age who are enrolled in secondary education. Economies with enrollment ratios of less than 80% are denoted by red bars and include a number from the Pacific. Enrollment ratios in these economies would need to rise by around 2–4.5% per annum from their latest levels in order to reach 95% by 2015.

Box 2.1 classifies economies into four groups.

- Sixteen economies are **early achievers** including Indonesia and a number of Pacific economies.
- A further seven economies are **on track**, including two of the most populous economies—Bangladesh and India—as well as Cambodia and Viet Nam.
- Kyrgyz Republic and Pakistan are making only **slow progress**.
- Ten economies are shown as **regressing**. These include five Pacific economies and three countries of the former Soviet Union.

Figure 2.1 Total Net Enrollment Ratio in Primary Education Below 95%, Latest Year



Source: Table 2.1.

Box 2.1 Progress toward Achieving the Target for Total Net Primary School Enrollment

Early achievers

Brunei Darussalam	Myanmar
Indonesia	Palau
Kazakhstan	Samoa
Kiribati	Sri Lanka
Korea, Rep. of	Taipei, China
Malaysia	Tajikistan
Maldives	Thailand
Mongolia	Tonga

On track

Bangladesh	Lao PDR
Bhutan	Nepal
Cambodia	Viet Nam
India	

Slow progress

Kyrgyz Republic	Pakistan
-----------------	----------

Regressing

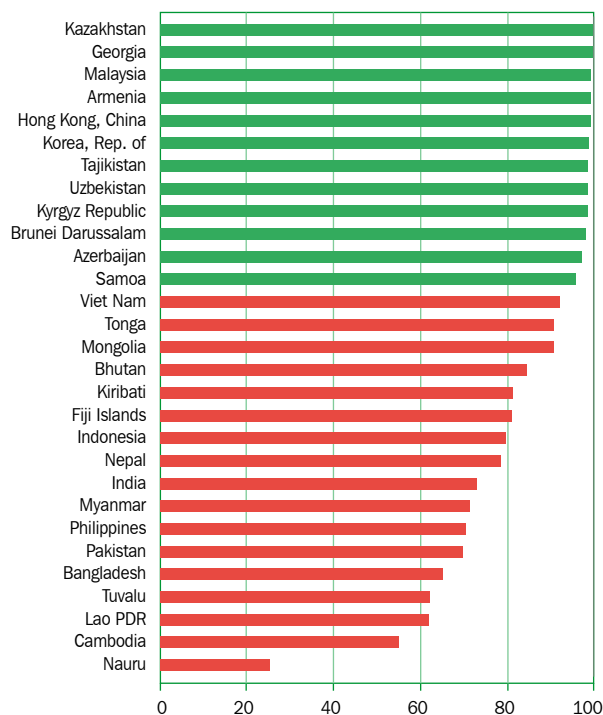
Armenia	Hong Kong, China
Azerbaijan	Marshall Islands
Cook Islands	Philippines
Fiji Islands	Solomon Islands
Georgia	Vanuatu

Source: Derived from Table 2.1.

The survival rates in Figure 2.2 show how many of the children who have enrolled in the first grade of primary education can be expected to reach the last grade. In this figure, economies where 95% or more of children starting Grade 1 are expected to reach the last grade are shown in green. They comprise several countries from the former Soviet Union.

Note that the data shown here are expected rates and not actual completion rates. Actual completion rates may turn out differently as they are affected by economic conditions, e.g., when times are hard, some parents may no longer be able to keep their children in school.

Figure 2.2 Percentage of Children Starting Grade 1 and Reaching Last Grade of Primary, Latest Year



Source: Table 2.1.

Box 2.2 classifies economies into the same four groups used earlier:

- Twelve economies are **early achievers** including seven from the former Soviet Union.
- India and four other economies are **on track** to achieve at least 95% of starters reaching the last grade of primary school by 2015.

Box 2.2 Progress toward Achieving Target for Proportion of Children Starting Grade 1 Reaching Last Grade of Primary

Early achievers

Armenia	Korea, Rep. of
Azerbaijan	Kyrgyz Republic
Brunei Darussalam	Malaysia
Georgia	Samoa
Hong Kong, China	Tajikistan
Kazakhstan	Uzbekistan

On track

India	Nepal
Mongolia	Viet Nam
Myanmar	

Slow progress

Bangladesh	Indonesia
Bhutan	Lao PDR
Cambodia	

Regressing

Philippines	Kiribati
Fiji Islands	Tonga

Source: Derived from Table 2.1.

- Bangladesh and Indonesia are improving their survival rates but **slow progress** means they will not meet the target by 2015.
- **Regressing** economies include Fiji, Kiribati, Philippines, and Tonga.

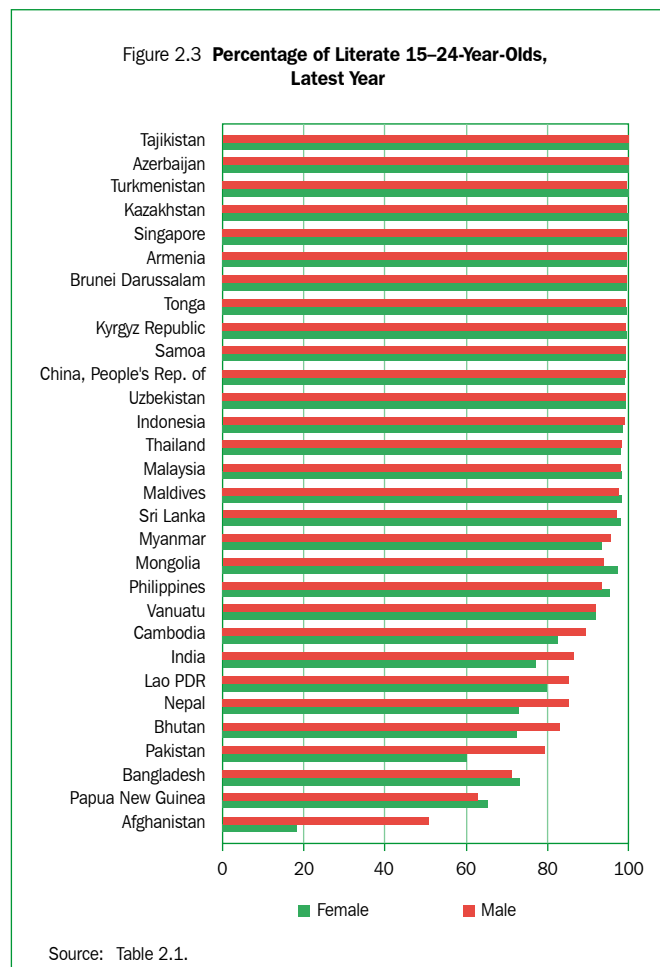
The goal of universal primary education requires that both the enrollment and completion criteria are met. However, completion of primary schooling will only be possible if children are able to reach the last grade. Hence, enrollment rates are considered alongside survival rates.

Based on available data, only 11 economies have either already achieved both criteria or are on track to do so by 2015. These are Brunei Darussalam, India, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Nepal, Samoa, Tajikistan, and Viet Nam. Other economies either will miss one or both of the criteria or are able to provide statistics on only one or none of them.

Figure 2.3 shows literacy rates for 30 economies in the region. Rates for males and females are shown separately. Rates are 95% or better for 17 economies (Tajikistan down to Sri Lanka). Both the People's Republic of China and Indonesia are in the top group, while Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan are in the bottom group.

In the top group, the differences between the male and female rates are small and are as likely to favor females as males. In the bottom group, however, there are clear gender differences, with female literacy rates being usually lower than for males. The gender bias is particularly marked in Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Nepal, and Pakistan.

Literacy percentages are close to 100% for all countries of the former Soviet Union for which data are available. This reflects the fact that schooling was compulsory in these countries up to the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1990. In some of these countries, access to education is now more limited and literacy rates may tend to fall in the future.



Data Issues and Comparability

The statistics for Goal 2 are mostly taken from UNESCO sources, with countries trying to adhere to UNESCO classifications and definitions. Statistics on school enrollment are typically obtained from ministries of education or household surveys. Enrollment statistics are likely to be accurate in many countries, but may be overreported in others. These statistics may also not reflect actual attendance or drop-out rates during the year. The percentages of those starting Grade 1 who will continue on to the last grade of primary school are essentially forecasts based on recent experience on drop-out rates.

Youth literacy rates are sometimes based on household surveys in which reading and writing skills are tested. In other countries they are based on the assumption that persons who have completed a certain number of years of schooling are literate. However, literacy skills may be lost through lack of use, hence the rates may be overstated.

Goal 2 Target

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**

	2.1 Total Net Enrollment Ratio in Primary Education (percent)					
	Total		Girls ^a		Boys ^a	
	1991	Latest Year	1991	Latest Year	1991	Latest Year
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	92.8 (2001)	90.7 (2006)	93.6	92.5	92.0	89.1
Azerbaijan	88.8	85.4 (2006)	88.6	83.8	89.1	86.9
Georgia	97.1	90.3 (2006)	96.9	91.7	97.2	89.1
Kazakhstan	86.7	99.0 (2007)	...	99.4	...	98.6
Kyrgyz Republic	92.3	93.5 (2006)	92.2	93.5	92.5	93.5
Pakistan	57.2 (2001)	65.6 (2006)	46.0	57.3	67.8	73.5
Tajikistan	76.7	97.3 (2006)	75.9	95.0	77.5	99.4
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	78.2	...	77.7	...	78.7	...
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	99.1	...	96.7	...	100.0	...
Hong Kong, China	97.5 (2001)	92.2 (2006)	95.5	90.1	99.5	94.2
Korea, Rep. of	99.7	98.5 (2007)	100.0	...	99.3	...
Mongolia	95.7	97.2 (2006)	97.0	99.2	94.4	95.4
Taipei, China	98.7	97.1 (2006)	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	86.4 (1999)	92.1 (2004)	86.5	93.8	86.3	90.6
Bhutan	56.4 (1999)	79.9 (2006)	53.0	80.1	59.8	79.7
India	84.9 (2000)	94.2 (2006)	77.1	92.2	92.0	96.1
Maldives	98.0 (1999)	98.1 (2006)	98.3	98.1	97.7	98.0
Nepal	67.0 (1999)	80.1 (2004)	58.7	74.6	74.7	85.3
Sri Lanka	99.7 (2003)	96.7 (2004)	100.0	...	99.4	...
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^b	92.7	97.4 (2006)	91.4	97.7	94.0	97.1
Cambodia	75.1	89.9 (2006)	65.9	89.0	78.5	90.9
Indonesia	96.7	98.4 (2006)	95.7	96.6	99.7	100.0
Lao PDR	61.9	83.7 (2006)	57.3	81.2	66.7	86.1
Malaysia	97.7 (1999)	99.9 (2005)	96.7	99.7	98.7	100.0
Myanmar	91.8 (1999)	99.6 (2006)	91.5	100.0	92.1	99.3
Philippines	96.3	92.0 (2006)	95.9	93.1	96.8	90.9
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	...	100.0 (2006)	...	100.0	...	100.0
Viet Nam	90.5	94.7 (2000)	86.4	...	94.2	...
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	86.3 (1999)	75.7 (2005)	84.5	77.1	87.9	74.4
Fiji Islands	99.5	94.2 (2006)	100.0	94.4	98.9	94.1
Kiribati	99.2 (1999)	99.7 (2002)	100.0	...	98.4	...
Marshall Islands	88.1 (2001)	66.5 (2007)	88.4	66.3	87.8	66.8
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	96.8 (1999)	96.4 (2000)	93.9	94.5	99.4	98.3
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	94.2 (1999)	99.1 (2004)	93.9	100.0	94.5	98.3
Solomon Islands	63.3 (2003)	61.8 (2005)	62.3	61.5	64.2	62.1
Timor-Leste	...	68.1 (2005)	...	66.6	...	69.6
Tonga	88.2 (1999)	98.5 (2005)	86.2	97.0	90.1	100.0
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	91.9 (1999)	87.3 (2007)	91.4	86.8	92.3	87.8
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	99.8	96.6 (2006)	99.8	97.0	99.4	96.2
Japan	99.7	99.8 (2006)	99.9	100.0	99.6	99.6
New Zealand	98.8	99.5 (2006)	...	99.5	...	99.5

continued.

Goal 2 Target

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)

	2.2 Proportion of Pupils Starting Grade 1 Who Reach Last Grade of Primary (percent)					
	Total		Girls ^a		Boys ^a	
	1991	Latest Year	1991	Latest Year	1991	Latest Year
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	79.3 (2001)	99.4 (2005)	80.4	99.0	78.2	99.8
Azerbaijan	96.6 (1999)	97.3 (2005)	97.7	94.4	95.6	100.0
Georgia	99.4 (1999)	100.0 (2005)	100.0	...	98.8	...
Kazakhstan	95.9 (2000)	100.0 (2006)	93.3	99.9	98.4	100.0
Kyrgyz Republic	94.5 (1999)	98.6 (2005)	93.9	100.0	95.1	97.2
Pakistan	...	69.7 (2004)	...	72.4	...	67.8
Tajikistan	96.7 (1999)	98.7 (2005)	93.6	97.4	99.7	100.0
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	99.5 (1999)	98.6 (2005)	99.4	99.2	99.7	98.1
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	86.0	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	99.3 (2002)	99.3 (2004)	100.0	100.0	98.7	98.6
Korea, Rep. of	99.3	98.8 (2006)	99.5	99.1	99.0	98.6
Mongolia	87.2 (1999)	90.9 (2003)	89.7	91.3	84.7	90.5
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	64.9 (1999)	65.1 (2003)	70.1	67.3	60.3	63.1
Bhutan	81.3 (1999)	84.4 (2005)	85.7	87.8	77.8	81.2
India	62.0 (1999)	73.0 (2004)	60.4	72.9	63.3	73.1
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	51.3	78.5 (2005)	51.2	82.8	51.5	75.0
Sri Lanka	92.2	...	92.6	...	91.8	...
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^b	98.0 (2003)	98.3 (2005)	96.0	98.6	100.0	98.1
Cambodia	48.6 (1999)	55.0 (2005)	45.0	56.7	51.9	53.5
Indonesia	77.9	79.5 (2005)	...	81.4	...	77.7
Lao PDR	54.3 (1999)	62.0 (2005)	53.6	61.7	54.9	62.3
Malaysia	95.7	99.4 (2004)	96.2	...	95.3	...
Myanmar	55.2 (2000)	71.5 (2005)	55.2	71.9	55.3	71.1
Philippines	75.3 (2001)	70.4 (2005)	79.8	75.4	71.1	65.9
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	82.8 (1999)	92.1 (2005)	86.2	...	79.9	...
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	82.1	81.0 (2005)	81.7	81.6	82.5	80.4
Kiribati	90.7	81.4 (2003)	...	88.8	...	75.0
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	25.4 (2001)	...	30.1	...	21.5
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	62.1	...	60.4	...	63.5	...
Samoa	92.4 (1999)	95.9 (2000)	94.1	...	90.9	...
Solomon Islands	78.0	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	94.6 (2000)	90.9 (2005)	...	91.9	...	89.9
Tuvalu	...	62.6 (2001)	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	68.9 (1999)	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	98.8	...	99.4	...	98.1	...
Japan	100.0	...	100.0	...	100.0	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...

continued.

Goal 2 Target

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)

	2.3 Literacy Rate of 15–24-Year-Olds (percent)					
	Total		Female ^a		Male ^a	
	1990	Latest Year	1990	Latest Year	1990	Latest Year
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	34.3 (2000)	...	18.4	...	50.8
Armenia	99.8 (2001)	99.8 (2007)	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.7
Azerbaijan	99.9 (1999)	99.9 (2007)	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	99.8 (1999)	99.8 (2007)	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8
Kyrgyz Republic	99.7 (1999)	99.6 (2007)	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.5
Pakistan	55.3 (1998)	70.0 (2007)	43.1	60.0	67.1	79.5
Tajikistan	99.8 (2000)	99.9 (2007)	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9
Turkmenistan	99.8 (1995)	99.8 (2007)	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.8
Uzbekistan	...	99.3 (2000)	...	99.3	...	99.4
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	94.3	99.3 (2007)	91.5	99.1	97.0	99.4
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	97.7 (2000)	95.4 (2007)	98.4	97.3	97.0	93.7
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	44.7 (1991)	72.1 (2007)	38.0	73.2	51.7	71.1
Bhutan	74.4 (2005)	78.0 (2007)	68.0	72.7	80.0	82.9
India	61.9 (1991)	82.1 (2007)	49.3	77.1	73.5	86.7
Maldives	98.2	98.1 (2007)	98.3	98.4	98.0	97.8
Nepal	49.6 (1991)	79.3 (2007)	32.7	73.0	68.2	85.3
Sri Lanka	95.6 (2001)	97.6 (2007)	96.1	98.1	95.1	97.1
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^b	98.1 (1991)	99.6 (2007)	98.1	99.6	98.1	99.6
Cambodia	76.3 (1998)	86.2 (2007)	71.1	82.7	81.8	89.6
Indonesia	96.2	98.9 (2007)	95.1	98.8	97.4	98.9
Lao PDR	71.1 (1995)	82.5 (2007)	64.1	79.7	78.8	85.3
Malaysia	95.6 (1991)	98.3 (2007)	95.2	98.4	95.9	98.2
Myanmar	...	94.5 (2000)	...	93.4	...	95.7
Philippines	96.6	94.4 (2007)	96.9	95.3	96.3	93.6
Singapore	99.0	99.7 (2007)	99.1	99.8	98.9	99.7
Thailand	98.0 (2000)	98.2 (2007)	97.8	98.1	98.1	98.3
Viet Nam	93.9 (1999)	...	93.6	...	94.2	...
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	66.7 (2000)	64.1 (2007)	64.1	65.4	69.1	62.8
Samoa	99.0 (1991)	99.4 (2007)	99.0	99.5	99.1	99.4
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	99.3 (1996)	99.6 (2007)	99.4	99.6	99.3	99.5
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	80.8 (1994)	91.7 (2007)	79.3	91.7	82.3	91.8
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...

a Figures refer to the same year as indicated in the column for "total."

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2008); for Taipei, China: economy sources.

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Most economies have already achieved the target for **gender equality** in primary school enrollment. A slightly lower number have done so in secondary school enrollment, while fewer have done so in tertiary education enrollment. In Afghanistan, Lao PDR, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam, women hold more than 25% of the **national parliamentary seats**, but in 12 economies, women hold less than 5%.

Introduction

The target for **Goal 3** is to obtain equality of males and females in primary, secondary, and tertiary education enrollment. Equality is measured by dividing the percentage of females of the relevant age group enrolled in each educational level by the corresponding percentage of males. A ratio of 1.0 means that equal percentages of both genders are enrolled. Ratios below (above) 1.0 mean that a higher percentage of males (females) are enrolled.

While in theory the target is complete equality (i.e., ratios of 1.0), in practice ratios of 0.95 and above are accepted as sufficient approximations. Note that this leads to a gender bias in favor of females since ratios above 1.0 are always considered to meet the target. For secondary and, particularly, tertiary education, many economies report ratios well above 1.0, but these high ratios in favor of females are not interpreted as gender bias to the detriment of males.

For primary and secondary education, equality was to have been achieved in 2005, while for tertiary education the target date is 2015.

Key Trends

Figure 3.1 shows the gender ratios for primary school enrollment for 2006 or the latest year available. Only seven of the 43 economies in Figure 3.1 have not yet achieved the target for gender equality in primary school enrollment. These economies are shown in red. Box 3.1 shows that four of these are **on track** to do so by 2015, but Afghanistan and Papua New Guinea will not achieve the target based on recent trends, with the former making only slow progress and the latter regressing.

The progress of Timor-Leste could not be measured as it has only one data point, although its 2005 index of 0.92 indicates a strong possibility of attaining the cut-off of 0.95 by 2015.

Box 3.1 Economies that had not Achieved Gender Equality in Primary School Enrollment by 2006 or Latest Year

On track

Cambodia	Pakistan
Lao PDR	Palau

Slow progress

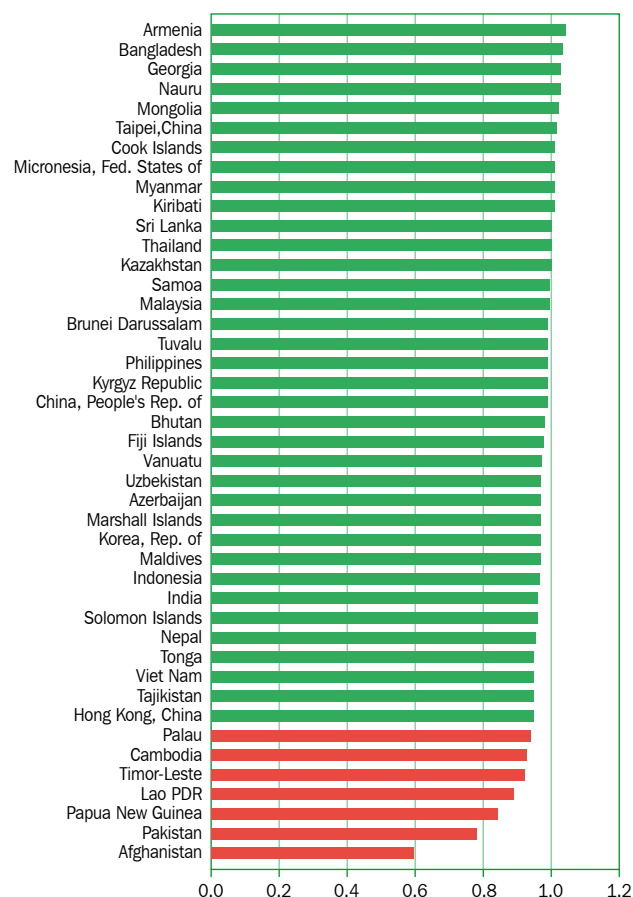
Afghanistan

Regressing

Papua New Guinea

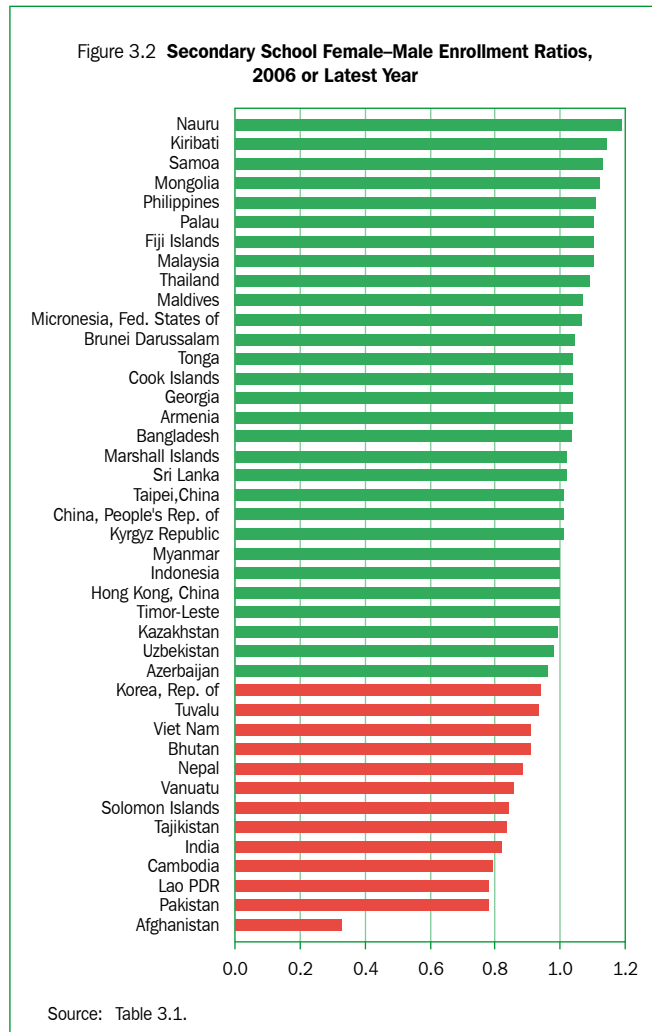
Source: Derived from Table 3.1.

Figure 3.1 Primary School Female–Male Enrollment Ratios, 2006 or Latest Year



Source: Table 3.1.

Figure 3.2 shows the gender ratios for secondary school enrollment around the year 2006. Twenty-nine of the 42 economies in Figure 3.2 had already achieved the target of gender equality in secondary school enrollment by 2006 or the latest year. These include Bangladesh, People's Republic of China (PRC), and Indonesia. The remaining 13 economies are shown in red.



Box 3.2 divides 11 economies that have not yet achieved the gender equality target into three groups. Six economies, including India and Pakistan, are **on track** to reach the target by 2015; the other five are making **slow progress** or are **regressing**. The progress of Tuvalu and Viet Nam are not assessed because the former has only one data point, while the latter has data points that are in adjacent years.

Figure 3.3 gives the gender ratios for enrollment in tertiary education for 35 economies. Nineteen economies, including the PRC, have achieved the target. The remaining 16 economies, shown in red, include Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and Pakistan.

Box 3.2 Economies that had not Achieved Gender Equality in Secondary School Enrollment by 2006 or Latest Year

On track

Bhutan	Nepal
Cambodia	Pakistan
India	Solomon Islands

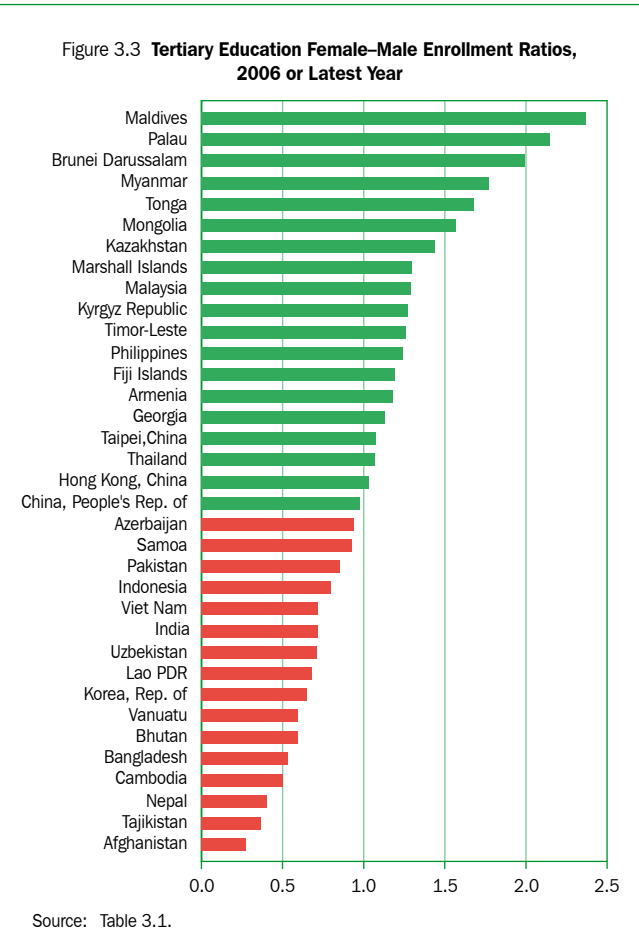
Slow progress

Lao PDR	Vanuatu
---------	---------

Regressing

Afghanistan	Tajikistan
Korea, Rep. of	

Source: Derived from Table 3.1.



The ratios in Figure 3.3 exceed 1.0 in 18 economies and, in several of these, female enrollment outstrips male enrollment by a wide margin. In Maldives and Palau, female enrollment in tertiary education is more than twice that for males. Ratios above 1.4 are reported by Brunei Darussalam, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Myanmar, and Tonga.

Ratios above 1.0 become larger as the level of education rises. For primary enrollment, the highest ratio was 1.04; for secondary education it was 1.19; and for tertiary education it was 2.37. It seems that in many of the

economies in the Asia and Pacific region, females tend to carry on studying longer than males.

Box 3.3 divides into three groups 14 economies that have not achieved gender equality in tertiary education. Only Azerbaijan, Lao PDR, and Pakistan are **on track** to meet the target by 2015. Eight, including Bangladesh, India, and Indonesia are making only **slow progress**, while three are **regressing**. The progress of Afghanistan and Viet Nam is not assessed due to data limitations similar to secondary enrollment.

Box 3.3 Economies that had not Achieved Gender Equality in Tertiary Education Enrollment by 2006 or Latest Year

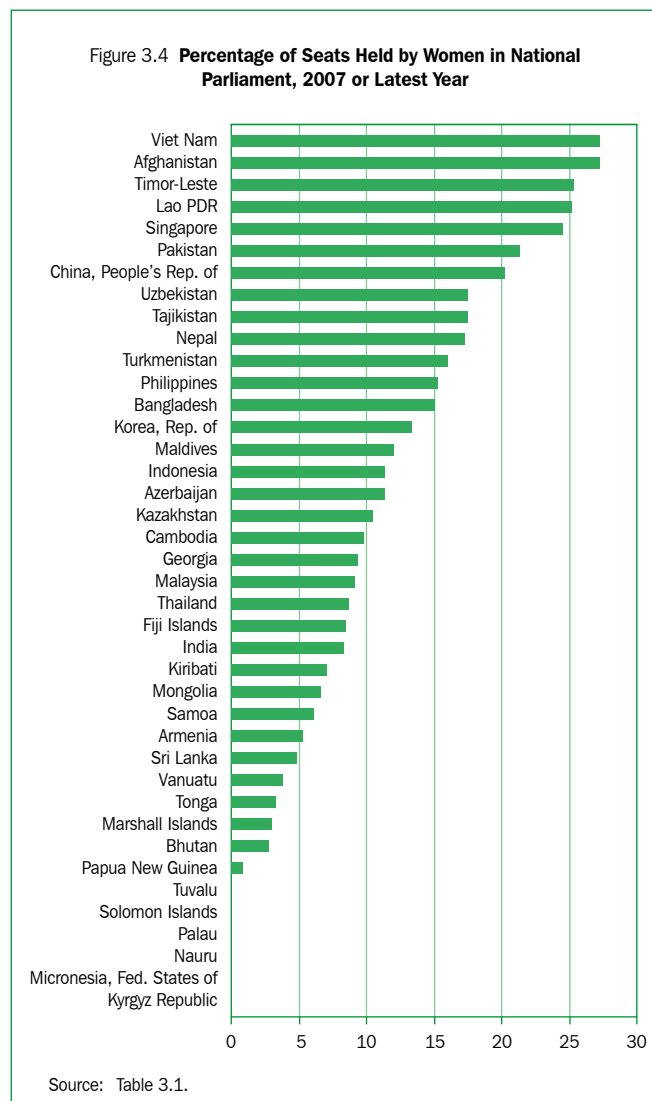
On track	
Azerbaijan	Pakistan
Lao PDR	
Slow progress	
Bangladesh	Indonesia
Bhutan	Korea, Rep. of
Cambodia	Nepal
India	Vanuatu
Regressing	
Samoa	Uzbekistan
Tajikistan	

Source: Derived from Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 contains two other indicators of women’s empowerment. The first is the share of female employees in nonagricultural activities. Between 1990 and 2006 or the nearest period for which data are available, the female shares fell in only two economies, while 10 developing economies recorded increasing shares from 1990 to 2000, and 2000 to 2006 or the nearest periods.

The second indicator shows the percentage of national parliamentary seats held by women. Its value as an “empowerment” indicator depends in part on the genuine power that the parliaments have to influence government policy. This is not the same in all 40 economies shown in Figure 3.4.

Women hold 25% or more of the national parliamentary seats in Afghanistan, Lao PDR, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam; and over 20% in PRC, Pakistan, and Singapore. Some historical and cultural patterns emerge from Figure 3.4. Shares are between 10% and 20% in most of the countries of the former Soviet Union. They are less than 5% in 12 economies, including a great majority of the Pacific economies.



Data Issues and Comparability

Enrollment rates generally follow UNESCO guidelines on definitions of different levels of education and methods of calculation. Many small Pacific countries do not have facilities for tertiary education, and students from these countries receive their tertiary education abroad. For these countries, the tertiary gender parity index is not computed.

The most reliable information on female employment in nonagricultural activities comes from household labor force surveys, but these are not conducted in all countries in the region. 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 countries, a more relevant measure of empowerment would refer to the numbers of women active in government at the local or community level.

Goal 3 Target

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**

	3.1 Ratio of Girls to Boys in Education Levels ^a					
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary ^b	
	1991	Latest Year	1991	Latest Year	1991	Latest Year
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	0.55	0.59 (2005)	0.51	0.33 (2005)	...	0.28 (2004)
Armenia	1.01 (2001)	1.04 (2006)	1.06 (2001)	1.04 (2006)	1.11 (1999)	1.18 (2006)
Azerbaijan	0.99	0.97 (2006)	1.01	0.96 (2006)	0.67	0.94 (2006)
Georgia	1.00	1.03 (2006)	0.97	1.04 (2006)	1.18	1.13 (2006)
Kazakhstan	0.99	1.00 (2007)	1.03	0.99 (2007)	1.15 (1999)	1.44 (2007)
Kyrgyz Republic	0.99 (1999)	0.99 (2006)	1.02	1.01 (2006)	1.04 (1999)	1.27 (2006)
Pakistan	0.68 (2000)	0.78 (2006)	0.48	0.78 (2006)	0.58	0.85 (2006)
Tajikistan	0.98	0.95 (2006)	0.86 (1999)	0.83 (2006)	0.62	0.37 (2006)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	0.98	0.97 (2007)	0.91	0.98 (2007)	0.82 (1999)	0.71 (2007)
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	0.93	0.99 (2006)	0.75	1.01 (2006)	0.53	0.98 (2006)
Hong Kong, China	1.01	0.95 (2006)	1.05	1.00 (2006)	0.96 (2003)	1.03 (2006)
Korea, Rep. of	1.01	0.97 (2007)	0.97	0.94 (2007)	0.49	0.65 (2007)
Mongolia	1.02	1.02 (2006)	1.14	1.12 (2006)	1.89	1.57 (2006)
Taipei, China	1.01	1.02 (2005)	1.04	1.01 (2005)	0.96	1.08 (2005)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	0.99 (1999)	1.03 (2004)	1.01 (1999)	1.03 (2004)	0.51 (1999)	0.53 (2005)
Bhutan	0.85 (1999)	0.98 (2006)	0.81 (1999)	0.91 (2006)	0.58 (1999)	0.59 (2006)
India	0.77	0.96 (2006)	0.60	0.82 (2005)	0.54	0.72 (2006)
Maldives	1.01 (1999)	0.97 (2006)	1.07 (1999)	1.07 (2006)	...	2.37 (2004)
Nepal	0.63	0.95 (2006)	0.46	0.89 (2006)	0.33	0.40 (2004)
Sri Lanka	0.96	1.00 (2005)	1.09	1.02 (2004)	0.55	...
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^c	0.94	0.99 (2006)	1.09	1.04 (2006)	1.98 (1999)	1.99 (2006)
Cambodia	0.81	0.93 (2006)	0.43	0.79 (2006)	0.33 (2000)	0.50 (2006)
Indonesia	0.98	0.96 (2006)	0.83	1.00 (2006)	0.76 (2001)	0.79 (2005)
Lao PDR	0.79	0.89 (2006)	0.62	0.78 (2006)	0.49 (1999)	0.68 (2006)
Malaysia	0.99	1.00 (2005)	1.05	1.10 (2005)	1.02 (1999)	1.29 (2005)
Myanmar	0.97	1.01 (2006)	0.99	1.00 (2006)	1.61 (1999)	1.77 (2001)
Philippines	0.99	0.99 (2006)	1.04	1.11 (2006)	1.42	1.24 (2006)
Singapore	0.97	...	0.93	...	0.71	...
Thailand	0.98	1.00 (2006)	0.96	1.09 (2006)	1.16 (1999)	1.07 (2006)
Viet Nam	0.93	0.95 (2000)	0.90 (1999)	0.91 (2000)	0.76 (1999)	0.72 (2000)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	0.95 (1999)	1.01 (2005)	1.08 (1999)	1.04 (2005)	...	...
Fiji Islands	1.00	0.98 (2006)	0.95	1.10 (2006)	1.20 (2003)	1.20 (2005)
Kiribati	1.01 (1999)	1.01 (2005)	1.18 (1999)	1.14 (2005)	...	...
Marshall Islands	0.98 (1999)	0.97 (2007)	1.06 (1999)	1.02 (2007)	1.29 (2001)	1.30 (2003)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.99 (2004)	1.01 (2007)	...	1.07 (2005)	...	...
Nauru	1.16 (2000)	1.03 (2007)	1.21 (2000)	1.19 (2007)	...	...
Palau	0.93 (1999)	0.94 (2005)	1.07 (1999)	1.10 (2004)	2.35 (2000)	2.15 (2002)
Papua New Guinea	0.85	0.84 (2006)	0.62	...	0.55 (1999)	...
Samoa	1.02	1.00 (2005)	1.96	1.13 (2005)	1.04 (1999)	0.93 (2001)
Solomon Islands	0.87	0.96 (2005)	0.61	0.84 (2005)	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	0.92 (2005)	...	1.00 (2005)	...	1.26 (2002)
Tonga	0.98	0.95 (2006)	1.04	1.04 (2006)	1.29 (1999)	1.68 (2004)
Tuvalu	1.02 (1999)	0.99 (2006)	...	0.93 (2001)	...	...
Vanuatu	0.96	0.97 (2007)	0.80	0.86 (2004)	0.57 (2002)	0.59 (2004)
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	0.99	1.00 (2006)	1.03	0.95 (2006)	1.19	1.28 (2006)
Japan	1.00	1.00 (2006)	1.02	1.00 (2006)	0.65	0.88 (2006)
New Zealand	0.99	1.00 (2006)	1.02	1.05 (2006)	1.14	1.51 (2006)

continued.

Goal 3 Target

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)

	3.2 Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Nonagricultural Sector (percent)			3.3 Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliament (percent)		
	1990	2000	2006	1990	2000	2007
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	17.8	...	...	3.7	...	27.3
Armenia	50.8 (1997)	47.3	45.7	35.6	3.1	5.3
Azerbaijan	43.3 (1997)	43.6	50.2	12.0 (1997)	12.0	11.3
Georgia	...	49.2 (1999)	48.6 (2005)	6.8 (1997)	7.2	9.4
Kazakhstan	...	48.4 (2001)	49.4 (2004)	13.4 (1997)	10.4	10.4
Kyrgyz Republic	48.5 (1996)	45.8	52.2	1.4 (1997)	1.4	0.0
Pakistan	6.6	7.4	10.7	10.1	2.3 (1999)	21.3
Tajikistan	40.0 (1991)	46.4 (1996)	...	2.8 (1997)	2.8	17.5
Turkmenistan	39.9 (1995)	42.1 (2002)	...	26.0	26.0	16.0
Uzbekistan	45.8 (1991)	43.5 (1995)	...	6.0 (1997)	6.8	17.5
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	37.8	39.2 (1999)	...	21.3	21.8	20.3
Hong Kong, China	41.2	44.8	48.1	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	38.1	40.1	42.0	2.0	3.7	13.4
Mongolia	50.3 (1993)	50.4	53.1 (2005)	24.9	7.9	6.6
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	17.6 (1991)	22.9	...	10.3	9.1	15.1 ^d (2006)
Bhutan	...	19.0 (1999)	...	2.0	2.0	2.7
India	12.7	16.6	18.1 (2005)	5.0	9.0	8.3
Maldives	31.6 (1995)	36.7	38.6	6.3	6.0 (2001)	12.0
Nepal	...	15.1 (1999)	...	6.1	5.9	17.3
Sri Lanka	39.1	46.0	44.5	4.9	4.9	4.9
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^c	19.5 (1994)	30.3	30.3 (2003)	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	51.9	51.9 (2004)	5.8 (1997)	8.2	9.8
Indonesia	29.2	31.7	29.3	12.4	8.0 (2001)	11.3
Lao PDR	...	...	50.2 (2005)	6.3	21.2	25.2
Malaysia	37.8	36.7	38.1 (2004)	5.1	10.4 (2001)	9.1
Myanmar	40.6	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	40.3	41.1	41.8	9.1	12.4	15.3
Singapore	42.5 (1991)	45.4 (1999)	49.5	4.9	4.3	24.5
Thailand	45.3	46.1	47.3	2.8	5.6	8.7
Viet Nam	50.1 (1996)	48.2	46.4 (2004)	17.7	26.0	27.3
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	38.4	38.2 (1993)	...	6.0 (1995)	8.0 (1999)	...
Fiji Islands	29.9	33.2	30.6 (2005)	4.3 (1997)	11.3	8.5 (2006)
Kiribati	...	37.5	...	0.0	4.9	7.1
Marshall Islands	...	...	33.2 (2005)	...	3.0 (2001)	3.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	34.0 (1994)	34.0	...	0.0 (1997)	0.0	0.0
Nauru	...	...	...	5.6	0.0	0.0
Palau	39.0	40.0	...	0.0 (1997)	0.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea	27.9	32.1	...	0.0	1.8	0.9
Samoa	31.7 (1991)	30.2	...	0.0	8.2	6.1
Solomon Islands	23.0 (1986)	30.8 (1999)	...	0.0	2.0	0.0
Timor-Leste	...	35.0 (2001)	...	...	26.1 (2003)	25.3
Tonga	...	35.7 (1996)	38.6 (2003)	0.0	0.0 (2001)	3.3
Tuvalu	...	34.3 (2002)	33.9 (2004)	7.7	0.0	0.0
Vanuatu	38.0 (1989)	45.1 (1999)	...	4.3	0.0	3.8
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	44.6	48.1	48.9	6.1	22.4	24.7
Japan	38.0	40.0	41.6	1.4	4.6	9.4
New Zealand	44.9	46.3	47.0	14.4	29.2	32.2

a The ratio is a gender parity index, measured as the ratio of female-to-male value of the gross enrollment ratios at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels of education.

b There is no tertiary education in Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu. In Maldives, tertiary education became available only recently.

c Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

d The parliament was dissolved on 27 October 2006, in view of elections that are yet to take place. Women held 52 of the 345 seats in the outgoing parliament.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2008); The Pacific Islands Regional Millennium Development Goals Report 2004 (SPC 2004); for Taipei, China: Ministry of Education.

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

In more than a third of the economies, **child deaths** are 30 or less per 1,000 live births, but many of the others, including some of the most populous economies in the region, have much higher death rates. Ten economies are expected to achieve the **target for child mortality** by 2015 but 15, including two of the most populous, are unlikely to do so. **Measles vaccination rates** for children are rising in the region. In 1990 only six economies had measles vaccination percentages of 95% or better, but by 2006 the number had more than tripled.

Introduction

The target is to reduce *by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate*. The cut-off point is 30 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Two related indicators are considered here:

- (i) Deaths per thousand live births of children under 1 year old (referred to as the *infant mortality rate*).
- (ii) Percentage of 1-year-old children who have been immunized against measles.

Immunization against measles has a direct impact on child mortality, and the percentage of 1-year-olds who have been immunized is also a good indicator of the quality of the child health care system.

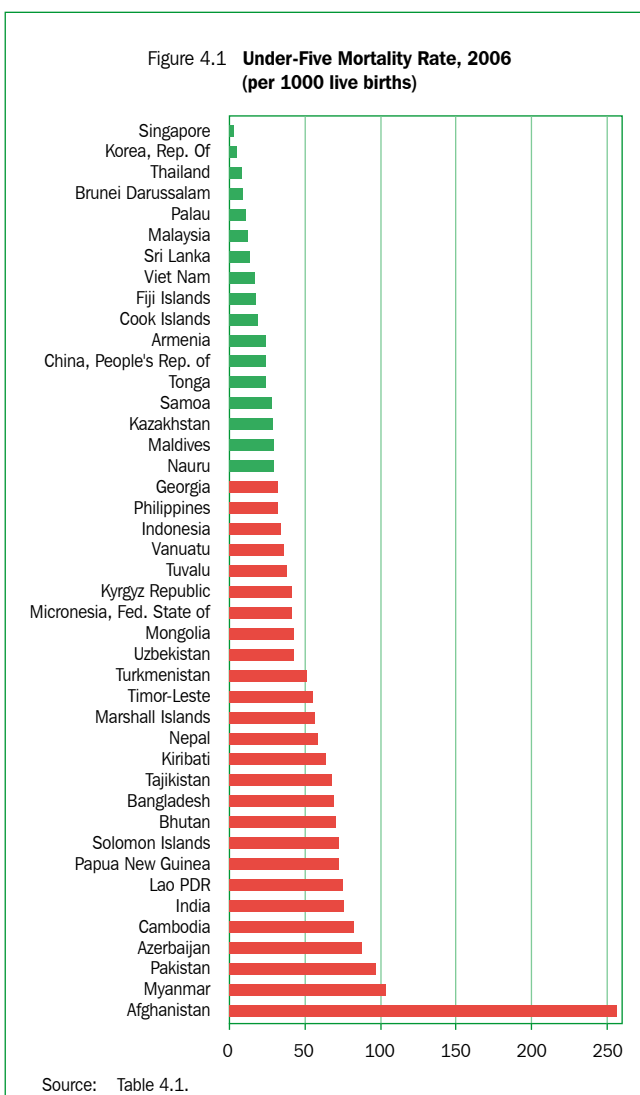
Key Trends

Figure 4.1 shows the number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children under 5 years old. More than a third of the economies (denoted by green bars) have achieved the cut-off target of 30 deaths per 1,000 live births.

The People's Republic of China (PRC) has already reached the target but most of the other large developing economies are all in the lower part of the table. Rates of 75 or more are recorded for Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Pakistan. In these economies, around one in 13 children are dying before they reach their sixth year.

Box 4.1 divides economies into three groups:

- Early achievers have reached the target by reducing child mortality to 30 or below per 1,000 live births, or by cutting the 1990 value by two thirds.
- Bangladesh, Indonesia, Lao PDR, and Philippines are on track together with six smaller economies.
- Fifteen economies are making only slow progress and will not achieve the target without substantial improvement in child health care over the next decade. These include India and Pakistan. Four former Soviet Union countries are also making only slow progress, reflecting a deterioration in public health care since 1990.



Box 4.1 Progress on Under-Five Mortality Rate

Early achievers

Armenia	Nauru
Brunei Darussalam	Palau
China, People's Rep. of	Samoa
Cook Islands	Singapore
Fiji Islands	Sri Lanka
Kazakhstan	Thailand
Korea, Rep. of	Timor-Leste
Malaysia	Tonga
Maldives	Viet Nam

On track

Bangladesh	Lao PDR
Bhutan	Mongolia
Georgia	Nepal
Indonesia	Philippines
Kyrgyz Republic	Vanuatu

Slow progress

Afghanistan	Pakistan
Azerbaijan	Papua New Guinea
Cambodia	Solomon Islands
India	Tajikistan
Kiribati	Turkmenistan
Marshall Islands	Tuvalu
Micronesia, Fed. States of	Uzbekistan
Myanmar	

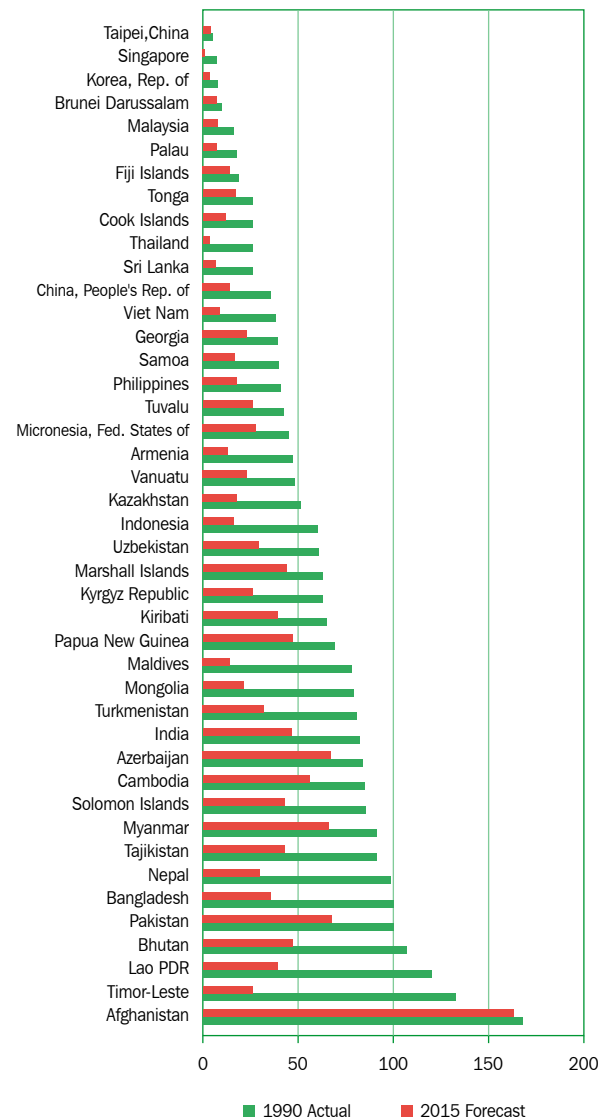
Source: Derived from Table 4.1.

Figure 4.2 gives mortality rates per 1,000 live births for children under 1 year of age. It shows the actual infant mortality rates reported for 1990 together with the mortality rates expected for 2015 if infant mortality continues to change at the same speed from 2006 to 2015, as in the period from 1990 to 2006.

In all economies, infant mortality is expected to be lower by 2015 than in 1990. The forecast reductions are particularly large in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, and Timor-Leste.

Figure 4.3 shows the third indicator of the quality of child health care—the percentage of 1-year-old children immunized against measles. This figure covers 42 economies, and in 31 of them, the immunization percentages were higher in 2006 than in 1990. Gains have been particularly dramatic in economies that started from a low base in the early 1990s such as Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Georgia. Moreover, in 1990, only six economies had percentages above or equal to 95%, but by 2006, 19 economies recorded percentages in this range.

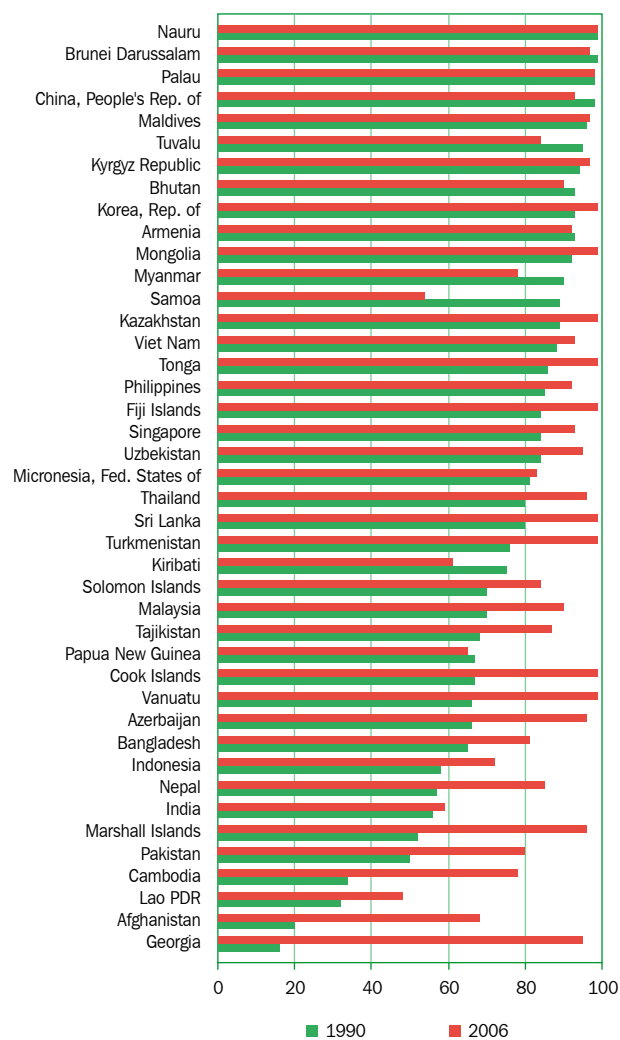
Figure 4.2 Infant Mortality Rate, 1990 Actual and 2015 Forecast (per 1,000 live births)



Source: Derived from Table 4.1.

The nine economies where immunization rates were lower in 2006 than in 1990 include the four Pacific economies of Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Tuvalu. The PRC and Myanmar were also in this group. In the case of the PRC, the reduction was small, from 98% in 1990 to 93% in 2006; in Myanmar the fall was substantial, from 90% in 1990 to 78% in 2006.

Figure 4.3 Percentage of 1-Year-Old Children Immunized against Measles, 1990 and 2006 or Nearest Years



Source: Table 4.1.

Data Issues and Comparability

In the more developed countries, data on mortality are usually taken from vital statistics registration records. In most developing countries, this source is not available and the data are usually taken from living standards, demographic surveys, and health surveys of households. As coverage of these surveys is often incomplete and 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 are of varying quality in the Asia and Pacific region.

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

Goal 4 Target

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

	4.1 Under-Five 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 (percent)		
	1990	2000	2006	1990	2000	2006	1990	2000	2006
Developing Member Countries									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	260	257	257	168	165	165	20	35	68
Armenia	56	36	24	47	32	21	93 (1992)	92	92
Azerbaijan	105	93	88	84	77	73	66 (1992)	99	96
Georgia	46	37	32	39	32	28	16 (1992)	73	95
Kazakhstan	60	43	29	51	37	26	89 (1992)	99	99
Kyrgyz Republic	75	51	41	63	44	36	94 (1992)	98	97
Pakistan	130	108	97	100	85	78	50	56	80
Tajikistan	115	93	68	91	75	56	68 (1992)	87	87
Turkmenistan	99	71	51	81	59	45	76 (1992)	97	99
Uzbekistan	74	62	43	61	52	38	84 (1992)	99	95
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	45	37	24	36	30	20	98	85	93
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	4 (1996)	3	2* (2007)	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	9	5	5	8	5	5	93	95	99
Mongolia	109	62	43	79	48	34	92	94	99
Taipei, China	...	...	...	5	6	5	...	...	...
South Asia									
Bangladesh	149	92	69	100	66	52	65	76	81
Bhutan	166	100	70	107	77	63	93	76	90
India	115	89	76	82	66	57	56	52	59
Maldives	111	54	30	78	43	26	96	99	97
Nepal	142	86	59	99	64	46	57	71	85
Sri Lanka	32	19	13	26	16	11	80	99	99
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^a	11	9	9	10	8	8	99	99	97
Cambodia	116	104	82	85	78	65	34	65	78
Indonesia	91	48	34	60	36	26	58	72	72
Lao PDR	163	101	75	120	77	59	32	42	48
Malaysia	22	14	12	16	11	10	70	88	90
Myanmar	130	110	104	91	78	74	90	84	78
Philippines	62	40	32	41	30	24	85	81	92
Singapore	9	4	3	7	3	2	84	96	93
Thailand	31	13	8	26	11	7	80	94	96
Viet Nam	53	30	17	38	23	15	88	97	93
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	32	24	19	26	20	16	67	76	99
Fiji Islands	22	18	18	19	16	16	84	85	99
Kiribati	88	70	64	65	52	47	75	80	61
Marshall Islands	92	68	56	63	55	50	52	94	96
Micronesia, Fed. States of	58	47	41	45	37	33	81	85	83
Nauru	...	30	30	...	25	25	99 (1997)	...	99
Palau	21	14	11	18	13	10	98	83	98
Papua New Guinea	94	80	73	69	60	54	67	62	65
Samoa	50	34	28	40	28	23	89	93	54
Solomon Islands	121	88	73	86	65	55	70	87	84
Timor-Leste	177	107	55	133	85	47	...	39 (2002)	64
Tonga	32	26	24	26	22	20	86	95	99
Tuvalu	54	43	38	42	35	31	95	81	84
Vanuatu	62	48	36	48	38	30	66	94	99
Developed Member Countries									
Australia	10	6	6	8	5	5	86	91	94
Japan	6	5	4	5	3	3	73	96	99
New Zealand	11	8	6	9	6	5	90	85	82

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2008); for Hong Kong, China: Census and Statistics Department and Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health; for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

In the Asia and Pacific region, **maternal mortality** can range from as low as 1 in Hong Kong, China to as high as 1,800 in Afghanistan per 100,000 live births; in many other economies, less than 150 women die in childbirth. There is fairly strong evidence that maternal mortality ratios are reduced when a **trained health worker is present**. In around 60% of the economies for which data are available, the percentage of married women practicing **contraception** has increased.

Introduction

Goal 5 has two targets:

- 5.A: *Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.* This ratio is calculated as the number of deaths in child birth per 100,000 live births. It is not yet possible to assess progress toward this target because data for earlier and more recent years are not sufficiently comparable for a number of economies. A related indicator is the number of births that are attended to by a health worker who has been trained to conduct deliveries and care for newborns.
- 5.B: *Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.* These services should cover advice on contraceptive methods and family planning, antenatal care, and advice on transmission of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. This is a new target introduced in the revised MDG framework.

Key Trends

Figure 5.1 shows the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005. Afghanistan has an extremely high ratio of 1,800. Of the five most populous economies, the People's Republic of China (PRC) has by far the lowest ratio: 45 per 100,000 live births in 2005. Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and Pakistan all have maternal mortality ratios well above 300 per 100,000 live births. Other economies showing relatively high mortality ratios over 500 were Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Nepal.

The richer economies of Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Republic of Korea; Singapore; and Taipei, China reported less than 15 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, with Hong Kong, China having the lowest ratio of 1. Many other economies also report ratios of less than 150 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

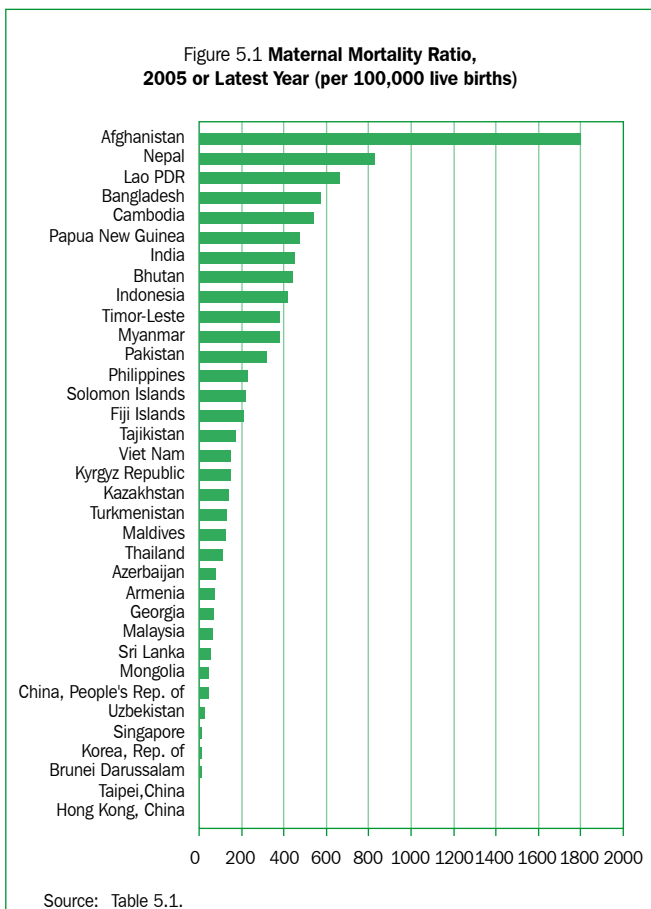


Figure 5.2 shows that in the latest year for which data are available, skilled health personnel assisted in 90% or more of child births in 26 of the 44 economies; of these, 16 economies reported that 99–100% of births were professionally attended. Of the five most populous economies, the PRC reported that 98% of births were professionally attended. For Indonesia, the figure was 66%. The others were much lower: Pakistan 54%, India 47%, and Bangladesh 20%, which is one of the lowest in the region.

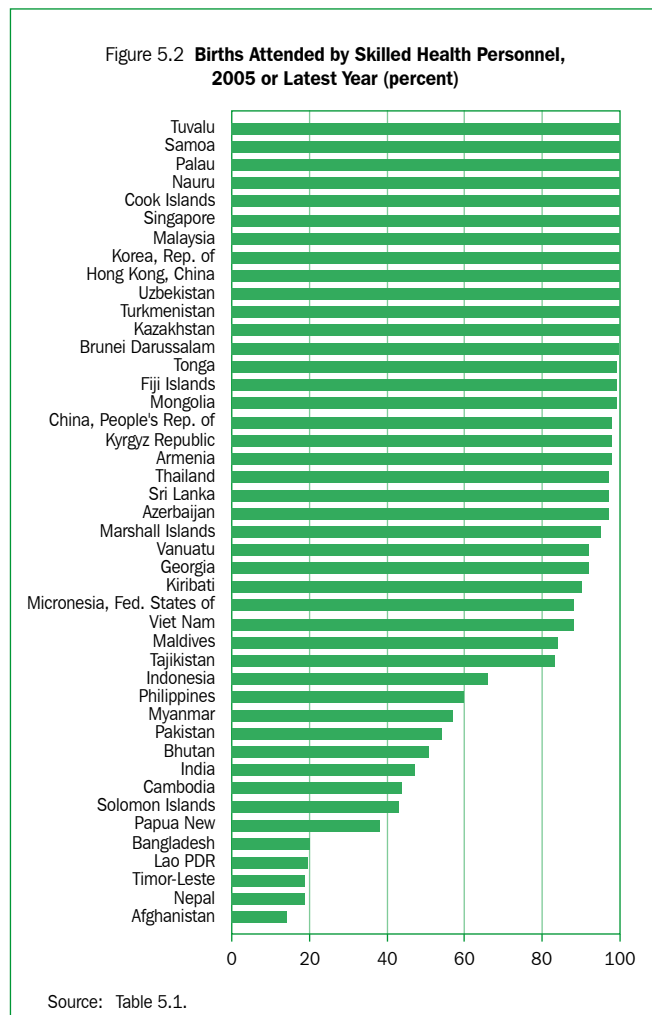


Figure 5.3 plots maternal deaths per 100,000 live births against the percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel for 33 economies that have data for both variables for recent years. (The dates of the two variables are fairly close but not identical.) The linear regression suggests that over 80% of the variation in maternal mortality ratios between economies is explained by whether or not skilled health personnel are in attendance.

The regression results also suggest that maternal mortality ratios fall by around seven per 100,000 live births for every percentage point increase in the percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel.

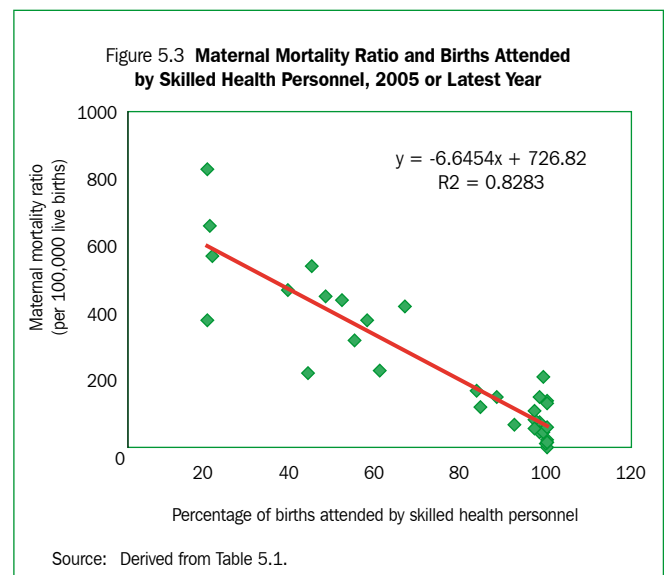
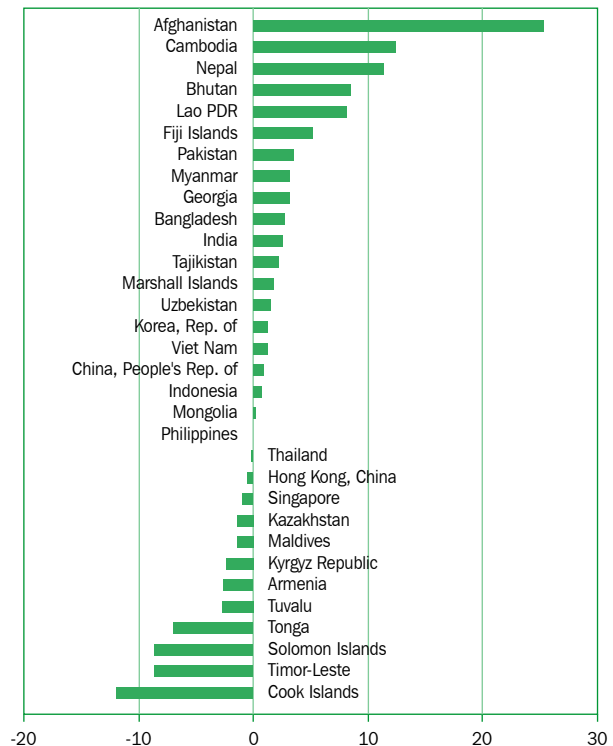


Figure 5.4 shows the prevalence of contraceptive methods among married women aged 15–49 years for 32 economies. This indicator is a proxy for access to reproductive health services. In around 60% of the economies, the percentage of married women practicing contraception has risen. There have been particularly sharp rises in Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Nepal. Substantial increases were also reported by Bhutan and Lao PDR; likewise, positive growth was observed in 14 other economies. Some of this may be associated with AIDS awareness campaigns focusing on condom use. In general, therefore, there appears to have been an increase in the number of women who have access to reproductive health services, which is Target 5.B under this goal.

In 13 economies, however, the percentage of married women using contraceptive methods has fallen, although the decreases are quite insignificant in Hong Kong, China; Philippines; Singapore; and Thailand. In four Pacific economies—Cook Islands, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, and Tonga—the falls have been larger.

Figure 5.4 **Average Annual Growth in Contraceptive Prevalence Rate among Married Women Aged 15–49 Years, Earliest Year and Latest Year (percent)**



Source: Derived from 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 maintained, with many births taking place at home rather than in clinics, and many not being attended to by trained health workers. Mortality ratios for these economies are based on household surveys of varying reliability. Unfortunately, it is not possible to calculate the progress of many economies toward achieving the target because the maternal mortality ratios are not comparable, having been estimated using different methodologies for earlier years.

Information on contraceptive methods is obtained from health and demographic surveys of households. In many economies, discussion with strangers about reproductive issues is discouraged, hence survey results may be unreliable.

Goal 5 Targets

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

	5.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio ^a (per 100,000 live births)		5.2 Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel (percent)	
	2000	2005	1995	2005
Developing Member Countries				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	1900	1800	...	14 (2003)
Armenia	55	76	93	98
Azerbaijan	94	82	100	97 (2006)
Georgia	32	66	96 (1999)	92
Kazakhstan	210	140	99 (1999)	100 (2006)
Kyrgyz Republic	110	150	98 (1997)	98 (2006)
Pakistan	500	320	19 (1991)	54 (2006)
Tajikistan	100	170	81	83
Turkmenistan	31	130	...	100 (2006)
Uzbekistan	24	24	98 (1996)	100 (2006)
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	56	45	89	98 (2006)
Hong Kong, China	2 (2001)	1 (2007)	...	100 (2006)
Korea, Rep. of	20	14	100 (1997)	100 (2006)
Mongolia	110	46	...	99
Taipei, China	12	7	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	380	570	14	20 (2006)
Bhutan	420	440	15 (1994)	51
India	540	450	42 (1999)	47 (2006)
Maldives	110	120	...	84 (2004)
Nepal	740	830	9 (1996)	19 (2006)
Sri Lanka	92	58	...	97 (2000)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam ^b	37	13	99 (1999)	100
Cambodia	450	540	...	44
Indonesia	230	420	43 (1997)	66 (2003)
Lao PDR	650	660	7 (1994)	19 (2001)
Malaysia	41	62	81 (1998)	100
Myanmar	360	380	46 (1991)	57 (2001)
Philippines	200	230	56 (1998)	60 (2003)
Singapore	30	14	100 (1998)	100 (2006)
Thailand	44	110	85	97 (2006)
Viet Nam	130	150	77 (1997)	88 (2006)
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	...	...	100 (1998)	100
Fiji Islands	75	210	99 (1998)	99
Kiribati	56	...	85 (1998)	90
Marshall Islands	74 (2002)	...	95 (1998)	95 (2002)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	83 (1992)	...	93 (1999)	88 (2001)
Nauru	...	...	...	100 (2003)
Palau	...	...	100 (1998)	100 (2006)
Papua New Guinea	300	470	47 (1997)	38
Samoa	29 (2001)	...	100 (1998)	100 (2004)
Solomon Islands	130	220	85 (1999)	43 (2003)
Timor-Leste	660	380	...	19 (2003)
Tonga	78 (2000)	...	...	99 (2004)
Tuvalu	...	...	99 (1997)	100 (2002)
Vanuatu	96 (1998)	...	89	92
Developed Member Countries				
Australia	8	4	99 (1998)	100 (2004)
Japan	10	6	100 (1996)	100
New Zealand	7	9	100	95 (2004)

a Except for Hong Kong, China and Taipei, China, data for 2005 are based on adjusted estimates by WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA/World Bank and are not directly comparable with earlier estimates.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Statistical Information System Database Online and Reproductive Health Indicators Database (World Health Organization 2008); The Pacific Islands Regional Millennium Development Goals Report 2004 (SPC 2004); for Hong Kong, China and Taipei, China: economy sources.

Goal 5 Targets

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

	5.3 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (percent of married women 15–49 years)		5.4 Adolescent Birth Rate (per 1,000 women 15–19 years)		5.5 Antenatal Care Coverage (percent of live births)	
	1995	Latest Year	1990	Latest Year	≥One Visit	≥Four Visits
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	5 (2000)	19 (2006)	...	151 (2001)	16 (2003)	...
Armenia	61 (2000)	53 (2005)	75	25 (2006)	93 (2005)	71 (2005)
Azerbaijan	55 (2000)	55 (2001)	26	44 (2006)	70 (2001)	30 (2001)
Georgia	41 (2000)	47 (2005)	60	41 (2005)	94 (2005)	75 (2005)
Kazakhstan	59	51 (2006)	52	29 (2007)	100 (2006)	70 (1999)
Kyrgyz Republic	60 (1997)	48 (2006)	46	26 (2005)	97 (2006)	81 (1997)
Pakistan	18	26 (2006)	73 (1992)	20 (2005)	36 (2004)	14 (1990)
Tajikistan	34 (2000)	38 (2005)	41	27 (2005)	77 (2005)	...
Turkmenistan	...	62 (2000)	24	19 (2001)	99 (2006)	83 (2003)
Uzbekistan	56 (1996)	65 (2006)	44	26 (2005)	99 (2006)	79 (1996)
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	84 (1997)	87 (2001)	16	6 (2004)	90 (2005)	...
Hong Kong, China	86 (1997)	84 (2002)	6	4 (2006)	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	77 (1994)	81 (1997)	4	2 (2004)	...	...
Mongolia	65 (1994)	66 (2006)	37	19 (2006)	99 (2005)	97 (2001)
Taipei, China	...	...	15	13 (2005)	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	45 (1994)	58 (2004)	179	135 (2003)	48 (2006)	16 (2004)
Bhutan	19 (1994)	31 (2000)	120 (1993)	46 (2005)	51 (2000)	...
India	41 (1993)	56 (2006)	76 (1991)	46 (2005)	74 (2005)	51 (2005)
Maldives	42 (1999)	39 (2004)	106	8 (2006)	81 (2001)	91 (2004)
Nepal	15	48 (2006)	101	106 (2004)	44 (2006)	29 (2006)
Sri Lanka	66 (1999)	70 (2000)	33 (1991)	31 (2001)	95 (2000)	98 (2001)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	35	26 (2002)	100 (1994)	100 (2001)
Cambodia	13	40 (2005)	90 (1993)	52 (2003)	69 (2005)	27 (2005)
Indonesia	54	58 (2005)	63 (1992)	54 (2001)	92 (2002)	81 (2002)
Lao PDR	19 (1993)	32 (2000)	115 (1992)	110 (2005)	27 (2001)	...
Malaysia	55 (1994)	...	19	12 (2000)	79 (2005)	...
Myanmar	33 (1997)	37 (2001)	29	29 (1999)	76 (2001)	66 (2001)
Philippines	51	51 (2006)	48	55 (2001)	88 (2003)	70 (2003)
Singapore	65 (1992)	62 (1997)	8	6 (2006)	...	...
Thailand	72 (1997)	72 (2006)	44	46 (2005)	98 (2005)	74 (2003)
Viet Nam	65 (1994)	76 (2006)	38 (1991)	20 (2006)	91 (2006)	29 (2002)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	63 (1996)	43 (1999)	82 (1996)	47 (2001)	...	...
Fiji Islands	31 (1993)	44 (2000)	59	35 (2002)	...	...
Kiribati	...	36 (2000)	...	71 (2000)	...	...
Marshall Islands	31	34 (2001)	...	94 (1999)	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	45 (1998)	54 (1994)	51 (2003)	...	...
Nauru	...	...	70 (1992)	113 (2002)	...	...
Palau	...	33 (2001)	74	31 (2005)	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	26 (1996)	77 (1994)	70 (2000)	78 (1996)	78 (2001)
Samoa	30	...	26 (1991)	34 (2001)	...	...
Solomon Islands	11 (1996)	7 (2001)	...	72 (1998)	...	...
Timor-Leste	23 (1994)	10 (2003)	49 (1993)	59 (2004)	61 (2003)	30 (2003)
Tonga	41 (1997)	33 (2000)	26 (1990)	17 (2003)	...	...
Tuvalu	39	32 (2002)	41 (1991)	33 (2003)	...	...
Vanuatu	39	...	...	92 (1999)	...	...
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	67	53 (2005)	22	16 (2005)	100 (1991)	...
Japan	59 (1994)	54 (2005)	4	5 (2005)	...	...
New Zealand	74	...	34	29 (2006)	95 (1994)	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2008); UNICEF Statistics website (www.childinfo.org); Reproductive Health Indicators Database and Statistical Information System Database Online (World Health Organization 2008); The Pacific Islands Regional Millennium Development Goals Report 2004 (SPC 2004); for Taipei, China: economy sources.

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

In most economies for which data are available, less than 1% of the population is reported as suffering from **HIV**, although this may be due mainly to poor detection methods in some economies. **Malaria** is highly prevalent in a few Pacific economies. With regard to **tuberculosis**, most economies have been successful in reducing the spread of this disease but infection rates are rising in seven Central and West Asian economies.

Introduction

Goal 6 has three targets:

- 6.A: *Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.* This is targeted at the age 15–24 group but for most economies, comparable data on HIV prevalence are available only for those aged 15–49 years. Time series are currently too short to assess if this target will be met.
- 6.B: *Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it.* This is a new target introduced in the revised MDG framework.
- 6.C: *Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.*

Key Trends

Box 6.1 summarizes the information available on the incidence of HIV in the 15–49-year-old age group. Percentages above 1% are reported by four economies—Cambodia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, and Thailand. Percentages exceed 0.2% in a further five economies, including India, Malaysia, and Viet Nam, but the large majority of economies report prevalence rates of less than 0.2%. In several economies these low rates may reflect faulty detection methods, and as better statistics become available these rates may be revised upward.

Box 6.1 **Percentage of Population 15–49 Years with HIV, 2005 or Latest Year**

More than 1.0%			
Papua New Guinea	1.8	Thailand	1.4
Cambodia	1.6	Myanmar	1.3
0.2–0.5%			
Nepal	0.5	Singapore	0.3
Malaysia	0.5	Georgia	0.2
Viet Nam	0.5	Uzbekistan	0.2
India	0.4		
Less than 0.2%			
Maldives	<0.2	Tajikistan	0.1
Timor-Leste	<0.2	Afghanistan	<0.1
Armenia	0.1	Bangladesh	<0.1
Azerbaijan	0.1	Bhutan	<0.1
China, People's Rep. of	0.1	Brunei Darussalam	<0.1
Fiji Islands	0.1	Korea, Rep. of	<0.1
Indonesia	0.1	Mongolia	<0.1
Kazakhstan	0.1	Philippines	<0.1
Kyrgyz Republic	0.1	Sri Lanka	<0.1
Lao PDR	0.1	Taipei, China	<0.1
Pakistan	0.1	Turkmenistan	<0.1

Source: Table 6.1.

Box 6.2 groups economies with incidences of malaria into three risk groups. Malaria is highly prevalent in a few Pacific economies. In particular, the number of cases reported in Solomon Islands appears very high compared to other Pacific economies.

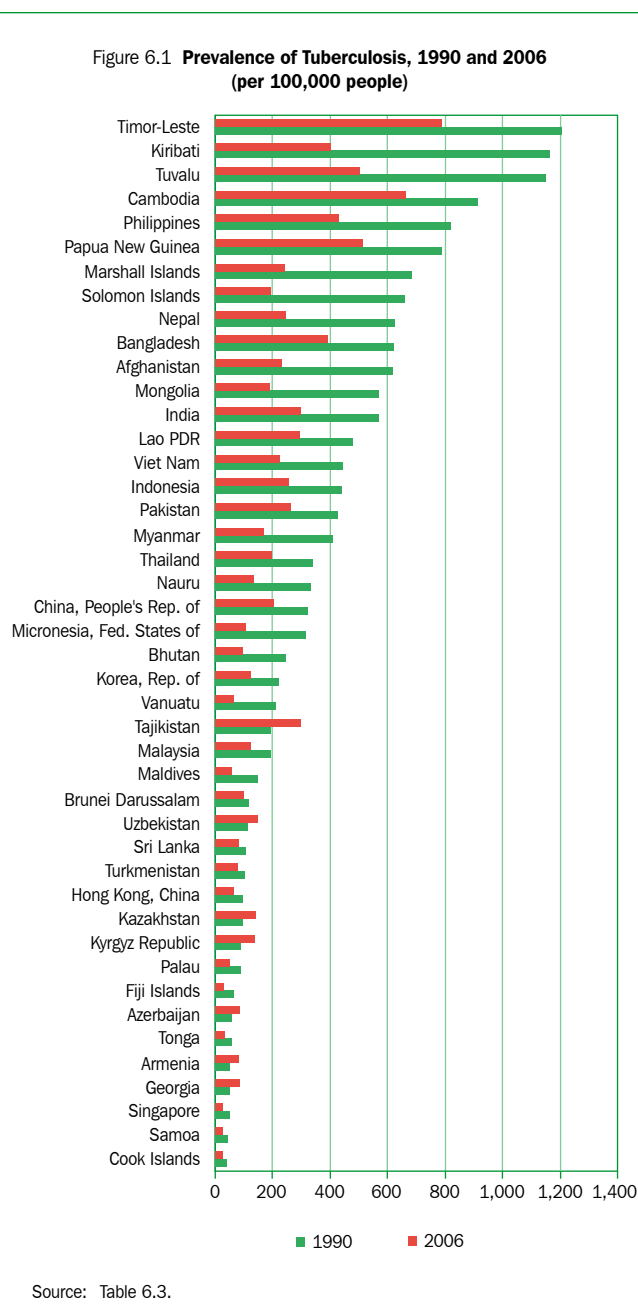
Box 6.2 **Economies Reporting Cases of Malaria, Latest Year (per 100,000 people)**

High risk (100 and above)			
Solomon Islands	15565	Lao PDR	319
Timor-Leste	4462	Bhutan	287
Vanuatu	3645	Myanmar	274
Papua New Guinea	1311	Indonesia	197
Cambodia	554	India	165
Afghanistan	343		
Medium risk (10–99)			
Pakistan	79	Viet Nam	26
Thailand	46	Malaysia	20
Bangladesh	35	Nepal	20
Philippines	33	Tajikistan	20
Low risk (1–9)			
Sri Lanka	8	Azerbaijan	2
Kyrgyz Republic	6	Georgia	1
Korea, Rep. of	4	Maldives	1
China, People's Republic of	3		

Source: Table 6.3.

Figure 6.1 shows the prevalence of tuberculosis per 100,000 inhabitants for 44 economies. In 37 economies, tuberculosis prevalence rates were lower in 2006 compared with 1990. Particularly large reductions were achieved by five Pacific economies (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, and Tuvalu); and by Afghanistan, Mongolia, Nepal, and Philippines.

Meanwhile, in 2006, seven economies in Central and West Asia namely, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan reported increased prevalence, although the increases were generally small.



Data Issues and Comparability

Information on prevalence of HIV/AIDS generally comes from a variety of sources covering particular subgroups of the population. Infection rates may be under-reported in several countries because of the stigma attached to the disease. In addition, persons with HIV/AIDS are particularly susceptible to tuberculosis and other opportunistic diseases, and persons with HIV/AIDS may instead be reported as infected by only the opportunistic disease.

Information on prevalence of malaria and tuberculosis may be based on administrative data from clinics or health workers. In many developing countries, however, administrative records cannot be used and the main source will be health and demographic surveys of households. These are not generally repeated annually and may only cover particular target groups. They often have to be extrapolated to adjoining years and to the whole population.

Goal 6 Targets

Table 6.1 **Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS**

	6.1 HIV Prevalence (percent of population 15–49 years)		6.3 Proportion of Population Aged 15–24 Years with Comprehensive Correct Knowledge of HIV/AIDS (percent)	
	2003	2005	Female	Male
Developing Member Countries				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	<0.1	<0.1	...	...
Armenia	0.1	0.1	22.6 (2005)	15.1 (2005)
Azerbaijan	<0.1	0.1	2.0 (2000)	...
Georgia	0.1	0.2	...	...
Kazakhstan	0.1	0.1	22.4 (2006)	...
Kyrgyz Republic	<0.1	0.1	20.3 (2006)	...
Pakistan	0.1	0.1	...	...
Tajikistan	<0.1	0.1	3.0 (2005)	...
Turkmenistan	...	<0.1	4.8 (2006)	...
Uzbekistan	0.1	0.2	31.0 (2006)	7.0 (2002)
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	0.1	0.1	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	<0.1	<0.1	...	...
Mongolia	<0.1	<0.1	34.5 (2005)	...
Taipei, China	<0.1	<0.1	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	<0.1	<0.1	15.8 (2006)	...
Bhutan	<0.1	<0.1	...	...
India	0.9	0.4 (2006)	19.9 (2006)	36.1 (2006)
Maldives	...	<0.2	...	...
Nepal	0.5	0.5	27.6 (2006)	43.6 (2006)
Sri Lanka	<0.1	<0.1	...	...
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam ^a	<0.1	<0.1	...	...
Cambodia	2.0	1.6	50.1 (2005)	45.2 (2005)
Indonesia	0.1	0.1	1.0 (2003)	0.0 (2003)
Lao PDR	0.1	0.1	...	...
Malaysia	0.4	0.5	...	...
Myanmar	1.4	1.3	...	...
Philippines	<0.1	<0.1	12.0 (2003)	18.0 (2003)
Singapore	0.3	0.3	...	...
Thailand	1.4	1.4	46.1 (2005)	...
Viet Nam	0.4	0.5	44.0 (2006)	50.3 (2005)
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	0.1	0.1	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1.6	1.8	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	<0.2	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries				
Australia	0.1	0.1	...	...
Japan	<0.1	<0.1	...	...
New Zealand	0.1	0.1	...	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2008); UNAIDS/WHO Global HIV/AIDS Online Database (WHO 2008); for Taipei, China: economy sources.

Goal 6 Targets

Table 6.2 **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 (percent)	
	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries		
Central and West Asia		
Afghanistan	...	...
Armenia	8	12
Azerbaijan	...	14
Georgia	...	...
Kazakhstan	23	23
Kyrgyz Republic	...	14
Pakistan	1	3
Tajikistan	4	6
Turkmenistan	...	...
Uzbekistan	30	24
East Asia		
China, People's Rep. of	19	19
Hong Kong, China	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...
Mongolia	...	...
Taipei, China	...	...
South Asia		
Bangladesh	3	7
Bhutan	...	...
India	...	...
Maldives	...	...
Nepal	3	7
Sri Lanka	10	14
Southeast Asia		
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...
Cambodia	54	67
Indonesia	15	15
Lao PDR	94	95
Malaysia	16	35
Myanmar	7	15
Philippines	24	31
Singapore	...	...
Thailand	46	61
Viet Nam	14	26
The Pacific		
Cook Islands	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...
Kiribati	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...
Nauru	...	...
Palau	...	...
Papua New Guinea	26	38
Samoa	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...
Tonga	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...
Developed Member Countries		
Australia	...	...
Japan	...	...
New Zealand	...	...

^a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Source: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2008).

Goal 6 Targets

Table 6.3 **Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases**

	6.6. Incidence of Malaria	6.6 Death Rates
	(per 100,000 people)	Associated with Malaria (per 100,000 people)
	Latest year	Latest year
Developing Member Countries		
Central and West Asia		
Afghanistan	343 (2006)	...
Armenia	– (2006)	– (2006)
Azerbaijan	2 (2006)	– (2006)
Georgia	1 (2006)	– (2006)
Kazakhstan	0 (2006)	– (2006)
Kyrgyz Republic	6 (2006)	– (2006)
Pakistan	79 (2006)	0 (2003)
Tajikistan	20 (2006)	– (2006)
Turkmenistan	0 (2005)	– (2005)
Uzbekistan	0 (2006)	– (2006)
East Asia		
China, People's Rep. of	3 (2006)	0 (2006)
Hong Kong, China	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	4 (2006)	– (2006)
Mongolia	...	...
Taipei, China	0 (2006)	...
South Asia		
Bangladesh	35 (2005)	0 (2005)
Bhutan	287 (2005)	1 (2005)
India	165 (2005)	0 (2005)
Maldives	1 (2003)	– (2003)
Nepal	20 (2005)	0 (2005)
Sri Lanka	8 (2005)	– (2005)
Southeast Asia		
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...
Cambodia	554 (2006)	3 (2006)
Indonesia	197 (2005)	0 (2005)
Lao PDR	319 (2006)	0 (2006)
Malaysia	20 (2006)	0 (2006)
Myanmar	274 (2005)	3 (2005)
Philippines	33 (2006)	0 (2006)
Singapore	...	...
Thailand	46 (2005)	0 (2005)
Viet Nam	26 (2006)	0 (2006)
The Pacific		
Cook Islands	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...
Kiribati	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...
Nauru	...	...
Palau	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1311 (2006)	11 (2006)
Samoa	...	...
Solomon Islands	15565 (2006)	2 (2006)
Timor-Leste	4462 (2005)	7 (2005)
Tonga	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...
Vanuatu	3645 (2006)	3 (2006)
Developed Member Countries		
Australia	...	...
Japan	...	...
New Zealand	...	...

continued.

Goal 6 Targets

Table 6.3 **Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases** (continued)

	6.9 Prevalence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)		6.9 Death Rates Associated with Tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)		6.10 Proportion of Tuberculosis Cases under DOTS (percent)			
	1990	2006	1990	2006	Detected		Cured	
					1995	2006	1995	2005
Developing Member Countries								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	614	231	70	32	3 (1997)	66	45 (1997)	90
Armenia	53	80	6	10	12	59	83	72
Azerbaijan	58	87	5	10	5	50	86 (1996)	59
Georgia	53	84	7	9	18	109	58	73
Kazakhstan	95	142	8	17	4 (1998)	69	79 (1998)	71
Kyrgyz Republic	90	137	8	18	3 (1996)	63	88 (1996)	85
Pakistan	428	263	49	34	1	50	70	83
Tajikistan	195	298	22	39	2 (2002)	33	79 (2002)	86
Turkmenistan	105	78	10	9	17 (2000)	58	70 (2000)	81
Uzbekistan	114	145	10	17	0 (1998)	48	78 (1998)	81
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	322	201	24	15	15	79	96	94
Hong Kong, China	96	64	8	5	64 (1999)	56	85 (1998)	77
Korea, Rep. of	221	123	19	10	30	18	76	83
Mongolia	569	191	52	15	7	97	78 (1996)	88
Taipei, China	...	...	10	4 (2005)	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	621	391	74	45	6	65	71	92
Bhutan	244	96	17	7	99	112	97	91
India	568	299	42	28	0	64	79	86
Maldives	147	54	8	4	105	87	97	86
Nepal	625	244	51	23	5 (1996)	64	85 (1996)	88
Sri Lanka	108	80	10	8	62	85	79	86
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam ^a	117	99	14	11	91 (1999)	91	85 (1998)	71
Cambodia	915	665	119	92	40	62	91	93
Indonesia	438	253	90	39	1	73	91	91
Lao PDR	476	292	38	24	24 (1996)	77	70	90
Malaysia	192	125	22	17	64	80	70	70
Myanmar	411	169	50	13	26 (1996)	109	66	85
Philippines	819	432	80	45	0	77	82 (1996)	89
Singapore	52	25	6	2	62	107	86	83
Thailand	340	197	28	20	0 (1996)	73	78 (1996)	75
Viet Nam	444	225	39	23	30	85	91	92
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	39	24	3	3	126	0	100	100
Fiji Islands	63	30	7	3	57	88	86	71
Kiribati	1162	402	115	45	7 (1997)	82	83 (1998)	93
Marshall Islands	685	241	68	28	18 (1998)	79	83 (1998)	87
Micronesia, Fed. States of	313	109	33	12	12	82	80	50
Nauru	330	134	33	15	74 (2000)	42	50 (1999)	67
Palau	89	51	6	4	184	129	67	100
Papua New Guinea	790	513	68	48	1 (1997)	22	93 (1997)	71
Samoa	44	25	5	3	73	80	80	91
Solomon Islands	661	194	66	23	25 (1996)	42	65	85
Timor-Leste	1208	789	125	98	49 (2002)	33	73 (2001)	82
Tonga	54	34	6	3	67	127	75	73
Tuvalu	1150	504	106	55	...	29	...	100
Vanuatu	213	65	21	8	40 (1999)	73	88 (1999)	81
Developed Member Countries								
Australia	7	7	1	1	22 (1998)	40	66 (1997)	80
Japan	62	29	6	3	23 (2000)	79	76 (1999)	60
New Zealand	10	9	1	1	40 (2000)	61	30 (2000)	60

DOTS = Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course.

^a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Country Profiles, WHO Global Malaria Programme (WHO 2008); MDG Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2008); for Taipei, China: economy sources; ADB staff estimates.

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Between 1990 and 2005, at least 50,000 sq km of **forest area** were lost to other uses, and economies that are major producers of tropical hardwoods reported losses of between 10% and 40% in forest areas. Per capita emissions of **carbon dioxide** are rising in most economies of the region including the five most populous economies. Slightly over half of the economies for which data are available have reached the target of providing urban households with **improved water sources**.

Introduction

Goal 7 has four targets:

- 7.A *Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.* This target is applicable to the developed as well as to the developing economies of the region, hence the relevant figures and boxes below include data for Australia, Japan, and New Zealand.
- 7.B *Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss.* This is a new target introduced in the revised MDG framework.
- 7.C *Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.* The cut-off point is 5%, so the target is considered to have been reached if 95% or more of the population have access to these facilities.
- 7.D *By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.* Slums are defined as dwellings in urban areas with at least one of the following characteristics: (i) lack of access to improved water supply; (ii) lack of access to improved sanitation; (iii) overcrowding (three or more persons per room); and (iv) dwellings made of nondurable material. This target is for the world as a whole and does not refer to any particular economy.

Only the third target can be unambiguously quantified, but the tables for the other targets give statistics that indicate in a broad fashion progress toward those targets.

Key Trends

Environmental resources include land, forests, natural species, air, water, and subsoil assets. Table 7.1 gives indicators relevant to some aspects of these resources. Figure 7.1 shows the increase and decrease in forest areas between 1990 and 2005. It only covers economies that have reported changes during this period.

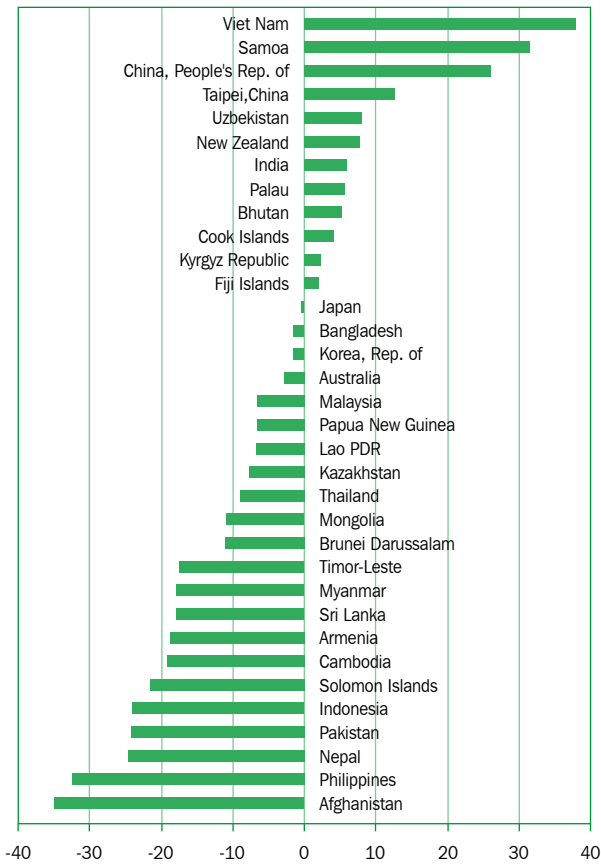
Four economies that are major sources of tropical hardwoods all reported reductions of between 10% and 40%, namely, Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, and Philippines.

Some economies with large percentage changes in Figure 7.1 have relatively small forested areas. To show the physical change in forest areas, these changes need to be considered in conjunction with the size of the economies. Figure 7.2 shows the changes in forest area of 14 economies that reported large (more than 10,000

sq km) changes in forest areas between 1990 and 2005. The large increase reported by the People's Republic of China (PRC), and the smaller increases reported by India and Viet Nam were more than offset by the large decreases reported by Indonesia and the other 10 economies. The total decline in forest area for these economies was just over 50,000 sq km.

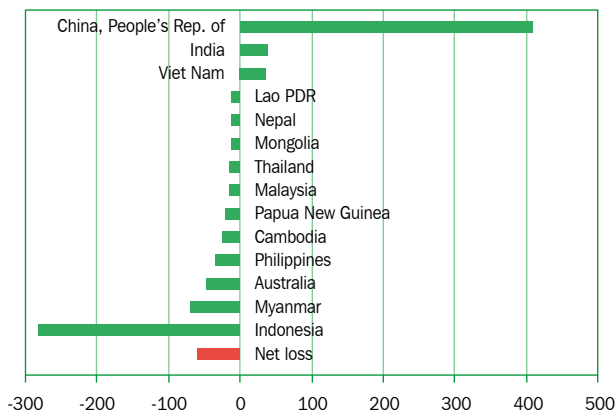
Figure 7.3 shows per capita emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) from consumption of carbon fuels for heating, transport, and electricity generation; emissions from cement production and gas flaring are also included. There is a positive correlation between per capita emissions and per capita income. Brunei Darussalam has the highest per capita GDP (in PPP terms) in the region and the highest per capita emissions. The developed member economies are also in the top part of Figure 7.3. On the other hand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Nepal are among the poorest economies in the region and have the lowest per capita CO₂ emissions.

Figure 7.1 Total Percentage Change in Proportion of Land Area Covered by Forests, 1990–2005



Source: Derived from Table 7.1.

Figure 7.2 Change in Land Area Covered by Forests, 1990–2005 (thousand square kilometers)



Sources: Derived from Table 7.1, Global Forest Resources Assessment 2008 (FAO), and Asia Pacific in Figures 2006 (UNESCAP).

Figure 7.3 Carbon Dioxide Emissions, 1990 and 2004 or Nearest Years (metric tons per capita)

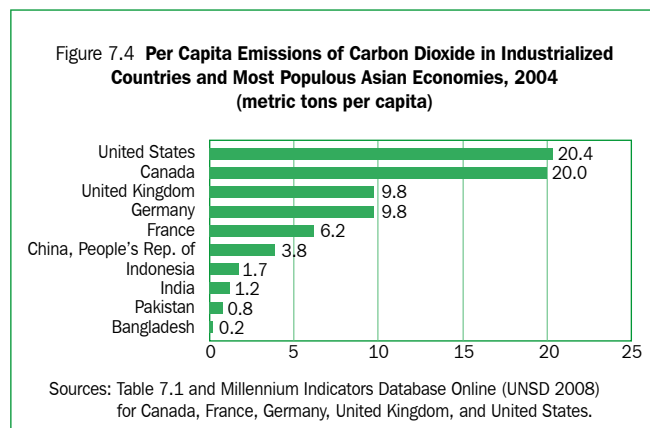


Source: Table 7.1.

Sixteen of the 44 economies in Figure 7.3 reduced per capita emissions between 1990 and 2004. Particularly large reductions were reported by Azerbaijan, Palau, and Tajikistan. Other economies reporting decreases include several countries of the former Soviet Union. Particularly large increases occurred in Republic of Korea; Malaysia; Taipei, China; and Thailand.

Among the five most populous developing economies, the PRC has the highest per capita emissions followed by Indonesia, India, and Pakistan; Bangladesh reports very low emissions. All five economies increased their emissions between 1990 and 2004; and although the increases were not large on a per capita basis, their contribution to global warming is substantial because of their huge populations.

Figure 7.4 puts into a global context carbon dioxide emissions by the five most populous economies of the Asia and the Pacific region. The differences between the five industrialized countries at the top of the table and the five Asian economies are striking. In 2004, each resident in the United States was emitting as much CO₂ as 83 Bangladeshis, 25 Pakistanis, 17 Indians, 12 Indonesians, or five Chinese.



If the huge populations of the five Asian economies were to emit CO₂ at the per capita levels currently typical of the industrialized countries, the consequences for climate change would be catastrophic. Future increases in per capita CO₂ emissions by Asian economies are inevitable as their living standards rise. Can these be counterbalanced by reduced per capita emissions in the industrialized countries of North America and Europe? France offers one possible solution. It has the lowest CO₂ emissions of the five industrialized countries because most of its electricity is generated by nuclear power.

Box 7.1 shows consumption of substances that deplete the ozone layer. Economies are grouped into four categories according to the levels of consumption for 2006 or the latest year. Low consumption levels were reported by the Pacific economies.

Box 7.1 **Consumption of All Ozone-Depleting Substances, 2006 or Latest Year (ODP metric tons)**

High consumers (over 1000)			
China, People's Rep. of	31549	Thailand	1464
Korea, Rep. of	6464	Japan	1058
India	5280		
Medium-high consumers (101-1000)			
Malaysia	965	Viet Nam	401
Philippines	809	Singapore	331
Pakistan	733	Bangladesh	218
Indonesia	554	Sri Lanka	118
Medium-low consumers (10-100)			
Afghanistan	99	Cambodia	35
Kazakhstan	80	Brunei Darussalam	29
Australia	69	Turkmenistan	22
Armenia	63	Lao PDR	19
New Zealand	38	Georgia	15
Low consumers (below 10)			
Kyrgyz Republic	9	Solomon Islands	1
Papua New Guinea	7	Bhutan	0
Fiji	5	Marshall Islands	0
Maldives	4	Micronesia, Fed. States of	0
Tajikistan	4	Samoa	0
Uzbekistan	4	Cook Islands	-
Mongolia	3	Kiribati	-
Azerbaijan	1	Nauru	-
Myanmar	1	Tonga	-
Nepal	1	Tuvalu	-
Palau	1	Vanuatu	-

Source: Table 7.1.

Target 7.C relating to access to improved water and sanitation is broken down into urban and rural areas. Box 7.2 shows progress toward achieving one of these targets, i.e., halving the proportion of urban households without access to improved water sources.

Slightly over half of the 40 economies in Box 7.2 (including PRC, India, and Pakistan) have achieved the target. Three Pacific economies are making progress but too slowly to reach the target by 2015. Regressing economies include Bangladesh and Indonesia, as well as a number of Pacific economies.

The data in Box 7.2 are also relevant for Target 7.D: *By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.* The revised MDG Framework includes lack of access to improved water supply as one of four criteria for defining slums, the others being lack of access to improved sanitation, overcrowding, and dwellings made from nondurable materials. As Box 7.2 shows, several economies are making progress in providing access to improved water sources for urban households. Table 7.3 also shows fairly good progress by a number of economies in the region in providing access to improved water sources for rural households and/or basic sanitation for both rural and urban households.

Box 7.2 Progress toward Halving the Proportion of Urban Households without Access to Improved Water Sources

Early achievers

Armenia	Malaysia
Azerbaijan	Maldives
Bhutan	Micronesia, Fed. States of
Cambodia	Pakistan
China, People's Rep. of	Philippines
Cook Islands	Singapore
Georgia	Sri Lanka
India	Thailand
Kazakhstan	Tonga
Korea, Rep. of	Uzbekistan
Kyrgyz Republic	Viet Nam

On track

Lao PDR

Slow progress

Kiribati	Tajikistan
Palau	Tuvalu

Regressing

Afghanistan	Nepal
Bangladesh	Papua New Guinea
Fiji Islands	Samoa
Indonesia	Solomon Islands
Marshall Islands	Timor-Leste
Mongolia	Vanuatu
Myanmar	

Source: Derived from Table 7.3.

Data Issues and Comparability

Data on forests and on land set aside for protecting biodiversity come from administrative sources supplemented by satellite imagery. They are broadly comparable and reasonably reliable. Information on CO₂ emissions comes mainly from international agencies and is derived by applying emission coefficients to estimates of fuel consumption, cement production, and gas flaring. Emissions by international carriers (ships and aircraft) are usually omitted because they cannot be assigned to a particular country.

Data on housing conditions come mainly from population or housing censuses or from sociodemographic and living standard surveys.

Goal 7 Targets

Table 7.1 **Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources**

	7.1 Proportion of Land Area Covered by Forest (percent)		7.2 Carbon Dioxide Emissions (per capita, metric tons)		7.3 Consumption of All Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODP metric tons)	
	1990	2005	1990	2004	1990	2006
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	2.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	– (1991)	99
Armenia	12.3	10.0	1.1 (1992)	1.2	– (1991)	63
Azerbaijan	11.3	11.3	6.7 (1992)	3.8	3 (1991)	1
Georgia	39.7	39.7	2.8 (1992)	0.9	95 (1991)	15
Kazakhstan	1.3	1.2	15.8 (1992)	13.3	2356	80
Kyrgyz Republic	4.4	4.5	2.5 (1992)	1.1	134 (1991)	9
Pakistan	3.3	2.5	0.6	0.8	1456	733
Tajikistan	2.9	2.9	3.7 (1992)	0.8	93 (1991)	4
Turkmenistan	8.8	8.8	7.2 (1992)	8.8	145	22
Uzbekistan	7.4	8.0	5.5 (1992)	5.3	4 (1991)	4 (2005)
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	16.8	21.2	2.1	3.8	59674	31549
Hong Kong, China	...	...	4.6	5.4	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	64.5	63.5	5.6	9.8	– (1991)	6464
Mongolia	7.3	6.5	4.5	3.3	– (1991)	3
Taipei, China	51.6	58.1	5.8	12.5	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	6.8	6.7	0.1	0.2	202	218
Bhutan	64.6	68.0	0.2	0.7	– (1991)	0
India	21.5	22.8	0.8	1.2	–	5280
Maldives	3.0	3.0	0.7	2.5	5	4
Nepal	33.7	25.4	0.0	0.1	25 (1991)	1
Sri Lanka	36.4	29.9	0.2	0.6	218	118
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^a	59.4	52.8	22.7	24.1	– (1991)	29
Cambodia	73.3	59.2	0.0	0.0	– (1991)	35
Indonesia	64.3	48.8	1.2	1.7	81 (1991)	554
Lao PDR	75.0	69.9	0.1	0.2	4 (1992)	19
Malaysia	68.1	63.6	3.1	7.0	4194	965
Myanmar	59.6	49.0	0.1	0.2	17 (1992)	1
Philippines	35.5	24.0	0.7	1.0	3477	809
Singapore	3.4	3.4	15.0	12.2	4855	331
Thailand	31.2	28.4	1.8	4.3	6984	1464
Viet Nam	28.8	39.7	0.3	1.2	430 (1991)	401
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	63.9	66.5	1.2	2.0	0 (1991)	–
Fiji Islands	53.6	54.7	1.1	1.3	42	5
Kiribati	3.0	3.0	0.3	0.3	0 (1991)	–
Marshall Islands	...	6.0 (1999)	...	...	1	0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	90.6	90.6	...	...	– (1991)	0
Nauru	...	–	14.4	14.2	– (1991)	–
Palau	82.9	87.6	15.7	11.9	– (1991)	1
Papua New Guinea	69.6	65.0	0.6	0.4	29 (1991)	7
Samoa	45.9	60.4	0.8	0.8	4 (1991)	0
Solomon Islands	98.9	77.6	0.5	0.4	2	1 (2005)
Timor-Leste	65.0	53.7	...	0.2	...	...
Tonga	5.0	5.0	0.8	1.2	0 (1991)	–
Tuvalu	33.3	33.3	...	...	– (1991)	– (2005)
Vanuatu	36.1	36.1	0.4	0.4	– (1991)	– (2005)
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	21.9	21.3	16.5	16.3	7434	69
Japan	68.4	68.2	8.7	9.8	120074	1058
New Zealand	28.8	31.0	6.6	7.8	1195	38

ODP = ozone-depleting potential.

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2008); *State of the World's Forests 2007* (FAO 2007); The Pacific Islands Regional MDG Report 2004 (SPC 2004); for Taipei, China: *International Energy Annual 2005* (EIA 2008) and economy sources.

Goal 7 Targets

Table 7.2 **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 (percent)	
	1990	2005
Developing Member Countries		
Central and West Asia		
Afghanistan	0.3	0.3
Armenia	9.1	10.0
Azerbaijan	6.1	7.3
Georgia	3.0	4.0
Kazakhstan	2.5	2.9
Kyrgyz Republic	2.9	3.6
Pakistan	9.0	9.1
Tajikistan	6.8	18.2
Turkmenistan	4.0	4.1
Uzbekistan	2.0	4.6
East Asia		
China, People's Rep. of	11.6	14.9
Hong Kong, China	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	3.8	3.9
Mongolia	4.1	13.9
Taipei, China ^a	9.2	19.0
South Asia		
Bangladesh	0.4	1.3
Bhutan	17.6 (1993)	26.4
India	4.8	5.4
Maldives	...	...
Nepal	6.8	16.3
Sri Lanka	15.5	17.2
Southeast Asia		
Brunei Darussalam ^b	32.9	38.3
Cambodia	0.1	21.6
Indonesia	6.6	9.1
Lao PDR	0.9	16.0
Malaysia	15.9	17.3
Myanmar	1.2	4.6
Philippines	4.0	6.5
Singapore	2.1	2.2
Thailand	13.0	19.0
Viet Nam	0.9	3.6
The Pacific		
Cook Islands	...	...
Fiji Islands	0.2	0.3
Kiribati	0.8	1.5
Marshall Islands	0.1	0.7
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.1	0.1
Nauru	...	...
Palau	0.0	0.4
Papua New Guinea	3.3	3.6
Samoa	0.8	1.8
Solomon Islands	0.0	0.2
Timor-Leste	...	1.2
Tonga	0.1	27.8
Tuvalu	0.0 (1996)	0.0
Vanuatu	0.1	0.2
Developed Member Countries		
Australia	9.1	17.5
Japan	8.0	8.6
New Zealand	16.3	19.6

a Refers to nature protected areas as percent of national territory.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2008); for Taipei, China: economy sources.

Goal 7 Targets

Table 7.3 **Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation**

	7.8 Population Using Improved Water Sources (percent)				7.9 Population Using Improved Sanitation Facilities (percent)			
	1990		2006		1990		2006	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Developing Member Countries								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	37 (1995)	17 (1995)	37	17	42 (1995)	29 (1995)	45	25
Armenia	99	75 (1995)	99	96	94	78 (1995)	96	81
Azerbaijan	82	51	95	59	90 (1995)	70 (1995)	90	70
Georgia	91	58	100	97	96	91	94	92
Kazakhstan	99	91	99	91	97	96	97	98
Kyrgyz Republic	97	65 (1995)	99	83	93 (1995)	92 (1995)	94	93
Pakistan	96	81	95	87	76	14	90	40
Tajikistan	91 (1995)	42 (1995)	93	58	88 (1995)	81 (1995)	95	91
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	97	85	98	82	97	91	97	95
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	97	55	98	81	61	43	74	59
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	97	71 (1995)	97	71 (2000)	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	97	21	90	48	66 (1995)	23 (1995)	64	31
Taipei, China ^a	84	...	91 (2004)	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	88	76	85	78	56	18	48	32
Bhutan	98 (2000)	79 (2000)	98	79	71 (2000)	50 (2000)	71	50
India	90	65	96	86	44	4	52	18
Maldives	100	95	98	76	100	42 (1995)	100	42
Nepal	97	70	94	88	36	6	45	24
Sri Lanka	91	62	98	79	85	68	89	86
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	47 (1995)	14 (1995)	80	61	43 (1995)	2 (1995)	62	19
Indonesia	92	63	89	71	73	42	67	37
Lao PDR	73 (1995)	34 (1995)	86	53	48 (1995)	6 (1995)	87	38
Malaysia	100	96	100	96	95	93 (2000)	95	93
Myanmar	86	47	80	80	47	15	85	81
Philippines	92	75	96	88	71	46	81	72
Singapore	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
Thailand	98	94	99	97	92	72	95	96
Viet Nam	87	43	98	90	62	21	88	56
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	99	87	98	88	100	91	100	100
Fiji Islands	43	51	43	51	87	55	87	55
Kiribati	76	33	77	53	26	20	46	20
Marshall Islands	95	97	83 (2000)	96 (2000)	88	51	93 (2000)	57 (2000)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	93	86	95	94	54	20	61	14
Nauru ^c	72 (1992)	...	82 (2002)	...	65 (1992)	...	97 (2002)	...
Palau	73	98	79	94	76	54	96	52
Papua New Guinea	88	32	88	32	67	41	67	41
Samoa	99	89	90	87	100	98	100	100
Solomon Islands	94	65	94	65	98	18	98	18
Timor-Leste	77 (2000)	56 (2000)	77	56	64 (2000)	32 (2000)	64	32
Tonga	100	100	100	100	98	96	98	96
Tuvalu	92	89	94	92	83	74	93	84
Vanuatu	93	53	86 (2000)	52 (2000)	78 (1995)	42 (1995)	78 (2000)	42 (2000)
Developed Member Countries								
Australia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Japan	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
New Zealand	100	82	100	82 (1995)	...	88	...	88 (1995)

a Refers to percent of total population served with tap water.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

c Refers to total population.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2008); The Pacific Islands Regional MDG Report 2004 (SPC 2004); for Taipei, China: economy sources.

Goal 7 Targets

Table 7.4 Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

	7.10 Slum Population as Percentage of Urban Population ^a	
	1990	2005
Developing Member Countries		
Central and West Asia		
Afghanistan	98.5	98.5 (2001)
Armenia	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...
Georgia	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...
Pakistan	78.7	47.5
Tajikistan	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...
East Asia		
China, People's Rep. of	43.6	32.9
Hong Kong, China	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	68.5	37.0 (2001)
Mongolia ^b	68.5	57.9
Taipei, China	...	...
South Asia		
Bangladesh	87.3	70.8
Bhutan	70.0	44.1 (2001)
India	60.8	34.8
Maldives	...	...
Nepal	96.9	60.7
Sri Lanka	24.8	13.6 (2001)
Southeast Asia		
Brunei Darussalam ^c	...	...
Cambodia	71.7	78.9
Indonesia	32.2	26.3
Lao PDR ^d	66.1	79.3
Malaysia	...	...
Myanmar ^e	31.1	45.6
Philippines	54.9	43.7
Singapore	...	...
Thailand ^e	19.5	26.0
Viet Nam	60.5	41.3
The Pacific		
Cook Islands	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...
Kiribati	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...
Nauru	...	...
Palau	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...
Samoa	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...
Tonga	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...
Developed Member Countries		
Australia	...	...
Japan	...	...
New Zealand	...	...

a 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: (i) lack of access to improved water supply; (ii) lack of access to improved sanitation; (iii) overcrowding (3 or more persons per room); and (iv) dwellings made of nondurable material.

b For 1990, only two shelter components (water and sanitation), from UNICEF/WHO were used to compute the estimate. For 2005, four shelter components (water, sanitation, sufficient living, and durable housing) from MICS 2000 were used.

c Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

d For 1990, only two shelter components (water and sanitation) from UNICEF/WHO were used to compute the estimate. For 2005, three shelter components (water, sanitation, and durable housing) from MICS 2000 were used.

e For 1990, only two shelter components (water and sanitation) from UNICEF/WHO were used to compute the estimate. For 2005, four shelter components (water, sanitation, sufficient living, and durable housing) were used.

Source: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2008).

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

The relative weight of **debt service** has been falling since 1990 in most economies for which data are available. There have been rapid gains in the number of **cellular telephone subscribers** throughout the region, but the digital divide as measured by **internet access** remains wide.

Introduction

Goal 8 has six targets but the first three are directed at developed donor countries and are not considered here. The other three targets that are relevant to developing economies (and developed countries too in some instances) are:

- 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.* This target requires action by both aid donors and recipient economies.
- 8.E: *In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.*
- 8.F: *In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.* This target may be applicable to all countries, so the relevant figures below include data for Australia, Japan, and New Zealand.

Key Trends

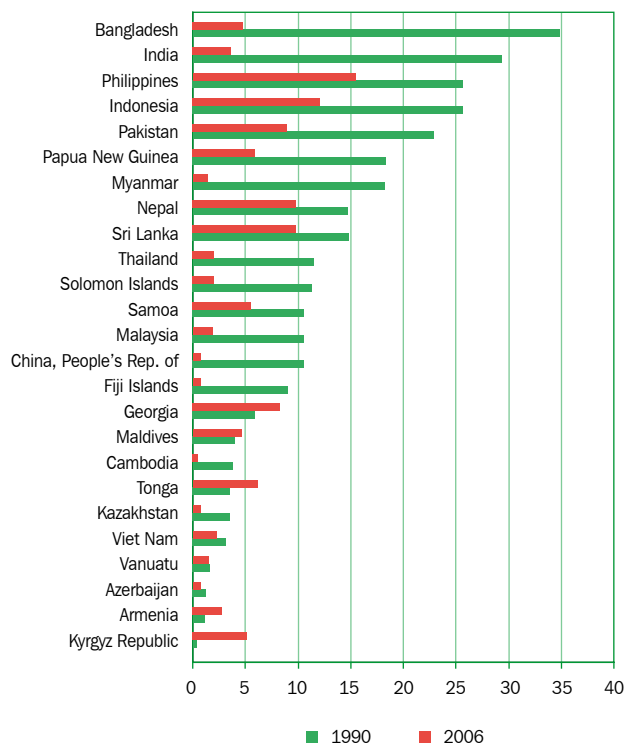
Figure 8.1 shows debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services plus net income from abroad. Together these comprise a “nationally generated” fund from which foreign debt can be serviced without incurring additional foreign liabilities. Debt service includes both interest and capital repayments due on liabilities to nonresidents.

Most economies have seen a substantial reduction in the relative size of their debt service between 1990 and 2006. They include the five most populous economies as well as several South East Asian economies. In many cases the reduction is likely due to the growth in export earnings.

Economies where ratios of debt service to earnings have increased comprise three countries of the former Soviet Union (Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic) plus Maldives and Tonga. Armenia and Kyrgyz Republic had minimal debt in the early 1990s, but by 2006, their debt service to earnings ratios had more than doubled.

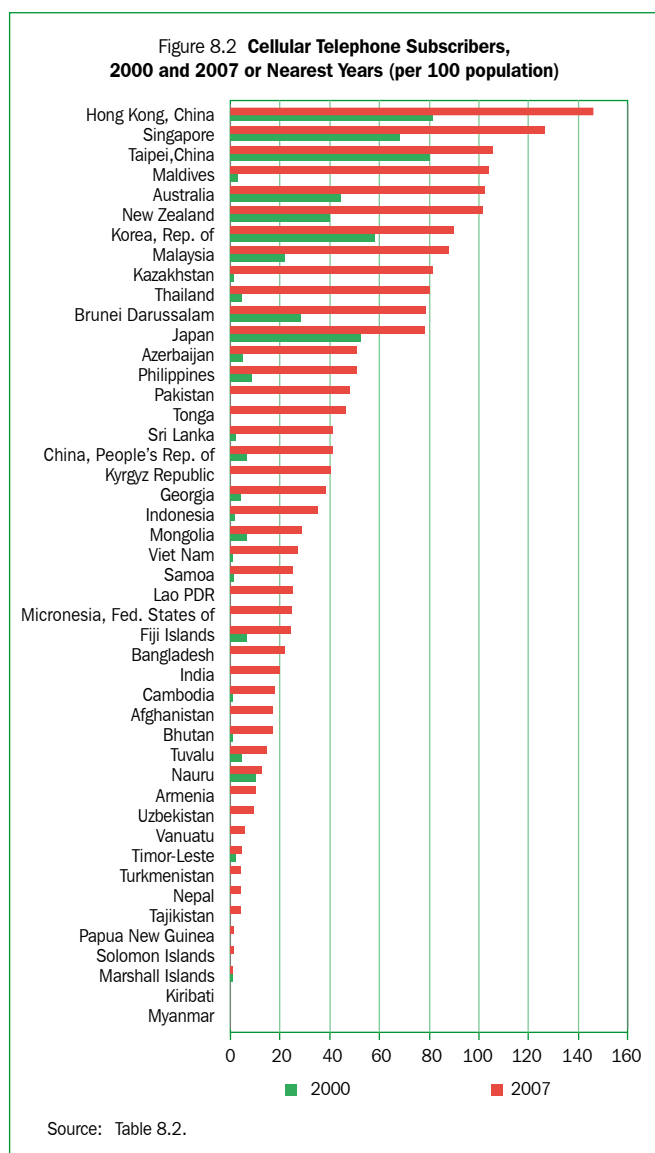
The next two figures address progress in providing access to new technologies in communications and information.

Figure 8.1 **Debt Service as a Percentage of Exports of Goods and Services plus Net Income from Abroad, 1990 and 2006 or Nearest Years**



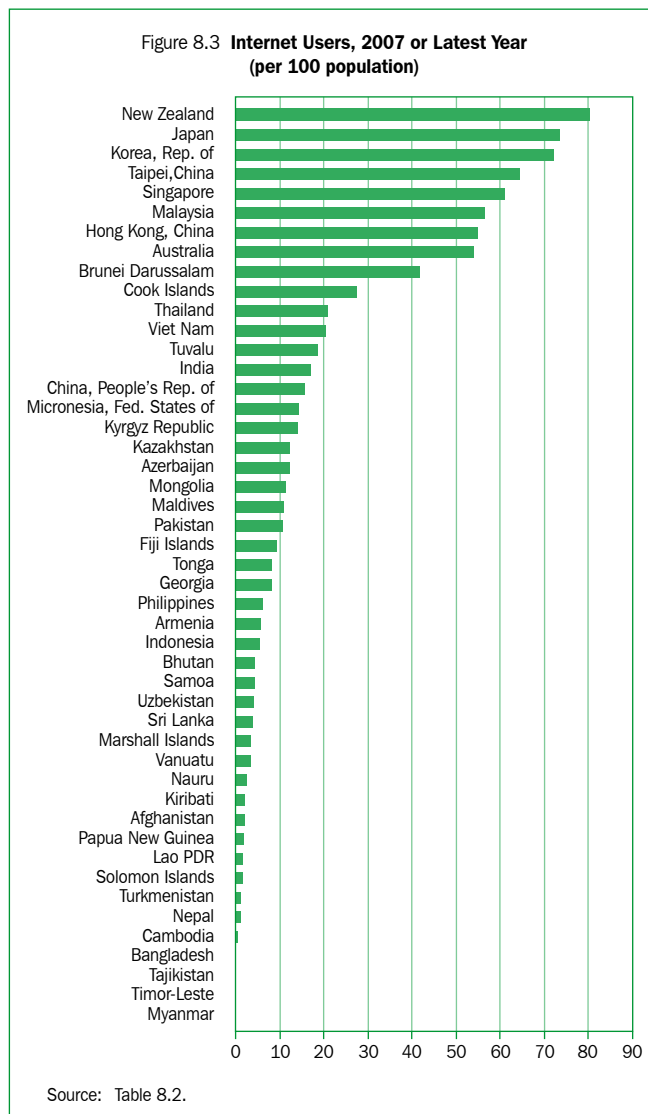
Source: Table 8.1.

The very rapid growth in cellular phone subscriptions since 2000 is seen in Figure 8.2. The economies in the lower part of the figure had virtually no subscribers in 2000, but by 2007, subscription rates had picked up in many of them. By 2007, Pakistan led the five most populous economies with 48 per 100 population, followed by People's Republic of China (PRC) (41), Indonesia (35), Bangladesh (22), and India (20). In Australia; Hong Kong, China; Maldives; New Zealand; Singapore; and Taipei,China there are more cellular phone subscribers than people.



Internet access is shown in Figure 8.3. There is a sharp divide between the top group comprising Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Republic of Korea; Malaysia; New Zealand; Singapore; and Taipei,China; and the other economies. Clearly there is some way to go before the target is reached of making the benefits of new technologies more widely available.

Among the five most populous economies, India had 17 internet users per 100 inhabitants in 2007, followed by PRC (16), Pakistan (11), Indonesia (6), and Bangladesh (less than one).



Data Issues and Comparability

Data on debt service ratios are compiled according to international standards and are broadly comparable.

Data on cellular phone subscriptions and internet access are obtained by the International Telecommunication Union through annual questionnaires sent to government telecommunication agencies. Common definitions are used and the data are considered to be reasonably accurate and comparable.

Goal 8 Targets

Table 8.1 **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**

	8.12 Debt Service as a Percentage of Exports of Goods and Services and Net Income from Abroad		
	1990	2000	2006
Developing Member Countries			
Central and West Asia			
Afghanistan	...	4.0 (2003)	1.8
Armenia	1.1 (1993)	7.9	2.7
Azerbaijan	1.2 (1995)	5.2	0.8
Georgia	5.9 (1997)	13.3	8.3
Kazakhstan	3.5 (1995)	8.6	0.8
Kyrgyz Republic	0.4 (1996)	9.0	5.1
Pakistan	22.9	20.7	8.9
Tajikistan	...	9.0 (2002)	7.6
Turkmenistan	9.6 (1996)	20.3 (1997)	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...
East Asia			
China, People's Rep. of	10.6	5.1	0.8
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...
Mongolia	-	6.0	2.3
Taipei, China	...	...	...
South Asia			
Bangladesh	34.8	10.7	4.8
Bhutan	...	...	...
India	29.3	15.7	3.6
Maldives	4.0	4.0	4.7
Nepal	14.7	7.3	9.7
Sri Lanka	14.8	10.8	9.8
Southeast Asia			
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...
Cambodia	3.8 (1992)	1.4	0.6
Indonesia	25.6	11.1	12.0
Lao PDR	8.5	7.8	9.0 (2001)
Malaysia	10.6	2.8	1.9
Myanmar	18.2	3.4	1.4
Philippines	25.6	10.2	15.5
Singapore	...	...	...
Thailand	11.4	5.8	2.1
Viet Nam	3.2 (1996)	7.2	2.3 (2005)
The Pacific			
Cook Islands	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	9.0	2.2	0.8
Kiribati	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	18.4	8.0	5.9 (2005)
Samoa	10.6	5.8 (1999)	5.5
Solomon Islands	11.3	2.8	2.0
Timor-Leste	...	...	...
Tonga	3.5	7.7 (2001)	6.1
Tuvalu	...	...	...
Vanuatu	1.6	0.9	1.5
Developed Member Countries			
Australia	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2008), *World Development Indicators 2008* (World Bank 2008).

Goal 8 Targets

Table 8.2 **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)	
	1990	2000	2007	2000	2007	1995	2007
Developing Member Countries							
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	0.29	0.12	0.30	0.10 (2002)	17.20	0.07 (2003)	2.14
Armenia	15.80	17.31	19.71	0.57	10.54	0.05	5.75
Azerbaijan	8.66	9.84	14.81	5.16	50.78	0.03 (1997)	12.23
Georgia	9.89	10.78	12.47	4.13	38.43	0.01	8.19
Kazakhstan	8.16	12.20	20.99	1.31	81.62	0.01	12.32
Kyrgyz Republic	7.10	7.71	9.07	0.18	40.47	0.07 (1998)	14.11
Pakistan	0.78	2.20	3.01	0.22	48.11	0.03 (1997)	10.68
Tajikistan	4.53	3.57	4.31	0.02	4.07	0.03 (1999)	0.30
Turkmenistan	6.00	8.17	8.24	0.17	4.43	0.05 (1999)	1.41
Uzbekistan	6.84	6.71	6.74	0.22	9.27	0.01 (1997)	4.38
East Asia							
China, People's Rep. of	0.60	11.37	27.51	6.69	41.19	0.01 (1996)	15.81
Hong Kong, China	43.39	58.90	53.77	81.73	146.41	3.25	54.97
Korea, Rep. of	30.97	56.24	48.30	58.32	90.20	0.82	72.20
Mongolia	3.15	4.95	5.93	6.51	28.94	0.02 (1996)	11.57 (2006)
Taipei, China	42.96 (1995)	56.75	62.50	80.24	106.11	28.10 (2000)	64.45
South Asia							
Bangladesh	0.19	0.38	0.75	0.22	21.66	0.04 (1999)	0.32
Bhutan	0.34	2.15	3.43	1.09 (2003)	17.18	0.11 (1999)	4.60
India	0.60	3.18	3.36	0.35	19.98	0.03	17.11
Maldives	2.89	9.05	10.85	2.83	104.01	0.23 (1996)	10.80
Nepal	0.30	1.20	2.72	0.05	4.18	0.02 (1997)	1.20
Sri Lanka	0.71	4.16	14.21	2.33	41.37	0.06 (1996)	4.00
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam ^a	13.62	24.25	20.99	28.61	78.92	1.06	41.69
Cambodia	0.03	0.24	0.26	1.00	17.88	0.01 (1998)	0.48
Indonesia	0.60	3.23	7.70	1.78	35.33	0.03	5.61
Lao PDR	0.17	0.78	1.62	0.24	25.23	0.01 (1998)	1.71
Malaysia	8.76	19.92	16.37	22.01	87.86	0.15	56.45
Myanmar	0.17	0.54	0.93	0.03	0.42	0.02 (2003)	0.08
Philippines	1.00	4.00	4.30	8.44	50.75	0.03	6.03
Singapore	34.59	48.44	41.91	68.38	126.66	2.84	60.86
Thailand	2.44	9.10	11.00	4.97	80.42	0.09	21.00
Viet Nam	0.15	3.23	32.65	1.00	27.16	0.01 (1998)	20.45
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	...	...	36.49 (2005)	...	22.00 (2005)	1.16	27.47 (2006)
Fiji Islands	5.86	10.66	13.27	6.79	24.17	0.06 (1996)	9.36
Kiribati	1.66	3.96	5.11 (2002)	0.35	0.68	0.61 (1998)	2.15 (2006)
Marshall Islands	1.08	7.75	8.27	0.87	1.13	0.04 (1996)	3.51 (2004)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	2.53	9.02	7.83	0.09 (2002)	24.69	0.28 (1996)	14.39
Nauru	14.09 (1995)	15.67	16.00 (2005)	10.45	12.97 (2001)	2.59 (2001)	2.59 (2005)
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	0.73	1.26	1.08	0.17	1.27	0.11 (1997)	1.83
Samoa	2.54	4.85	10.89	1.42	25.39	0.17 (1997)	4.46
Solomon Islands	1.49	1.83	1.55	0.27	1.26	0.02	1.63
Timor-Leste	...	...	0.24	2.42 (2003)	4.88	0.10 (2005)	0.12
Tonga	4.63	9.84	20.96	0.18	46.37	0.12	8.37
Tuvalu	5.48 (1995)	6.98	10.28 (2006)	4.84 (2004)	14.95 (2006)	5.29 (2000)	18.69 (2006)
Vanuatu	1.74	3.46	3.21	0.19	5.85	0.06 (1996)	3.46
Developed Member Countries							
Australia	45.63	52.47	47.05	44.70	102.49	2.77	53.99
Japan	44.14	48.82	35.80	52.62	78.56	1.59	73.46
New Zealand	42.60	47.46	40.83	39.97	101.59	4.90	80.41

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (ITU 2008), International Telecommunication Union through the World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008), Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2008).

PART III

Regional Tables



Introduction to Regional Tables

The regional tables in Part III are grouped into seven areas or themes, each with short nontechnical writeups highlighting important developments since the 1990s. Each theme is further split into related subtopics. Compared to past issues of *Key Indicators*, there are now 103 regional tables beginning this edition, to reflect the important activities and indicators of development in the Asia and Pacific region. A new area, infrastructure, has been added as a new theme. Existing areas were expanded, such as government, which now covers governance. The area on money has also been broadened to encompass finance.

The seven themes and their subtopics, indicated below, are meant to ease the search for and understanding of various indicators of economic performance:

People	
Population	Poverty Indicators
Labor Force and Employment	Social Indicators
Economy and Output	
National Accounts	Production
Money, Finance, and Prices	
Prices	Exchange Rates
Money and Finance	
International Flows	
Balance of Payments	Capital Flows
External Trade	External Indebtedness
International Reserves	
Infrastructure	
Transport	Communications
Government and Governance	
Government Finance	Governance
Energy and Environment	
Energy	Environment

People

People brings together standard demographic indicators—e.g., size and growth of the population; birth, death, and fertility rates—including information on international migration, employment and unemployment, life expectancy, and health and education resources. Poverty alleviation is embodied in the Asian Development Bank's Strategy 2020—a vision of an Asia and Pacific region free of poverty. In this regard, statistics on the extent of poverty in the region are included in this theme.

The People theme also ranks economies of the Asia and Pacific region according to the United Nations *Human Development Index* (HDI). The HDI combines a range of economic and social statistics into an index number reflecting the overall level of well-being in each economy. Among the 177 economies for which the HDI can be calculated, seven economies from the region are in the top quarter, while 25 are in the lower half of the global ranking.

Economy and Output

Economy and Output focuses on the levels and growth of gross domestic product (GDP), related statistics taken from the national accounts, and related indicators on production. How have the GDP shares of agriculture, industry, and services changed since 1990? Which economies are investing more in capital for future growth?

This theme compares the relative size of economies both within the region and in the world as a whole using purchasing power parities (PPPs). ADB in collaboration with the World Bank has produced a set of 2005 PPPs for the region (see Box 1 for a description of PPPs). This is the first issue of *Key Indicators* to use the new 2005 benchmark PPPs. When countries' national accounts are converted to a common currency using PPPs, differences in purchasing power between countries are eliminated so that comparisons reflect only differences in the volumes of goods and services produced and consumed in each country. The PPP-converted GDP figures included under this theme show, for example, how the People's Republic of China (PRC) and India compare, in terms of real GDP, with an industrial giant like Japan. It also shows, on a per capita basis, which are the richest and poorest economies in the region, and how they compare with the United States.

Box 1 Calculation of Purchasing Power Parities

Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are calculated by comparing the prices of identical goods and services in different countries. These price comparisons are made by calculating *price relatives*, which are the price of a specified good or service in one country divided by the price of the same item in another country. For example, if a 300 ml can of Pepsi costs 16.42 Rupees in country A and 3.24 Dollars in Country B, a price relative can be calculated as $3.24/16.42$, or about 0.20. Price relatives are calculated for several hundred items covering all the final expenditure components of gross domestic product (GDP) and PPPs are then obtained as the weighted average of these price relatives. The weights used are the shares of expenditure on each item in total GDP.

PPPs are currency converters that equalize the purchasing power of currencies in the different countries. They are used in two ways: first, to convert GDP and its expenditure components—household consumption, gross fixed capital formation, etc.—to a common currency so that GDP comparisons can be made in *real terms*, which means that differences in **price levels between countries** have been eliminated. Note that a parallel procedure is used when comparing real GDP from year to year in a single country; here differences in **price changes over time** are eliminated by using constant prices. The second use of PPPs is to measure differences in price levels between countries, which is done by calculating ratios of PPPs to exchange rates.

The Asian Development Bank coordinated the computation of PPPs for 21 regional members and two nonmember economies in the Asia and Pacific region as part of the 2005 International Comparison Program (ICP). Coordination involved a number of steps: drawing up a master list of goods and services from which each economy could select items commonly found in their markets; assisting economies to break down their GDP into the 155 “basic headings” needed to obtain the expenditure weights; verifying the price data and expenditure weights submitted by the 23 economies; and calculating PPPs for the participating economies.

The ICP Global Office at the World Bank then combined the results for the Asia and Pacific region with those for the other regions to provide a set of global comparisons for 146 economies. The ICP Global Office also made econometric estimates of PPPs for a number of missing economies, including 14 in the Asia and Pacific region. The Asian Development Bank has computed real GDP estimates for the Asia and Pacific region back to 2000 and for 2006, and will carry them forward using GDP price deflators until the next benchmark.

Money, Finance, and Prices

Money, Finance, and Prices shows the development of inflation and financial markets since 1990. In several economies, average annual inflation for the 2003–2007 period was lower compared to the second half of the 1990s. In 2007, however, there was a resurgence of inflation in the region, and this is continuing in 2008. In most economies in the region, the food component of the consumer price index is rising faster than the all-items index. The 1997 financial crisis caused exchange rates to depreciate in several economies in the Asia and Pacific region. Most of these currencies have recovered and have been strengthening against the dollar from around 2005.

Money supply (M2 as a percentage of GDP) has been growing in most economies. In the last two decades, new stock exchanges have been established in several Asian countries and existing stock exchanges have seen substantial growth. Share prices rose in various economies around the region during the 1995–2007 period, but have retreated during the first part of 2008 from the levels recorded in 2007.

As explained in Box 1 above, PPPs are currency converters that have been calculated in such a way as to eliminate differences between economies in their price levels. Exchange rates are also currency converters but they have not been corrected for price level differences. Ratios of PPPs to exchange rates (or price level indexes) therefore measure the differences in price levels between economies. Indexes of price levels, which are included in this theme, identify economies in the Asia and Pacific region where prices are higher or lower than that of the United States.

International Flows

International Flows gives statistics on key aspects of globalization in the Asia and Pacific region. Chief among these is the expansion of trade with countries in other regions and, especially, within the region itself. Globalization, however, is not confined to trade in goods and services. It also involves international movements of labor and capital.

Remittances by migrant workers and compensation of employees temporarily working abroad are an important source of income for many Asian economies and amount to more than 10% of GDP in a number of economies.

Capital moves between countries in several ways: as official development aid from richer countries, as foreign direct investment (FDI), and as short-term capital movements. Official development aid to the region is important for the Pacific economies and some of the poorer economies in other parts of Asia. Elsewhere, however, FDI is a major source of investment funds. In addition to generating employment, FDI is particularly important because it is often accompanied by transfers of technology and managerial know-how. Total net FDI (as a percentage of GDP) has risen in a number of economies in the region.

This theme also includes tables on the size of external debt and its importance relative to GNI and to exports of goods and services.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure covers both road and rail transportation, and communications. The PRC and India dominate both the rail and road networks in the region. Ownership of personal computers has increased sharply since 1990, but a clear divide still exists between some economies and the rest of the region. A similar “digital divide” can be observed in the case of broadband internet access, with very low numbers of broadband subscribers (per 100 population) in most economies of the region. There is some overlap between this theme and Millennium Development Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development, as one of the targets under Goal 8 is to make available to people the benefits of new technologies, especially communications and information.

Government and Governance

Government and Governance has several indicators. The government indicators cover the traditional role of government as tax collector and provider of defense, law and order, and social services. “Tax burdens” (taxes as a percentage of GDP) are low in several relatively fast-growing economies, and there are striking differences among economies in government expenditure on health, education, and housing and community amenities (as a percentage of GDP).

Governments also play an important role in determining the “business environment.” Does government encourage new entrepreneurs, or does it make it difficult to start new business ventures? How many days does it take to register a new enterprise and what are the costs involved? Some countries make it quick and inexpensive to establish a new business, while others have time-consuming and expensive procedures. The latter are generally countries with lower per capita GDP. Governments can also encourage private business by ensuring that their officials do not abuse their position by

demanding “special favors” before they issue licenses or process applications in a timely fashion. “Corruption” is difficult to measure objectively but through surveys, panels of knowledgeable business people can provide broad indications of which countries are more or less corrupt. Again, there are wide differences in perception of corruption between the economies of the Asia and Pacific region. Some are considered to be among the least corrupt, while others are among the worst when ranked against the 180 economies covered by the 2007 survey by Transparency International.

Energy and Environment

Energy and Environment brings together indicators on the production of energy as well as indicators related to the environment such as land use, air and water pollution, and forest resources.

The PRC is the largest energy producer in the region followed by India, Australia, and Indonesia. The different forms of energy can be converted to standard units, which can then be divided into GDP (PPP) to compare “energy productivity” in each economy. Energy productivity differs widely across the region but there is some evidence that the less productive economies have improved in recent years.

Nitrous oxide emissions are rising in the major country emitters of this greenhouse gas. In many economies, deforestation is proceeding at a rate of between 1% and 3% per year, although the PRC and Viet Nam are reporting important gains in the regeneration of forests.

The Asia and Pacific region plays a key role in environmental issues because of its large population. Climate change would sharply accelerate if the region’s per capita output of greenhouse gases were to approach that of Europe and North America. Another reason for Asia’s importance in environmental issues is that the countries of South and South East Asia contain many of the world’s remaining rain forests. These are threatened by both commercial logging and land clearance. There is some overlap between this theme and 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.

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People

The Asia and Pacific region accounts for nearly 56% of the world's **population**. Many Pacific economies have high net outward **migration**. Large increases in the share of services sector **employment** are recorded in most economies for which data are available, and this has been accompanied by an increase in **urbanization**. Seven out of the 39 economies in the region for which the **Human Development Index** is available are in the top quarter of the global ranking. Twenty-five are in the bottom half. Two economies have **life expectancies** below 60 years for both genders.

Introduction

This **people** theme looks at the demography of the Asia and Pacific region—the size and growth of the population and its breakdown by age. Net migration is now a major factor in the growth of populations and its geographical distribution.

The theme likewise analyzes labor force issues—labor force participation rate, unemployment, and sectoral distribution of employment. This leads on to consideration of poverty and income distribution.

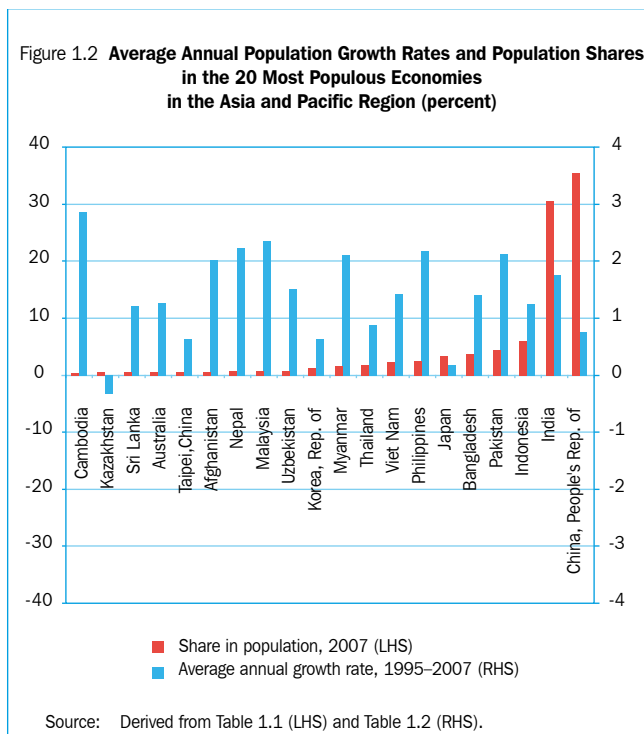
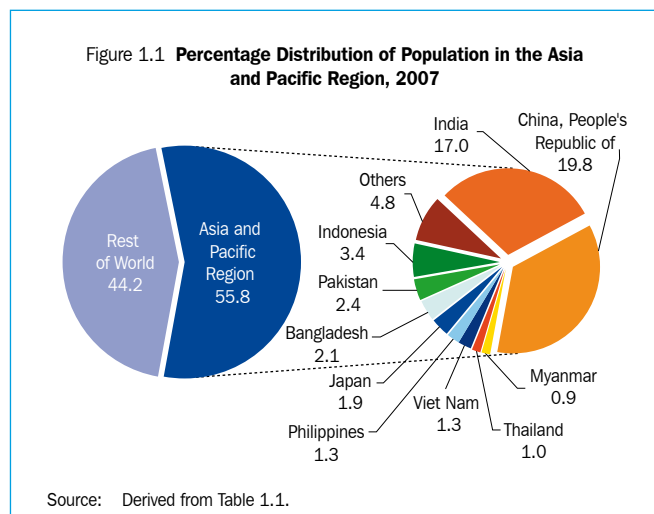
Finally, a number of social indicators—birth rates, death rates, fertility rates, life expectancy—and indicators of resources devoted to health and education services are presented.

Key Trends

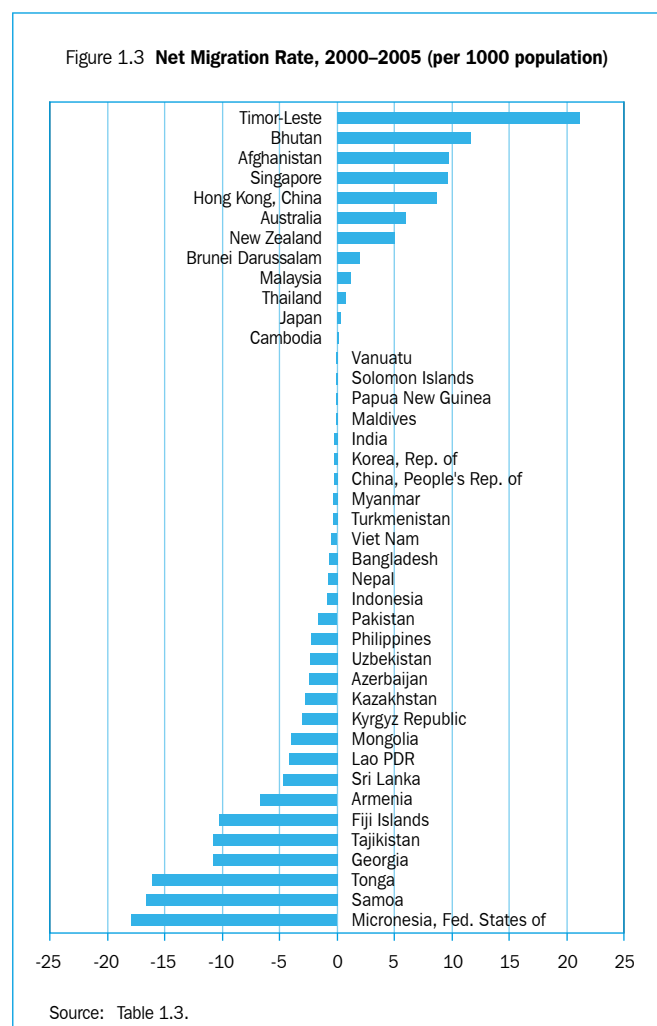
Figure 1.1 shows that the Asia and Pacific region accounts for nearly 56% of the world's total population. The People's Republic of China (PRC) and India together account for two thirds of the region's population and for nearly 37% of the world's total population.

Figure 1.2 shows the population growth rates, averaged from 1995 to 2007, for the 20 most populous economies

economies in the region together with the shares of these economies in the total population of the Asia and Pacific region. Growth rates for the five most populous economies range from 0.8% in the PRC, 1.2% in Indonesia, 1.4% in Bangladesh, 1.8% in India, to 2.1% in Pakistan.



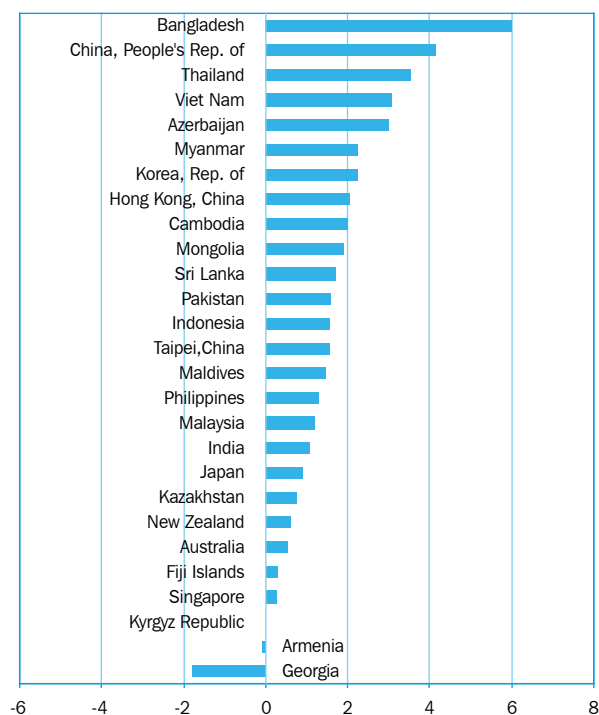
Net migration rates are shown in Figure 1.3. Bars on the right indicate net inward migration and bars on the left represent net outward migration. Seven economies report net gains from migration of over five per 1,000 population: Afghanistan; Australia; Bhutan; Hong Kong, China; New Zealand; Singapore; and Timor-Leste. Economies with high net outward migration are predominantly Pacific economies. Federated States of Micronesia, Samoa, and Tonga had average annual net outward migration of over 15 per 1,000 inhabitants during the 2000–2005 period.



With high rates of economic growth, the industrial structure of employment is changing rapidly. Table 1.11 shows that the shares of employment in agriculture are declining except in some of the countries of the former

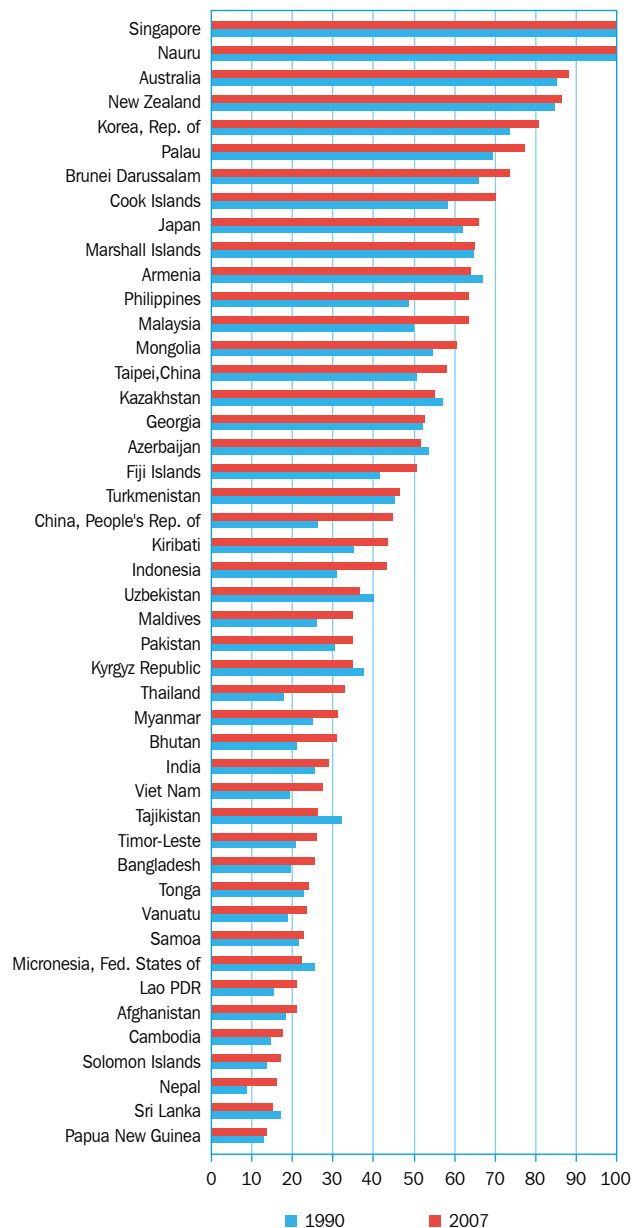
Soviet Union where agriculture was the only source of employment for workers laid off from jobs in other sectors. The other big change has been the increase in the share of services sector employment as shown in Figure 1.4, with large increases in many economies such as Bangladesh, PRC, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

Figure 1.4 Average Annual Percentage Change in Share of Employment in Services, 1990–2005 or Nearest Period



The shift in employment from agriculture to services has been mostly accompanied by an increase in the percentage of the population living in urban areas. Figure 1.5 shows levels of urbanization and the changes between 1990 and 2007. In eight countries, the rates of urbanization actually fell over this period. These were predominantly the countries of the former Soviet Union. Elsewhere however, migration from rural to urban areas has been very pronounced and urbanization rates grew by over 10 percentage points in six economies: PRC, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand.

Figure 1.5 Percentage of Population Living in Urban Areas, 1990 and 2007 or Nearest Years



Source: Table 1.3.

The overall quality of life in each country is measured by the Human Development Index (HDI) of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). This is an index constructed by combining proxies for three important aspects of human welfare: health, education, and a decent standard of living. Health is represented by life expectancy, education by literacy and school enrollment, and standard of living by GDP per capita.

The UNDP currently calculates the HDI for 177 economies and publishes an annual ranking. The latest (2005) is shown in Box 1.1.

Seven of the 39 economies in the region for which the HDI is available are in the top quarter of the global league table. Twenty-five are in the lower half. Looking at the five most populous economies, the PRC has the highest ranking (81), followed by Indonesia (107), India (128), Pakistan (136), and Bangladesh (140).

Box 1.1 Asia and Pacific Economies Ranked by the Human Development Index, 2005

Australia	3	Viet Nam	105
Japan	8	Indonesia	107
New Zealand	19	Turkmenistan	109
Hong Kong, China	21	Uzbekistan	113
Singapore	25	Mongolia	114
Korea, Rep. of	26	Kyrgyz Republic	116
Brunei Darussalam	30	Vanuatu	120
Tonga	55	Tajikistan	122
Malaysia	63	India	128
Kazakhstan	73	Solomon Islands	129
Samoa	77	Lao PDR	130
Thailand	78	Cambodia	131
China, People's Rep. of	81	Myanmar	132
Armenia	83	Bhutan	133
Philippines	90	Pakistan	136
Fiji Islands	92	Bangladesh	140
Georgia	96	Nepal	142
Azerbaijan	98	Papua New Guinea	145
Sri Lanka	99	Timor-Leste	150
Maldives	100		

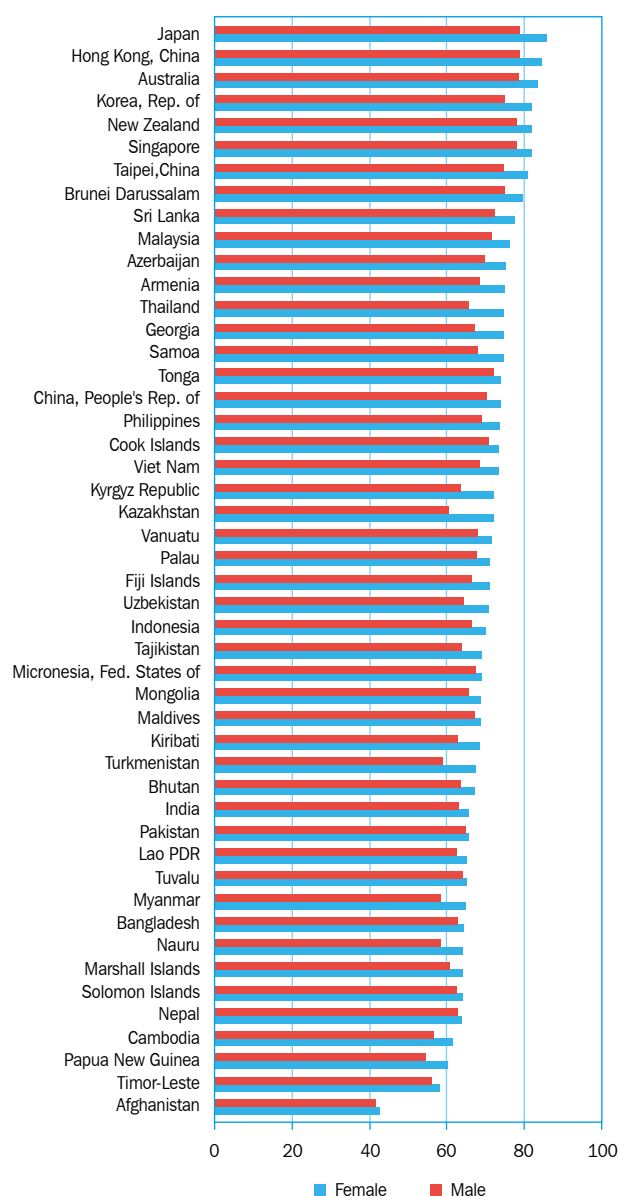
Source: Table 1.15.

Figure 1.6 shows life expectancy at birth. In all economies, life expectancy for women is greater than for men. This is the case in almost all countries in the world and although the causes are not fully understood, lower male life expectancy appears in many countries to be due to higher alcohol and tobacco consumption by men. It is also usually the case that more men than women work in high-risk occupations such as construction, mining, and the armed forces.

Afghanistan and Timor-Leste have life expectancies below 60 years for both genders. Life expectancies are highly correlated with per capita GDP, and these two economies are among the poorest in the region.

Among the five most populous economies, life expectancies at birth are highest for the PRC followed by Indonesia, while Bangladesh has the lowest life expectancies at birth. Life expectancies at birth in India and Pakistan are lower than in Indonesia, and males in Pakistan have a slightly higher life expectancy than their counterparts in India. The converse is true in the case of females in these two economies.

Figure 1.6 Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender, 2006 (years)



Source: Table 1.16.

Data Issues and Comparability

Demographic data are either based on vital registration records or on censuses and surveys. In many of the developing countries of the region, vital registration records are incomplete and cannot be used for statistical purposes. Population censuses are conducted every 10 years in most countries, and United Nations agencies provide technical assistance where it is required. Census data are generally reliable and comparable among countries, but estimates for intercensal years are generally less reliable and may be based on household surveys, partial registration records, or obtained by statistical interpolation.

Household surveys are the best source for labor force data but these are not carried out in all countries. Other countries rely on census data supplemented by enterprise surveys and unemployment registration records. In many instances, data on breakdown of employment by economic activity may not sum up to 100% because workers cannot be classified by economic activity.

Table 1.1 **Mid-year population**
(million) ^a

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia	190.3	209.7	216.7	220.4	224.3	228.3	232.4	236.2	240.3	244.6	249.6	253.8	258.1	262.3
Afghanistan	17.6	19.2	19.6	19.9	20.3	20.7	21.0	21.4	21.8	22.2	23.2	23.6	24.1	24.5
Armenia	...	...	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Azerbaijan	7.2	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6
Georgia	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4
Kazakhstan	16.4	15.8	15.6	15.3	15.1	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.5
Kyrgyz Republic	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2
Pakistan	109.7	124.5	127.5	130.6	133.6	136.6	139.8	142.3	145.3	148.2	151.1	154.0	156.8	159.6
Tajikistan	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1
Turkmenistan	3.8	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8
Uzbekistan	20.6	22.9	23.3	23.7	24.0	24.4	24.7	25.1	25.5	25.8	26.2	26.6	27.0	27.4
East Asia	1214.3	1286.1	1299.7	1312.8	1324.7	1335.5	1345.8	1355.2	1363.9	1372.0	1379.9	1387.8	1395.1	1402.3
China, People's Rep. of	1143.3	1211.2	1223.9	1236.3	1247.6	1257.9	1267.4	1276.3	1284.5	1292.3	1299.9	1307.6	1314.5	1321.3
Hong Kong, China	5.7	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9
Korea, Rep. of	42.9	45.1	45.5	46.0	46.3	46.6	47.0	47.4	47.6	47.9	48.0	48.1	48.3	48.5
Mongolia	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Taipei, China	20.3	21.4	21.5	21.7	21.9	22.1	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.0
South Asia	978.8	1079.9	1101.6	1122.2	1143.8	1165.4	1186.0	1207.7	1226.2	1245.8	1265.3	1283.9	1303.5	1322.0
Bangladesh	108.7	118.8	120.8	122.6	124.5	126.3	128.1	129.9	131.6	133.4	135.2	137.0	138.8	140.6
Bhutan	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
India	835.0	923.0	942.0	960.0	979.0	998.0	1016.0	1035.0	1051.0	1068.0	1085.0	1101.0	1118.0	1134.0
Maldives	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nepal	18.1	20.1	20.5	21.0	21.5	22.0	22.6	23.2	23.7	24.2	24.7	25.3	25.9	26.4
Sri Lanka	16.3	17.3	17.5	17.7	17.9	18.2	18.5	18.7	19.0	19.3	19.5	19.7	19.9	20.0
Southeast Asia	436.8	478.5	486.3	494.2	503.0	510.7	517.9	525.8	533.8	541.8	550.0	558.3	565.8	574.0
Brunei Darussalam ^b	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Cambodia	8.6	10.5	11.0	11.6	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.8	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.8	14.1	14.4
Indonesia	179.4	194.8	197.0	199.3	201.6	203.9	205.8	208.6	211.4	214.3	217.1	219.9	222.1	224.9
Lao PDR	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9
Malaysia	18.1	20.7	21.2	21.8	22.3	22.9	23.5	24.0	24.5	25.1	25.6	26.1	26.6	27.2
Myanmar	40.8	44.7	45.6	46.4	48.2	49.1	50.1	51.1	52.2	53.2	54.3	55.4	56.5	57.7
Philippines	60.9	68.4	70.0	71.6	73.3	75.0	76.9	78.5	80.2	81.9	83.6	85.3	87.0	88.6
Singapore	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6
Thailand	55.8	59.4	60.0	60.6	61.2	61.8	62.2	62.7	63.1	63.7	64.2	64.8	65.2	65.8
Viet Nam	66.0	72.0	73.2	74.3	75.5	76.6	77.6	78.7	79.7	80.9	82.0	83.1	84.1	85.2
The Pacific	6.1	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.0	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.5
Cook Islands	17.0	19.4	20.0	18.3	17.4	16.5	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.4	20.3	20.2	21.3	20.2
Fiji Islands	737.0	768.0	775.1	787.7	794.6	801.9	807.1	809.9	811.5	816.4	821.6	825.1	829.5	833.9
Kiribati	72.3	77.7	79.0	80.5	81.9	83.4	84.5	85.9	87.4	88.8	90.4	92.5	94.2	95.5
Marshall Islands	44.6	48.0	48.7	49.4	50.1	50.8	51.3	50.7	49.9	50.3	50.8	51.6	52.0	52.3
Micronesia, Fed. States of	97.6	105.8	106.0	106.3	106.5	106.8	107.0	107.3	107.5	107.6	107.8	107.9	108.0	108.0
Nauru	9.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	8.8
Palau	15.1	17.2	17.6	18.1	18.5	18.9	19.1	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.7	19.9	20.0	20.2
Papua New Guinea	3690.0	4080.0	4160.0	4240.0	4320.0	4360.0	5190.0	5340.0	5520.0	5620.0	5770.0	5930.0	6100.0	6331.0
Samoa	160.3	167.3	168.8	170.4	171.9	173.5	175.1	176.7	177.2	177.7	178.2	178.7	179.2	180.0
Solomon Islands	294.9	353.2	366.1	379.9	394.2	409.0	420.5	432.3	444.4	456.8	469.6	482.8	496.3	510.2
Timor-Leste	747.0	832.0	871.0	881.0	890.0	715.0	779.0	787.0	886.0	904.0	923.0	983.0	1015.0	1047.6
Tonga	96.4	97.4	97.7	98.1	98.4	98.7	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.1	100.4	100.7	101.1	101.4
Tuvalu	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8
Vanuatu	147.3	168.4	172.9	177.4	182.0	186.7	191.7	196.9	202.2	206.9	212.3	217.8	223.5	229.4
Developed Member Countries	144.1	147.2	147.8	148.4	148.9	149.4	149.9	150.4	151.0	151.6	152.0	152.3	152.6	153.0
Australia	17.1	18.1	18.3	18.5	18.7	18.9	19.2	19.4	19.7	19.9	20.1	20.4	20.7	21.0
Japan	123.5	125.5	125.8	126.1	126.4	126.6	126.8	127.1	127.4	127.7	127.8	127.8	127.8	127.8
New Zealand	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
TOTAL DMCs ^c	2826.4	3061.0	3111.2	3156.6	3202.9	3247.0	3290.1	3333.0	3372.6	3412.7	3453.6	3492.8	3531.8	3570.2
TOTAL REGIONAL MEMBER COUNTRIES	2970.7	3208.5	3259.3	3305.2	3352.2	3396.7	3440.3	3483.7	3524.0	3564.7	3606.0	3645.5	3684.8	3723.6
WORLD	5294.9	5719.0	5801.6	5883.3	5964.3	6044.6	6124.1	6203.0	6281.2	6359.1	6436.8	6514.8	6592.9	6671.2

a Except for Pacific developing member countries where units are in thousands.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

c For reporting countries only.

Sources: Country sources, UN Population Division's Common Database (www.unstats.un.org/unsd/cdb/cdb_help/cdb_quick_start.asp), CEIC data.

Population

Table 1.2 Growth rates in population
(percent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	4.5	1.7	2.1	1.7
Armenia	...	...	...	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Azerbaijan	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Georgia	0.4	-2.8	-2.5	-2.5	-1.2	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	0.1	1.8	-0.1
Kazakhstan	-1.6	-2.0	-1.5	-1.6	-1.7	-1.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2
Kyrgyz Republic	2.1	3.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
Pakistan	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Tajikistan	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
Turkmenistan	4.3	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.6	3.7	4.2	5.1	5.7	6.2	1.4	1.3	1.3
Uzbekistan	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Hong Kong, China	0.3	2.0	4.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	-0.2	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.0
Korea, Rep. of	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Mongolia	2.4	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9
Taipei, China	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
South Asia														
Bangladesh	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Bhutan	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.9
India	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Maldives	2.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.0
Nepal	2.1	1.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1
Sri Lanka	-3.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	3.1	2.9	3.1	-1.1	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.4	1.6	2.9	2.9	3.5	1.8
Cambodia	3.6	5.2	5.4	5.5	4.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.9
Indonesia	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.3
Lao PDR	2.1	-0.3	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.1
Malaysia	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0
Myanmar	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	3.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Philippines	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8
Singapore	4.0	3.1	4.1	3.4	3.5	0.8	1.7	2.7	0.9	-1.5	1.3	2.4	3.2	4.3
Thailand	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
Viet Nam	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	3.0	-0.5	3.1	-8.5	-4.9	-5.2	9.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	10.3	-0.5	5.4	-5.2
Fiji Islands	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Kiribati	3.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.4
Marshall Islands	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.9	-1.2	-1.5	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.7
Micronesia, Fed. States of	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nauru	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-1.4	-10.9
Palau	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
Papua New Guinea	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	0.9	19.0	2.9	3.4	1.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.8
Samoa	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Solomon Islands	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Timor-Leste	6.7	1.7	4.7	1.1	1.0	-19.7	9.0	1.0	12.6	2.0	2.1	6.5	3.3	3.2
Tonga	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tuvalu	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Vanuatu	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5
Japan	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.0
New Zealand	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.0
TOTAL DMCs	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
TOTAL REGIONAL MEMBER COUNTRIES	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
WORLD	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: ADB staff estimates based on country sources and CEIC data.

Table 1.3 **Migration and urbanization**

	Net International Migration Rate ^a (per 1,000 population)				Urban Population (as percent of total population)			
	1985–1990	1990–1995	1995–2000	2000–2005	1990	1995	2000	2007
Developing Member Countries								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	-23.1	42.9	-4.1	9.7	18.2	19.9	21.3	21.0
Armenia	-4.0	-29.5	-14.3	-6.6	66.9	66.0	65.1	64.0
Azerbaijan	-4.4	-3.1	-3.2	-2.4	53.7	52.3	50.9	51.7
Georgia	-2.4	-21.3	-14.4	-10.8	...	...	52.0	52.7
Kazakhstan	-7.4	-18.6	-17.1	-2.7	57.0	55.7	56.3	55.2
Kyrgyz Republic	-7.4	-12.2	-1.1	-3.0	37.6	35.6	34.7	34.8
Pakistan	1.4	-4.3	-0.1	-1.6	30.6	23.7	33.0	34.9
Tajikistan	-3.4	-11.3	-11.6	-10.8	32.1	28.1	26.5	26.3
Turkmenistan	-2.0	2.5	-2.3	-0.4	45.1	44.7	45.1	46.6 (2006)
Uzbekistan	-4.7	-3.1	-3.4	-2.3	40.3	38.3	37.2	36.7 (2006)
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	26.4	29.0	36.2	44.9
Hong Kong, China	0.9	10.1	9.3	8.7	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	-0.9	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	73.8	78.2	79.6	80.8 (2005)
Mongolia	3.2	-5.2	-7.4	-4.0	54.6	51.6	57.2	60.8
Taipei, China ^b	...	...	...	...	50.6	53.1	55.8	58.1
South Asia								
Bangladesh	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	19.8	21.5	23.2	25.5 (2006)
Bhutan	0.6	-38.3	0.1	11.7	...	21.0 (1996)	21.0	31.0 (2005)
India	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	25.6	26.6	27.7	29.2
Maldives	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	25.6	27.5	35.0 (2006)
Nepal	-1.6	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8	8.9	10.9	13.4	16.2 (2006)
Sri Lanka	-1.7	-2.9	-4.3	-4.7	17.2	16.4	15.7	15.1 (2006)
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam ^c	4.7	2.5	2.2	2.0	65.8	68.6	71.1	73.6 (2006)
Cambodia	3.4	2.9	1.3	0.2	...	14.8 (1998)	16.0 (2001)	17.8
Indonesia	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	30.9	35.9	42.1	43.1 (2005)
Lao PDR	0.0	-1.4	-3.5	-4.2	15.4	17.2	18.9	21.0 (2006)
Malaysia	1.8	3.0	4.5	1.2	49.8	54.7	62.0	63.4
Myanmar	-0.7	-0.6	0.0	-0.4	24.9	26.1	28.0	31.3 (2006)
Philippines	-2.6	-2.8	-2.5	-2.2	48.8	54.0	58.5	63.5 (2006)
Singapore	9.7	15.4	19.6	9.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Thailand	0.0	0.6	1.8	0.8	18.0	18.0	19.0	32.9 (2006)
Viet Nam	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	19.5	20.7	24.2	27.4
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	58.5	58.8	67.6	70.2 (2003)
Fiji Islands	-19.5	-9.3	-10.7	-10.3	41.6	45.5	48.3	50.8 (2005)
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	35.1	36.5	43.5	43.6 (2005)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	64.7	65.3	65.8	65.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-5.4	-4.4	-25.4	-17.9	25.6	25.1	22.3	22.4 (2006)
Nauru	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palau ^d	...	...	...	...	69.4	71.4	69.5	77.4 (2005)
Papua New Guinea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.5 (2006)
Samoa	-25.2	-15.8	-16.2	-16.6	21.5	21.8	21.9	22.6 (2006)
Solomon Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	14.7	15.7	17.3 (2006)
Timor-Leste	0.4	0.0	-40.8	21.2	20.8	22.5	24.3	26.1 (2005)
Tonga	-20.4	-18.0	-19.5	-16.1	22.7	22.9	23.2	24.2 (2006)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	-4.6	-1.1	-7.9	0.0	18.7	20.2	21.7	23.5 (2005)
Developed Member Countries								
Australia	6.9	5.9	5.0	6.0	85.4	86.1	87.2	88.0 (2006)
Japan	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	62.1	64.6	65.2	66.0 (2006)
New Zealand	1.1	5.3	2.1	5.1	84.7	85.3	85.7	86.3 (2006)

a Refers to annual average.

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

c Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

d For urban population, includes Koror and Airai States only. The US Bureau of Census defines "Urban" as places with 2,500 persons or more.

Sources: Country sources; *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2007* (ESCAP 2007, www.unescap.org/stat/data/syb2007/); UN Population Division's Common Database (www.unstats.un.org/unsd/cdb/cdb_help/cdb_quick_start.asp).

Population

Table 1.4 Population aged 0–14 years
(as percent of total population)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing Member Countries													
Central and West Asia													
Afghanistan	44.1	....	....	....	....	....	43.5	....	43.0	43.0	43.0	46.0	47.0
Armenia	30.4	29.5	29.0	28.4	27.6	26.8	25.9	24.9	23.8	22.8	21.8	20.8	20.0
Azerbaijan	34.3	34.0	33.6	33.1	32.5	31.8	31.0	29.9	28.8	27.6	26.4	25.3	24.2
Georgia	24.6	23.6	23.3	22.9	22.5	22.1	21.6	21.1	20.5	20.0	19.4	18.9	18.4
Kazakhstan	31.5	29.8	29.4	29.0	28.7	28.2	27.6	27.0	26.2	25.4	24.8	24.2	23.9
Kyrgyz Republic	37.6	37.6	37.2	36.8	36.2	35.6	34.9	34.1	33.3	32.5	31.7	31.0	30.4
Pakistan	44.0	44.3	44.0	43.6	43.1	42.5	41.8	40.9	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.2	36.4
Tajikistan	43.2	43.7	43.6	43.4	43.2	42.8	42.4	41.9	41.3	40.7	40.0	39.4	38.7
Turkmenistan	40.5	39.5	39.0	38.4	37.8	37.0	36.2	35.3	34.4	33.5	32.7	31.8	30.9
Uzbekistan	40.9	40.4	39.9	39.4	38.7	38.0	37.2	36.5	35.6	34.8	34.0	33.2	32.4
East Asia													
China, People's Rep. of	27.7	26.6	26.4	26.1	25.8	25.4	24.9	24.3	23.7	22.9	22.2	21.6	21.1
Hong Kong, China	21.5	19.4	18.9	18.4	17.8	17.3	16.9	16.5	16.1	15.8	15.5	15.1	14.8
Korea, Rep. of	25.8	23.4	22.9	22.4	21.8	21.3	20.8	20.4	20.0	19.6	19.1	18.6	18.1
Mongolia	41.7	38.9	38.2	37.3	36.5	35.5	34.5	33.3	32.2	31.0	29.9	28.9	28.0
Taipei, China	27.1	23.8	23.1	22.6	22.0	21.4	21.1	20.8	20.4	19.8	19.3	18.7	18.1
South Asia													
Bangladesh	40.7	39.6	39.2	38.7	38.2	37.7	37.2	36.8	36.4	36.0	35.6	35.2	34.7
Bhutan	42.6	43.6	43.4	42.9	42.2	41.3	40.2	38.9	37.4	35.9	34.4	33.0	31.7
India	37.8	36.6	36.4	36.0	35.7	35.3	35.0	34.6	34.2	33.8	33.4	33.0	32.5
Maldives	46.5	45.3	44.5	43.7	42.6	41.5	40.3	39.1	37.8	36.4	35.2	34.0	32.9
Nepal	41.9	41.8	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.2	40.9	40.6	40.3	39.9	39.4	39.0	38.5
Sri Lanka	32.0	29.5	29.0	28.5	27.9	27.4	26.8	26.3	25.7	25.2	24.6	24.2	23.7
Southeast Asia													
Brunei Darussalam ^a	34.5	33.0	32.6	32.3	32.0	31.6	31.3	30.9	30.6	30.3	30.0	29.6	29.2
Cambodia	44.7	46.3	45.8	45.0	43.9	42.9	41.9	40.9	40.1	39.3	38.4	37.6	36.7
Indonesia	35.8	33.0	32.5	31.9	31.3	30.8	30.3	29.9	29.5	29.1	28.7	28.4	28.0
Lao PDR	44.7	44.6	44.5	44.3	44.1	43.8	43.4	42.8	42.2	41.4	40.6	39.8	38.9
Malaysia	37.4	36.1	35.6	35.1	34.5	34.0	33.5	33.0	32.6	32.2	31.8	31.4	31.0
Myanmar	35.6	33.1	32.5	32.0	31.4	30.8	30.2	29.6	29.0	28.4	27.8	27.3	26.7
Philippines	40.9	39.5	39.1	38.8	38.4	38.1	37.8	37.4	37.1	36.8	36.5	36.2	35.8
Singapore	21.5	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.0	21.8	21.5	21.1	20.7	20.2	19.5	18.8
Thailand	28.5	25.8	25.4	24.9	24.4	24.0	23.6	23.1	22.7	22.3	22.0	21.7	21.4
Viet Nam	38.9	37.0	36.4	35.8	35.1	34.3	33.5	32.8	32.0	31.2	30.4	29.6	28.9
The Pacific													
Cook Islands	36.9	...	...	...	...	...	34.1	34.1	35.0	28.0	28.0	34.0	30.0
Fiji Islands	37.9	35.7	35.3	35.0	34.6	34.3	34.1	33.8	33.6	33.4	33.2	32.9	32.6
Kiribati	40.3	...	...	...	...	...	41.2	39.0	38.7	40.0	38.0	38.0	36.0
Marshall Islands	51.0	...	...	...	...	...	41.6	41.6	44.0	43.0	41.0	40.0	38.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	44.1	43.4	42.9	42.2	41.5	40.8	40.1	39.7	39.3	39.1	38.8	38.6	38.3
Nauru	41.8	...	...	...	...	...	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	38.0	39.0	39.0
Palau	30.3	...	...	...	...	...	23.8	23.8	23.8	27.0	24.0	24.0	26.0
Papua New Guinea	41.7	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.2	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.3
Samoa	40.9	39.3	39.4	39.8	40.2	40.6	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.5
Solomon Islands	45.3	43.6	43.3	43.0	42.6	42.3	42.0	41.7	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.5	40.1
Timor-Leste	39.9	41.7	43.1	45.0	47.0	48.6	49.4	49.2	48.2	46.9	45.8	45.0	44.7
Tonga	39.4	40.0	39.8	39.5	39.1	38.7	38.3	38.1	37.9	37.8	37.7	37.5	37.2
Tuvalu	34.7	...	...	...	...	...	33.3	33.3	34.0	34.0	36.0	36.0	34.0
Vanuatu	43.9	43.4	43.3	43.0	42.8	42.5	42.1	41.7	41.3	40.8	40.3	39.8	39.3
Developed Member Countries													
Australia	21.9	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.1	20.9	20.7	20.5	20.2	20.0	19.8	19.5	19.3
Japan	18.4	16.0	15.6	15.3	15.1	14.8	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.8
New Zealand	23.4	23.1	23.0	23.0	22.9	22.9	22.7	22.5	22.3	22.0	21.7	21.5	21.2

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008); Population Data Sheet Online (ESCAP various years); for Taipei, China: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics; eng.dgbas.gov.tw/).

Table 1.5 **Population aged 15–64 years**
(as percent of total population)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing Member Countries													
Central and West Asia													
Afghanistan ^a	53.0	...	...	...	...	...	52.0	...	54.0	54.0	54.0	50.0	49.0
Armenia	64.0	62.1	62.2	62.5	63.0	63.5	64.1	64.6	65.2	65.7	66.4	67.1	67.9
Azerbaijan	61.5	61.2	61.4	61.7	62.0	62.5	63.2	63.9	64.8	65.7	66.6	67.6	68.5
Georgia	66.1	65.1	65.1	65.3	65.5	65.7	65.9	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.5	66.8	67.3
Kazakhstan	62.7	63.1	63.4	63.9	64.4	65.0	65.5	66.1	66.5	67.0	67.4	67.8	68.2
Kyrgyz Republic	57.4	57.0	57.3	57.8	58.4	59.0	59.7	60.3	61.0	61.7	62.4	63.1	63.8
Pakistan	52.7	52.2	52.5	52.8	53.3	53.9	54.6	55.4	56.3	57.2	58.1	58.9	59.7
Tajikistan	53.0	52.5	52.6	52.9	53.3	53.7	54.2	54.6	55.1	55.6	56.1	56.8	57.4
Turkmenistan	55.7	56.3	56.8	57.3	58.0	58.7	59.5	60.2	61.0	61.8	62.7	63.6	64.5
Uzbekistan	55.1	55.4	55.8	56.3	57.0	57.7	58.4	59.1	59.8	60.5	61.3	62.1	62.9
East Asia													
China, People's Rep. of	66.8	67.4	67.4	67.5	67.7	67.9	68.2	68.7	69.2	69.7	70.3	70.7	71.1
Hong Kong, China	70.0	71.0	71.2	71.5	71.7	72.0	72.2	72.3	72.4	72.6	72.7	72.9	73.2
Korea, Rep. of	69.2	70.8	71.0	71.3	71.5	71.7	71.8	71.9	71.9	71.8	71.9	71.9	72.0
Mongolia	54.3	57.3	58.1	58.9	59.7	60.6	61.6	62.7	63.9	65.1	66.2	67.2	68.1
Taipei, China	66.7	68.6	69.0	69.3	69.3	70.1	70.3	70.4	70.6	70.9	71.2	71.6	71.9
South Asia													
Bangladesh	56.2	57.3	57.7	58.1	58.6	59.0	59.5	59.9	60.2	60.6	60.9	61.3	61.7
Bhutan	54.1	52.5	52.7	53.0	53.6	54.4	55.4	56.7	58.1	59.6	61.1	62.4	63.6
India	58.3	59.2	59.4	59.6	59.9	60.2	60.4	60.7	61.0	61.4	61.7	62.0	62.4
Maldives	50.2	51.2	51.9	52.8	53.8	54.8	56.0	57.2	58.5	59.8	61.0	62.2	63.2
Nepal	54.7	54.8	54.9	55.0	55.1	55.3	55.6	55.9	56.2	56.6	57.0	57.4	57.8
Sri Lanka	62.6	64.5	64.9	65.3	65.7	66.2	66.7	67.2	67.8	68.4	68.9	69.3	69.7
Southeast Asia													
Brunei Darussalam ^b	62.8	64.4	64.6	64.9	65.2	65.5	65.8	66.1	66.4	66.6	66.9	67.3	67.6
Cambodia	52.6	50.9	51.4	52.2	53.2	54.2	55.2	56.1	56.9	57.7	58.5	59.3	60.1
Indonesia	60.4	62.7	63.2	63.6	64.0	64.4	64.8	65.1	65.4	65.6	65.9	66.1	66.3
Lao PDR	51.9	52.1	52.2	52.3	52.5	52.8	53.2	53.8	54.4	55.1	55.9	56.7	57.5
Malaysia	58.9	60.2	60.6	61.1	61.7	62.2	62.7	63.0	63.4	63.6	63.9	64.3	64.6
Myanmar	59.5	61.7	62.2	62.7	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.8	65.4	66.0	66.6	67.1	67.7
Philippines	55.9	57.3	57.6	57.9	58.2	58.5	58.7	59.0	59.2	59.5	59.8	60.0	60.3
Singapore	72.9	71.5	71.3	71.1	71.1	71.0	71.1	71.1	71.2	71.4	71.6	72.0	72.4
Thailand	66.6	68.4	68.7	69.0	69.3	69.5	69.7	69.9	70.1	70.3	70.4	70.5	70.6
Viet Nam	56.2	57.9	58.4	59.0	59.6	60.3	61.0	61.7	62.5	63.3	64.0	64.8	65.6
The Pacific													
Cook Islands ^a	58.4	...	...	...	...	...	60.9	60.9	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	58.0
Fiji Islands	59.0	61.2	61.5	61.8	62.1	62.3	62.4	62.6	62.6	62.7	62.8	62.9	63.1
Kiribati ^a	56.2	...	...	...	...	...	55.4	59.1	59.3	59.5	59.8	60.0	59.0
Marshall Islands ^a	46.1	...	...	...	...	...	55.7	55.7	53.0	55.0	57.0	58.0	58.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	52.3	53.1	53.6	54.2	54.9	55.6	56.1	56.5	56.9	57.1	57.3	57.6	57.9
Nauru ^a	56.8	...	...	...	...	...	59.0	59.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	58.0
Palau ^a	63.6	...	...	...	...	...	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	71.0	71.0	66.0
Papua New Guinea	56.1	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.6	56.7	56.8	57.0	57.3
Samoa	55.2	56.4	56.3	56.0	55.5	55.1	54.8	54.6	54.4	54.4	54.5	54.7	54.9
Solomon Islands	51.7	53.4	53.7	54.1	54.4	54.8	55.1	55.4	55.7	55.9	56.3	56.6	56.9
Timor-Leste	58.1	56.0	54.6	52.7	50.6	48.9	48.1	48.3	49.2	50.5	51.6	52.3	52.6
Tonga	56.1	55.0	55.1	55.3	55.6	55.9	56.1	56.2	56.2	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.3
Tuvalu ^a	59.4	...	...	...	...	...	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	58.0	58.0	58.0
Vanuatu	52.5	53.1	53.3	53.5	53.8	54.1	54.5	55.0	55.4	55.9	56.4	56.9	57.4
Developed Member Countries													
Australia	66.9	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.7	66.8	66.9	67.0	67.1	67.2	67.3	67.4	67.4
Japan	69.6	69.5	69.3	69.1	68.8	68.5	68.2	67.8	67.5	67.1	66.8	66.4	66.0
New Zealand	65.5	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.5	65.7	65.8	66.0	66.2	66.4	66.5

a For 2006, refers to 15–60 years age group.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008); Population Data Sheet Online (ESCAP various years); for Taipei, China: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics; eng.dgbas.gov.tw/).

Population

Table 1.6 Population aged 65 years and over
(as percent of total population)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing Member Countries													
Central and West Asia													
Afghanistan ^a	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	4.5	...	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0
Armenia	5.6	8.4	8.8	9.1	9.4	9.7	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.5	11.9	12.1	12.1
Azerbaijan	4.2	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.2
Georgia	9.3	11.3	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.5	12.8	13.3	13.7	14.1	14.3	14.4
Kazakhstan	5.9	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.9	8.0	8.0
Kyrgyz Republic	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8
Pakistan	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9
Tajikistan	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9
Turkmenistan	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6
Uzbekistan	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7
East Asia													
China, People's Rep. of	5.4	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.8
Hong Kong, China	8.5	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.7	11.8	12.0	12.1
Korea, Rep. of	5.0	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.4	9.8
Mongolia	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0
Taipei, China	6.2	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.7	10.0
South Asia													
Bangladesh	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
Bhutan	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7
India	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0
Maldives	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Nepal	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
Sri Lanka	5.4	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6
Southeast Asia													
Brunei Darussalam ^b	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
Cambodia	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2
Indonesia	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6
Lao PDR	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Malaysia	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4
Myanmar	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Philippines	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9
Singapore	5.6	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.8
Thailand	4.9	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0
Viet Nam	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6
The Pacific													
Cook Islands ^a	4.7	...	...	...	...	...	5.0	5.0	5.0	12.0	12.0	6.0	12.0
Fiji Islands	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3
Kiribati ^a	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	3.4	1.9	2.0	0.5	2.3	2.0	5.0
Marshall Islands ^a	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Nauru ^a	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
Palau ^a	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	5.4	5.4	5.4	2.2	5.0	5.0	8.0
Papua New Guinea	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
Samoa	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
Solomon Islands	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Timor-Leste	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
Tonga	4.5	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5
Tuvalu ^a	5.9	...	...	...	...	...	8.9	8.9	8.2	8.2	6.0	6.0	8.0
Vanuatu	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Developed Member Countries													
Australia	11.2	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.3
Japan	12.0	14.6	15.1	15.6	16.2	16.7	17.2	17.7	18.2	18.7	19.2	19.7	20.3
New Zealand	11.1	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.3

a For 2006, refers to 60 and over years age group.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008); Population Data Sheet Online (ESCAP various years); for Taipei, China: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics; eng.dgbas.gov.tw).

Table 1.7 Age dependency ratio

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing Member Countries													
Central and West Asia													
Afghanistan ^a	88.7	...	...	...	...	...	92.3	...	85.2	85.2	85.2	100.0	104.1
Armenia	56.2	60.9	60.8	60.0	58.8	57.4	56.0	54.7	53.4	52.1	50.7	49.1	47.3
Azerbaijan	62.6	63.4	62.9	62.2	61.2	59.9	58.3	56.5	54.4	52.3	50.1	48.0	45.9
Georgia	51.4	53.7	53.6	53.3	52.7	52.1	51.7	51.3	51.1	50.8	50.4	49.7	48.7
Kazakhstan	59.5	58.5	57.6	56.5	55.2	53.9	52.6	51.4	50.3	49.3	48.4	47.6	46.7
Kyrgyz Republic	74.1	75.4	74.5	73.1	71.3	69.5	67.6	65.8	64.0	62.2	60.3	58.5	56.6
Pakistan	89.9	91.5	90.6	89.3	87.6	85.6	83.2	80.6	77.7	74.8	72.1	69.6	67.5
Tajikistan	88.6	90.6	90.0	89.0	87.6	86.2	84.7	83.1	81.6	80.0	78.2	76.2	74.1
Turkmenistan	79.4	77.6	76.2	74.5	72.5	70.3	68.2	66.0	63.8	61.7	59.5	57.4	55.1
Uzbekistan	81.5	80.6	79.3	77.5	75.4	73.3	71.2	69.1	67.1	65.2	63.2	61.1	58.9
East Asia													
China, People's Rep. of	49.6	48.4	48.3	48.0	47.7	47.3	46.6	45.7	44.6	43.4	42.3	41.4	40.6
Hong Kong, China	42.8	40.9	40.4	39.9	39.4	38.9	38.6	38.3	38.0	37.8	37.6	37.2	36.7
Korea, Rep. of	44.6	41.3	40.8	40.3	39.9	39.5	39.3	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.0	38.8
Mongolia	84.2	74.4	72.1	69.8	67.4	64.9	62.2	59.4	56.5	53.7	51.1	48.8	46.9
Taipei, China	49.9	45.8	44.9	44.3	44.3	42.7	42.2	42.0	41.6	41.0	40.4	39.7	39.1
South Asia													
Bangladesh	77.8	74.4	73.3	72.0	70.7	69.4	68.1	67.1	66.1	65.1	64.2	63.2	62.1
Bhutan	84.8	90.3	89.9	88.7	86.6	83.8	80.4	76.4	72.1	67.8	63.8	60.3	57.3
India	71.6	69.0	68.4	67.7	67.0	66.2	65.5	64.7	63.8	63.0	62.1	61.2	60.2
Maldives	99.3	95.1	92.5	89.4	86.0	82.3	78.5	74.7	70.9	67.3	63.9	60.9	58.2
Nepal	82.7	82.6	82.3	81.9	81.4	80.7	79.9	79.0	77.9	76.8	75.6	74.3	72.9
Sri Lanka	59.7	55.0	54.0	53.1	52.1	51.1	50.0	48.8	47.5	46.3	45.1	44.2	43.5
Southeast Asia													
Brunei Darussalam ^b	59.2	55.4	54.7	54.0	53.3	52.6	52.0	51.3	50.7	50.1	49.4	48.7	47.9
Cambodia	90.1	96.4	94.5	91.6	88.0	84.4	81.2	78.3	75.7	73.3	70.9	68.6	66.4
Indonesia	65.6	59.5	58.3	57.2	56.1	55.2	54.3	53.6	52.9	52.3	51.8	51.3	50.7
Lao PDR	92.5	92.0	91.7	91.2	90.4	89.3	87.9	86.0	83.8	81.4	78.9	76.4	73.8
Malaysia	69.7	66.2	65.0	63.6	62.1	60.8	59.6	58.6	57.8	57.1	56.4	55.6	54.8
Myanmar	68.2	62.1	60.8	59.6	58.3	57.0	55.6	54.2	52.8	51.5	50.1	48.9	47.8
Philippines	79.0	74.5	73.6	72.8	71.9	71.1	70.3	69.5	68.8	68.1	67.3	66.6	65.9
Singapore	37.1	39.9	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.1	39.7	39.0	38.1
Thailand	50.1	46.1	45.5	44.9	44.4	43.9	43.4	43.0	42.6	42.3	42.0	41.8	41.6
Viet Nam	78.0	72.6	71.1	69.5	67.7	65.8	63.9	62.0	60.0	58.1	56.1	54.3	52.5
The Pacific													
Cook Islands ^a	71.2	...	...	...	...	...	64.2	64.2	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	72.4
Fiji Islands	69.5	63.5	62.6	61.8	61.2	60.6	60.3	59.9	59.7	59.5	59.2	58.9	58.4
Kiribati ^a	77.9	...	...	...	...	...	80.5	69.3	68.6	68.0	67.3	66.7	69.5
Marshall Islands ^a	116.9	...	...	...	...	...	79.5	79.5	88.7	81.8	75.4	72.4	72.4
Micronesia, Fed. States of	91.2	88.4	86.7	84.6	82.2	80.0	78.3	76.9	75.9	75.2	74.5	73.7	72.7
Nauru ^a	76.1	...	...	...	...	...	69.5	69.5	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	72.4
Palau ^a	57.2	...	...	...	...	...	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2	40.8	40.8	51.5
Papua New Guinea	78.3	77.1	77.1	77.1	77.1	77.0	77.0	76.9	76.7	76.4	76.0	75.3	74.5
Samoa	81.2	77.2	77.6	78.7	80.1	81.4	82.5	83.3	83.7	83.8	83.5	83.0	82.0
Solomon Islands	93.4	87.3	86.2	85.0	83.8	82.6	81.5	80.6	79.7	78.7	77.8	76.8	75.7
Timor-Leste	72.1	78.6	83.3	89.9	97.6	104.4	107.9	107.2	103.2	98.1	93.9	91.2	90.2
Tonga	78.3	81.7	81.4	80.7	79.7	78.8	78.3	78.0	78.1	78.3	78.4	78.1	77.6
Tuvalu ^a	68.4	...	...	...	...	...	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	72.4	72.4	72.4
Vanuatu	90.5	88.3	87.6	86.8	85.8	84.7	83.5	82.0	80.4	78.8	77.2	75.7	74.2
Developed Member Countries													
Australia	49.4	50.2	50.2	50.1	49.9	49.7	49.4	49.2	49.0	48.8	48.6	48.4	48.3
Japan	43.7	43.9	44.3	44.8	45.4	46.1	46.7	47.4	48.2	49.0	49.8	50.7	51.6
New Zealand	52.7	52.9	52.9	53.0	52.9	52.8	52.6	52.3	51.9	51.5	51.0	50.6	50.3

a Based on 0–14, 15–60, and 60 and over years age groups for 2006.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Source: ADB staff estimates.

Labor Force and Employment

Table 1.8 Labor force participation rate
(percent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	63.5	63.5	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.7	63.7	63.8	63.9	64.0	64.1	64.3	64.6	...
Armenia	...	74.2	73.5	70.8	65.6	63.9	61.4	58.7	62.7	61.4	58.6	57.7	55.9	...
Azerbaijan	93.2	85.8	86.5	85.7	95.4	78.3	76.4	74.7	80.6	78.2	76.4	74.7	74.7	74.4
Georgia	...	...	...	...	65.0	66.0	65.0	66.0	65.0	66.2	64.9	64.0	62.2	...
Kazakhstan	...	66.8	68.7	68.8	65.9	66.0	66.0	70.2	70.1	70.0	69.9	69.4	69.7	70.4
Kyrgyz Republic	66.1	65.9	65.8	65.6	65.4	65.2	64.9	64.6	64.3	64.5	64.4	64.5	64.5	...
Pakistan	...	41.3	41.3	43.0	43.3	43.3	42.8	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.7	43.7	46.0	45.2
Tajikistan	77.3	70.9	65.4	62.9	61.3	57.3	55.3	55.4	53.4	53.0	56.0	55.0	54.0	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	67.3	62.4	62.5	62.8	63.0	63.3	63.5	63.7	63.9	64.1	64.2	64.5	64.8	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	79.3	79.2	79.0	78.8	78.5	78.2	77.9	77.4	76.9	76.3	76.0	75.7	75.4	...
Hong Kong, China	63.2	62.0	61.6	61.3	61.3	61.3	61.4	61.5	61.8	61.4	61.3	61.0	61.3	61.4
Korea, Rep. of	60.0	61.9	62.1	62.5	60.6	60.6	61.0	61.4	62.0	61.5	62.1	62.0	61.9	61.8
Mongolia	...	68.5	68.0	67.4	67.0	66.7	62.9	62.2	62.7	64.5	64.4	63.5	64.4	64.2
Taipei, China	59.2	58.7	58.4	58.3	58.0	57.9	57.7	57.2	57.3	57.3	57.7	57.8	57.9	58.3
South Asia														
Bangladesh	...	...	52.0	...	...	...	54.9	...	...	57.3	...	...	58.5	...
Bhutan	61.1	59.8	59.8	59.8	59.9	60.2	60.6	61.0	61.5	62.1	64.3	65.4	66.3	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.6	...	...	...	...	39.2	...	...
Maldives	49.9	51.8	52.5	53.1	53.8	54.6	55.4	55.4	55.5	55.6	59.2	60.1	61.0	...
Nepal	64.1	63.4	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.7	63.8	63.6	63.6	63.7	...
Sri Lanka	51.9	47.9	48.6	48.7	51.7	50.7	50.3	48.8	50.3	48.9	48.6	48.3	51.2	49.8
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	66.5	...	...	...	64.9	65.5	67.9	69.8	69.8	69.9	70.0	71.7	71.2
Cambodia	...	59.2	65.4	65.8	55.5	66.1	65.2	71.7	...	...	74.6	...	...	...
Indonesia	54.7	...	66.9	66.3	66.9	67.2	67.8	68.6	67.8	67.8	67.6	66.8	66.2	66.6
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84.8	85.1	84.4	...	65.7	...	...
Malaysia	66.5	64.7	66.3	65.6	64.3	64.2	65.4	64.9	64.4	65.2	64.4	63.3	63.1	63.2
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.6	63.8	64.3	...	...	...	...
Philippines	64.4	65.8	66.7	66.1	65.9	66.4	64.9	67.1	67.4	66.7	67.5	64.5	64.5	63.2
Singapore ^b	63.1	64.3	64.6	63.7	63.1	64.1	63.2	64.1	63.6	63.2	63.3	63.0	65.0	65.1
Thailand	81.9	74.5	73.9	73.5	72.1	71.6	71.5	71.9	71.9	72.2	72.4	72.5	72.2	72.4
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	49.6	50.2	50.7	51.1	51.8	52.5	51.1	51.2
The Pacific														
Cook Islands ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	64.4	64.4	64.5	64.6	64.7	64.9	65.1	64.8	64.6	64.4	65.6	65.9	66.1	...
Kiribati	76.0	...	...	...	...	...	80.9	...	...	...	...	63.6	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	51.2	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	51.2	60.6	...	58.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	76.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	59.3	69.1	...	...	...	...	67.5	...	...	...	...	69.1	...	...
Papua New Guinea	73.4	71.8	71.5	72.1	72.5	72.2	72.6	72.9	72.9	72.6	73.2	73.2	73.3	...
Samoa	59.2	60.4	60.6	60.7	60.8	60.7	60.4	60.2	59.9	59.7	59.4	59.2	59.0	...
Solomon Islands	68.6	68.9	68.9	68.8	68.8	68.7	68.7	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.5	68.5	...
Timor-Leste	67.0	71.8	...	...	...	67.3	...	56.0	...	...	60.2	...	...	...
Tonga	95.9	...	86.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	94.8	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	84.3	82.9	82.8	83.0	83.1	83.4	83.1	83.5	83.7	83.7	83.8	83.9	84.0	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	63.4	63.1	63.5	63.3	62.9	62.8	62.9	63.2	63.1	63.5	63.2	63.6	64.3	64.6
Japan	63.3	63.4	63.5	63.7	63.3	62.9	62.4	62.0	61.2	60.8	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4
New Zealand	64.1	65.0	65.9	65.7	65.3	65.4	65.4	66.0	66.7	66.4	67.0	67.8	68.4	68.6

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b Beginning 1990, data refer to Singapore residents only.

c Covers all wage and salary earners from all islands.

Source: Country sources, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* (ILO 2007).

Table 1.9 **Unemployment rate**
(percent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	...	...	...
Armenia ^a	...	6.7	9.3	10.8	9.4	11.2	11.7	10.4	10.8	10.1	9.6	8.2	7.5	7.1
Azerbaijan ^b	...	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	10.6	9.7	8.4	7.6	6.8	6.5
Georgia	...	...	...	...	14.5	13.8	10.3	11.1	12.6	11.5	12.6	13.8	13.6	...
Kazakhstan	...	11.0	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.5	12.8	10.4	9.3	8.8	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.3
Kyrgyz Republic	...	5.7	7.8	5.7	5.9	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.6	9.9	8.5	8.1	8.3	...
Pakistan	3.1	5.4	5.4	6.1	5.9	5.9	7.8	7.8	8.3	8.3	7.7	7.7	6.2	5.3
Tajikistan ^a	...	1.7	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.2	...
Turkmenistan	2.4	...	...	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ^a	...	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of ^c	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0
Hong Kong, China	1.3	3.2	2.8	2.2	4.7	6.2	4.9	5.1	7.3	7.9	6.8	5.6	4.8	4.0
Korea, Rep. of	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.6	7.0	6.3	4.1	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.2
Mongolia	5.5	5.5	6.7	7.7	5.9	4.7	4.6	4.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.8
Taipei, China	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.6	5.2	5.0	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.9
South Asia														
Bangladesh	...	...	3.5	...	...	...	4.3	...	...	4.3	...	...	4.2	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	1.4	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.7	...	...	...	...	3.1	...	...
Maldives	0.9	0.8	...	...	...	...	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	14.4	...
Nepal	...	...	4.5	...	...	1.8	...	8.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	15.9	12.3	11.3	10.5	9.2	8.9	7.6	7.9	8.8	8.4	8.3	7.7	6.5	6.0
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^d	...	4.9	...	...	...	4.5	4.7	7.2	3.5	4.5	3.5	4.3	4.0	3.4
Cambodia	...	2.5	0.9	0.7	5.3	0.6	2.5	1.8	...	...	0.0	...	...	...
Indonesia	2.5	7.2	4.9	4.7	5.5	6.4	6.1	8.1	9.1	9.6	9.9	11.2	10.3	9.8
Lao PDR	...	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	5.0	5.0	5.1	...	1.4	...	...
Malaysia	5.1	3.1	2.5	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2
Myanmar	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	...	4.0	4.0	4.0	...	...	...	...
Philippines	8.4	9.5	8.6	8.8	10.3	9.8	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.4	11.8	7.8	7.9	6.3
Singapore	1.7	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.5	3.6	4.4	2.7	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.4	2.9
Thailand	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	4.4	4.2	3.6	3.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.4
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	4.5	4.4	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.0
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	13.0	...	...	...	...	13.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	6.4	5.4	5.8	7.0	7.9	8.3	7.6	8.7	8.5	8.1	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.9
Kiribati	2.8	0.2	...	...	...	...	1.6	...	...	...	...	6.1	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	34.3	34.8	30.6	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9
Micronesia, Fed. States of	13.5	...	...	7.9	21.3	...	22.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	7.8	7.0	...	...	...	...	2.3	...	...	...	...	4.2	...	...
Papua New Guinea	7.7	...	...	...	...	...	2.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.4	...	4.9	4.9	4.9	1.3	1.3
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.2	...	...	...
Tonga	4.1	...	13.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.2	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	7.0	8.8	8.2	8.4	8.0	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.2	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.5
Japan	2.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.9
New Zealand	7.8	6.3	6.1	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.0	5.3	5.2	4.6	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.6

a Based on officially registered unemployed only.

b Based on International Labour Organization's methodology starting 2002.

c Refers to registered unemployed.

d Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Country sources, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* (ILO 2007), World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008).

Labor Force and Employment

Table 1.10 **Unemployment rate of 15–24-year-olds**
(percent)

	Total		Female		Male	
	1990	2005	1990	2005	1990	2005
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	24.6 (1999)	28.3	24.8 (1999)	30.6	24.4 (1999)	26.8
Kazakhstan	...	12.1 (2006)	...	14.7 (2006)	...	10.0 (2006)
Kyrgyz Republic	...	15.2 (2004)	...	17.8 (2004)	...	13.5 (2004)
Pakistan	5.1	11.7 (2004)	1.3	14.9 (2004)	5.7	11.0 (2004)
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	0.8	1.0 (1994)	1.0	1.1 (1994)	0.7	0.8 (1994)
Hong Kong, China	3.4	10.9	3.3	8.0	3.6	13.8
Korea, Rep. of	7.0	10.2	5.5	9.0	9.5	12.3
Mongolia	...	20.0 (2003)	...	20.7 (2003)	...	19.5 (2003)
Taipei, China	5.1	10.6	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	7.0 (1996)	6.6 (2003)	5.7 (1996)	5.8 (2003)	8.0 (1996)	7.0 (2003)
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	8.3 (1994)	10.5 (2004)	8.4 (1994)	10.8 (2004)	8.0 (1994)	10.4 (2004)
Maldives	1.9 (1995)	4.4 (2000)	2.9 (1995)	5.1 (2000)	1.4 (1995)	4.0 (2000)
Nepal	7.3 (1996)	3.0 (1999)	...	2.2 (1999)	...	4.0 (1999)
Sri Lanka	33.3	26.2	46.9	37.1	22.8	20.1
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	12.2 (1998)	...	12.0 (1998)	...	12.3 (1998)
Indonesia	8.8 (1992)	28.7	9.1 (1992)	33.8	8.5 (1992)	25.2
Lao PDR	...	5.0 (1995)	...	3.9 (1995)	...	6.4 (1995)
Malaysia	8.7 (1998)	8.3 (2000)	8.8 (1998)	8.3 (2000)	8.6 (1998)	8.3 (2000)
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	15.4	16.4	19.2	18.9	13.1	14.9
Singapore	5.2 (1992)	5.2	5.9 (1992)	6.3	4.5 (1992)	4.1
Thailand	4.3	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.9
Viet Nam	3.2 (1996)	4.6 (2004)	2.9 (1996)	4.9 (2004)	3.4 (1996)	4.4 (2004)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	14.9 (1991)	24.0 (2001)	18.5 (1991)	26.4 (2001)	12.5 (1991)	22.1 (2001)
Fiji Islands	18.3 (1986)	13.1 (1996)	34.3 (1986)	16.7 (1996)	12.9 (1986)	11.3 (1996)
Kiribati	3.6	2.4 (2000)	2.5	2.3 (2000)	4.7	2.0 (2000)
Marshall Islands	28.7 (1988)	62.6 (1999)	31.6 (1988)	67.0 (1999)	27.5 (1988)	59.8 (1999)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	32.7 (1994)	...	44.3 (1994)	...	24.7 (1994)	...
Nauru	29.3 (1992)	...	38.2 (1992)	...	22.9 (1992)	...
Palau	17.4	5.7 (2000)	17.2	6.0 (2000)	17.6	5.5 (2000)
Papua New Guinea	21.1	13.6 (2001)	16.6	9.5 (2001)	24.2	17.4 (2001)
Samoa	...	12.2 (2001)	...	15.4 (2001)	...	10.6 (2001)
Solomon Islands	...	46.0 (1999)	...	48.8 (1999)	...	44.4 (1999)
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	20.2 (1986)	30.3 (1996)	32.5 (1986)	26.9 (1996)	14.6 (1986)	32.0 (1996)
Tuvalu	...	31.2 (2002)	...	43.3 (2002)	...	22.5 (2002)
Vanuatu	...	3.1 (2000)	...	2.1 (2000)	...	4.0 (2000)
Developed Member Countries						
Australia ^b	13.0	10.5	12.8	10.0	13.2	11.0
Japan ^c	4.3	8.7	4.1	7.4	4.5	9.9
New Zealand ^d	14.1	9.4	13.2	9.8	14.8	9.1

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b Beginning 1993 excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

c Excludes seasonal workers. Data are averages of monthly estimates.

d Excludes Chatham Islands, Antarctic Territory, and other minor offshore islands. Data are averages of quarterly estimates.

Sources: *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* (ILO 2007); The Pacific Islands Regional Millennium Development Goals Report 2004 (www.spc.int/mdgs/); World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008); for Taipei, China: *Social Indicators 2005* (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics 2005).

Table 1.11 **Employment in agriculture**
(percent of total employment)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	69.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.7	69.6	69.6	69.6	...
Armenia	...	37.4	40.8	41.3	42.5	43.3	44.4	45.1	45.3	46.0	46.9	46.2
Azerbaijan	30.9	30.8	31.8	29.0	42.3	42.3	41.0	40.0	40.2	40.0	39.5	39.3
Georgia	...	...	...	...	48.5	52.2	52.1	52.8	53.8	54.9	54.0	54.3
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.5	35.5	35.3	33.5	32.4
Kyrgyz Republic	32.7	47.2	47.1	48.3	49.0	52.4	53.1	52.9	49.1	43.2	38.9	48.0
Pakistan	51.1	46.8	46.8	44.2	47.3	47.3	48.4	48.4	42.1	42.1	43.0	43.0
Tajikistan	...	59.1	59.3	46.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	41.8	44.8	45.6	46.5	48.3	45.0	47.6	48.4	48.7	48.2	48.2	...
Uzbekistan	...	41.2	40.9	40.4	39.4	38.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	53.4	48.5	47.7	47.4	47.0	46.9	46.3	45.2	44.1	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Korea, Rep. of	17.9	12.4	11.7	11.3	12.4	11.6	10.6	10.0	9.3	8.8	8.1	7.9
Mongolia	...	46.1	46.5	48.9	49.7	49.5	48.6	48.3	44.9	41.8	40.2	39.9
Taipei, China	12.8	10.5	10.1	9.6	8.8	6.9	6.5	6.3	7.5	7.3	6.6	5.9
South Asia												
Bangladesh	66.4	...	63.2	...	...	...	62.1	...	...	51.7	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	59.9	...	...	...	...	56.1
Maldives	...	22.2	...	...	...	...	13.7	...	...	17.3	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	46.8	36.7	37.4	36.2	40.6	36.2	36.0	32.6	40.8	34.0	33.3	30.7
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	77.5	...	73.7	70.2	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	55.9	44.0	44.0	41.2	45.0	43.2	45.1	43.8	44.3	46.3	43.3	44.0
Lao PDR	...	85.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	26.0	20.0	19.4	17.3	18.8	18.4	18.4	15.1	14.9	14.3	14.8	...
Myanmar	69.7	...	...	63.4	62.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	45.2	44.1	41.7	40.4	39.9	37.8	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.2	37.1	37.0
Singapore	...	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0
Thailand	64.0	52.0	50.0	50.3	51.3	48.5	48.8	46.0	46.1	44.9	42.3	42.6
Viet Nam	...	...	70.0	65.3	64.8	65.0	65.3	64.0	62.0	59.7	57.9	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	6.1	...	11.5	...	...	...	...	7.2	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	2.5	...	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Kiribati ^b	...	1.3	...	...	...	...	0.6	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	20.9	21.7	20.2	20.7	20.4	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	48.0	...	...	50.6	45.3	...	52.1	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	8.0	9.3	...	...	...	...	7.1	...	...	...	...	7.8
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	72.3	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	28.7	26.0	25.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	38.1	...	33.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	5.6	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.5	3.9	3.8	3.6
Japan	7.2	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4
New Zealand	10.6	9.7	9.5	8.6	8.5	9.4	8.7	9.1	8.8	8.2	7.5	7.1

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b Refers to cash work and unpaid village work.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008), country sources.

Labor Force and Employment

Table 1.12 **Employment in industry**
(percent of total employment)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	20.5	17.8	16.7	15.7	15.0	14.1	13.4	13.7	13.2	12.9	12.8
Azerbaijan	22.9	17.8	15.1	14.0	11.1	11.2	10.9	10.8	11.5	11.5	11.9	12.1
Georgia	...	...	...	...	10.2	9.4	9.8	9.3	8.2	8.3	8.8	9.3
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.3	16.3	17.0	17.4	18.0
Kyrgyz Republic	27.9	16.7	14.6	13.5	13.1	11.6	10.5	10.3	12.0	15.0	17.6	12.5
Pakistan	19.8	18.5	18.5	18.9	17.1	17.1	18.0	18.0	20.8	20.8	20.3	20.3
Tajikistan	...	15.5	15.6	17.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	19.1	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	19.0	21.0	20.8	20.4	17.9	17.5	17.3	17.3	17.7	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	36.7	27.0	25.6	24.2	22.6	21.1	20.3	19.5	18.4	17.2	15.7	15.2
Korea, Rep. of	35.4	33.3	32.5	31.2	27.8	27.4	28.1	27.5	27.3	27.6	27.5	26.8
Mongolia	...	17.9	17.5	16.7	15.8	15.5	14.1	13.7	14.3	15.6	16.1	16.8
Taipei, China	40.8	38.7	37.5	38.2	37.9	31.3	31.2	29.9	35.2	34.8	35.2	35.8
South Asia												
Bangladesh	13.0	...	9.6	...	...	...	10.3	...	...	13.7	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.3	...	...	...	...	18.8
Maldives	...	23.9	...	...	...	...	19.0	...	...	23.4	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	19.4	22.2	22.0	24.2	21.9	21.9	23.6	23.9	22.4	23.0	24.1	25.6
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.4	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	4.2	...	8.4	10.5	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	13.7	18.4	18.1	19.0	16.3	17.8	17.5	17.5	18.8	17.5	18.0	18.0
Lao PDR	...	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	27.5	32.3	32.2	33.7	31.8	31.7	32.2	33.1	32.0	32.0	30.1	...
Myanmar	9.2	...	...	11.7	12.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	15.0	15.6	16.6	16.7	15.7	16.2	16.0	15.6	15.4	15.7	15.4	14.9
Singapore	...	31.0	30.2	30.2	29.2	28.5	33.8	25.4	24.6	24.1	23.3	29.5
Thailand	14.0	19.8	20.8	19.7	17.7	18.4	19.0	18.8	19.8	19.7	20.5	20.2
Viet Nam	...	...	10.6	12.7	11.6	9.4	12.4	13.9	14.7	16.4	17.4	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands ^b	8.2	...	5.8	...	...	...	...	6.0	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	33.1	...	31.4	32.8	33.8	34.0	30.7	31.7	31.3	31.1	31.2	31.2
Kiribati ^b	...	0.3	...	...	...	...	0.4	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands ^b	...	...	8.8	8.7	7.1	7.9	7.8	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^b	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^b	1.7	1.0	...	...	...	...	0.7	...	...	...	...	2.6
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.6	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	8.8	12.4	12.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga ^b	15.3	...	22.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	25.1	22.8	22.4	22.1	21.8	21.3	21.7	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.2	21.1
Japan	34.1	33.6	33.3	33.1	32.0	31.7	31.2	30.5	29.7	29.3	28.4	27.9
New Zealand	24.6	25.1	24.7	23.8	24.0	22.9	23.2	22.7	22.6	22.3	22.7	22.0

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b Refers to manufacturing and mining.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008), country sources.

Table 1.13 **Employment in services**
(percent of total employment)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	41.2	40.5	41.2	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.6	41.0	40.9	40.2	41.0
Azerbaijan	31.1	35.8	37.7	42.3	46.6	46.5	48.1	49.2	48.3	48.4	48.5	48.6
Georgia	...	...	...	...	41.1	38.2	37.9	37.8	38.0	36.5	36.9	36.2
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.1	48.2	47.8	49.1	49.6
Kyrgyz Republic	39.4	36.1	38.3	38.2	37.9	36.1	36.5	36.7	38.9	41.7	43.5	39.5
Pakistan	28.9	34.6	34.6	36.9	35.6	35.6	33.5	33.5	37.1	37.1	36.6	36.6
Tajikistan	...	21.6	21.5	29.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	34.9	35.1	34.9	34.5	35.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	9.9	12.2	12.7	13.1	12.8	12.9	12.7	12.7	16.1	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	62.4	72.4	74.0	75.5	77.1	78.6	79.4	80.3	81.3	82.6	84.1	84.6
Korea, Rep. of	46.7	54.2	55.8	57.4	59.7	60.9	61.2	62.5	63.3	63.5	64.3	65.1
Mongolia	...	35.9	36.0	34.3	34.4	35.0	37.2	38.0	40.7	42.6	43.7	43.3
Taipei, China	46.3	50.7	52.4	52.3	53.2	61.8	62.3	63.8	57.3	57.9	58.2	58.3
South Asia												
Bangladesh	16.2	...	25.0	...	...	...	23.5	...	...	34.6	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.7	...	...	...	...	25.1
Maldives	...	50.4	...	...	...	...	50.2	...	...	56.6	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	33.8	41.1	40.6	39.6	38.8	41.8	40.3	43.5	43.1	43.0	42.4	43.7
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77.2	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	18.0	...	17.7	19.1	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	30.2	37.6	37.9	39.8	38.8	38.9	37.3	37.5	36.9	36.2	38.7	38.0
Lao PDR	...	11.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	46.5	47.7	48.4	49.0	49.4	49.9	49.5	51.7	53.1	53.7	55.1	...
Myanmar	21.0	...	...	24.9	25.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	39.7	40.3	41.6	42.9	44.4	45.9	46.5	47.0	47.2	47.1	47.5	48.1
Singapore	...	67.9	69.4	69.4	70.4	71.1	65.5	74.2	75.0	75.5	76.3	69.6
Thailand	22.0	28.3	29.1	29.9	31.0	33.1	32.2	35.1	34.0	35.3	37.1	37.1
Viet Nam	...	...	19.4	22.0	23.7	23.0	22.3	22.1	23.3	23.9	24.7	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	64.4	...	66.8	65.5	64.3	64.5	67.7	68.6	67.3	67.3	67.3	67.4
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.7	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	69.3	72.2	72.5	72.7	73.3	73.7	73.3	74.2	74.5	75.0	74.8	75.0
Japan	58.2	60.4	60.8	61.1	62.1	62.5	63.1	63.9	64.8	65.1	66.0	66.4
New Zealand	64.5	65.1	65.5	67.2	67.2	67.5	67.7	67.9	68.4	69.3	69.6	70.6

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008), country sources.

Poverty Indicators

Table 1.14 Poverty and inequality

	Proportion of Population below \$2 (PPP) a Day (percent)		Income Ratio of Highest 20% to Lowest 20% ^a		Gini Coefficient	
	1995	Latest year	1995	Latest year	1995	Latest year
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	42.8 (1998)	30.3 (2003)	5.9 (1998)	5.1 (2003)	0.360 (1998)	0.338 (2003)
Azerbaijan	45.7	33.2 (2001)	4.0	6.0 (2001)	0.350	0.365 (2001)
Georgia	8.5 (1996)	25.8 (2003)	7.1 (1996)	8.4 (2003)	0.371 (1996)	0.404 (2003)
Kazakhstan	18.5 (1996)	17.0 (2003)	6.2 (1996)	5.6 (2003)	0.353 (1996)	0.339 (2003)
Kyrgyz Republic	17.3 (1993)	23.5 (2003)	7.2 (1993)	4.4 (2003)	0.537 (1993)	0.303 (2003)
Pakistan	74.0 (1996)	59.6 (2004)	3.9 (1996)	4.5 (2004)	0.287 (1996)	0.312 (2004)
Tajikistan	58.7 (1999)	42.5 (2003)	5.0 (1999)	5.1 (2003)	0.315 (1999)	0.326 (2003)
Turkmenistan	9.3 (1998)	2.1 (2003)	7.9 (1998)	8.3 (2003)	0.411 (1998)	0.430 (2003)
Uzbekistan	...	...	5.5 (1993)	6.2 (2003)	0.333 (1993)	0.368 (2003)
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	64.5 (1993)	37.8 (2004)	7.6 (1993)	11.4 (2004)	0.407 (1993)	0.473 (2004)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	9.7 (1996)	...	0.434 (1996)	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	4.4 (1993)	5.5 (2004)	0.287 (1996)	0.316 (2004)
Mongolia	48.9	44.8 (2002)	5.5	5.4 (2002)	0.332	0.328 (2002)
Taipei, China	...	...	5.4 (1993)	6.1 (2003)	0.313 (1993)	0.339 (2003)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	81.9	81.7 (2005)	4.8	5.0 (2005)	0.330	0.341 (2005)
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	85.1 (1993)	79.6 (2004)	4.9 (1993)	5.5 (2004)	0.329 (1993)	0.368 (2004)
Maldives	...	...	...	...	0.370 (1997)	...
Nepal	77.4	64.3 (2003)	6.2	9.5 (2003)	0.377	0.473 (2003)
Sri Lanka	45.5	41.5 (2002)	5.3	6.8 (2002)	0.344	0.402 (2002)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	76.5 (1993)	61.7 (2004)	5.2 (1993)	7.0 (2004)	0.318 (1993)	0.381 (2004)
Indonesia	64.2 (1993)	40.0 (2005)	5.2 (1993)	6.6 (2005)	0.344 (1993)	0.400 (2005)
Lao PDR	90.0 (1992)	74.4 (2002)	4.3 (1992)	5.4 (2002)	0.304 (1992)	0.347 (2002)
Malaysia	19.2 (1993)	9.8 (2004)	7.7 (1993)	7.7 (2004)	0.412 (1993)	0.403 (2004)
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	52.7 (1994)	45.2 (2006)	8.3 (1994)	9.0 (2006)	0.429 (1994)	0.441 (2006)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	37.5 (1992)	25.8 (2002)	9.4 (1992)	7.7 (2002)	0.462 (1992)	0.420 (2002)
Viet Nam	73.5 (1993)	43.2 (2004)	5.4 (1993)	6.2 (2004)	0.349 (1993)	0.371 (2004)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	9.8 (1990)	...	...	0.490 (2004)
Kiribati	...	...	5.7 (1996)	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	8.9 (1998)	...	...	0.408 (2002)
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	12.6 (1996)	...	0.509 (1996)	...
Samoa	...	...	...	8.1 (2002)	...	0.430 (2002)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	6.6 (2001)	...	0.354 (2004)
Tonga	...	...	...	9.7 (2001)	...	0.420 (2001)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	0.430 (1994)	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	...	...	...	...	0.352 (1994)	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	0.249 (1993)	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	0.362 (1997)	...

a Derived from income or expenditure share held by highest 20% and lowest 20%.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: ADB staff estimates, UNESCAP Data Centre Online, PovcalNet Database Online (World Bank 2008), country sources, World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008).

Table 1.15 Human development index

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Rank in 2005 ^a
Developing Member Countries									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.737	0.698	0.735	0.729	0.754	0.759	0.768	0.775	83
Azerbaijan	...	0.661	0.741	0.744	0.746	0.729	0.736	0.746	98
Georgia	...	0.475	0.742	0.746	0.739	0.732	0.743	0.754	96
Kazakhstan	0.767	0.721	0.750	0.765	0.766	0.761	0.774	0.794	73
Kyrgyz Republic	...	0.347	0.712	0.727	0.701	0.702	0.705	0.696	116
Pakistan	0.462	0.492	0.499	0.499	0.497	0.527	0.539	0.551	136
Tajikistan	0.696	0.629	0.667	0.677	0.671	0.652	0.652	0.673	122
Turkmenistan	0.408	0.525	0.741	0.748	0.752	0.738	0.724	0.713	109
Uzbekistan	...	0.679	0.727	0.729	0.709	0.694	0.696	0.702	113
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	0.627	0.683	0.726	0.721	0.745	0.755	0.768	0.777	81
Hong Kong, China	0.862	0.882	0.888	0.889	0.903	0.916	0.927	0.937	21
Korea, Rep. of	0.818	0.855	0.882	0.879	0.888	0.901	0.912	0.921	26
Mongolia	0.673	0.633	0.655	0.661	0.668	0.679	0.691	0.700	114
Taipei, China	...	0.338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia									
Bangladesh	0.419	0.452	0.478	0.502	0.509	0.520	0.530	0.547	140
Bhutan	0.882	0.890	0.494	0.511	0.536	0.536	0.538	0.579	133
India	0.513	0.546	0.577	0.590	0.595	0.602	0.611	0.619	128
Maldives	0.400	0.459	0.743	0.751	0.752	0.745	0.739	0.741	100
Nepal	0.423	0.466	0.490	0.499	0.504	0.526	0.527	0.534	142
Sri Lanka	0.705	0.727	0.741	0.730	0.740	0.751	0.755	0.743	99
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^b	...	...	0.866	0.872	0.867	0.866	0.871	0.894	30
Cambodia	0.337	0.533	0.543	0.556	0.568	0.571	0.583	0.598	131
Indonesia	0.625	0.663	0.684	0.682	0.692	0.697	0.711	0.728	107
Lao PDR	0.450	0.487	0.485	0.525	0.534	0.545	0.553	0.601	130
Malaysia	0.721	0.760	0.782	0.790	0.793	0.796	0.805	0.811	63
Myanmar	...	...	0.552	0.549	0.551	0.578	0.581	0.583	132
Philippines	0.720	0.736	0.754	0.751	0.753	0.758	0.763	0.771	90
Singapore	0.822	0.861	0.885	0.884	0.902	0.907	0.916	0.922	25
Thailand	0.714	0.749	0.762	0.768	0.768	0.778	0.784	0.781	78
Viet Nam	0.617	0.660	0.688	0.688	0.691	0.704	0.709	0.733	105
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	0.700	0.684	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	0.724	0.741	0.758	0.754	0.758	0.752	0.758	0.762	92
Kiribati	0.434	0.556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	0.711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	0.832	0.833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	0.481	0.515	0.535	0.548	0.542	0.523	0.523	0.530	145
Samoa	0.732	0.742	0.715	0.775	0.769	0.776	0.778	0.785	77
Solomon Islands	...	...	0.622	0.632	0.624	0.594	0.592	0.602	129
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	0.421	0.436	0.513	0.512	0.514	150
Tonga	...	0.662	...	...	0.787	0.810	0.815	0.819	55
Tuvalu	0.562	0.547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	0.523	0.557	0.542	0.568	0.570	0.659	0.670	0.674	120
Developed Member Countries									
Australia	0.893	0.933	0.960	0.939	0.946	0.955	0.957	0.962	3
Japan	0.911	0.925	0.936	0.932	0.938	0.943	0.949	0.953	8
New Zealand	0.875	0.905	0.924	0.917	0.926	0.933	0.936	0.943	19

a Rank among the 177 countries classified in UNDP's *Human Development Report 2007*.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: *Human Development Report 2007* (UNDP 2007 and various years).

Social Indicators

Table 1.16 Life expectancy at birth
(years)

	Both Sexes			Female			Male		
	1990	1995	2006	1990	1995	2006	1990	1995	2006
Developing Member Countries									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	41.8	41.3 (2000)	42.1	42.3	42.4 (2000)	42.6	41.5	40.3 (2000)	41.7
Armenia	68.5	69.6	71.6	71.5	73.0	75.0	65.6	66.3	68.3
Azerbaijan	70.8	69.0	72.3	74.8	72.9	75.2	67.0	65.2	69.6
Georgia	70.2	70.3	70.7	74.2	74.3	74.7	66.5	66.5	67.0
Kazakhstan	68.3	64.9	66.2	73.1	70.4	72.0	63.8	59.7	60.6
Kyrgyz Republic	68.3	65.8	67.7	72.6	70.4	72.1	64.2	61.4	63.5
Pakistan	59.1	60.9	65.2	60.0	61.9	65.8	58.2	59.9	64.7
Tajikistan	63.4	63.9	66.5	66.1	66.5	69.2	60.9	61.3	64.0
Turkmenistan	63.0	63.1	63.0	67.1	67.4	67.4	59.2	59.0	58.9
Uzbekistan	69.2	69.2	67.5	72.4	72.4	70.8	66.1	66.1	64.3
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	68.9	69.4	72.0	70.5	71.0	73.9	67.4	67.9	70.2
Hong Kong, China	77.4	78.7	81.6	80.3	81.5	84.6	74.6	76.0	78.8
Korea, Rep. of	71.3	73.4	78.5	75.5	77.4	82.0	67.3	69.6	75.1
Mongolia	62.7	64.2	67.2	64.0	65.7	68.7	61.4	62.7	65.7
Taipei, China	73.8	74.5	77.4	76.8	77.7	80.8	71.3	71.9	74.6
South Asia									
Bangladesh	54.8	58.1	63.7	55.1	58.6	64.6	54.5	57.6	62.8
Bhutan	53.1	57.2	65.3	54.7	59.0	67.0	51.6	55.6	63.6
India	59.1	61.4	64.5	59.2	61.7	66.0	59.0	61.1	63.1
Maldives	60.5	62.5	67.9	59.2	61.5	68.7	61.8	63.5	67.2
Nepal	54.5	57.9	63.2	54.2	58.0	63.7	54.7	57.8	62.8
Sri Lanka	71.2	72.5	75.0	73.7	75.2	77.6	68.7	69.9	72.5
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^a	74.2	75.3	77.1	76.4	77.7	79.5	72.1	73.0	74.8
Cambodia	54.9	56.1	58.9	56.6	57.9	61.4	53.3	54.3	56.6
Indonesia	61.7	64.0	68.2	63.5	65.9	70.0	60.0	62.2	66.4
Lao PDR	54.6	58.1	63.9	55.8	59.3	65.3	53.4	56.9	62.5
Malaysia	70.3	71.5	74.0	72.5	73.9	76.5	68.2	69.2	71.8
Myanmar	59.0	60.0	61.6	61.1	62.5	64.9	57.0	57.6	58.6
Philippines	65.6	67.7	71.4	67.8	69.9	73.6	63.6	65.7	69.2
Singapore	74.3	76.4	79.9	76.9	78.7	81.8	71.9	74.2	78.0
Thailand	67.0	67.6	70.2	70.6	72.2	74.8	63.6	63.3	65.9
Viet Nam	64.8	67.1	70.8	66.8	69.4	73.4	62.8	65.0	68.4
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	68.2	70.8 (2000)	72.8	70.3	73.4 (2000)	73.4	66.4	68.3 (2000)	70.7
Fiji Islands	66.7	66.8	68.6	68.8	69.0	70.9	64.6	64.7	66.4
Kiribati	61.1	65.0 (2000)	65.3	61.7	67.3 (2000)	68.3	60.5	63.0 (2000)	62.7
Marshall Islands	55.3	60.1 (2000)	62.5	57.1	62.0 (2000)	64.3	53.7	58.4 (2000)	60.8
Micronesia, Fed. States of	66.3	66.8	68.3	66.8	67.4	69.1	65.7	66.3	67.6
Nauru	57.1	60.8 (2000)	61.3	60.6	63.9 (2000)	64.3	54.6	58.2 (2000)	58.7
Palau	68.8	69.1 (2000)	69.4	75.5	71.9 (2000)	71.0	63.9	66.7 (2000)	67.9
Papua New Guinea	55.0	56.2	57.3	57.8	59.1	60.3	52.3	53.4	54.5
Samoa	65.3	67.7	71.3	68.7	71.0	74.6	62.1	64.5	68.2
Solomon Islands	57.4	59.8	63.3	57.8	60.3	64.2	57.0	59.3	62.5
Timor-Leste	46.1	50.7	57.2	47.0	51.6	58.3	45.3	49.9	56.1
Tonga	69.8	70.8	73.0	71.1	71.8	74.1	68.6	69.7	72.1
Tuvalu	60.4	63.0 (2000)	64.5	60.8	63.4 (2000)	65.1	60.0	62.9 (2000)	64.0
Vanuatu	63.5	65.7	69.8	65.0	67.3	71.8	62.0	64.2	68.0
Developed Member Countries									
Australia	77.0	77.8	81.0	80.2	80.8	83.4	74.0	75.0	78.7
Japan	78.8	79.5	82.3	81.9	82.8	85.8	75.9	76.4	79.0
New Zealand	75.4	76.7	79.9	78.4	79.5	82.0	72.5	74.1	77.9

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008); Statistical Information System Online (WHO 2008); for Taipei, China: Statistical Yearbook Online (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics; eng.dgbas.gov.tw/).

Table 1.17 **Births, deaths, and reproduction**

	Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)			Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 people)			Total Fertility Rate (births per woman)		
	1990	1995	2006	1990	1995	2006	1990	1995	2006
Developing Member Countries									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	51.0	...	49.0 (2005)	21.0	...	19.0 (2005)	7.2	...	7.3 (2005)
Armenia	20.5	15.7	12.3	7.7	8.4	9.5	2.5	2.0	1.3
Azerbaijan	25.9	18.9	17.8	6.1	6.7	6.2	2.7	2.3	2.3
Georgia	15.9	13.0	10.9	9.3	10.0	11.7	2.1	1.7	1.4
Kazakhstan	21.7	16.7	19.7	7.7	10.2	10.3	2.7	2.3	2.1
Kyrgyz Republic	29.3	26.0	23.3	7.0	8.2	7.4	3.7	3.3	2.4
Pakistan	41.4	36.4	25.6	12.6	9.7	6.7	5.8	5.2	3.9
Tajikistan	38.4	34.5	27.7	8.1	8.2	6.5	5.1	4.5	3.4
Turkmenistan	33.8	27.7	22.0	8.3	8.1	8.2	4.2	3.4	2.6
Uzbekistan	33.7	29.8	19.5	6.1	6.4	6.5	4.1	3.6	2.4
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	21.1	17.1	11.9	6.7	6.6	6.5	2.1	1.9	1.8
Hong Kong, China	12.0	11.2	9.6	5.2	5.1	5.4	1.3	1.3	1.0
Korea, Rep. of	15.4	16.0	9.2	5.8	5.4	5.0	1.6	1.7	1.1
Mongolia	30.9	24.0	18.3	8.2	7.5	6.0	4.0	3.1	2.3
Taipei, China	16.6	15.5	9.0	5.2	5.6	6.0	1.8	1.8	1.1
South Asia									
Bangladesh	34.9	31.1	25.4	11.9	10.0	7.6	4.3	3.7	2.9
Bhutan	37.6	31.8	19.3	13.6	11.0	7.3	5.7	4.7	2.3
India	30.2	28.3	23.5	9.7	9.0	7.5	3.8	3.4	2.5
Maldives	38.7	30.6	23.1	9.3	7.9	5.9	6.0	4.5	2.7
Nepal	38.4	35.9	28.5	12.8	10.7	7.9	5.1	4.6	3.1
Sri Lanka	20.8	19.9	18.7	6.0	6.0	5.8	2.5	2.2	1.9
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^a	27.8	26.3	21.9	3.4	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.3
Cambodia	42.8	35.6	26.6	12.3	10.9	9.2	5.7	4.9	3.3
Indonesia	25.4	22.8	19.6	8.7	7.9	7.2	3.1	2.7	2.2
Lao PDR	42.5	37.2	27.1	12.9	10.5	7.3	6.1	5.2	3.3
Malaysia	29.7	25.8	21.1	5.3	4.8	4.5	3.7	3.2	2.7
Myanmar	26.8	23.4	18.5	10.5	10.0	9.8	3.4	2.8	2.1
Philippines	32.6	30.1	26.3	6.7	5.8	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.3
Singapore	18.4	15.7	10.1	4.8	4.8	4.3	1.9	1.7	1.3
Thailand	19.2	17.5	14.7	7.4	7.8	8.5	2.1	1.9	1.8
Viet Nam	28.8	23.8	17.5	7.3	6.7	5.1	3.6	2.7	2.1
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	28.3	21.2 (2000)	21.9 (2004)	7.7	7.9 (2000)	7.3 (2004)	3.3	...	2.6 (2005)
Fiji Islands	28.3	26.3	21.5	6.1	6.2	6.5	3.4	3.3	2.8
Kiribati	32.2	32.0	27.7 (2002)	10.5	9.0	6.9 (2002)	4.0	4.5	3.6 (2002)
Marshall Islands	34.7	27.5	29.6 (2001)	4.7	4.1	4.9 (2001)	5.9	5.8	5.7 (2002)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	33.5	31.8	26.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.0	4.6	3.8
Nauru	23.0	22.9 (2000)	21.4 (2004)	4.3	5.1	5.9 (2004)	4.9	3.7 (2000)	3.9 (2005)
Palau	21.6	19.9 (2000)	13.7 (2003)	7.7	6.5 (2000)	6.7 (2003)	...	2.6 (1998)	1.8 (2004)
Papua New Guinea	36.8	36.8	30.4	11.0	10.4	9.7	4.8	4.7	3.9
Samoa	33.7	32.3	25.6	6.8	6.5	5.4	4.7	4.7	4.0 (2004)
Solomon Islands	39.4	37.3	31.1	10.8	9.3	7.4	5.8	5.2	4.0
Timor-Leste	39.4	33.4	50.7	17.5	13.5	15.3	4.9	4.9	7.3
Tonga	30.1	27.9	25.4	5.9	5.8	5.7	4.6	4.2	3.8
Tuvalu	25.0	...	27.1 (2004)	11.0	...	9.9 (2004)	...	3.2 (1997)	3.7 (2002)
Vanuatu	36.7	34.9	29.2	7.3	6.8	5.2	4.9	4.7	3.8
Developed Member Countries									
Australia	15.4	14.2	12.9	7.0	6.9	6.5	1.9	1.8	1.8
Japan	10.0	9.5	8.7	6.7	7.4	8.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
New Zealand	17.5	16.0	14.3	8.1	7.5	6.8	2.2	2.0	2.1

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008); Population Data Sheet Online (ESCAP various years); Statistical Information System Online (WHO 2008); UNICEF; for Taipei, China: Statistical Yearbook Online (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics; eng.dgbas.gov.tw/).

Social Indicators

Table 1.18 **Adult literacy rate**
(15 years and over, percent)

	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	1990	2007	1990	2007	1990	2007
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	28.0 (2000)	...	12.6 (2000)	...	43.1 (2000)
Armenia	...	99.5	...	99.3	...	99.7
Azerbaijan	...	99.4	...	99.1	...	99.7
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	99.6	...	99.5	...	99.8
Kyrgyz Republic	...	99.3	...	99.1	...	99.5
Pakistan	42.7 (1998)	54.9	29.0 (1998)	40.2	55.3 (1998)	68.7
Tajikistan	...	99.6	98.3 (1995)	99.5	99.3 (1995)	99.8
Turkmenistan	98.8 (1995)	99.5	...	99.3	...	99.7
Uzbekistan	...	96.9 (2000)	...	95.8 (2000)	...	98.0 (2000)
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	77.8	93.3	68.1	90.0	87.0	96.5
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	...	97.3	...	97.7	...	96.8
Taipei, China	92.4	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	35.3 (1991)	53.5	25.8 (1991)	48.0	44.3 (1991)	58.7
Bhutan	...	55.6	...	42.2	...	67.1
India	48.2 (1991)	66.0	33.7 (1991)	54.5	61.6 (1991)	76.9
Maldives	96.0	97.0	96.1	97.1	95.9	97.0
Nepal	33.0 (1991)	56.5	17.4 (1991)	43.6	49.2 (1991)	70.3
Sri Lanka	...	91.5	...	89.9	...	93.2
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^a	87.8 (1991)	94.9	82.5 (1991)	93.1	92.5 (1991)	96.5
Cambodia	67.3 (1998)	76.3	57.0 (1998)	67.7	79.5 (1998)	85.8
Indonesia	81.5	91.4	75.3	88.0	88.0	94.9
Lao PDR	60.3 (1995)	73.4	47.9 (1995)	66.6	73.5 (1995)	80.0
Malaysia	82.9 (1991)	91.9	77.3 (1991)	89.6	88.6 (1991)	94.2
Myanmar	...	89.9 (2000)	...	86.4 (2000)	...	93.9 (2000)
Philippines	93.6	93.4	93.2	93.7	94.0	93.1
Singapore	89.1	94.4	83.0	91.6	95.1	97.3
Thailand	...	94.1	...	92.6	...	95.9
Viet Nam	...	90.3 (1999)	...	86.9 (1999)	...	93.9 (1999)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	87.0 (1986)	92.9 (2004)	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	91.0 (1988)	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	57.8	50.9 (2001)	53.4	...	62.1
Samoa	97.9 (1991)	98.7	97.4 (1991)	98.4	98.4 (1991)	98.7
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	98.9 (1996)	99.2	99.0 (1996)	99.3	98.8 (1996)	99.2
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	65.5 (1994)	78.1	62.5 (1994)	76.1	68.4 (1994)	80.0
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Institute for Statistics (UNESCO 2008); World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008); for Taipei, China: Statistical Yearbook Online (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics; eng.dgbas.gov.tw/).

Table 1.19 Education resources

	Primary Pupil-Teacher Ratio			Secondary Pupil-Teacher Ratio		
	1991	2000	2006	1991	2000	2006
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	64.0	83.4 (2005)	25.1	...	...
Armenia	...	20.3 (2001)	21.2	...	6.9 (2002)	8.3
Azerbaijan	...	18.7	12.5	...	7.8	8.1
Georgia	17.2	16.8	14.5 (2004)	6.9	7.5	9.1 (2004)
Kazakhstan	21.3	18.7	16.5 (2007)	12.8	11.3	10.4 (2007)
Kyrgyz Republic	...	24.1	23.8	13.5	13.3	13.5
Pakistan	...	33.0	39.0	...	...	41.9 (2004)
Tajikistan	21.3	21.8	22.2	...	16.4	16.5
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	24.1	21.4	18.2 (2007)	10.6	11.5	13.1 (2007)
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	21.9	19.4 (2001)	18.3	14.4	17.1	17.5
Hong Kong, China	26.9	21.3	17.8	20.7	...	17.5
Korea, Rep. of	35.6	32.2	26.6 (2007)	25.2	22.1	18.0 (2007)
Mongolia	28.1	32.6	33.0	18.2	19.9	20.3
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	...	57.1	50.4 (2004)	...	38.4	27.4 (2004)
Bhutan	...	41.1	29.2	...	32.5	22.8
India	47.0	40.0	40.2 (2004)	28.8	33.6	32.7 (2004)
Maldives	...	22.7	16.4	...	15.3	13.7 (2003)
Nepal	38.7	42.6	39.7	31.4	30.2	34.7 (2003)
Sri Lanka	31.0	23.4 (2002)	21.9 (2005)	19.9	19.6 (2002)	19.5 (2004)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^a	15.3	13.7	12.5	11.8	10.9	10.8
Cambodia	32.6	50.1	53.2	14.9	18.5	...
Indonesia	23.2	22.4	20.3	13.0	15.8	12.2
Lao PDR	27.4	30.1	31.0	11.4	21.3	24.7
Malaysia	20.1	19.6	16.9 (2005)	18.8	18.4	17.0 (2005)
Myanmar	48.3	32.8	29.9	12.8	31.9	33.8
Philippines	32.9	35.2 (2001)	34.6	33.1	36.4 (2001)	37.3
Singapore	26.4	25.6	22.6	17.9	19.4 (1999)	18.4
Thailand	22.1	20.8	18.3	16.7	24.0 (2001)	21.7
Viet Nam	35.1	29.5	20.7	17.7	28.0	22.7
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	17.8	16.1 (2005)	...	13.9	15.6 (2005)
Fiji Islands	31.1	28.1	28.2 (2005)	...	20.2	22.4 (2003)
Kiribati	29.2	31.7	24.7 (2005)	12.8	17.6	17.0 (2005)
Marshall Islands	...	14.9 (1999)	16.9 (2003)	...	21.6 (1999)	16.7 (2003)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	21.5	23.3 (2007)	...	17.4	16.0 (2007)
Palau	...	15.7	...	...	15.1	...
Papua New Guinea	31.5	35.4	35.8	22.0	...	...
Samoa	26.0	24.0	25.0 (2004)	18.2	21.2	20.8 (2004)
Solomon Islands	20.5	19.2 (1999)	...	17.5	10.1	...
Timor-Leste	...	50.8 (2001)	34.2 (2005)	...	20.4 (2001)	23.7 (2005)
Tonga	23.4	22.1	22.3	16.9	14.6	14.4 (2002)
Tuvalu	...	19.7	19.2 (2004)	...	...	...
Vanuatu	28.7	22.5	20.0 (2004)	15.8	24.7	13.9 (2002)
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	16.7	17.9 (1999)	...	11.6	...	...
Japan	20.7	20.7	18.7	16.7	14.0	12.4
New Zealand	16.7	18.4	15.9	14.9	15.5	14.7

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Source: Institute for Statistics (UNESCO 2008).

Social Indicators

Table 1.20 Health care resources
(per 1,000 population)

	Physicians			Hospital Beds		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	0.11	0.19 (2001)	0.20	0.25	...	0.40 (2001)
Armenia	3.92	3.53	3.70 (2006)	9.09	5.47	4.50
Azerbaijan	3.92	3.54	3.63 (2006)	10.10	8.68	8.20
Georgia	4.93	4.30	4.65 (2006)	9.80	4.77	3.80
Kazakhstan	3.98	3.30	3.88 (2006)	13.67	7.19	7.70
Kyrgyz Republic	3.37	2.68	2.39 (2006)	11.98	7.40	5.10
Pakistan	0.46	0.66	0.80	0.64	...	0.70
Tajikistan	2.55	2.18	2.01 (2006)	10.66	6.54	6.20
Turkmenistan	3.61	4.18 (2002)	2.49 (2004)	11.48	7.11 (1997)	4.90 (2004)
Uzbekistan	3.39	2.89	2.65 (2006)	12.48	5.33	5.20
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	1.55	1.64	1.51	2.58	2.52	2.45
Hong Kong, China	1.32 (1995)	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	0.80	1.30	1.57 (2003)	3.10	6.10	7.10 (2003)
Mongolia	2.54	2.54 (1999)	2.63 (2002)	...	...	...
Taipei, China	1.05	1.50	1.73 (2006)	1.91	3.22	4.24 (2006)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	0.18	0.23 (2001)	0.30	0.30	0.30 (1999)	0.30 (2001)
Bhutan	0.33	0.05 (1999)	0.05 (2004)	0.85	1.60 (1999)	1.60 (2001)
India	...	0.51 (1998)	0.60 (2004)	...	...	0.90 (2003)
Maldives	0.07	0.78	0.92 (2004)	0.76	1.70 (2000)	2.30 (2003)
Nepal	0.05	0.05 (2001)	0.21 (2004)	0.24	0.20 (1999)	0.20 (2001)
Sri Lanka	...	0.43	0.55 (2004)	2.74	2.20 (1999)	3.10 (2002)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^a	0.85 (1996)	1.01	1.14 (2002)	...	2.60	...
Cambodia	0.30 (1998)	0.16	...	2.07	0.50 (2001)	0.60 (2004)
Indonesia	0.14	0.16	0.13 (2003)	0.67	0.60 (1998)	...
Lao PDR	0.23	0.59 (1996)	0.35 (2004)	2.57	...	0.90 (2002)
Malaysia	0.39	0.70	0.71 (2002)	2.13	2.01 (1996)	1.80 (2001)
Myanmar	0.08	0.30	0.36 (2004)	0.64	0.60	...
Philippines	0.12	0.59	1.15 (2002)	1.39	...	1.20 (2002)
Singapore	1.27	1.40 (2001)	1.50 (2003)	3.61	3.57 (1999)	2.80 (2003)
Thailand	0.23	0.37	...	1.63	2.20 (1998)	...
Viet Nam	0.40	0.53 (2001)	0.60 (2002)	3.83	2.40 (1999)	1.40 (2002)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	0.48 (1997)	0.34 (1999)	0.45 (2003)	...	2.60 (1999)	...
Kiribati	0.19	0.30 (1998)	0.23 (2004)	4.27	1.80 (1998)	1.50 (2004)
Marshall Islands	0.42 (1996)	0.47	...	2.27	2.10 (1999)	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	0.60	0.55 (2003)	...	2.80	...
Nauru	...	...	0.80 (2004)	...	...	5.90
Palau	1.11 (1998)	1.58	...	...	4.40 (1998)	...
Papua New Guinea	0.07	0.05	...	4.02	...	...
Samoa	0.34 (1996)	0.70 (1999)	0.28 (2003)	...	3.30	1.50 (2002)
Solomon Islands	0.14 (1995)	0.13 (1999)	0.13 (2003)	0.83	...	2.20 (2003)
Timor-Leste	...	...	0.10 (2004)	...	...	...
Tonga	0.51 (1991)	0.50	0.29 (2002)	...	3.20 (2001)	2.90 (2004)
Tuvalu	...	...	0.90 (2003)	...	...	5.60 (2001)
Vanuatu	0.10 (1991)	0.11 (1997)	0.14 (2004)	...	3.10 (2001)	2.00 (2003)
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	2.20	2.50	2.50 (2002)	9.20 (1991)	7.80	4.00 (2002)
Japan	1.70	1.90	2.12 (2004)	...	14.70	14.30 (2003)
New Zealand	1.90	2.20	2.20 (2003)	8.50	6.20 (1998)	6.00 (2002)

^a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008); Statistical Information System Online (WHO 2008); for Taipei, China: Statistical Yearbook Online (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics; eng.dgbas.gov.tw/).

Economy and Output

The Asia and Pacific region accounts for just over one third of global **GDP measured using purchasing power parities**. Six economies in the region have **per capita GDP** at more than 60% of the United States level. Many economies in the region are reporting annual growth rates for GDP that are exceptionally high by historical standards, and are also substantially higher than growth rates recorded by the industrialized countries of Western Europe and America. High-growth economies typically have high shares of **gross capital formation** in GDP. **Manufacturing** output growth of over 8% for the latest year is observed in four economies, including two of the most populous ones.

Introduction

This is the first issue of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific* to use the new 2005 benchmark purchasing power parities (PPPs). When PPPs are used to convert GDP and related aggregates to a common currency, differences in price levels among countries are eliminated. Comparisons are made in “real” terms because they reflect differences in the volumes of goods and services produced and consumed in each country. Thirty-one regional members of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) took part in the 2005 International Comparison Program (ICP). Out of these 31 regional members, 21 took part in the 2005 ICP Asia-Pacific coordinated by ADB, while the other 10 participated in price comparisons organized by other regional agencies. Two nonmember economies also participated in the 2005 ICP Asia-Pacific. The World Bank has also prepared econometric estimates of PPPs for a further 14 ADB developing member countries that did not participate in the ICP.

In this **economy and output** theme, the standard range of macroeconomic statistics showing the industrial structure of GDP and its breakdown by final expenditure are presented. In addition, tables showing growth of agricultural and manufacturing production are included.

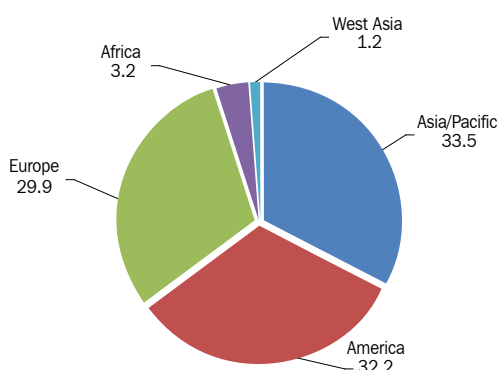
Key Trends

Figure 2.1 divides the real GDP of the world economy into five regions for 2006. The *world economy* is measured by the total GDP of the economies that took part in the 2005 ICP. *America* covers North and South America but excludes Central America and the Caribbean islands; while *Asia Pacific* covers both developed and developing regional members of ADB plus two nonmember economies in the region—Macau, China and Islamic Republic of Iran.

Figure 2.1 shows that the Asia and Pacific region and America each accounted for over 33% and 32% of the world economy, respectively. Europe accounted for about 30%, and Africa and West Asia together comprised only a little more than 4%.

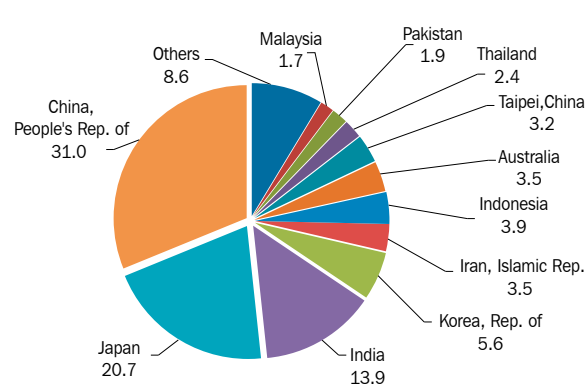
Figure 2.2 shows the breakdown of total real GDP within the Asia and Pacific region for 2006. The People’s

Figure 2.1 Percentage Distribution of Real GDP in the World Economy, 2006



Sources: Derived from Table 2.1 and World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008).

Figure 2.2 Percentage Distribution of Real GDP in the Asia and Pacific Region, 2006

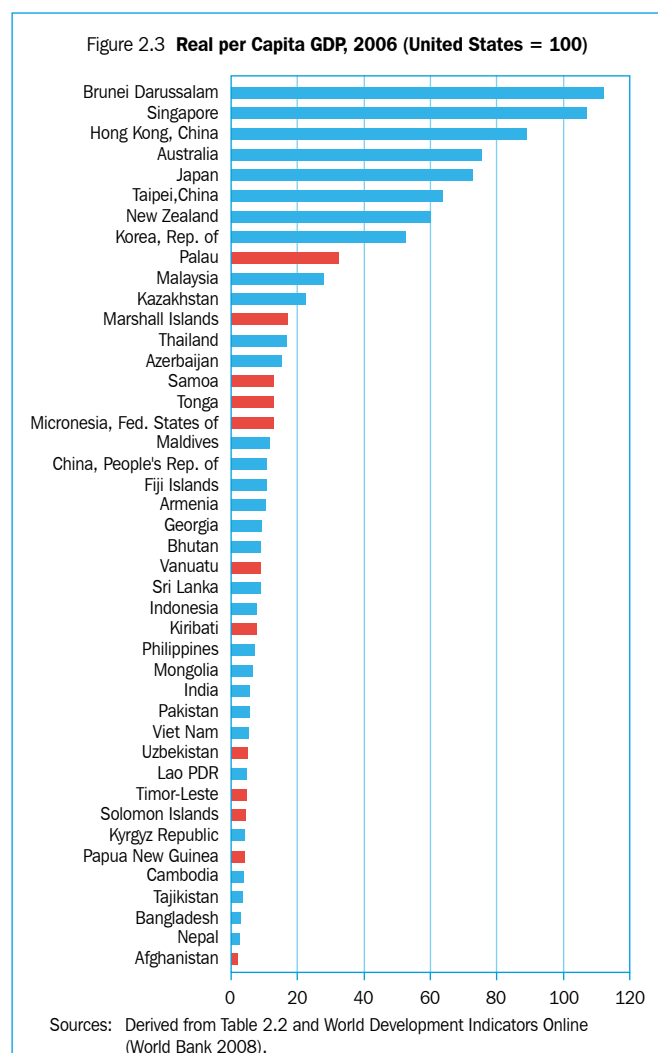


Source: Derived from Table 2.1.

Republic of China (PRC) and Japan together accounted for slightly over half of the total. India's share was also substantial at 14%, and Republic of Korea accounted for close to 6%. Australia, Indonesia, and Islamic Republic of Iran were about equal, each accounting for around 4% of the total.

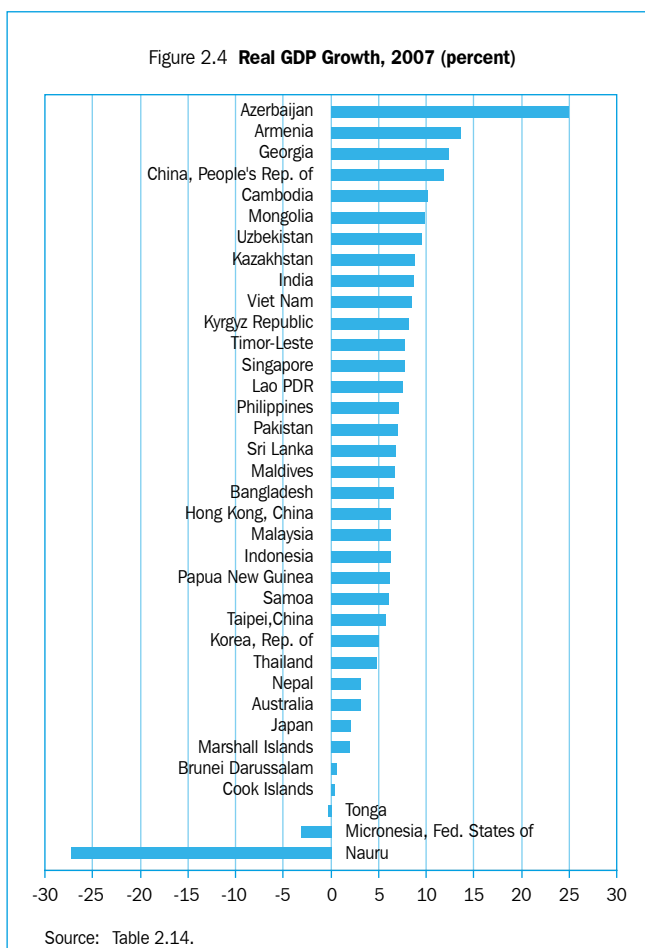
Figure 2.3 shows per capita GDP for 43 ADB regional members for 2006. The GDP data have again been converted to US dollars using PPPs so that the comparisons are made in real terms. Thirty-one ADB regional members took part in the 2005 ICP, but the World Bank has made econometric estimates of PPPs for some of the missing regional members. These are designated by red bars in Figure 2.3.

The 43 economies in Figure 2.3 can be divided into three groups. The first group comprises six rich economies whose GDP is more than 60% of the United States level: Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Singapore; and Taipei, China. Five economies fall into a middle-income group with per capita GDP between 20% and 60% that of the United States: Kazakhstan, Republic of



Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, and Palau. The remaining 32 economies of the region have per capita GDP less than one fifth that of the United States, and 22 have per capita GDP less than one tenth that of the United States. Four of the five most populous economies in the region fall into this last category: Bangladesh (3.0), India (5.6), Indonesia (7.9), and Pakistan (5.4).

Many economies in the region are reporting annual growth rates for GDP that are exceptionally high by historical standards. They are also substantially higher than growth rates posted by the industrialized countries of Western Europe and America. Figure 2.4 shows real 2007 GDP growth rates for 36 economies.

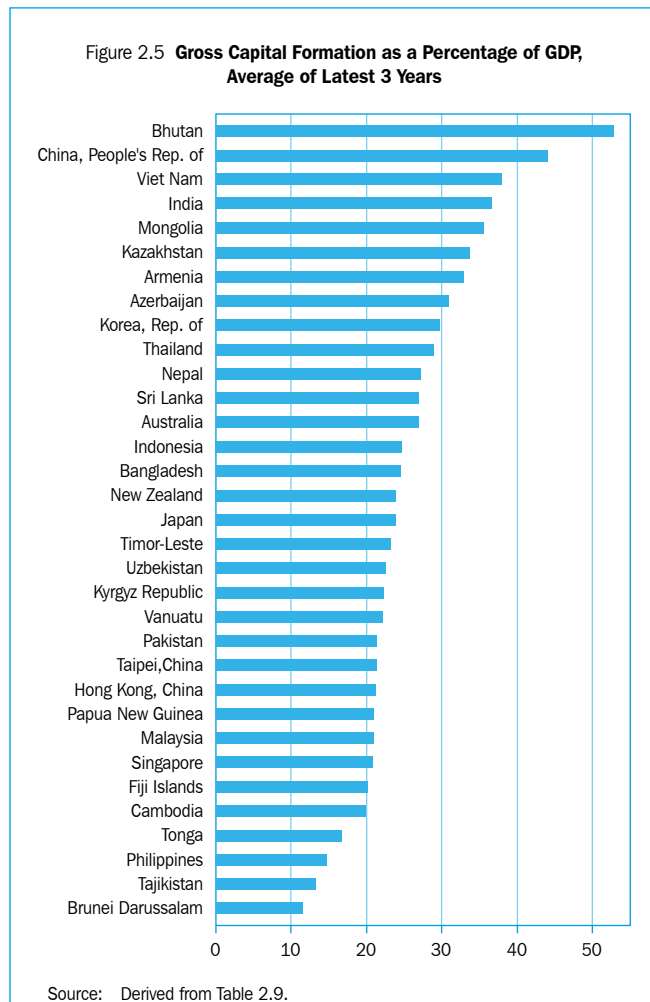


Five economies reported real GDP growth in excess of 10%: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, PRC, and Georgia. A further six grew at rates in excess of 8%: India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam. Real GDP in Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Pakistan grew at between 6% and 7%. By comparison, GDP growth in countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development is usually between 2% to 4%.

For many economies in the Asia and Pacific region, these high rates of GDP growth are recent phenomena

and started around 2004. The main exception is the PRC, which has mostly experienced growth of over 8% since the mid-1990s.

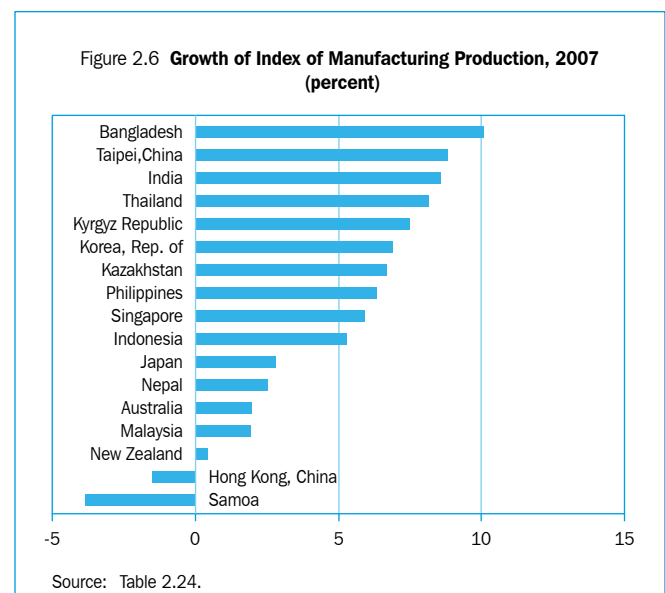
Capital investment is one of the key factors behind Asian growth. Figure 2.5 shows gross capital formation (GCF) as a share of GDP. Because GCF is volatile from year to year, the shares have been averaged over the latest 3 years available.



A number of economies that had high real GDP growth in 2007 are also shown to have high GCF shares in Figure 2.5. These include Armenia, Azerbaijan, PRC, India, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, and Viet Nam. The very high GCF share shown for Bhutan is due to a major hydroelectric scheme.

Manufacturing is the engine of growth for several major economies in the region. Figure 2.6 shows that in 2007, manufacturing output grew at over 8% in four economies: Bangladesh; India; Taipei, China; and Thailand.

By contrast, manufacturing output in Australia, Malaysia, and New Zealand grew at 2% or less while manufacturing output in Hong Kong, China and in Samoa fell. Manufacturers in most of these economies may have suffered from strong competition from other parts of Asia where costs of production, such as for labor and rents, are lower.



Data Issues and Comparability

The national accounts statistics are all compiled according to the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA). Many countries still use the 1968 version of the SNA. Others have changed to the 1993 SNA or are in the process of doing so. The differences between the two systems are not significant for most countries when comparisons are made for GDP and its main components. The national accounts data can therefore be considered as reasonably comparable.

The PPPs for Asia were calculated as part of the global 2005 ICP exercise coordinated by the World Bank. Extensive consultations were held with participating economies to ensure the comparability and reliability of the PPP calculations. PPPs for 2005 were directly calculated for 31 ADB regional members. For an additional 14 ADB regional members, PPPs were calculated by the ICP Global Office located at the Development Data Group of the World Bank, on the assumption that PPPs are a function of per capita gross national income calculated using the World Bank Atlas Method, and the proportion of children in secondary education.

National Accounts

Table 2.1 **Gross domestic product at PPP**
(current international dollars, million)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing Member Countries							
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	...	...	15053	17522	18084	20562	21242
Armenia	6258	7024	8090	9419	10703	12560	14684
Azerbaijan	18113	20386	22941	26054	29526	38389	56313
Georgia	9801	10518	11291	12812	13946	15747	17784
Kazakhstan	71358	82943	92665	103441	116588	131765	150512
Kyrgyz Republic	6545	7060	7182	7851	8641	8887	9467
Pakistan	236521	247020	259450	277816	306753	340262	375400
Tajikistan	5492	6198	6880	7743	8807	9682	10762
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	18077	...
Uzbekistan	35806	38208	40432	43001	47378	50182	58165
East Asia							
China, People's Rep. of	2994091	3320729	3686302	4141350	4688998	5333231	6122383
Hong Kong, China	176068	181206	187771	197538	220341	243081	268136
Korea, Rep. of	729155	775368	843928	888607	957036	1027374	1113259
Mongolia	3750	3957	4245	5300	6029	6662	7463
Taipei, China	449603	458414	487425	507943	552036	592261	641001
South Asia							
Bangladesh	111464	120169	127670	137245	149987	163729	180145
Bhutan	1420	1553	1752	1919	2108	2324	2601
India	1540948	1658768	1749803	1932218	2176720	2440831	2753405
Maldives	827	874	944	1055	1244	1180	1503
Nepal	20890	21038	21432	22752	24493	26022	27926
Sri Lanka	50326	50519	54236	58759	63439	69740	78146
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam ^a	14061	14795	15637	16434	16985	17567	18909
Cambodia	11437	12617	13731	15217	17268	20143	23013
Indonesia	498398	541197	562476	601925	650142	705159	770775
Lao PDR	6727	7287	7853	8478	9327	10238	11677
Malaysia	222823	232429	247555	267211	276939	301308	328040
Myanmar	23242	26498	30195	35091	40747	...	...
Philippines	178191	185687	197343	211484	231358	250244	271985
Singapore	131351	131484	139770	147800	166631	184852	207153
Thailand	308203	322468	345559	378121	413242	445366	482936
Viet Nam	109970	120384	131186	143792	159391	178075	198854
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	2786	2911	3059	3165	3417	3504	3826
Kiribati	270	296	317	323	321	312	322
Marshall Islands	293	310	332	347	358	377	391
Micronesia, Fed. States of	536	545	559	588	584	599	607
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	219	227	223	224	242	265	286
Papua New Guinea	9867	10106	10410	9470	10002	10592	11127
Samoa	649	714	778	815	878	951	1013
Solomon Islands	637	617	619	697	782	838	928
Timor-Leste ^b	1838	2193	1724	1770	1879	2058	2022
Tonga	404	444	468	492	515	517	570
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	638	623	585	632	685	756	886
Developed Member Countries							
Australia	491212	522543	550989	578723	616433	646550	687346
Japan	3218286	3301885	3368481	3488895	3686335	3872843	4088480
New Zealand	75990	80660	86023	91162	97588	102622	110285
TOTAL DMCs ^c	7976915	8610988	9324233	10227987	11387567	12668703	14226708
TOTAL REGIONAL MEMBER COUNTRIES ^c	11776465	12530871	13345363	14403201	15804907	17308286	19131729

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b GDP estimates before 2002 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2002 exclude its value added.

c For reporting countries only.

Sources: ADB staff estimates using World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008), CEIC data, and Official Country Data website (data.un.org/browse.aspx?d=SNA).

Table 2.2 **GDP per capita at PPP**
(current international dollars)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing Member Countries							
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	...	...	691	789	779	871	881
Armenia	1943	2185	2519	2933	3330	3904	4559
Azerbaijan	2250	2513	2807	3164	3555	4575	6637
Georgia	2210	2390	2583	2950	3232	3644	4041
Kazakhstan	4794	5582	6236	6938	7773	8704	9832
Kyrgyz Republic	1339	1433	1447	1567	1706	1737	1833
Pakistan	1692	1735	1786	1874	2030	2210	2395
Tajikistan	887	982	1068	1178	1313	1413	1539
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	2742	...
Uzbekistan	1448	1523	1589	1665	1808	1887	2156
East Asia							
China, People's Rep. of	2362	2602	2870	3205	3607	4079	4658
Hong Kong, China	26417	26988	27842	29348	32482	35678	39103
Korea, Rep. of	15511	16374	17721	18567	19922	21342	23050
Mongolia	1556	1622	1712	2120	2383	2602	2881
Taipei, China	20180	20456	21643	22471	24331	26011	28021
South Asia							
Bangladesh	870	925	970	1029	1109	1195	1298
Bhutan	2385	2575	2868	3101	3363	3660	4022
India	1517	1603	1665	1809	2006	2217	2463
Maldives	3061	3168	3364	3702	4298	4017	5027
Nepal	926	909	905	940	990	1029	1079
Sri Lanka	2725	2697	2853	3052	3260	3546	3930
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam ^a	43292	44456	45430	47007	47221	47465	49370
Cambodia	910	986	1048	1142	1274	1457	1633
Indonesia	2421	2594	2660	2809	2995	3207	3471
Lao PDR	1328	1408	1486	1569	1689	1821	2032
Malaysia	9486	9680	10092	10667	10826	11531	12314
Myanmar	464	518	579	659	750	...	...
Philippines	2316	2364	2460	2583	2769	2935	3127
Singapore	32610	31775	33470	35919	39991	43334	47065
Thailand	4952	5146	5473	5940	6437	6877	7403
Viet Nam	1416	1530	1645	1777	1943	2143	2363
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	3452	3594	3769	3877	4159	4247	4613
Kiribati	3199	3441	3631	3637	3556	3375	3420
Marshall Islands	5708	6108	6656	6908	7049	7306	7535
Micronesia, Fed. States of	5007	5081	5205	5463	5423	5555	5619
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	11426	11760	11456	11456	12260	13289	14262
Papua New Guinea	1901	1892	1886	1685	1733	1786	1824
Samoa	3707	4041	4389	4586	4929	5321	5651
Solomon Islands	1514	1428	1392	1526	1666	1736	1870
Timor-Leste ^b	2360	2787	1945	1958	2035	2093	1993
Tonga	4083	4468	4696	4920	5128	5137	5640
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	3329	3167	2895	3052	3226	3469	3964
Developed Member Countries							
Australia	25646	26917	28036	29084	30618	31694	33203
Japan	25372	25969	26431	27317	28853	30310	32002
New Zealand	19698	20786	21786	22637	23875	24825	26355
DEVELOPING MEMBER COUNTRIES ^c	2424	2584	2765	2997	3297	3627	4028
REGIONAL MEMBER COUNTRIES ^c	3423	3597	3787	4040	4383	4748	5192

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b GDP estimates before 2002 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2002 exclude its value added.

c For reporting countries only.

Sources: ADB staff estimates using World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008), country sources, CEIC data, and Official Country Data website (data.un.org/browse.aspx?d=SNA).

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Table 2.3 **GNI per capita, Atlas method**
(current US dollars)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing Member Countries													
Central and West Asia													
Afghanistan	286	177	168	160	155	149	143	104	213	207	237	273	319
Armenia	...	450	520	560	590	610	660	710	800	950	1140	1470	1920
Azerbaijan	...	400	400	450	510	570	610	660	720	820	950	1260	1840
Georgia	...	510	610	730	770	730	700	680	730	870	1050	1300	1580
Kazakhstan	...	1280	1340	1390	1390	1290	1270	1350	1520	1800	2300	2940	3870
Kyrgyz Republic	...	350	380	390	350	300	280	280	290	340	400	450	500
Pakistan	420	490	500	500	470	470	490	500	510	560	640	720	800
Tajikistan	...	200	170	170	180	180	180	180	180	210	280	330	390
Turkmenistan	837	526	561	640	660	866	866	943	952	1004	1065	1115	1234
Uzbekistan	...	580	600	610	620	650	630	560	450	420	460	530	610
East Asia													
China, People's Rep. of	320	530	650	750	790	850	930	1000	1100	1270	1500	1740	2000
Hong Kong, China	12500	23930	24400	26180	25150	25720	27000	26100	24870	25720	27490	28160	29040
Korea, Rep. of	6000	10770	12070	12190	9200	9220	9800	10580	11280	12060	14030	15880	17690
Mongolia	1230	400	470	510	460	420	410	440	490	560	690	810	1000
Taipei, China ^a	8327	13110	13716	14068	12779	13739	14723	13352	13606	14013	15161	16119	16495
South Asia													
Bangladesh	270	310	320	340	340	340	360	360	350	370	410	440	450
Bhutan	570	520	570	630	600	630	720	740	890	980	1110	1270	1430
India	390	380	410	420	420	440	450	460	470	530	630	730	820
Maldives	...	...	...	1840	1930	2050	2140	2140	2190	2380	2670	2560	3010
Nepal	200	200	210	220	210	210	220	230	230	250	270	300	320
Sri Lanka	470	700	740	790	810	820	850	840	850	930	1040	1170	1310
Southeast Asia													
Brunei Darussalam ^b	12540	15800	16320	16310	14480	14060	14670	16010	17000	17590	19650	22540	26930
Cambodia	...	280	290	300	280	280	280	300	300	340	380	440	490
Indonesia	620	1010	1120	1120	670	590	590	740	810	920	1110	1260	1420
Lao PDR	200	360	390	380	310	290	290	310	330	350	420	460	500
Malaysia	2390	4030	4480	4600	3630	3370	3390	3410	3550	3900	4560	5070	5620
Myanmar	129	180	193	206	132	145	159	165	222	212	216	248	281
Philippines	740	1040	1190	1230	1080	1050	1050	1050	1020	1070	1180	1270	1390
Singapore	11860	23260	25130	27160	23490	22880	22970	21250	21030	21750	25040	26620	28730
Thailand	1550	2820	3050	2800	2120	2010	2010	1980	2000	2190	2530	2770	3050
Viet Nam	130	250	300	340	350	360	390	410	430	470	540	620	700
The Pacific													
Cook Islands	3300	5168	5284	4936	4451	4911	5055	5565	6748	9687	12087	13098	...
Fiji Islands	...	2480	2650	2570	2290	2360	2250	2160	2170	2410	3000	3480	3720
Kiribati	720	940	890	1150	1150	1100	1030	1080	1010	950	1070	1170	1240
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	2070	2280	2540	2550	2720	2880	2810	2930	2980
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	2220	2200	2090	2030	2000	2170	2080	2130	2280	2310	2400	2390
Nauru ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2812	2599	2818
Palau	5170	5750	6386	6495	6357	6251	6360	6476	6102	6080	6971	7395	8011
Papua New Guinea	830	1050	1070	950	810	730	640	570	510	500	570	680	740
Samoa	1070	1010	1350	1340	1330	1330	1350	1380	1390	1510	1770	2030	2270
Solomon Islands	740	880	900	920	870	830	690	630	560	560	600	630	690
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	390	570	750	840
Tonga	1230	1720	1830	1840	1720	1720	1600	1500	1480	1570	1800	2070	2250
Tuvalu	1012	1199	1264	1345	1293	1362	1204	1253	1421	1815	2191	2385	2441
Vanuatu	1120	1230	1250	1290	1300	1270	1250	1200	1060	1170	1390	1580	1690
Developed Member Countries													
Australia	18190	20230	21950	22740	21890	21470	20720	20480	20250	22820	27790	33130	35860
Japan	26660	40350	41350	38610	32970	32350	34620	35120	33240	33420	36690	38930	38630
New Zealand	12910	14440	15910	16680	15480	14930	13760	13520	13580	15640	19480	23460	26750

a Based on GNI/GDP per capita and exchange rates derived from the country source.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008); for Afghanistan, Cook Islands, Myanmar, Palau, Turkmenistan, and Tuvalu: National Accounts Main Aggregates Database Online (UNSD 2008); ADB staff estimates derived from country sources.

Table 2.4 Agriculture value added
(percent of total value added)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	35.7	65.7	...	...	...	...	57.0	53.2	45.2	46.0	41.6	39.5	32.6	...
Armenia	...	40.8	35.9	31.2	33.4	28.9	25.2	27.9	25.7	23.4	24.4	20.6	19.5	19.2
Azerbaijan	29.3	27.5	27.8	21.7	18.9	19.2	17.1	16.1	15.2	13.5	11.8	9.9	7.5	6.3
Georgia	...	...	34.0	29.1	27.3	26.0	21.7	22.2	20.4	20.4	17.8	16.5	12.7	10.8
Kazakhstan	...	12.8	12.7	11.9	9.1	10.4	8.6	9.3	8.5	8.3	7.4	6.6	5.7	5.8
Kyrgyz Republic	33.6	43.1	49.4	44.2	39.2	37.6	36.6	37.0	37.3	36.7	32.8	31.3	32.0	...
Pakistan	26.0	26.1	25.5	26.7	27.3	27.0	25.9	24.1	23.4	23.4	22.2	21.5	19.4	19.6
Tajikistan	33.2	38.4	39.0	35.4	27.1	27.4	27.4	26.1	24.7	27.0	21.6	23.9	24.2	22.4
Turkmenistan	32.2	16.9	13.1	21.0	25.9	24.8	22.9	24.7	22.0	20.3	19.9	20.7	20.3	...
Uzbekistan	33.1	32.4	26.2	32.3	31.3	33.5	34.4	34.0	34.5	33.1	31.1	28.1	26.5	24.0
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	27.1	20.0	19.7	18.3	17.6	16.5	15.1	14.4	13.7	12.8	13.4	12.5	11.3	11.3
Hong Kong, China	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
Korea, Rep. of	8.9	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.0
Mongolia	15.2	38.0	43.8	35.9	37.5	37.0	29.1	24.9	20.5	20.7	22.2	21.9	19.5	20.6
Taipei, China	4.2	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5
South Asia														
Bangladesh	30.2	26.4	25.7	25.8	25.4	26.2	25.5	24.1	22.7	21.8	21.0	20.1	19.6	18.9
Bhutan	39.0	34.0	33.1	33.0	31.9	29.4	28.4	27.0	26.9	25.8	25.4	23.6	22.3	...
India	29.3	26.5	27.4	26.1	26.0	25.0	23.4	23.2	20.9	21.0	19.2	18.8	18.3	17.6
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	48.4	38.9	38.6	38.6	37.0	38.1	37.8	36.6	37.4	36.5	35.9	35.2	33.6	32.5
Sri Lanka	24.2	19.5	19.0	18.4	16.8	16.8	15.6	15.0	14.3	13.2	12.5	11.8	11.3	11.7
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7
Cambodia	55.6	49.6	46.5	46.3	46.3	43.5	37.9	36.7	32.9	33.6	31.2	32.4	31.7	31.9
Indonesia	19.4	17.1	16.7	16.1	18.1	19.6	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.2	14.3	13.1	12.9	13.8
Lao PDR	61.2	55.0	52.9	52.8	53.3	53.7	52.6	51.2	50.4	48.6	47.0	44.8	42.6	...
Malaysia	15.0	12.7	11.3	10.7	12.5	10.3	8.3	7.7	8.7	9.1	9.1	8.2	8.6	10.0
Myanmar	57.3	60.0	60.1	58.9	59.1	59.9	57.2	57.1	54.5	50.6	48.4	...	...	...
Philippines	21.9	21.6	20.6	18.9	17.0	17.1	15.8	15.1	15.1	14.6	15.1	14.3	14.1	14.1
Singapore	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thailand	12.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	10.8	9.4	9.0	9.1	9.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.7	11.4
Viet Nam	38.7	27.2	27.8	25.8	25.8	25.4	24.5	23.2	23.0	22.5	21.8	21.0	20.4	20.3
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	20.7	9.5	11.0	11.7	14.3	14.6	13.0	11.2	12.0	14.9	13.3	12.4	11.3	11.9
Fiji Islands	...	18.8	18.9	16.5	16.0	18.6	16.5	14.3	14.8	14.3	14.1	13.9	12.5	...
Kiribati	3.8	11.9	10.3	7.9	9.3	9.8	3.9	2.4	2.9	5.2	5.6	3.7	3.2	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.6	11.8	10.6	13.8
Palau	...	5.9	3.9	3.0	3.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5
Papua New Guinea	29.7	35.1	32.8	36.3	34.7	32.6	31.7	31.4	33.6	39.4	37.2	38.3	35.0	35.1
Samoa	...	18.4	18.8	20.9	19.0	16.9	16.6	14.8	14.5	12.7	13.5	12.6	11.3	11.5
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste ^b	...	29.5	30.4	33.7	41.1	43.2	25.8	24.1	32.1	32.7	33.5	33.5	35.7	31.5
Tonga	34.7	29.4	30.7	29.3	30.9	33.2	28.7	25.6	26.7	28.4	28.0	27.3	26.0	26.6
Tuvalu	25.6	24.0	25.1	24.0	21.2	20.1	17.3	17.4	15.9	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	20.7	16.6	16.6	16.7	17.2	16.2	15.6	15.0	15.7	15.2	15.2	14.0	14.7	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	4.9	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.4	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.3
Japan	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	...
New Zealand	6.7	7.2	7.2	6.8	6.6	7.0	8.6	8.9	6.7	6.5	...	...	...	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b GDP estimates before 2002 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2002 exclude its value added.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data and Official Country Data website (data.un.org/browse.aspx?d=SNA).

National Accounts

Table 2.5 **Industry value added**
(percent of total value added)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	23.7	10.5	...	...	...	...	23.2	26.1	19.7	18.7	23.3	25.3	27.8	...
Armenia	...	30.9	31.7	32.3	30.1	31.6	34.8	32.5	34.5	38.3	40.6	44.7	45.7	45.2
Azerbaijan	33.7	33.6	39.1	39.9	36.5	40.7	45.3	47.2	50.2	52.6	54.7	63.6	68.7	72.8
Georgia	...	...	23.6	23.5	22.7	22.3	22.1	21.8	24.1	25.4	26.2	26.5	24.6	23.8
Kazakhstan	...	31.2	26.7	26.7	31.0	34.6	40.1	38.4	38.0	37.0	36.9	39.2	40.8	38.8
Kyrgyz Republic	35.5	19.4	18.3	22.7	22.8	26.8	31.3	28.7	23.1	22.1	23.8	22.0	19.6	...
Pakistan	25.2	23.8	24.2	23.5	23.8	23.7	23.3	24.0	23.9	23.9	27.0	27.1	27.2	26.8
Tajikistan	37.4	39.0	30.6	27.4	25.9	29.2	38.5	39.8	39.0	37.1	34.7	30.9	30.9	27.4
Turkmenistan	29.6	64.8	70.2	48.9	44.6	43.6	41.8	42.3	42.4	41.3	40.8	41.5	41.2	...
Uzbekistan	33.0	27.8	30.5	26.1	26.2	24.3	23.1	22.6	22.2	23.5	25.2	28.8	30.0	32.6
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	41.3	47.2	47.5	47.5	46.2	45.8	45.9	45.2	44.8	46.0	46.2	47.5	48.7	48.6
Hong Kong, China	24.4	15.2	14.7	14.0	14.2	13.8	13.4	12.6	11.7	10.8	10.0	9.3	8.8	...
Korea, Rep. of	41.6	41.9	41.3	41.1	40.7	40.2	40.7	39.2	38.4	39.0	40.7	40.3	39.6	39.4
Mongolia	40.6	27.5	21.3	26.2	20.7	20.7	21.9	22.0	22.8	25.7	29.2	33.5	40.4	38.4
Taipei, China	40.2	34.3	33.7	33.1	32.4	30.9	30.1	28.4	29.2	28.8	28.4	27.9	27.7	28.3
South Asia														
Bangladesh	21.5	24.6	24.9	25.1	25.8	25.2	25.3	25.9	26.4	26.3	26.6	27.2	27.9	28.5
Bhutan	28.0	34.8	34.5	34.6	34.0	36.6	35.5	37.5	38.3	39.1	37.6	37.2	37.9	...
India	26.9	27.8	27.0	26.8	26.1	25.3	26.2	25.3	26.5	26.2	28.2	28.8	29.3	29.4
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	12.3	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.5	17.0	17.3	17.3	17.5	17.6	17.3	17.1	16.7	16.6
Sri Lanka	28.9	29.3	29.0	29.1	27.2	27.4	27.8	28.3	28.0	28.4	28.6	30.2	30.6	29.9
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	61.6	54.3	56.3	56.1	51.5	55.2	63.7	60.0	60.7	64.1	67.9	71.6	73.2	71.0
Cambodia	11.2	14.8	15.7	17.1	17.4	19.1	23.0	23.6	25.6	26.3	27.2	26.4	27.6	26.8
Indonesia	39.1	41.8	43.5	44.3	45.2	43.4	45.9	46.8	44.5	43.7	44.6	46.8	47.0	46.7
Lao PDR	14.5	19.0	20.9	21.1	22.5	22.6	22.9	23.7	24.7	25.9	27.3	29.5	31.8	...
Malaysia	41.5	40.5	42.2	42.9	41.3	44.2	46.8	44.7	43.9	45.4	47.4	48.7	48.6	46.8
Myanmar	10.5	9.9	10.4	10.2	9.9	9.0	9.7	10.6	13.0	14.3	16.2	...	...	...
Philippines	34.5	32.1	32.1	32.1	31.5	30.6	32.3	31.6	31.8	31.9	31.7	31.9	31.7	31.7
Singapore	32.6	33.1	32.8	32.3	32.7	31.4	33.6	30.6	30.6	30.5	32.1	31.2	31.3	29.4
Thailand	37.2	40.7	40.8	40.2	39.6	40.9	42.0	42.1	42.4	43.6	43.4	44.0	44.4	43.9
Viet Nam	22.7	28.8	29.7	32.1	32.5	34.5	36.7	38.1	38.5	39.5	40.2	41.0	41.5	41.6
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.2	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.8	8.4	9.0	8.3	8.6	9.4
Fiji Islands	...	22.8	22.7	23.8	23.3	21.5	21.6	22.7	22.2	21.4	22.5	21.2	21.6	...
Kiribati	8.6	6.2	6.0	5.2	9.7	11.2	10.0	13.9	10.2	8.1	6.8	6.5	6.0	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.1	8.5
Palau	...	9.4	9.1	9.0	12.7	12.1	15.3	16.2	17.9	17.1	17.7	16.1	17.7	20.7
Papua New Guinea	31.2	33.3	36.1	30.9	32.3	35.7	39.1	39.8	36.0	36.3	38.2	40.6	44.7	44.4
Samoa	...	29.4	28.1	26.0	24.0	24.0	25.7	26.9	26.0	27.3	27.6	27.6	26.5	27.2
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste ^b	...	25.5	24.6	23.0	14.7	16.8	18.5	16.4	19.5	16.5	15.3	16.0	13.9	15.9
Tonga	13.6	17.9	17.9	15.7	15.4	15.8	16.6	15.4	15.1	14.6	14.1	14.0	13.4	12.1
Tuvalu	14.5	14.0	10.9	12.9	13.4	13.9	13.1	13.3	14.1	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	12.3	11.5	10.4	8.5	8.6	9.1	9.3	9.1	9.3	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.6	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	31.2	29.0	28.4	27.6	27.7	27.1	26.9	26.1	25.8	26.4	26.1	26.8	28.0	28.7
Japan	38.2	32.9	33.0	32.8	32.0	31.4	31.1	29.8	29.1	29.0	29.3	29.1	29.1	...
New Zealand	26.7	25.9	25.7	25.5	24.3	24.6	24.5	23.8	24.3	23.9	...	...	...	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b GDP estimates before 2002 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2002 exclude its value added.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data and Official Country Data website (data.un.org/browse.aspx?d=SNA).

Table 2.6 Services value added
(percent of total value added)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	40.6	23.8	...	...	...	...	19.8	20.7	35.1	35.4	35.1	35.3	39.6	...
Armenia	...	28.3	32.4	36.5	36.5	39.5	40.0	39.6	39.9	38.4	35.1	34.6	34.8	35.7
Azerbaijan	37.0	38.9	33.2	38.3	44.6	40.1	37.5	36.7	34.7	34.0	33.4	26.5	23.8	21.0
Georgia	...	...	42.4	47.4	50.0	51.7	56.1	56.0	55.5	54.2	56.0	57.0	62.7	65.4
Kazakhstan	...	56.0	60.6	61.4	60.0	55.0	51.3	52.4	53.5	54.7	55.7	54.2	53.5	55.4
Kyrgyz Republic	31.0	37.5	32.2	33.1	38.0	35.5	32.1	34.3	39.5	41.2	43.4	46.7	48.4	...
Pakistan	48.8	50.1	50.4	49.8	48.9	49.2	50.7	51.9	52.8	52.7	50.8	51.4	53.4	53.7
Tajikistan	29.4	22.6	30.4	37.2	47.0	43.4	34.1	34.1	36.4	35.9	43.7	45.1	44.9	50.2
Turkmenistan	38.2	18.3	16.7	30.2	29.5	31.5	35.2	33.0	35.6	38.4	39.3	37.8	38.5	...
Uzbekistan	34.0	39.8	43.3	41.6	42.5	42.2	42.5	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.7	43.1	43.5	43.4
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	31.5	32.9	32.8	34.2	36.2	37.8	39.0	40.5	41.5	41.2	40.4	39.9	40.0	40.1
Hong Kong, China	75.4	84.7	85.2	85.9	85.7	86.1	86.5	87.3	88.3	89.2	89.9	90.6	91.2	...
Korea, Rep. of	49.5	51.8	52.8	53.4	54.2	54.5	54.4	56.3	57.5	57.2	55.6	56.3	57.1	57.6
Mongolia	44.2	34.5	34.9	37.9	41.8	42.3	49.0	53.1	56.7	53.6	48.6	44.6	40.1	41.0
Taipei, China	55.6	62.2	63.1	64.4	65.2	66.6	67.9	69.6	69.1	69.5	69.9	70.4	70.7	70.2
South Asia														
Bangladesh	48.3	49.1	49.5	49.1	48.7	48.7	49.2	50.0	50.9	52.0	52.4	52.6	52.5	52.6
Bhutan	33.0	31.2	32.4	32.4	34.1	34.1	36.2	35.5	34.8	35.1	37.0	39.2	39.8	...
India	43.8	45.7	45.6	47.1	47.9	49.7	50.5	51.5	52.7	52.8	52.6	52.4	52.4	52.9
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	39.3	43.4	43.6	43.6	45.5	44.9	44.9	46.1	45.1	45.9	46.8	47.7	49.7	50.9
Sri Lanka	46.9	51.3	52.0	52.5	56.0	55.8	56.6	56.7	57.7	58.3	58.8	58.0	58.0	58.4
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	37.5	44.6	42.6	42.7	47.0	43.6	35.3	38.8	38.2	34.6	31.0	27.5	26.1	28.3
Cambodia	33.2	35.5	37.7	36.6	36.3	37.5	39.1	39.7	41.5	40.1	41.7	41.2	40.8	41.3
Indonesia	41.5	41.1	39.9	39.6	36.7	37.0	38.5	37.6	40.1	41.1	41.0	40.2	40.1	39.4
Lao PDR	24.3	26.0	26.2	26.2	24.2	23.6	24.6	25.1	25.0	25.5	25.7	25.7	25.6	...
Malaysia	43.5	46.8	46.5	46.4	46.1	45.5	44.9	47.6	47.4	45.5	43.5	43.1	42.8	43.2
Myanmar	32.2	30.1	29.5	30.9	31.1	31.1	33.1	32.4	32.5	35.1	35.4	...	...	...
Philippines	43.6	46.3	47.3	49.0	51.6	52.3	52.0	53.2	53.1	53.4	53.2	53.8	54.2	54.2
Singapore	67.0	66.8	67.0	67.6	67.1	68.4	66.3	69.3	69.3	69.5	67.8	68.7	68.6	70.5
Thailand	50.3	49.7	49.7	50.4	49.6	49.7	49.0	48.7	48.1	46.0	46.3	45.7	44.8	44.7
Viet Nam	38.6	44.1	42.5	42.2	41.7	40.1	38.7	38.6	38.5	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.1	38.1
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	71.9	83.0	81.5	81.1	77.4	77.1	78.9	80.7	80.2	76.6	77.6	79.3	80.1	78.7
Fiji Islands	...	58.3	58.4	59.7	60.7	59.9	61.9	62.9	63.0	64.3	63.4	64.9	65.9	...
Kiribati	87.6	81.9	83.7	86.9	81.0	79.0	86.1	83.7	87.0	86.7	87.6	89.8	90.8	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94.9	98.8	83.3	77.7
Palau	...	84.7	87.0	88.0	84.3	83.8	80.8	79.9	78.7	79.6	79.0	80.4	78.8	75.8
Papua New Guinea	39.0	31.7	31.2	32.7	32.9	31.7	29.1	28.8	30.4	24.3	24.6	21.1	20.3	20.5
Samoa	...	52.2	53.1	53.1	57.0	59.1	57.7	58.4	59.5	60.0	58.9	59.8	62.2	61.3
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste ^b	...	45.1	45.0	43.3	44.1	40.1	55.7	59.6	48.4	50.8	51.1	50.5	50.4	52.6
Tonga	51.7	52.8	51.4	54.9	53.8	51.0	54.7	59.0	58.2	57.0	57.9	58.7	60.6	61.3
Tuvalu	59.8	62.0	64.0	63.2	65.4	65.9	69.7	69.3	70.1	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	67.0	71.9	73.1	74.7	74.2	74.7	75.1	75.9	75.0	76.0	76.2	77.1	76.7	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	63.9	67.6	67.8	68.8	68.9	69.5	69.6	69.9	69.8	70.4	70.4	70.0	68.9	69.0
Japan	59.4	65.3	65.2	65.5	66.2	66.8	67.2	68.6	69.3	69.4	69.1	69.4	69.5	...
New Zealand	66.6	66.9	67.0	67.6	69.1	68.4	66.9	67.2	69.0	69.5	...	...	...	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b GDP estimates before 2002 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2002 exclude its value added.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data and Official Country Data website (data.un.org/browse.aspx?d=SNA).

National Accounts

Table 2.7 **Private consumption expenditure**
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111.5	126.4	122.0	115.1	110.1	...
Armenia	...	106.1	100.3	103.3	99.9	96.0	96.7	93.3	88.6	83.1	82.3	75.4	71.6	70.4
Azerbaijan	54.6	84.3	92.0	80.7	80.0	75.8	64.4	61.5	62.9	60.0	55.8	42.1	37.1	35.3
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	71.1	67.3	70.5	73.3	72.4	61.9	57.9	54.6	54.5	53.5	49.9	45.7	45.5
Kyrgyz Republic	71.3	75.0	82.1	68.9	88.2	77.6	65.7	64.8	67.5	77.9	76.0	84.5	95.1	101.1
Pakistan	71.4	72.4	72.9	74.9	72.1	75.7	75.4	76.3	74.8	73.9	74.2	76.9	75.4	74.9
Tajikistan	75.0	60.3	64.2	70.5	84.1	74.2	87.7	84.3	80.8	78.5	74.0	81.1	80.4	...
Turkmenistan	49.3	60.6	49.2	68.4	76.4	75.8	35.3	51.1	45.7	56.8	61.6	46.4	54.9	...
Uzbekistan	61.4	50.6	55.2	60.8	59.6	62.1	61.9	61.6	60.2	55.7	51.7	50.9	...	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	50.6	46.7	47.7	46.8	46.5	46.7	46.2	44.9	43.7	41.8	39.9	38.6	38.0	37.1
Hong Kong, China	57.1	62.0	61.4	61.1	61.6	60.4	59.0	60.3	58.6	58.3	59.4	58.2	58.6	59.8
Korea, Rep. of	50.9	52.3	52.7	52.7	49.3	51.9	54.0	55.2	55.7	53.7	51.5	52.6	53.6	54.1
Mongolia	62.2	63.4	66.8	60.5	67.7	68.3	71.6	74.8	77.4	73.0	65.9	55.6	48.7	...
Taipei, China	54.6	58.2	58.5	58.6	58.8	59.7	60.7	62.1	61.1	60.4	60.7	61.3	60.4	59.2
South Asia														
Bangladesh	82.9	82.2	80.7	79.7	77.9	77.7	77.5	77.5	76.8	76.0	74.9	74.4	74.2	74.0
Bhutan	...	41.6	43.2	54.4	57.1	58.9	46.8	44.9	43.2	44.2	42.7	39.9	37.5	...
India	66.2	63.1	64.3	63.2	64.0	64.2	63.7	64.4	63.2	61.7	58.4	57.4	55.8	55.5
Maldives	...	36.8	35.0	36.4	35.0	35.2	32.9	31.9	30.5	28.8	26.6	44.8	...	...
Nepal	83.5	75.9	76.9	77.1	76.9	77.5	75.9	80.2	82.1	82.8	79.6	79.5	82.3	81.1
Sri Lanka	74.8	70.7	68.7	67.0	66.6	68.4	70.9	70.4	71.3	71.8	70.9	69.0	67.7	67.2
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	26.5	36.6	38.7	39.3	40.3	34.5	24.8	26.3	25.6	27.3	26.6	22.5	19.8	20.1
Cambodia	90.4	92.6	95.2	88.2	92.9	87.5	86.7	83.1	83.9	83.6	85.1	84.3	81.0	78.2
Indonesia	58.9	61.6	62.4	61.7	67.8	73.9	61.7	61.7	67.6	68.1	66.8	64.4	62.7	63.5
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	51.8	47.9	46.0	45.3	41.6	41.6	43.8	46.1	45.0	44.6	44.0	44.8	44.9	45.6
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	71.2	74.1	73.5	72.6	74.3	72.6	69.6	70.6	69.4	69.2	68.7	69.3	70.1	69.4
Singapore	46.3	42.3	41.6	41.0	40.0	42.2	42.2	46.0	46.6	46.1	42.6	41.1	40.1	39.6
Thailand	56.6	53.2	53.8	54.7	54.2	56.0	56.1	57.3	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.1	55.9	53.5
Viet Nam	84.8	73.6	74.4	71.8	70.9	68.6	66.5	64.9	65.1	66.3	65.1	63.5	63.3	64.9
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	72.9	59.6	58.7	58.8	54.0	49.9	57.0	55.5	52.8	51.1	49.1	47.9	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	59.0	42.7	48.9	58.3	59.3	69.8	60.1	71.9	73.9	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste ^b	...	...	...	...	81.1	98.0	111.6	99.8	109.3	109.4	111.2	99.3	92.3	89.1
Tonga	93.6	95.5	101.7	96.7	101.2	95.4	94.3	100.2	104.9	105.3	102.4	108.9	104.7	107.7
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	63.3	56.0	58.7	58.9	56.8	57.8	57.6	59.6	66.8	65.6	63.9	61.2	57.5	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	56.4	59.3	59.2	58.6	58.9	59.1	58.7	59.5	58.9	59.0	58.6	58.0	56.6	55.6
Japan	53.2	55.0	55.2	55.2	56.0	57.0	56.2	57.1	57.7	57.5	57.1	57.0	57.1	56.9
New Zealand	60.6	58.4	59.3	59.6	61.4	60.2	59.3	57.9	58.7	58.7	58.5	59.4	59.3	...

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b GDP estimates before 2002 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2002 exclude its value added.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data and Official Country Data website (data.un.org/browse.aspx?d=SNA).

Table 2.8 **Government consumption expenditure**
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.9	9.4	9.8	9.7	10.9	...
Armenia	...	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.3	12.2	12.2	11.5	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.7	11.5	12.1
Azerbaijan	13.6	12.8	7.7	6.4	15.2	15.6	15.2	13.6	12.4	12.4	12.9	10.4	8.5	6.5
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	13.6	12.9	12.4	10.8	11.5	12.1	13.4	11.6	11.3	11.6	11.2	10.2	11.1
Kyrgyz Republic	25.0	19.5	18.5	17.3	17.9	19.1	20.0	17.5	18.6	16.8	18.2	17.5	18.0	17.8
Pakistan	15.1	11.7	12.6	11.9	11.3	10.4	8.6	7.8	8.7	8.8	8.2	7.8	10.9	10.4
Tajikistan	8.3	15.8	16.8	16.5	9.5	9.9	11.6	13.9	12.8	12.2	11.8	14.6	13.6	...
Turkmenistan	23.0	8.4	7.1	13.3	16.2	11.9	14.5	11.7	11.1	12.0	12.9	13.3	12.7	...
Uzbekistan	25.4	22.3	22.1	20.5	20.5	20.6	18.7	18.4	18.0	17.5	17.1	16.4	...	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	14.1	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.6	15.3	15.8	16.1	15.9	15.2	14.5	14.1	14.2	14.4
Hong Kong, China	7.2	8.4	8.4	8.3	9.0	9.5	9.1	9.9	10.3	10.5	9.9	8.8	8.3	8.0
Korea, Rep. of	11.8	11.2	11.6	11.6	12.8	12.3	12.1	12.9	12.9	13.3	13.5	14.2	14.8	15.1
Mongolia	29.8	13.1	14.4	13.7	18.0	17.1	18.0	19.5	19.1	14.8	14.5	12.4	11.4	...
Taipei, China	17.6	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.2	14.1	13.9	14.2	13.9	13.9	13.2	13.1	12.6	12.1
South Asia														
Bangladesh	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6
Bhutan	...	18.6	21.1	22.1	20.1	18.6	21.5	21.1	20.4	20.1	20.6	21.6	21.1	...
India	11.7	10.9	10.7	11.4	12.3	12.9	12.6	12.4	11.9	11.3	10.7	10.4	10.3	10.1
Maldives	...	16.8	15.9	17.7	18.3	20.6	22.9	23.2	23.2	21.8	24.2	22.2	...	...
Nepal	8.7	9.2	9.2	8.9	9.3	8.9	8.9	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.9	8.7	9.2
Sri Lanka	13.2	14.7	14.5	14.2	13.7	13.4	13.7	13.1	12.7	12.2	12.6	13.1	15.4	15.3
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	22.0	26.8	25.2	25.2	29.9	28.6	25.8	29.4	27.2	24.1	22.1	18.4	18.1	20.8
Cambodia	7.2	4.9	5.8	5.5	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.3	7.6	7.3	6.3	5.8	5.3	5.7
Indonesia	8.8	7.8	7.6	6.8	5.7	6.6	6.5	6.7	7.3	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.6	8.3
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	13.8	12.4	11.1	10.8	9.8	11.0	10.2	12.0	13.0	13.0	12.6	12.3	11.9	12.2
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	10.1	11.4	11.9	13.2	13.3	13.1	13.1	12.2	11.5	11.1	10.1	9.7	9.8	9.7
Singapore	10.1	8.5	9.3	9.2	10.0	10.0	10.8	12.1	12.3	12.0	10.8	10.7	11.2	10.5
Thailand	9.4	9.9	10.2	10.1	11.1	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.1	10.7	11.1	11.9	11.8	12.6
Viet Nam	12.3	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.6	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.1
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	17.5	16.1	15.9	16.8	17.4	15.9	17.2	17.4	16.9	16.7	15.6	15.3	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	24.8	17.1	19.9	19.3	18.1	16.9	16.2	15.5	14.4	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste ^b	...	...	...	...	15.0	15.0	35.2	39.8	47.8	51.7	51.5	47.5	53.8	65.5
Tonga	19.1	19.0	15.5	16.4	15.9	14.8	15.1	22.3	20.6	19.0	18.4	18.1	22.8	23.9
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	30.9	27.1	29.5	20.8	20.8	23.0	23.1	22.5	23.7	21.7	19.7	18.6	18.7	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	17.5	18.4	18.3	18.0	18.0	18.4	18.2	18.2	18.0	18.0	17.9	18.1	17.9	18.3
Japan	12.9	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.9	16.5	16.9	17.5	18.0	18.1	18.0	18.1	17.7	17.5
New Zealand	19.1	17.5	17.3	18.1	18.0	18.3	17.5	17.4	17.2	17.5	17.5	18.0	18.4	...

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b GDP estimates before 2002 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2002 exclude its value added.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data and Official Country Data website (data.un.org/browse.aspx?d=SNA).

National Accounts

Table 2.9 **Gross domestic capital formation**
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	18.4	20.0	19.1	19.1	18.4	18.6	19.8	21.7	24.3	24.9	30.5	33.6	34.8
Azerbaijan	26.5	23.8	29.0	34.2	33.4	26.5	20.7	20.7	34.6	53.2	58.0	41.5	29.9	21.3
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	23.3	16.1	15.6	15.8	17.8	18.1	26.9	27.3	25.7	26.3	31.0	33.9	35.9
Kyrgyz Republic	24.1	18.3	25.2	21.7	15.4	18.0	20.0	18.0	17.6	11.8	14.5	16.4	24.2	26.3
Pakistan	18.9	18.5	19.0	17.9	17.7	15.6	17.2	17.0	16.6	16.8	16.6	19.1	21.8	23.0
Tajikistan	25.0	28.7	22.3	19.7	15.4	17.3	9.4	9.7	9.4	10.0	12.2	11.6	16.0	...
Turkmenistan	40.1	33.6	50.0	48.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	32.2	24.2	23.0	18.9	20.9	17.1	19.6	21.1	21.2	20.8	23.9	23.0	...	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	36.1	41.9	40.4	37.9	37.1	36.7	35.1	36.3	37.9	41.2	43.3	43.3	44.5	44.2
Hong Kong, China	27.0	34.1	31.6	34.0	28.9	24.8	27.5	25.3	22.8	21.9	21.8	20.6	21.7	21.3
Korea, Rep. of	37.5	37.7	38.9	36.0	25.0	29.1	31.0	29.3	29.1	30.0	30.4	30.1	29.8	29.4
Mongolia	34.3	31.7	29.9	28.1	35.2	37.0	36.2	36.1	39.6	35.5	34.5	37.0	35.1	...
Taipei, China	23.0	25.2	23.1	24.1	25.0	23.6	23.3	18.4	18.0	18.4	22.7	21.4	21.3	21.2
South Asia														
Bangladesh	17.1	19.1	20.0	20.7	21.6	22.2	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.4	24.0	24.5	24.7	24.3
Bhutan	...	46.7	43.0	33.0	35.7	39.7	47.3	59.2	59.2	56.8	61.9	51.1	45.4	...
India	26.0	26.2	24.0	25.3	23.3	25.9	24.3	22.8	25.2	28.2	32.2	35.5	35.9	38.4
Maldives	...	31.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	18.4	25.2	27.2	25.3	24.8	20.5	24.3	22.3	20.2	21.4	24.5	26.5	26.8	28.0
Sri Lanka	20.7	25.6	25.9	25.8	25.4	25.6	25.4	22.2	22.0	21.6	24.7	26.1	27.4	27.2
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.1	14.4	21.3	15.1	13.5	11.4	10.4	12.9
Cambodia	8.3	14.3	14.5	14.8	11.8	16.7	16.9	18.5	18.1	20.1	16.2	18.5	20.6	20.8
Indonesia	30.7	31.9	30.7	31.8	16.8	11.4	22.2	22.0	21.4	25.6	24.1	24.6	24.6	24.9
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	32.4	43.6	41.5	43.0	26.7	22.4	26.9	24.4	24.8	22.8	23.0	20.0	20.9	21.9
Myanmar	13.4	14.2	12.3	12.5	12.4	13.4	12.4	11.6	10.1	11.0	12.0	...	...	...
Philippines	24.2	22.5	24.0	24.8	20.3	18.8	21.2	19.0	17.7	16.8	16.7	14.6	14.5	15.3
Singapore	37.1	34.5	35.4	38.7	31.1	32.2	33.3	26.5	23.7	16.0	21.7	19.9	20.0	22.6
Thailand	41.4	42.1	41.8	33.7	20.4	20.5	22.8	24.1	23.8	25.0	26.8	31.4	28.5	26.8
Viet Nam	12.6	27.1	28.1	28.3	29.0	27.6	29.6	31.2	33.2	35.4	35.5	35.6	36.8	41.7
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	14.3	22.7	16.7	18.3	28.2	22.8	12.4	14.7	19.7	22.0	19.1	19.2	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	24.4	21.9	22.7	21.1	17.9	16.1	21.3	21.8	19.8	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.6	30.3	38.0	29.3	20.6	20.7	20.7	28.1
Tonga	18.5	20.1	22.6	19.5	19.0	20.2	19.4	18.0	19.7	18.4	17.9	18.1	16.7	15.4
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	34.9	23.2	20.2	18.8	17.7	20.3	22.2	20.0	21.1	19.4	21.2	21.5	23.9	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	28.2	24.3	22.8	23.0	23.9	24.8	25.1	22.1	22.9	25.0	26.1	26.4	27.0	27.3
Japan	32.9	28.4	28.9	28.4	26.3	24.8	25.4	24.8	23.1	22.8	23.0	23.6	24.0	23.8
New Zealand	20.1	23.3	22.8	21.9	20.3	22.3	21.6	22.3	22.2	23.5	24.4	24.5	22.7	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b GDP estimates before 2002 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2002 exclude its value added.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data and Official Country Data website (data.un.org/browse.aspx?d=SNA).

Table 2.10 **Exports of goods and services**
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.5	41.9	31.5	25.2	25.1	...
Armenia	...	23.9	23.2	20.3	19.0	20.8	23.4	25.5	29.4	32.2	27.4	27.3	22.0	18.7
Azerbaijan	43.9	32.5	24.9	29.0	22.7	28.0	40.2	41.5	42.8	42.0	48.8	62.9	66.5	72.1
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	39.0	35.3	34.9	30.3	42.5	56.6	46.5	47.0	48.4	52.5	53.5	51.1	49.8
Kyrgyz Republic	29.2	29.5	30.7	38.3	36.5	42.2	41.8	36.7	39.6	38.7	42.6	38.3	41.7	44.7
Pakistan	14.8	16.7	16.9	16.1	16.5	15.4	13.4	14.7	15.2	16.7	15.7	15.7	15.3	13.9
Tajikistan	27.8	63.5	73.5	84.1	48.9	64.2	92.4	66.1	62.9	63.9	58.8	54.3	58.2	39.5
Turkmenistan	111.2	142.5	105.8	51.3	32.7	56.1	97.2	83.6	69.0	62.3	62.5	65.3	63.4	...
Uzbekistan	29.0	31.6	34.2	29.8	25.0	21.7	26.5	30.8	31.6	36.9	40.6	39.7	...	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	19.0	20.2	20.1	21.8	20.3	20.4	23.3	22.6	25.1	29.6	34.0	37.3	39.9	40.7
Hong Kong, China	130.6	143.2	136.9	127.7	124.5	128.3	143.3	138.7	149.5	171.0	190.2	198.7	205.5	207.3
Korea, Rep. of	28.0	28.8	27.9	32.4	46.2	39.1	40.8	37.8	35.3	37.9	44.0	42.3	43.0	45.6
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.7	66.7	64.3	65.3	...
Taipei, China	45.7	47.2	46.6	47.5	47.2	47.3	53.8	50.3	52.9	57.0	63.1	64.2	69.8	73.8
South Asia														
Bangladesh	6.1	10.9	11.1	12.0	13.3	13.2	14.0	15.4	14.3	14.2	15.5	16.6	19.0	22.0
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.4	28.1	24.6	25.8	31.1	38.6	51.2	...
India	7.1	11.0	10.5	10.8	11.2	11.7	13.2	12.8	14.5	14.8	18.1	19.9	22.1	21.2
Maldives	...	92.7	91.7	91.2	92.4	90.5	89.5	86.8	86.5	87.5	91.9	...	...	...
Nepal	10.5	24.2	22.3	26.3	22.8	22.8	23.3	22.6	17.7	15.7	16.7	14.6	13.4	13.1
Sri Lanka	30.5	35.9	35.0	36.6	35.3	34.6	38.2	38.4	34.9	34.7	35.3	32.3	30.1	29.2
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	61.8	59.7	59.9	57.2	50.5	55.8	67.4	69.5	67.1	69.3	68.8	70.2	71.8	67.7
Cambodia	2.4	31.2	25.4	33.7	31.8	37.2	49.9	52.7	55.4	56.5	63.6	64.1	68.6	65.3
Indonesia	25.3	26.3	25.8	27.9	53.0	35.5	41.0	38.2	32.7	30.5	32.2	34.1	31.0	29.4
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	74.5	94.1	91.6	93.3	115.7	121.3	119.8	110.4	108.3	106.9	115.4	117.5	116.7	110.2
Myanmar	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	...	...	...
Philippines	27.5	36.4	40.5	49.0	52.2	51.5	55.4	49.2	50.2	49.6	50.9	47.6	47.3	42.6
Singapore	183.2	187.0	181.6	175.2	172.7	183.9	195.6	191.6	192.3	212.5	225.4	238.5	246.2	230.9
Thailand	34.1	41.8	39.3	48.0	58.9	58.3	66.8	65.9	64.2	65.7	70.7	73.4	73.5	73.2
Viet Nam	36.0	32.8	40.9	43.1	44.8	50.0	55.0	54.6	56.8	59.3	65.7	69.4	73.6	76.8
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	62.3	59.3	62.8	61.0	60.8	61.0	65.2	60.7	61.5	59.9	53.8	55.7	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	40.6	59.3	52.6	46.8	50.5	43.6	43.9	42.3	38.8	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	1.2	11.4	12.1	11.9	11.5	12.1	11.0
Tonga	33.9	8.7	7.8	6.4	5.6	4.7	8.2	11.1	17.9	19.3	20.8	20.1	16.3	14.8
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	49.5	45.8	47.1	52.1	43.6	39.9	43.6	41.7	45.1	44.8	46.3	45.3	44.1	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	15.3	18.1	19.2	19.4	19.9	18.8	19.9	22.7	21.2	19.4	17.5	18.7	20.3	20.6
Japan	10.4	9.2	9.8	10.9	10.9	10.3	11.0	10.6	11.4	12.0	13.3	14.3	16.1	17.6
New Zealand	26.8	29.0	28.1	28.1	29.4	30.6	35.5	35.1	32.5	29.1	28.9	27.8	29.0	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b GDP estimates before 2002 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2002 exclude its value added.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data and Official Country Data website (data.un.org/browse.aspx?d=SNA).

National Accounts

Table 2.11 Imports of goods and services
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61.6	90.9	80.7	71.3	70.3	...
Armenia	...	62.2	56.0	58.3	52.8	49.8	50.5	46.1	46.6	50.0	42.1	40.5	36.5	38.1
Azerbaijan	38.6	53.4	55.9	53.0	54.5	41.9	38.4	37.3	50.0	65.5	72.7	52.9	38.8	30.2
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	43.5	36.0	37.4	34.9	40.1	49.1	48.1	47.0	43.0	43.9	44.7	40.4	42.9
Kyrgyz Republic	49.5	42.4	56.6	46.2	58.0	57.0	47.6	37.0	43.3	45.3	51.3	56.8	79.0	89.9
Pakistan	20.2	19.4	21.4	20.8	17.5	17.0	14.7	15.7	15.3	16.1	14.6	19.6	23.3	22.2
Tajikistan	36.1	68.2	76.9	90.8	57.9	65.7	100.2	77.3	76.0	73.7	69.6	72.8	83.0	66.1
Turkmenistan	123.7	145.0	107.0	82.4	70.8	83.5	82.4	78.9	53.4	56.6	60.4	48.0	55.0	...
Uzbekistan	47.8	28.7	34.5	30.1	26.0	21.6	26.7	31.9	31.0	30.8	33.3	30.0	...	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	15.6	18.6	18.0	17.3	16.0	17.6	20.9	20.5	22.8	27.6	31.4	31.7	32.1	31.4
Hong Kong, China	122.0	147.6	138.4	131.0	124.0	123.1	138.8	134.2	141.2	161.8	181.3	186.3	194.1	196.4
Korea, Rep. of	29.0	29.9	31.3	33.0	33.3	32.4	37.7	35.5	33.9	35.6	39.7	39.9	42.1	44.8
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74.9	77.4	68.2	59.7	...
Taipei, China	40.8	45.6	43.3	45.4	46.2	44.8	51.6	45.1	45.8	49.7	59.7	60.0	64.2	66.3
South Asia														
Bangladesh	13.5	17.3	18.7	18.0	18.3	18.7	19.2	21.5	19.0	20.0	20.8	23.0	25.2	28.9
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	52.5	46.4	44.1	43.5	57.0	61.9	59.2	...
India	8.5	12.2	11.7	12.1	12.8	13.6	14.2	13.6	15.5	16.1	19.9	22.7	25.1	24.3
Maldives	...	77.2	73.1	78.5	75.8	79.9	71.6	70.0	65.6	65.5	80.8	...	...	...
Nepal	21.1	34.6	35.8	37.7	33.9	29.7	32.4	33.2	28.5	28.5	29.5	29.5	31.3	31.3
Sri Lanka	38.5	45.5	43.7	43.6	41.1	42.1	48.4	44.5	41.4	40.7	44.2	41.3	41.1	39.5
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	37.3	55.8	60.6	58.5	57.4	48.4	35.8	39.2	41.6	36.0	31.8	27.3	25.2	27.8
Cambodia	8.4	47.4	44.0	45.7	44.8	50.1	61.7	61.4	64.3	66.6	70.9	72.7	76.0	72.9
Indonesia	23.7	27.6	26.4	28.1	43.2	27.4	30.5	30.1	26.4	23.1	27.5	29.9	25.6	25.3
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	72.4	98.0	90.2	92.4	93.7	96.3	100.6	93.0	91.1	87.3	95.0	94.6	94.5	89.9
Myanmar	3.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	...	...	...
Philippines	33.3	44.2	49.3	59.3	58.8	51.3	53.5	52.3	50.7	55.6	54.6	51.7	48.0	42.2
Singapore	176.3	171.4	166.5	162.4	152.0	167.4	182.0	176.5	175.5	185.0	200.1	209.8	216.3	202.0
Thailand	41.7	48.6	45.5	46.6	43.0	45.7	58.1	59.4	57.5	58.9	65.8	74.7	70.0	65.6
Viet Nam	45.3	41.9	51.8	51.2	52.2	52.8	57.5	56.9	62.0	67.7	73.3	73.5	78.6	90.2
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	67.2	58.8	58.8	58.4	58.3	61.4	70.3	68.7	63.9	68.2	70.4	73.4	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	48.9	41.1	44.1	45.4	45.8	46.4	41.5	51.4	46.9	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	72.8	71.1	106.5	102.5	95.2	79.1	78.9	93.6
Tonga	65.1	43.4	47.5	39.0	41.7	35.1	37.1	51.6	63.1	62.0	59.5	65.2	60.6	61.8
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	76.7	54.8	54.5	50.4	54.1	57.5	53.4	54.7	60.9	58.8	58.7	60.3	57.8	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	17.3	20.1	19.6	19.1	20.7	21.0	21.9	22.4	21.1	21.5	20.1	21.2	21.8	21.8
Japan	9.5	7.8	9.3	9.8	9.0	8.7	9.5	9.9	10.1	10.4	11.4	12.9	14.8	15.9
New Zealand	26.6	28.2	27.5	27.7	29.1	31.4	33.8	32.7	30.6	28.8	29.7	30.1	30.4	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b GDP estimates before 2002 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2002 exclude its value added.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data and Official Country Data website (data.un.org/browse.aspx?d=SNA).

Table 2.12 **Gross domestic saving**
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-19.4	-35.7	-31.7	-24.8	-21.0	...
Armenia	...	-17.5	-11.7	-14.7	-11.2	-8.3	-8.9	-4.8	0.9	6.5	7.4	14.0	16.9	17.5
Azerbaijan	31.8	2.9	0.3	19.1	4.8	8.6	20.4	24.9	24.7	27.6	31.3	47.5	54.4	58.2
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	15.3	19.8	17.1	15.9	16.0	26.0	28.7	33.8	34.3	34.9	38.9	44.1	43.4
Kyrgyz Republic	3.7	5.5	-0.6	13.8	-6.1	3.2	14.3	17.7	13.8	5.3	5.8	-2.1	-13.1	-18.9
Pakistan	13.5	15.8	14.5	13.2	16.7	14.0	16.0	15.9	18.7	17.3	17.6	15.2	13.7	14.7
Tajikistan	17.8	23.9	18.9	13.0	6.4	15.9	0.6	1.8	6.4	9.3	14.2	4.3	6.0	...
Turkmenistan	27.6	31.0	43.7	18.3	7.3	12.3	50.2	37.2	43.2	31.1	25.6	40.3	32.3	...
Uzbekistan	13.2	27.1	22.7	18.7	19.9	17.3	19.4	20.0	21.8	26.9	31.2	32.7	...	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	35.2	39.6	38.3	39.0	38.9	38.0	38.0	39.0	40.4	43.0	45.6	47.3	47.8	48.6
Hong Kong, China	35.7	29.6	30.1	30.7	29.4	30.1	31.9	29.8	31.1	31.2	30.7	33.0	33.1	32.2
Korea, Rep. of	37.3	36.5	35.7	35.8	37.9	35.8	33.9	31.9	31.4	33.0	35.0	33.2	31.5	30.8
Mongolia	8.0	23.4	18.9	25.8	14.3	14.6	10.4	5.7	3.4	12.2	19.5	32.0	39.8	...
Taipei, China	27.8	26.8	26.4	26.1	26.0	26.2	25.5	23.6	25.0	25.7	26.0	25.6	26.9	28.7
South Asia														
Bangladesh	12.9	13.1	14.9	15.9	17.4	17.7	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.6	19.5	20.0	20.2	20.5
Bhutan	...	39.8	35.6	23.5	22.9	22.5	23.3	40.9	39.7	39.1	36.0	27.7	37.4	...
India	22.8	24.4	22.7	23.8	22.3	24.8	23.7	23.5	26.4	29.8	31.8	34.3	34.8	...
Maldives	...	46.4	49.2	45.9	46.7	44.2	44.2	44.9	46.3	49.3	49.2	32.9	...	...
Nepal	7.3	13.8	12.9	13.0	12.8	12.6	14.1	11.7	9.5	8.6	11.7	11.6	9.0	9.7
Sri Lanka	12.0	14.6	16.8	18.8	19.6	18.0	15.2	16.1	15.5	15.6	15.9	17.2	16.4	16.9
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	51.5	36.6	36.1	35.5	29.9	36.9	49.4	44.3	47.2	48.6	51.4	59.1	62.1	59.1
Cambodia	2.3	2.5	-1.0	6.4	2.3	7.6	8.1	11.6	8.5	9.1	8.5	9.9	13.8	16.1
Indonesia	32.3	30.6	30.1	31.5	26.5	19.5	31.8	31.5	25.1	23.7	24.9	27.5	28.7	28.2
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	34.4	39.7	42.9	43.9	48.7	47.4	46.1	41.8	42.0	42.5	43.4	42.8	43.2	42.2
Myanmar	11.7	13.4	11.5	11.8	11.8	13.0	12.3	11.5	10.2	11.0	12.1	...	...	...
Philippines	18.7	14.5	14.6	14.2	12.4	14.3	17.3	17.1	19.1	19.7	21.2	21.0	20.1	20.9
Singapore	44.0	50.1	50.6	51.5	51.8	48.7	46.9	41.6	40.6	43.6	47.1	48.6	49.9	51.4
Thailand	34.0	36.9	36.0	35.3	34.8	32.5	32.5	31.4	31.7	32.0	31.7	31.0	32.3	33.9
Viet Nam	2.9	18.2	17.2	20.1	21.5	24.6	27.1	28.8	28.7	27.4	28.5	30.3	30.6	29.1
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	9.5	10.2	11.7	11.6	13.4	10.7	5.0	9.7	17.3	13.6	2.5	1.5	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	16.1	40.2	31.2	22.4	22.6	13.2	23.7	12.6	11.7	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste ^b	...	...	...	...	3.9	-13.0	-46.8	-39.7	-57.1	-61.1	-62.8	-46.8	-46.1	-54.5
Tonga	-12.7	-14.6	-17.2	-13.1	-17.2	-10.2	-9.4	-22.6	-25.5	-24.3	-20.8	-27.0	-27.6	-31.6
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	5.7	17.0	11.8	20.3	22.4	19.2	19.3	17.9	9.4	12.7	16.4	20.2	23.8	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	26.5	22.3	22.5	23.4	23.2	22.6	23.1	22.4	23.1	23.0	23.6	23.9	25.5	26.1
Japan	33.8	29.8	29.4	29.5	28.1	26.4	26.9	25.4	24.4	24.5	25.0	25.0	25.2	25.5
New Zealand	20.3	24.1	23.4	22.3	20.6	21.5	23.3	24.7	24.1	23.8	24.0	22.6	22.3	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b GDP estimates before 2002 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2002 exclude its value added.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data and Official Country Data website (data.un.org/browse.aspx?d=SNA).

National Accounts

Table 2.13 Resource gap ^a
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-31.0	-48.9	-49.2	-46.0	-45.2	...
Armenia	...	-35.9	-31.7	-33.8	-30.3	-26.6	-27.6	-24.6	-20.7	-17.7	-17.5	-16.5	-16.7	-17.3
Azerbaijan	5.2	-20.9	-28.7	-15.1	-28.5	-17.9	-0.2	4.2	-9.9	-25.5	-26.7	5.9	24.5	36.9
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	-8.0	3.6	1.5	0.1	-1.7	7.9	1.8	6.5	8.6	8.5	7.9	10.2	7.6
Kyrgyz Republic	-20.3	-12.9	-25.8	-7.9	-21.5	-14.8	-5.7	-0.3	-3.8	-6.6	-8.7	-18.5	-37.3	-45.2
Pakistan	-5.5	-2.7	-4.5	-4.7	-1.0	-1.6	-1.2	-1.1	2.1	0.5	1.0	-3.9	-8.0	-8.3
Tajikistan	-7.2	-4.7	-3.4	-6.7	-9.0	-1.5	-8.8	-7.9	-3.0	-0.7	2.0	-7.4	-10.0	...
Turkmenistan	-12.5	-2.5	-6.3	-30.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	-19.0	2.9	-0.3	-0.2	-1.0	0.1	-0.2	-1.1	0.6	6.1	7.3	9.7	...	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	-0.9	-2.3	-2.1	1.1	1.8	1.2	2.9	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.3	4.4
Hong Kong, China	8.7	-4.5	-1.5	-3.3	0.5	5.3	4.4	4.5	8.3	9.3	8.9	12.4	11.4	10.9
Korea, Rep. of	-0.2	-1.1	-3.1	-0.2	12.9	6.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	3.1	4.6	3.1	1.7	1.4
Mongolia	-26.3	-8.3	-11.0	-2.2	-21.0	-22.4	-25.8	-30.4	-36.2	-23.4	-15.0	-5.0	4.7	...
Taipei, China	4.9	1.6	3.3	2.1	1.0	2.5	2.2	5.2	7.1	7.3	3.4	4.2	5.7	7.5
South Asia														
Bangladesh	-4.2	-6.0	-5.1	-4.8	-4.2	-4.5	-5.1	-5.1	-5.0	-4.8	-4.5	-4.5	-4.4	-3.9
Bhutan	...	-6.9	-7.3	-9.5	-12.9	-17.2	-24.0	-18.3	-19.5	-17.7	-25.8	-23.4	-8.1	...
India	-3.2	-1.7	-1.3	-1.5	-1.0	-1.1	-0.6	0.6	1.2	1.6	-0.4	-1.2	-1.1	...
Maldives	...	15.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	-11.1	-11.4	-14.3	-12.3	-12.0	-7.9	-10.2	-10.7	-10.8	-12.8	-12.8	-14.9	-17.9	-18.3
Sri Lanka	-8.7	-11.0	-9.1	-7.0	-5.8	-7.6	-10.2	-6.1	-6.5	-6.0	-8.8	-8.9	-11.0	-10.3
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.3	29.8	26.0	33.6	37.9	47.8	51.7	46.2
Cambodia	-6.0	-11.8	-15.4	-8.4	-9.5	-9.1	-8.8	-7.0	-9.6	-11.0	-7.7	-8.6	-6.8	-4.7
Indonesia	1.5	-1.3	-0.6	-0.3	9.8	8.1	9.6	9.5	3.7	-1.9	0.9	2.9	4.2	3.3
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	2.0	-3.9	1.4	0.9	22.0	25.1	19.2	17.4	17.3	19.7	20.4	22.8	22.2	20.3
Myanmar	-1.7	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	...	...	...
Philippines	-5.5	-7.9	-9.4	-10.6	-7.9	-4.4	-3.9	-1.9	1.4	2.9	4.4	6.4	5.6	5.7
Singapore	6.9	15.6	15.2	12.8	20.7	16.5	13.6	15.1	16.9	27.6	25.4	28.7	29.9	28.8
Thailand	-7.3	-5.2	-5.8	1.6	14.3	12.0	9.7	7.3	7.9	7.1	4.9	-0.4	3.8	7.1
Viet Nam	-9.7	-8.9	-10.9	-8.2	-7.6	-3.1	-2.5	-2.4	-4.5	-8.0	-6.9	-5.3	-6.2	-12.6
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	-4.8	-12.5	-5.0	-6.7	-14.8	-12.1	-7.3	-5.1	-2.4	-8.4	-16.6	-17.8	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	-8.3	18.2	8.5	1.3	4.7	-2.8	2.4	-9.1	-8.1	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	-72.4	-69.9	-95.1	-90.5	-83.3	-67.5	-66.9	-82.7
Tonga	-31.2	-34.7	-39.8	-32.6	-36.1	-30.4	-28.9	-40.5	-45.2	-42.7	-38.7	-45.2	-44.3	-47.0
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	-29.2	-6.3	-8.4	1.5	4.7	-1.1	-2.9	-2.1	-11.7	-6.7	-4.7	-1.3	-0.1	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	-1.6	-2.0	-0.4	0.4	-0.7	-2.2	-2.0	0.3	0.1	-2.0	-2.6	-2.5	-1.5	-1.2
Japan	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.1	1.9	1.6	1.5	0.6	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.7
New Zealand	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	-0.8	1.7	2.3	1.9	0.3	-0.4	-1.9	-0.5	...

a Derived as gross domestic saving less gross domestic capital formation.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

c GDP estimates before 2002 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2002 exclude its value added.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data and Official Country Data website (data.un.org/browse.aspx?d=SNA).

Table 2.14 **Growth rates of real GDP**
(percent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.6	12.6	10.3	6.5	...
Armenia	...	...	5.9	3.3	7.3	3.3	5.9	9.6	15.1	14.0	10.5	13.9	13.3	13.7
Azerbaijan	...	-12.0	1.3	5.8	10.0	7.4	11.1	9.9	10.6	11.2	10.2	26.4	34.5	25.1
Georgia	...	...	...	10.5	3.1	2.9	1.8	4.8	5.5	11.1	5.9	9.6	9.4	12.4
Kazakhstan	...	-8.3	0.5	1.7	-1.9	2.7	9.8	13.5	9.8	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.7	8.8
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-5.4	7.1	9.9	2.1	3.7	5.4	5.3	-0.0	7.0	7.0	-0.2	3.1	8.2
Pakistan	4.6	5.1	6.6	1.7	3.5	4.2	3.9	2.0	3.1	4.7	7.5	9.0	6.6	7.0
Tajikistan	...	-12.5	-16.7	1.7	5.3	3.7	8.3	9.6	10.8	10.9	10.4	6.6	6.7	...
Turkmenistan	...	-7.2	6.7	-11.4	7.1	16.5	5.5	4.3	0.3	3.3	5.0	9.0	9.0	...
Uzbekistan	...	-0.9	1.7	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.4	7.7	7.0	7.3	9.5
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	3.8	10.9	10.0	9.3	7.8	7.6	8.4	8.3	9.1	10.0	10.1	10.4	11.1	11.9
Hong Kong, China	3.9	2.3	4.2	5.1	-6.0	2.6	8.0	0.5	1.8	3.0	8.5	7.1	7.0	6.4
Korea, Rep. of	9.2	9.2	7.0	4.7	-6.9	9.5	8.5	3.8	7.0	3.1	4.7	4.2	5.1	5.0
Mongolia	-2.5	...	2.4	4.0	3.5	3.2	1.1	1.0	3.8	6.1	10.6	7.3	8.6	9.9
Taipei, China	5.7	6.5	6.3	6.6	4.5	5.7	5.8	-2.2	4.6	3.5	6.2	4.2	4.9	5.7
South Asia														
Bangladesh	5.9	4.9	4.6	5.4	5.2	4.9	6.0	5.3	4.4	5.3	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.5
Bhutan	2.4	7.3	5.8	4.2	5.8	7.7	7.2	6.8	10.9	7.2	6.8	7.1	8.5	...
India	5.3	7.3	8.0	4.3	6.7	6.4	4.4	5.8	3.8	8.5	7.5	9.4	9.6	8.7
Maldives	16.9	7.4	9.1	10.4	9.8	7.2	4.8	3.5	6.5	8.5	9.5	-4.6	19.1	6.6
Nepal	4.7	3.4	5.2	5.1	3.2	4.3	6.0	5.4	0.1	3.9	4.7	3.1	3.7	3.2
Sri Lanka	6.2	5.5	3.8	6.4	4.8	4.3	6.0	-1.3	4.0	5.9	5.4	6.2	7.7	6.8
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	1.1	4.5	2.9	-1.5	-0.6	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.9	2.9	0.5	0.4	4.4	0.6
Cambodia	1.2	6.5	5.3	5.7	5.0	12.6	8.4	7.7	7.0	8.5	10.3	13.3	10.8	10.2
Indonesia	9.0	8.2	7.8	4.7	-13.1	0.8	4.9	3.8	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.7	5.5	6.3
Lao PDR	6.7	7.1	6.9	6.9	4.0	7.3	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.9	7.3	8.3	7.5
Malaysia	9.0	9.8	10.0	7.3	-7.4	6.1	8.9	0.5	5.4	5.8	6.8	5.0	5.9	6.3
Myanmar	2.8	7.0	6.4	5.7	5.8	11.0	13.8	11.3	12.0	13.8	13.6	13.6	12.7	...
Philippines	3.0	4.7	5.9	5.2	-0.6	3.4	4.4	1.8	4.4	4.9	6.4	5.0	5.4	7.2
Singapore	9.2	8.2	7.8	8.3	-1.4	7.2	10.1	-2.3	4.0	3.5	9.0	7.3	8.2	7.7
Thailand	11.2	9.2	5.9	-1.4	-10.5	4.4	4.8	2.2	5.3	7.1	6.3	4.5	5.1	4.8
Viet Nam	5.1	9.5	9.3	8.2	5.8	4.8	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.8	8.4	8.2	8.5
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	7.9	...	-0.3	-2.3	-0.8	2.7	13.9	4.9	2.6	8.2	4.3	0.2	1.4	0.4
Fiji Islands	3.6	...	4.8	-2.2	1.3	8.8	-1.7	2.0	3.2	1.1	5.4	0.7	3.6	...
Kiribati	2.1	-5.5	12.8	8.8	15.8	8.2	-0.1	1.5	5.3	-1.1	-1.7	1.6	-5.2	...
Marshall Islands	9.8	-0.3	-12.3	-5.2	-3.6	-2.9	5.1	2.7	3.8	3.4	5.6	1.7	1.3	2.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	4.2	2.9	-3.1	-10.6	5.5	-2.1	4.7	0.1	0.9	2.9	-3.3	-0.6	-2.3	-3.2
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-14.5	6.3	-27.3
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	-0.4	-3.4	6.6	-6.3	4.7	10.1	0.0	2.7	2.0	...	2.7	3.4	2.6	6.2
Samoa	-7.5	6.6	7.3	0.8	2.4	2.2	6.1	7.0	1.0	3.1	3.3	4.1	1.9	6.1
Solomon Islands	2.9	10.0	1.6	-1.7	3.2	-1.6	-14.2	-8.0	-2.8	6.5	8.0	5.0	6.1	...
Timor-Leste ^b	...	9.5	10.8	4.1	...	-35.5	13.7	16.5	2.4	0.1	4.2	6.2	-5.8	7.8
Tonga	2.0	4.5	0.0	-3.2	3.5	2.3	5.4	7.2	1.4	3.4	1.1	-3.3	4.4	-0.3
Tuvalu	15.4	-5.0	-7.1	5.6	19.7	-0.5	13.4	5.9	1.2	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	0.0	-0.0	2.5	8.6	4.3	-3.2	2.7	-2.6	-7.4	3.2	5.5	6.5	7.2	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	3.9	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.5	5.2	4.0	1.9	3.8	3.2	4.0	2.8	3.0	3.2
Japan	5.2	2.0	2.7	1.6	-2.0	-0.1	2.9	0.2	0.3	1.4	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.1
New Zealand	-0.0	4.2	3.5	1.7	0.5	5.3	2.4	3.8	5.1	3.8	3.8	2.7	1.5	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b Estimates before 2003 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2003 exclude its value added.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data and Official Country Data website (data.un.org/browse.aspx?d=SNA).

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Table 2.15 **Growth rates of agriculture real value added**
(percent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.1	-2.1	2.8	-12.8	...
Armenia	...	...	2.0	-4.5	12.8	1.4	-1.0	11.7	3.8	4.1	14.2	11.2	0.5	9.6
Azerbaijan	...	-8.3	2.3	-7.7	6.6	7.1	12.1	11.1	6.4	5.6	5.0	7.5	0.9	4.0
Georgia	...	...	...	3.9	-6.6	6.9	-12.0	8.2	-1.4	10.3	-7.9	12.0	-11.7	8.8
Kazakhstan	...	-24.4	-5.0	-0.9	-19.3	21.4	-3.2	17.1	3.2	2.2	-0.1	7.1	6.0	8.5
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-2.0	15.2	12.3	2.9	8.2	2.6	7.3	3.1	3.2	4.1	-4.2	1.7	1.5
Pakistan	3.0	6.6	11.7	0.1	4.5	1.9	6.1	-2.2	0.1	4.1	2.4	6.5	1.6	5.0
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	-54.0	-16.7	41.1	34.5	14.8	-2.6	8.1	-11.7	-5.7	3.2	13.8	6.5	...
Uzbekistan	...	2.0	-5.7	5.8	4.1	5.5	3.2	4.1	6.0	6.8	10.1	5.6	6.2	6.1
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	7.3	5.0	5.1	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.5	6.3	5.2	5.0	3.7
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.1	-1.1	-6.3	2.7	-1.0	-5.0	-9.2
Korea, Rep. of	-6.5	5.3	2.3	4.6	-6.4	5.9	1.2	1.1	-3.5	-5.3	9.2	0.7	-1.5	1.1
Mongolia	-1.0	...	3.4	4.3	6.6	4.4	-15.9	-18.3	-12.4	4.9	15.8	10.7	7.5	15.8
Taipei, China	1.9	2.7	-0.3	-1.9	-6.3	2.7	1.2	-1.9	4.7	-0.1	-4.1	-8.1	6.1	-2.9
South Asia														
Bangladesh	9.4	-0.3	3.1	6.0	3.2	4.8	7.4	3.1	0.0	3.1	4.1	2.2	4.9	3.2
Bhutan	5.1	1.5	2.0	3.9	2.3	1.5	4.6	5.0	2.7	2.2	1.8	0.4	1.7	...
India	4.0	-0.7	9.9	-2.6	6.3	2.7	-0.2	6.3	-7.2	10.0	-0.0	5.9	3.8	2.6
Maldives	9.7	1.0	2.2	1.3	6.4	3.3	-0.2	5.0	17.0	1.6	2.7	12.2	-0.7	-17.5
Nepal	5.8	-0.9	3.8	4.4	0.9	2.8	4.9	5.5	3.1	3.3	4.8	3.5	1.8	1.0
Sri Lanka	8.8	3.4	-4.1	3.1	2.4	5.9	2.2	-3.6	2.0	1.7	0.0	1.8	6.3	3.3
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	2.6	2.9	1.4	11.3	3.7	11.2	6.6	5.8	5.2	11.3	12.0	1.3	-9.9	-4.5
Cambodia	1.2	3.5	1.2	5.5	5.1	3.7	-1.2	4.5	-3.5	10.5	-0.9	15.7	5.5	5.0
Indonesia	3.1	4.4	3.1	1.0	-1.3	2.2	1.9	4.1	2.6	3.8	2.8	2.7	3.4	3.5
Lao PDR	8.7	3.1	2.8	7.0	3.1	8.2	4.9	3.8	4.0	2.2	3.5	2.5	2.9	...
Malaysia	-0.6	-2.5	4.5	0.7	-2.8	0.5	6.1	-0.2	2.9	6.0	4.7	2.6	5.2	2.2
Myanmar	1.8	4.8	5.0	3.7	4.5	11.5	11.1	8.7	6.0	11.7	11.0	12.1	9.2	...
Philippines	0.5	0.9	3.8	3.1	-6.4	6.5	3.4	3.7	4.0	3.8	5.2	2.0	3.7	4.9
Singapore	-7.6	-3.8	3.2	0.7	-7.1	-1.8	-5.8	-2.0	-6.3	1.9	12.7	-1.2	15.5	0.2
Thailand	-4.7	4.0	4.4	-0.7	-1.5	2.3	7.2	3.2	0.7	12.7	-2.4	-1.9	3.8	3.9
Viet Nam	1.0	4.8	4.4	4.3	3.5	5.2	4.6	3.0	4.2	3.6	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.4
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	13.2	...	12.7	4.2	33.5	9.2	0.1	-2.9	9.5	28.3	-2.6	-3.7	-4.5	8.6
Fiji Islands	-4.6	...	4.5	-10.4	-7.8	13.7	-1.3	-5.5	4.9	-4.0	5.1	1.1	-0.6	...
Kiribati	-20.7	-28.9	11.6	-15.5	2.8	53.1	-77.8	...	...	...	-84.6	-63.3	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	2.2	-0.7	7.5	-8.4	2.1	13.8	2.1	-4.7	-4.1	...	4.6	1.8	0.7	3.7
Samoa	...	12.7	3.2	-6.5	3.4	-3.1	0.1	-4.1	-5.8	-3.9	-6.9	4.8	-4.1	11.7
Solomon Islands	-1.0	11.8	-2.8	1.0	0.2	-7.2	-17.1	-3.5	4.8	19.1	11.1	5.2	5.3	...
Timor-Leste	...	-4.3	11.6	7.0	...	-3.6	-14.3	8.7	6.0	-0.4	6.0	6.3	0.3	-5.6
Tonga	3.9	-1.0	-3.2	-1.9	0.7	-1.8	5.5	1.2	1.1	7.1	0.3	-3.7	1.6	-0.9
Tuvalu	13.1	0.6	6.1	0.0	-1.7	-1.1	-2.0	-2.7	-9.4	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	15.5	2.9	4.5	9.6	8.6	-12.2	7.4	-3.1	-3.3	6.5	7.2	-4.4	2.4	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	7.9	-16.9	23.2	7.5	-0.5	10.2	5.2	4.0	3.2	-23.5	28.2	4.1	2.9	-22.4
Japan	-0.3	-6.0	2.4	-1.2	2.0	1.0	2.1	-2.4	6.0	-5.9	-7.1	3.6	-2.6	...
New Zealand	16.7	7.3	7.6	0.7	-4.3	4.6	2.8	2.0	0.2	8.2	-2.1	4.2	0.5	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data and Official Country Data website (data.un.org/browse.aspx?d=SNA).

Table 2.16 **Growth rates of industry real value added**
(percent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-2.8	35.8	19.3	19.1	...
Armenia	...	...	6.2	1.9	1.2	6.1	12.9	4.2	22.9	27.6	7.4	14.8	18.3	12.0
Azerbaijan	...	-13.3	7.4	17.8	17.7	2.6	5.7	8.3	15.2	14.1	11.9	43.4	49.8	32.9
Georgia	...	...	...	8.6	4.0	-2.1	3.5	-0.6	15.1	16.5	12.1	11.9	13.6	13.4
Kazakhstan	...	-15.9	-4.5	4.8	12.3	3.6	15.3	15.4	11.8	9.2	11.2	10.7	13.4	7.4
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-12.3	2.4	19.3	-1.8	-3.8	8.8	4.5	-9.0	12.7	3.0	-9.8	-6.9	9.3
Pakistan	6.5	4.1	4.7	-0.3	6.1	4.9	1.3	4.1	2.7	4.2	16.3	12.1	5.0	6.8
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	22.8	16.1	-38.6	-0.5	17.1	1.0	1.8	-0.9	-0.4	3.8	11.2	8.0	...
Uzbekistan	...	-5.2	1.4	2.7	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.9	3.4	3.2	5.0	8.9	7.5	8.3
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	3.2	13.9	12.1	10.5	8.9	8.1	9.4	8.4	9.8	12.7	11.1	11.7	13.0	13.4
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-4.1	-3.7	-4.9	-2.0	-1.1	-2.0	-0.8
Korea, Rep. of	13.4	9.8	7.2	4.5	-8.2	12.2	11.7	3.1	6.4	6.1	8.8	5.7	6.6	5.5
Mongolia	-4.9	...	-3.4	-2.6	3.7	1.6	0.8	15.0	4.3	5.9	18.3	5.2	6.9	7.1
Taipei, China	0.1	4.7	4.0	5.4	2.6	5.4	5.8	-7.5	7.3	4.0	8.9	6.3	7.0	9.2
South Asia														
Bangladesh	7.1	9.9	6.9	5.8	8.3	4.9	6.2	7.5	6.5	7.3	7.6	8.3	9.7	9.5
Bhutan	-1.7	13.5	5.2	-1.0	4.2	15.4	7.4	10.2	17.7	7.7	4.1	3.1	10.0	...
India	7.1	11.6	6.7	3.7	4.1	4.6	6.4	2.7	7.1	7.4	10.3	10.1	11.0	8.9
Maldives	16.4	4.7	3.3	20.2	17.1	12.1	1.2	8.0	9.9	8.2	12.8	3.0	10.6	9.9
Nepal	4.8	4.3	9.4	6.4	2.2	5.8	8.6	4.1	0.9	3.1	1.4	3.0	4.5	3.9
Sri Lanka	8.0	8.3	5.9	8.3	6.1	5.4	8.4	-2.3	3.5	4.7	5.4	8.0	8.1	7.6
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	-0.3	5.4	4.7	-6.1	-0.3	3.6	3.0	0.8	4.5	3.5	-0.5	-1.8	2.9	-5.6
Cambodia	-2.1	18.9	4.4	16.8	6.2	21.2	31.2	11.4	16.8	12.0	16.6	12.7	18.3	8.4
Indonesia	11.5	10.4	10.7	5.2	-14.0	2.0	5.9	2.7	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.7	4.5	4.7
Lao PDR	16.2	13.3	17.2	8.1	9.2	8.0	8.9	9.7	10.1	11.5	12.5	15.9	17.1	...
Malaysia	11.0	14.9	14.4	7.5	-10.6	8.8	13.6	-2.6	4.2	7.5	7.3	3.4	4.9	3.3
Myanmar	5.5	12.7	10.7	8.9	6.1	13.8	21.3	21.8	35.0	20.8	21.5	19.9	21.9	...
Philippines	2.6	6.7	6.4	6.1	-2.1	0.9	4.9	-2.5	3.9	4.0	5.2	3.8	4.8	7.1
Singapore	9.4	9.5	6.6	6.7	0.6	7.7	12.0	-9.0	4.0	1.2	10.5	8.1	10.5	7.3
Thailand	16.1	10.9	6.9	-1.8	-13.0	9.6	5.3	1.7	7.1	9.6	7.9	5.4	5.7	5.4
Viet Nam	2.3	13.6	14.5	12.6	8.3	7.7	10.1	10.4	9.5	10.5	10.2	10.7	10.4	10.6
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	20.2	...	-2.0	1.2	16.3	6.6	18.2	13.3	-0.3	16.7	10.6	-10.0	-0.1	6.3
Fiji Islands	3.0	...	7.4	3.0	1.2	8.1	-5.5	7.2	2.2	1.1	10.0	-6.6	5.9	...
Kiribati	1.3	2.2	-4.6	9.0	100.9	18.6	-3.8	23.8	-28.6	-6.4	2.4	10.2	2.2	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	-2.5	-10.0	12.9	-15.1	11.2	8.5	-0.5	8.3	2.3	...	1.9	6.0	3.2	7.7
Samoa	...	1.8	4.7	-1.9	-9.2	2.2	13.0	13.3	-0.2	3.6	5.4	3.1	-1.4	8.2
Solomon Islands	22.7	31.6	12.2	-14.5	12.6	23.9	-29.7	-36.2	-4.5	-0.4	4.0	6.7	8.8	...
Timor-Leste	...	16.6	7.2	4.1	...	-33.3	22.9	2.7	-10.6	-15.1	-0.7	10.6	-18.1	28.7
Tonga	0.3	20.4	5.3	-17.2	6.3	10.8	-0.4	1.3	6.3	2.8	-0.3	-6.7	-2.1	-5.9
Tuvalu	-32.1	-13.0	-15.4	24.4	15.3	0.8	13.3	10.3	6.5	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	-1.1	-2.2	-5.7	-11.1	4.3	4.7	7.8	-4.7	-5.8	3.6	5.4	7.1	7.1	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	...	3.7	2.7	1.8	4.7	3.2	3.1	-0.9	3.4	5.5	1.4	1.5	2.3	4.7
Japan	7.9	0.9	3.3	1.4	-4.5	-0.6	2.7	-4.2	-1.8	2.4	4.8	3.8	3.1	...
New Zealand	-4.4	2.8	3.5	0.1	-3.7	5.6	0.7	1.1	9.3	2.9	3.7	-0.8	-2.1	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data and Official Country Data website (data.un.org/browse.aspx?d=SNA).

National Accounts

Table 2.17 **Growth rates of services real value added**
(percent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.0	19.6	10.4	18.3	...
Armenia	...	...	-10.9	-2.2	-4.0	-5.7	-2.6	5.0	9.2	4.6	5.6	7.6	7.8	11.6
Azerbaijan	...	-14.3	-4.7	9.5	5.6	10.1	10.1	7.7	6.1	9.3	9.5	9.6	17.4	12.4
Georgia	...	...	...	9.2	12.6	2.3	7.3	5.0	4.7	9.9	7.5	9.8	13.4	12.0
Kazakhstan	...	0.3	3.6	0.4	-4.9	-0.4	8.4	12.3	9.8	11.0	10.8	10.4	10.9	12.8
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-4.6	-0.8	0.5	3.9	3.3	5.8	3.8	4.2	7.4	11.7	8.4	9.4	...
Pakistan	4.5	4.8	5.0	3.6	1.6	5.0	4.8	3.1	4.8	5.2	5.8	8.5	9.6	8.0
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	-16.0	-2.0	59.1	6.6	27.7	18.0	-5.7	6.6	10.5	7.5	5.0	10.9	...
Uzbekistan	...	-0.9	3.8	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.1	3.3	3.2	7.4	7.1	8.6	13.4
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	2.3	9.8	9.4	10.7	8.4	9.3	9.7	10.3	10.4	9.5	10.1	10.5	12.1	12.6
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	2.7	4.3	9.9	7.5	7.1	7.5
Korea, Rep. of	7.8	8.1	6.2	5.1	-3.9	6.6	6.1	4.8	7.8	1.6	1.9	3.4	4.2	4.8
Mongolia	-2.2	...	5.1	7.5	1.1	3.1	15.3	6.1	11.0	6.7	4.1	7.1	10.1	9.0
Taipei, China	9.4	7.8	8.0	7.5	5.9	6.1	5.8	0.6	3.4	3.3	4.9	3.7	4.1	4.5
South Asia														
Bangladesh	-1.9	4.9	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.7
Bhutan	2.8	6.9	8.9	13.1	11.2	6.4	7.4	4.6	7.1	9.3	11.2	15.1	11.6	...
India	5.2	10.1	7.6	8.8	8.3	9.5	5.7	7.2	7.5	8.5	9.1	10.3	11.1	10.7
Maldives	18.7	14.8	11.0	10.0	8.9	6.8	6.0	2.4	4.7	9.6	9.7	-8.2	23.8	8.6
Nepal	4.2	5.9	5.7	4.7	6.5	5.1	5.9	4.5	-1.8	3.7	6.8	2.5	6.4	4.2
Sri Lanka	4.3	5.2	5.9	6.1	4.7	3.3	6.0	-0.2	4.8	7.6	6.7	6.4	7.7	7.1
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	3.6	2.9	-0.5	7.4	-1.2	1.9	2.5	6.1	2.8	1.6	2.0	4.1	7.4	10.4
Cambodia	2.7	8.3	9.2	2.9	5.0	14.6	8.9	8.7	10.0	5.9	13.2	13.1	10.1	10.1
Indonesia	9.8	7.6	6.8	5.6	-16.5	-1.0	5.2	5.0	5.0	6.4	7.1	7.9	7.4	8.9
Lao PDR	-0.4	10.2	8.5	7.5	5.5	6.7	4.6	6.1	5.7	7.2	7.5	6.7	7.4	...
Malaysia	11.3	9.6	8.9	11.1	-1.1	4.4	6.0	4.1	5.8	4.2	6.4	6.8	7.4	10.0
Myanmar	3.2	7.3	6.5	6.8	7.0	9.2	13.4	12.9	14.8	14.6	14.5	13.1	13.9	...
Philippines	4.9	5.0	6.4	5.4	3.5	4.0	4.4	4.3	5.1	6.1	7.7	7.0	6.5	8.1
Singapore	10.5	7.5	8.7	9.5	-1.7	6.5	8.2	2.0	3.9	4.3	7.8	6.7	7.2	7.8
Thailand	12.7	8.9	5.3	-1.1	-10.0	0.4	3.7	2.4	4.6	3.5	6.8	5.0	4.8	4.2
Viet Nam	10.2	9.8	8.8	7.1	5.1	2.3	5.3	6.1	6.5	6.5	7.3	8.5	8.3	8.7
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	5.2	...	-1.3	-4.0	-5.7	1.2	15.4	5.0	1.7	3.7	4.8	2.3	2.5	-1.7
Fiji Islands	8.4	...	3.4	-2.3	4.3	3.3	0.9	3.0	2.5	1.0	3.7	5.0	5.0	...
Kiribati	7.2	-9.5	16.2	8.4	15.3	0.8	5.4	-1.5	5.2	5.4	2.3	5.0	5.9	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	-6.3	-1.0	0.0	4.1	3.1	8.4	-3.5	6.2	13.4	...	-0.7	3.3	4.1	8.3
Samoa	...	6.4	10.8	5.7	7.8	4.2	5.2	7.7	3.0	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.2
Solomon Islands	4.1	3.2	4.0	-1.0	4.2	-2.5	-5.7	-4.6	-9.5	-5.9	4.6	4.3	6.7	...
Timor-Leste ^b	...	13.3	12.7	2.8	...	-48.1	30.1	24.6	6.1	6.5	4.5	4.9	-5.9	11.7
Tonga	1.8	3.5	0.1	1.4	4.5	2.3	6.9	13.0	0.1	1.7	2.3	-2.6	7.1	1.9
Tuvalu	36.1	-4.8	-3.8	3.2	26.4	0.0	19.1	6.4	3.4	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	-4.8	-0.4	3.3	11.2	3.2	-1.7	0.9	-2.1	-8.6	2.3	5.0	9.4	8.4	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	...	5.9	4.0	4.8	4.3	5.9	4.4	3.5	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.3	4.0
Japan	4.0	3.2	3.0	1.8	-0.5	0.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.9	0.6	...
New Zealand	0.0	4.6	3.4	2.7	2.5	5.3	3.3	5.2	3.9	3.3	4.4	3.8	2.8	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b Estimates before 2003 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2003 exclude its value added.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data and Official Country Data website (data.un.org/browse.aspx?d=SNA).

Table 2.18 **Growth rates of real private consumption expenditure**
(percent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	3.8	7.3	5.3	1.4	8.3	7.6	8.6	7.2	8.9	8.8	9.2	12.2
Azerbaijan	...	-2.9	9.4	11.7	13.3	11.6	10.0	9.4	8.0	9.7	11.2	13.2	14.5	16.9
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	-20.6	-5.2	3.2	-0.7	0.5	1.7	8.1	2.7	11.8	13.8	10.7	12.6	10.9
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-16.7	6.0	-8.9	17.8	0.3	-5.0	2.2	4.7	24.0	7.5	8.3	19.2	16.9
Pakistan	4.5	7.1	7.1	4.2	1.6	7.4	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.4	10.1	12.9	2.4	4.1
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	11.0	-13.3	23.1	19.7	15.5	-50.8	50.8	-10.3	28.4	13.7	-17.9	29.1	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	6.3	1.7	3.7	5.5	-5.5	1.2	5.1	1.8	-0.9	-1.3	7.0	3.0	6.0	7.8
Korea, Rep. of	9.2	9.9	6.7	3.3	-13.4	11.5	8.4	4.9	7.9	-1.2	-0.3	3.6	4.5	4.5
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	7.9	5.6	6.7	7.1	6.2	5.5	4.6	0.7	2.6	1.5	4.5	3.0	1.8	2.6
South Asia														
Bangladesh	7.6	3.5	-0.1	4.7	1.1	1.3	4.1	4.7	4.9	3.5	3.2	3.9	4.3	5.1
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.0	7.3	10.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	...
India	4.5	6.1	7.8	3.0	6.5	6.1	3.2	6.1	2.7	5.8	5.2	8.7	7.1	6.8
Maldives	...	...	4.0	7.3	3.6	3.2	3.2	0.4	2.3	4.3	5.4	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	6.4	4.0	2.9	4.7	9.5	0.8	4.0	1.5	9.1	8.3	3.3	1.7	6.5	5.6
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	4.8	-4.8	11.4	12.9	-9.8	-2.8	-7.0	4.2	0.7	15.8	12.3	-0.6	3.7	2.0
Cambodia	2.5	8.6	8.8	-1.1	10.1	6.7	4.9	2.4	8.4	8.1	12.5	12.3	6.8	6.2
Indonesia	17.2	12.6	9.7	7.8	-6.2	4.6	1.6	3.5	3.8	3.9	5.0	4.0	3.2	5.0
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	11.9	11.7	6.9	4.3	-10.2	2.9	13.0	3.0	3.9	8.1	9.8	9.1	6.5	10.8
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	5.4	3.8	4.6	5.0	3.4	2.6	3.5	3.6	4.1	5.3	5.9	4.8	5.5	5.8
Singapore	7.6	3.2	6.1	5.6	-3.3	9.1	14.9	4.7	4.9	0.9	5.2	3.9	3.3	4.6
Thailand	12.9	7.8	5.8	-1.4	-11.5	4.3	5.2	4.1	5.4	6.5	6.2	4.5	3.2	1.4
Viet Nam	...	...	9.1	5.9	4.5	2.6	3.1	4.5	7.6	8.0	7.1	7.3	8.3	9.6
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	-13.4	-5.1	32.8	28.9	12.4	31.3	-17.9	14.4	3.3	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	5.1	5.1	3.6	2.5	4.6	5.0	4.4	3.6	3.0	3.4	5.4	4.4	2.6	3.6
Japan	4.6	1.9	2.5	0.7	-0.9	1.0	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.4	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.5
New Zealand	0.2	3.9	4.4	2.4	3.1	3.3	1.5	2.8	5.0	6.5	5.3	4.7	2.7	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data and Official Country Data website (data.un.org/browse.aspx?d=SNA).

National Accounts

Table 2.19 **Growth rates of real government consumption expenditure**
(percent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	-2.7	-2.3	-2.1	1.7	2.9	3.1	5.1	11.1	10.7	18.6	19.8	14.7
Azerbaijan	...	-2.4	-0.5	1.9	96.8	-1.2	2.3	5.3	14.5	22.1	4.4	3.4	4.7	3.9
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	-5.4	-14.7	-10.2	-14.8	7.6	15.0	19.2	-7.5	8.9	10.6	10.8	7.3	14.7
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-13.4	7.3	-4.5	4.2	4.1	5.9	-1.3	-0.2	1.2	4.6	-2.7	1.5	1.6
Pakistan	-3.2	5.5	6.8	-8.4	6.8	-6.9	7.5	-5.6	15.0	7.2	1.4	1.7	48.3	2.0
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	11.5	-10.0	66.1	30.6	-14.3	28.0	-15.4	-5.2	12.1	12.4	12.4	4.5	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	5.5	3.0	3.7	2.2	0.5	3.1	2.0	6.0	2.4	1.8	0.7	-3.2	0.1	2.3
Korea, Rep. of	11.3	5.0	8.0	2.6	2.3	2.9	1.6	4.9	6.0	3.8	3.7	5.0	6.2	5.8
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	12.5	3.8	7.2	6.0	3.6	-4.3	0.7	0.5	2.1	0.6	-0.5	1.1	-0.4	0.8
South Asia														
Bangladesh	0.4	2.3	-0.8	3.3	13.2	0.6	0.9	4.5	19.1	13.2	10.7	7.7	6.0	6.3
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.1	8.7	7.6	7.4	13.0	5.0	...
India	3.5	7.8	4.6	11.2	12.2	13.1	0.9	2.3	-0.4	2.6	2.6	5.4	6.2	5.5
Maldives	...	...	8.8	23.7	9.8	13.1	14.1	4.4	7.1	8.5	14.7	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	4.4	8.9	8.5	7.2	5.2	3.9	5.3	-1.7	-1.8	4.8	9.3	12.0	9.6	7.9
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.6	-3.9	2.0	7.7	9.3	-2.0	-2.6	4.1	-1.0	12.8	15.8
Cambodia	-4.6	-23.2	25.2	2.0	-7.4	16.8	12.4	8.8	53.6	3.8	-5.0	3.9	1.7	19.5
Indonesia	4.8	1.3	2.7	0.1	-15.4	0.7	-0.9	7.6	13.0	10.0	4.0	6.6	9.6	3.9
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	5.9	6.1	0.7	5.7	-8.9	17.1	1.6	15.7	11.9	8.6	7.6	6.5	4.9	6.6
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	6.8	5.6	4.1	4.6	-1.9	6.7	6.1	-5.3	-3.8	2.6	1.4	2.3	10.4	8.3
Singapore	10.9	11.7	19.6	7.4	8.3	6.6	18.3	5.9	5.5	1.0	0.3	6.5	10.7	2.3
Thailand	6.9	5.2	12.1	-2.8	3.9	3.1	2.3	2.5	0.7	2.5	5.7	10.8	2.3	10.8
Viet Nam	...	...	7.4	4.0	3.2	-5.7	5.0	6.6	5.4	7.2	7.8	8.2	8.5	8.9
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	-2.8	-5.4	18.5	-5.3	-3.6	7.0	3.7	7.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	2.9	3.5	4.2	1.9	3.8	4.5	3.3	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.9	3.8	2.5	4.5
Japan	3.2	3.9	2.9	0.8	1.8	4.2	4.3	3.0	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.6	-0.4	0.7
New Zealand	1.0	4.9	1.4	8.1	-0.5	5.7	-2.0	4.0	1.4	4.6	4.0	5.1	4.3	...

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Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data and Official Country Data website (data.un.org/browse.aspx?d=SNA).

Table 2.20 **Growth rates of real gross domestic capital formation**
(percent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	7.8	4.9	5.2	-4.4	5.2	16.3	22.5	30.7	17.5	26.9	24.2	18.1
Azerbaijan	...	55.1	111.4	39.0	23.0	-2.0	2.6	20.6	84.0	61.5	21.4	16.6	14.8	17.8
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	-42.4	-29.6	5.6	-2.8	9.7	10.7	40.5	11.0	6.4	15.1	35.0	31.7	23.9
Kyrgyz Republic	...	96.3	11.4	0.7	-31.5	23.3	22.1	-5.6	-6.4	-26.1	23.6	13.7	53.3	9.1
Pakistan	5.2	3.8	5.8	-3.8	3.0	-9.0	4.9	4.3	-0.3	6.4	-5.2	12.9	16.5	19.3
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	-29.0	58.9	-13.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	9.7	13.1	0.2	14.2	-13.7	-16.0	16.3	-2.8	-1.6	1.9	1.7	-0.1	8.3	9.8
Korea, Rep. of	19.8	10.1	10.5	-5.3	-30.6	24.1	10.7	-0.0	5.9	2.5	4.8	2.1	3.8	2.5
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	4.9	5.8	3.3	14.1	8.6	-0.2	3.9	-22.2	3.2	4.0	24.7	-1.7	0.7	2.0
South Asia														
Bangladesh	6.3	9.1	10.6	11.1	12.1	9.9	7.3	5.8	8.2	7.9	9.2	10.7	8.3	7.2
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.1	13.8	-0.9	16.4	-13.9	-1.5	...
India	16.8	7.6	-0.5	12.1	0.1	20.6	-3.5	-2.9	17.0	19.9	19.5	19.4	10.9	16.0
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	5.5	-0.3	6.1	5.2	10.6	0.6	8.7	-13.2	5.3	13.1	14.1	9.4	13.3	4.4
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.7	45.7	-20.8	2.8	0.5	1.4	26.5
Cambodia	-23.5	39.4	2.7	16.4	-20.4	48.3	8.6	21.3	3.8	21.7	-7.9	29.9	24.8	13.7
Indonesia	10.9	13.1	4.9	6.3	-39.0	-23.2	12.9	10.3	-1.8	10.8	6.9	12.4	1.2	2.0
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	21.4	20.3	5.8	11.2	-43.0	-3.9	29.2	-9.3	7.9	-1.5	6.9	-2.5	11.5	3.9
Myanmar	29.2	28.5	13.0	10.5	19.2	13.8	11.3	2.8	10.1	24.8	24.3	...	...	...
Philippines	15.8	3.5	12.5	11.7	-16.3	-2.0	5.5	-7.3	-4.3	3.0	7.2	-8.8	5.0	11.2
Singapore	17.7	14.5	9.6	19.5	-24.1	10.4	24.1	-22.4	-4.9	-30.7	48.1	-1.0	15.2	21.4
Thailand	31.2	14.3	5.2	-21.9	-50.9	8.5	11.3	2.7	6.0	13.5	12.8	12.9	-3.2	0.3
Viet Nam	...	...	14.2	9.4	12.6	1.2	10.1	10.8	12.7	11.9	10.5	11.2	11.8	24.2
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	0.6	12.8	56.6	-18.7	-8.3	5.9	38.8	6.9	-2.3	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	2.4	12.7	0.8	8.5	9.5	8.4	7.2	-9.1	9.1	14.9	10.4	5.7	7.4	5.4
Japan	7.3	3.1	5.0	-0.0	-7.8	-4.7	4.9	-1.6	-6.0	0.4	2.9	2.7	2.1	-0.0
New Zealand	-8.5	9.8	3.2	-0.5	-3.6	15.9	-1.1	6.7	7.1	13.0	8.5	2.7	-5.5	...

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Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data and Official Country Data website (data.un.org/browse.aspx?d=SNA).

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Table 2.21 **Growth rates of real exports of goods and services**
(percent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	7.2	-6.5	-1.6	13.7	19.0	27.0	35.8	29.1	-1.7	-36.3	-18.1	-2.9
Azerbaijan	...	-4.2	1.1	45.0	13.9	50.0	15.4	34.1	-6.3	19.6	39.6	20.2	46.6	-4.9
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	5.0	2.0	1.2	-11.9	3.0	27.9	-1.8	15.1	7.5	10.9	1.1	6.5	9.0
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-17.4	6.7	21.1	-8.7	-10.4	10.5	-3.2	8.1	5.3	12.8	-11.0	8.9	25.3
Pakistan	1.1	-3.1	2.0	-6.5	-5.7	-2.9	16.0	12.2	10.0	28.4	-1.5	9.6	9.9	0.4
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	-8.9	-20.8	-57.0	-31.8	100.3	82.7	-10.3	-17.2	-6.8	5.4	13.9	5.8	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	8.5	10.0	5.6	4.9	-4.5	4.5	16.3	-1.7	9.0	12.8	15.4	10.6	9.4	8.0
Korea, Rep. of	4.5	24.4	12.2	21.6	12.7	14.6	19.1	-2.7	13.3	15.6	19.6	8.5	11.8	12.1
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	0.6	12.6	6.8	9.2	2.8	11.7	18.9	-7.8	10.6	10.4	14.4	7.6	10.4	8.8
South Asia														
Bangladesh	17.8	30.7	8.1	16.5	12.3	2.3	14.4	14.9	-2.3	6.9	12.5	15.6	25.8	27.0
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.6	-1.2	14.3	26.6	33.3	41.2	...
India	11.1	31.4	6.3	-2.3	13.9	18.0	18.2	5.7	21.8	5.8	28.1	14.8	18.9	6.4
Maldives	...	...	14.2	9.8	7.2	6.4	7.6	0.2	6.2	16.2	11.9	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	...	7.7	3.9	11.6	0.1	5.8	17.1	-8.0	3.4	3.4	7.7	6.6	3.8	7.3
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	1.3	16.8	-3.4	-5.1	-10.0	14.0	11.9	1.3	5.8	2.3	-0.7	-1.3	3.9	-9.8
Cambodia	-23.5	35.1	-19.4	39.6	-3.5	37.7	39.4	16.5	13.0	11.1	28.1	16.4	19.2	10.1
Indonesia	0.4	7.7	7.6	7.8	11.2	-31.8	26.5	0.6	-1.2	5.9	13.5	16.6	9.4	8.0
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	17.8	19.0	9.2	5.5	0.5	13.2	16.1	-6.8	5.4	5.1	16.1	8.3	7.0	4.2
Myanmar	14.5	-22.0	10.2	24.1	-0.9	6.8	79.3	...	20.6	-25.0	11.8	...	...	...
Philippines	1.9	12.0	15.4	17.2	-21.0	3.6	17.0	-3.4	4.0	4.9	15.0	4.8	13.4	5.6
Singapore	12.5	14.0	9.6	10.1	-3.9	8.0	15.2	-4.0	7.2	14.0	19.5	12.2	11.0	6.6
Thailand	13.4	15.4	-5.5	7.2	8.2	9.0	17.5	-4.2	12.0	7.1	9.6	3.9	8.5	7.1
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.0	19.9	25.7	17.8	...	...
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	-4.6	3.3	-16.0	-17.9	4.2	-7.7	5.3	10.4	-1.5	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	4.9	5.1	10.0	11.0	4.2	2.2	8.5	7.6	-1.0	-0.4	2.1	3.1	2.2	3.9
Japan	6.7	4.3	5.9	11.1	-2.7	1.9	12.7	-6.9	7.5	9.2	13.9	7.0	9.7	8.6
New Zealand	7.3	2.3	4.7	3.9	2.9	7.4	6.3	3.0	7.8	0.9	4.7	-0.1	3.1	...

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Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data and Official Country Data website (data.un.org/browse.aspx?d=SNA).

Table 2.22 **Growth rates of real imports of goods and services**
(percent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	-0.6	11.6	-4.9	-1.9	7.2	6.4	18.9	26.5	-2.9	-21.1	-2.6	18.5
Azerbaijan	...	17.8	37.9	18.1	15.4	-0.4	17.3	48.0	16.4	57.6	33.9	19.8	25.1	8.4
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	-19.9	-17.1	7.5	-7.2	0.6	28.0	-1.5	0.5	-7.6	14.8	12.5	12.1	25.5
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-18.4	6.9	-20.2	1.5	-4.9	0.4	-13.8	13.1	16.0	16.3	6.5	45.0	30.6
Pakistan	-3.5	4.0	13.6	-3.8	-5.6	-5.4	-2.3	2.2	3.0	11.2	-8.6	40.5	18.7	1.3
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	-6.4	-21.2	-31.8	-7.9	37.4	4.1	-0.1	-32.1	9.5	12.0	-13.4	24.9	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	11.4	12.4	4.4	7.0	-5.9	-0.5	16.5	-1.5	7.4	11.4	13.8	8.0	9.1	8.8
Korea, Rep. of	13.8	23.0	14.3	3.5	-21.8	27.8	20.1	-4.2	15.2	10.1	13.9	7.3	11.3	11.9
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	6.3	9.9	6.0	13.6	6.7	4.5	15.0	-13.0	7.1	8.1	18.9	3.8	5.2	4.0
South Asia														
Bangladesh	9.3	48.4	14.1	-1.7	4.5	2.3	10.2	11.2	-11.2	7.4	10.6	19.1	18.2	23.6
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-2.7	7.1	7.6	37.5	17.0	1.7	...
India	3.4	28.1	-2.4	13.2	20.8	7.0	3.5	3.4	10.4	16.8	16.0	45.6	24.5	6.4
Maldives	...	...	10.6	20.5	2.3	16.3	-5.1	1.4	0.6	14.6	25.2	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	...	0.8	2.5	10.4	12.4	-2.6	14.8	-10.7	10.9	11.2	9.0	2.7	6.9	4.1
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	17.9	15.9	21.2	-16.7	-13.4	-3.6	-6.2	3.2	13.3	-8.1	3.8	2.8	4.3	13.0
Cambodia	-25.1	33.1	-4.5	7.7	-0.4	28.3	30.6	9.6	15.3	12.9	19.8	17.3	16.0	12.1
Indonesia	21.4	20.9	6.9	14.7	-5.3	-40.7	25.9	4.2	-4.2	1.6	26.7	17.8	8.6	8.9
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	26.3	23.7	4.9	5.8	-18.8	10.6	24.4	-8.2	6.2	4.5	19.6	8.9	8.5	5.4
Myanmar	48.0	19.8	-7.4	3.4	16.6	-0.8	-8.0	...	-17.5	-15.8	-16.2	...	...	...
Philippines	10.0	16.0	16.7	13.5	-14.7	-2.8	4.3	3.5	5.6	10.8	5.8	2.4	1.9	-4.5
Singapore	13.9	14.5	10.5	11.5	-8.7	9.0	19.7	-5.6	5.9	9.6	22.7	11.1	11.4	6.8
Thailand	23.7	20.0	-0.6	-11.3	-21.6	10.5	27.1	-5.5	13.7	8.4	13.4	8.7	2.6	3.5
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.8	22.7	21.9	14.2	...	...
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	-16.7	14.6	11.4	5.2	4.1	15.1	-6.4	29.5	-2.1	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	5.5	16.6	4.0	9.8	9.9	5.0	12.4	-1.0	1.5	13.1	13.0	12.1	7.2	8.9
Japan	7.8	13.3	13.4	0.5	-6.8	3.6	9.2	0.6	0.9	3.9	8.1	5.8	4.2	1.8
New Zealand	0.7	6.8	6.4	2.5	2.1	11.3	-0.7	4.0	7.2	12.7	12.5	4.1	-1.7	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data and Official Country Data website (data.un.org/browse.aspx?d=SNA).

Production

Table 2.23 **Growth rates of agriculture production index**
(percent)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	4.5	9.2	9.8	7.9	-4.0	-16.4	-5.8	23.7	1.3	6.2	-6.4	...
Armenia	4.7	1.8	-5.9	13.1	1.3	-2.5	11.6	4.4	4.3	14.5	11.2	0.4
Azerbaijan	-5.5	4.1	-8.0	3.7	8.5	11.7	9.3	5.5	5.2	1.8	12.1	-0.2
Georgia	11.2	-2.9	5.9	-9.3	6.2	-16.5	6.3	-3.5	13.4	-9.2	14.2	-12.6
Kazakhstan	-22.4	-7.0	-3.4	-20.9	35.1	-4.4	18.0	2.2	1.0	-2.1	6.4	7.7
Kyrgyz Republic	-6.8	11.9	11.8	5.0	8.7	4.8	4.5	-5.8	3.1	2.9	-4.5	3.4
Pakistan	9.3	1.9	1.7	3.8	4.4	2.3	-2.7	1.4	3.7	7.5	2.3	2.3
Tajikistan	-16.5	-11.2	-2.6	-4.7	-1.9	11.2	13.5	14.8	6.0	9.9	-0.0	...
Turkmenistan	-0.3	-36.3	13.4	10.4	22.3	4.6	21.4	1.0	7.3	9.1	-2.0	-2.4
Uzbekistan	2.3	-8.0	1.2	2.7	-2.9	2.2	1.6	4.9	4.1	9.1	7.3	6.2
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	7.8	6.5	4.7	3.8	3.1	4.3	3.0	4.9	2.5	6.5	3.6	3.9
Hong Kong, China	0.0	0.0	-8.2	-17.8	10.8	2.4	2.4	0.0	-4.7	-9.8	13.5	-9.5
Korea, Rep. of	5.3	4.1	1.6	-1.3	4.8	1.5	-0.3	-3.9	-3.2	2.8	0.8	-2.4
Mongolia	5.0	10.4	-3.8	9.9	9.7	0.5	-23.5	-8.4	-13.6	17.3	-4.9	8.1
Taipei, China	3.7	0.2	-1.3	-5.5	1.1	2.2	-1.2	4.1	0.2	-4.2	-5.8	0.8
South Asia												
Bangladesh	3.2	6.1	1.9	2.4	14.3	6.5	-2.0	2.3	2.0	-2.1	8.8	5.5
Bhutan	5.0	2.6	1.6	0.2	-0.4	-19.5	2.1	-0.7	4.9	4.6	-0.1	...
India	2.7	4.6	1.2	2.9	4.7	-0.3	3.0	-6.1	8.3	1.6	4.2	0.5
Maldives	-2.2	1.7	6.1	2.3	4.7	11.2	0.5	7.8	14.7	-17.7	-9.3	-1.9
Nepal	8.1	2.1	2.9	1.6	4.6	4.3	3.1	2.7	4.2	3.8	2.1	1.8
Sri Lanka	2.7	-8.4	2.8	1.1	3.2	2.6	-2.9	1.8	2.3	-9.2	9.9	-0.6
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	-6.2	6.3	1.7	23.1	59.5	-3.7	11.9	0.2	5.8	2.8	2.6	0.0
Cambodia	27.4	0.5	2.2	1.5	11.3	2.3	1.3	-4.1	17.8	-7.5	30.3	3.7
Indonesia	9.1	1.1	-4.2	-0.1	2.0	3.9	1.8	6.5	5.9	5.0	1.1	2.7
Lao PDR	-7.4	3.2	12.2	3.2	17.5	18.3	1.2	8.4	-3.9	4.6	-1.3	...
Malaysia	3.7	3.2	2.8	-5.3	9.7	1.5	3.1	2.2	8.0	5.5	4.8	4.1
Myanmar	3.4	4.0	-1.0	3.1	11.0	7.7	8.3	3.6	7.8	6.8	3.9	-0.0
Philippines	1.9	7.9	2.2	-7.6	9.3	3.5	3.9	5.1	1.0	6.9	1.2	2.8
Singapore	-5.6	-25.8	29.0	-2.3	0.0	-63.8	21.5	30.8	13.5	16.8	-2.2	...
Thailand	1.9	2.8	1.4	-2.3	3.0	5.4	3.2	0.1	5.1	-0.1	-0.7	3.4
Viet Nam	5.9	5.7	7.6	3.7	8.2	6.3	3.5	7.9	3.9	5.2	3.6	1.1
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	-0.6	5.1	12.4	13.4	-8.6	-0.4	-7.5	-17.5	-22.2	-15.1	0.3	...
Fiji Islands	2.8	-1.9	-4.0	-16.5	20.6	-0.5	-5.9	3.5	-6.3	4.0	0.3	0.6
Kiribati	0.0	16.4	0.0	4.6	1.3	-6.0	1.6	1.6	0.5	6.8	3.3	0.0
Marshall Islands	58.5	-15.5	-7.0	-28.8	-21.3	-18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Nauru	0.0	-3.8	3.3	-3.5	5.5	-5.3	4.9	0.0	-4.7	5.5	-0.3	-4.7
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	0.6	5.6	0.9	3.3	4.2	3.2	-1.9	3.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	...
Samoa	11.4	6.9	4.2	-0.6	-4.2	3.4	1.3	1.6	-0.2	2.9	1.7	0.0
Solomon Islands	11.4	2.7	5.2	2.5	-4.6	-0.6	-3.7	1.8	2.7	8.8	4.4	0.0
Timor-Leste	0.4	-4.6	0.8	-10.1	6.6	-0.1	1.8	7.5	-0.6	4.8	0.0	...
Tonga	-13.1	2.4	1.2	-6.5	7.1	-1.5	0.6	3.7	-1.3	0.0	0.0	...
Tuvalu	0.3	4.7	5.3	1.9	2.8	0.5	3.7	2.1	3.5	2.5	0.0	...
Vanuatu	3.1	0.5	16.9	3.3	-16.1	-4.9	1.0	-9.1	4.7	14.7	0.8	-0.1
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	11.2	8.6	0.7	7.2	5.9	-1.2	5.1	-18.1	15.6	-5.5	9.0	-18.4
Japan	-4.6	-2.0	0.4	-5.9	1.6	0.3	-1.7	-1.1	-4.9	1.7	1.4	2.0
New Zealand	1.7	2.2	5.7	0.6	-4.9	7.3	3.8	1.3	4.8	4.4	-3.0	0.0

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Country sources, FAOSTAT Database Online (FAO 2008).

Table 2.24 **Growth rates of manufacturing production index**
(percent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	2.9	-4.7	10.5	6.9	9.6	25.3	19.2	-0.6	9.9	-2.0	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.0	4.9	18.5	10.2	15.6	7.0	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.2	17.6	14.9	24.9	12.2	...
Kazakhstan	-0.4	-16.3	-3.6	0.2	-4.1	2.1	17.3	15.1	8.0	8.0	9.2	7.6	8.1	6.7
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	-9.8	3.4	9.3	-11.2	19.2	4.7	-15.6	-12.8	7.5
Pakistan	4.9	1.5	3.2	-2.1	7.6	3.6	...	1.0	13.7	7.2	18.2	15.6	2.1	...
Tajikistan	0.2	-16.3	-27.3	-10.7	5.6	12.8	12.0	16.3	22.5	9.9	15.1	10.5	...	...
Turkmenistan	-0.9	-4.9	25.9	6.9	-0.7	18.7	13.4	13.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	-0.1	2.4	4.7	3.4	7.1	7.1	8.6	9.8	7.3	10.2	...	...	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	7.2	3.2	7.8	8.0	...	9.4	7.4	10.5	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	-0.7	0.9	-3.7	-0.8	-8.7	-6.4	-0.5	-4.4	-9.8	-9.2	2.9	2.5	2.2	-1.5
Korea, Rep. of	8.9	12.0	8.4	4.6	-6.5	25.3	17.2	0.1	8.1	5.6	10.7	6.4	8.6	6.9
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	-0.7	5.3	2.7	7.2	3.2	7.8	8.1	-8.4	9.4	7.4	10.5	4.5	5.0	8.8
South Asia														
Bangladesh	12.8	5.8	6.7	2.9	9.5	4.1	4.9	6.5	4.8	6.3	7.1	8.5	10.8	10.1
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	9.0	14.1	7.3	6.7	4.4	7.1	5.3	2.9	6.0	7.4	9.2	9.1	12.5	8.6
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	-1.0	9.3	9.8	14.4	23.8	...	6.5	3.5	-6.6	2.4	2.0	...	2.0	2.5
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	66.0	48.8	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	13.7	11.0	6.6	13.2	-34.2	1.8	3.6	4.3	3.3	5.5	3.3	1.3	-1.6	5.3
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	15.6	14.2	12.3	12.4	-10.3	12.9	25.0	-6.5	5.2	10.9	12.8	5.1	7.5	2.0
Myanmar	0.5	7.7	5.8	2.2	5.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	10.2	15.0	9.7	5.3	0.9	5.0	16.0	7.3	8.9	6.1	11.7	17.5	3.1	6.3
Singapore	10.0	10.3	3.3	4.5	-0.3	13.9	15.3	-11.6	8.4	3.0	13.9	9.5	11.9	5.9
Thailand	14.2	6.2	9.3	0.7	-9.3	12.3	6.9	2.7	9.1	14.0	11.7	9.1	7.4	8.2
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	7.3	...	5.4	8.3	6.3	7.8	-5.6	13.3	-0.2	-2.1	12.4	-16.4	7.6	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa ^b	-9.1	19.3	8.5	...	-3.7	6.1	2.8	6.8	2.8	-4.2	4.3	0.0	-1.0	-3.9
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	-1.2	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.0	2.1	0.9	2.3	2.1	3.6	0.9	-1.2	-0.5	2.0
Japan	4.0	3.3	2.2	3.7	-6.9	0.2	5.7	-6.8	-1.2	3.1	4.8	1.4	4.5	2.8
New Zealand	-3.6	3.2	2.1	-0.4	-3.8	3.2	4.5	0.5	5.8	4.4	4.0	-2.0	-1.9	0.5

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b Refers to volume indices of industrial production.

Sources: Country sources.

Money, Finance, and Prices

Average annual **inflation** in 28 economies for the 2003–2007 period was lower than the second half of the 1990s. However, this decline may be short-lived as inflation is picking up throughout the region. In over 30 economies, **food prices** increased faster than the overall consumer price index in 2007. In most economies, **M2** as a percentage of GDP is higher than the levels a decade ago. Between 1995 and 2007, share prices rose in various **stock markets** around the region, but they have since retreated from their 2007 levels. The **exchange rates** of a number of economies have been appreciating against the US dollar from around 2005. **Price level indexes** (computed as the ratio of purchasing power parities to exchange rates) vary widely across the region and are generally higher in richer economies than in poor ones.

Introduction

The tables in this **money, finance, and prices** theme highlight some significant developments in money supply, finance, and inflation since the 1990s. This theme also looks at changes in exchange rates for some major economies and at the development of stock markets, which are growing in importance as a source of business finance.

The 2005 round of the International Comparison Program (ICP) has produced a new set of purchasing power parities (PPPs) for the Asia and Pacific region, which cast new light on differences in price levels among economies.

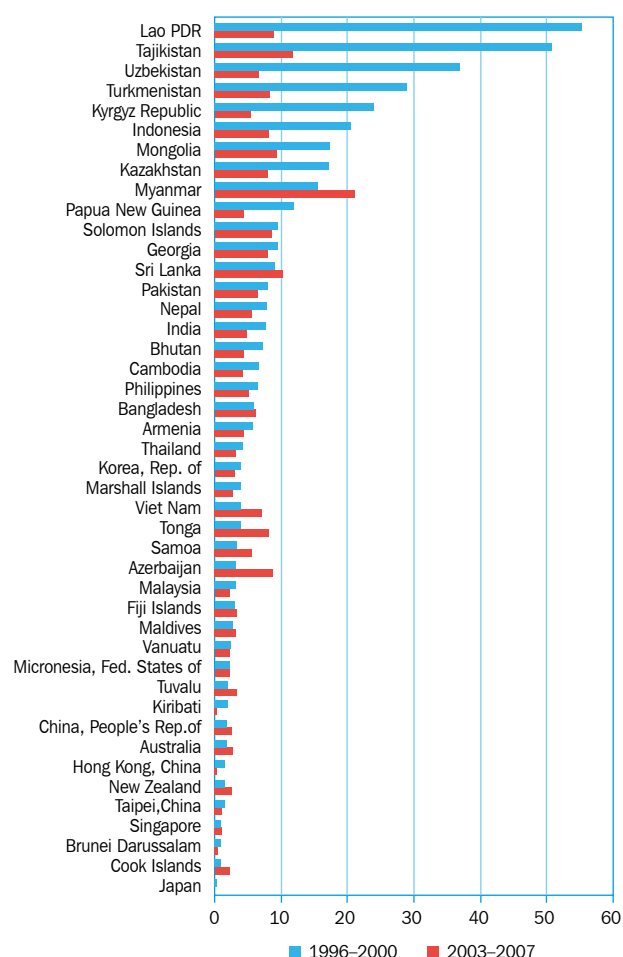
Key Trends

In the second half of the 1990s, average annual inflation as measured by consumer price indexes (CPIs) was over 20% in Indonesia, Lao PDR, and in several countries of the former Soviet Union. In the 2003–2007 period, average annual inflation in these economies had been sharply reduced. In total, average annual price increases in the 2003–2007 period were lower than those in the 1996–2000 period in 28 of the 44 economies listed in Figure 3.1. This respite may, however, be short-lived as inflation in several economies have begun to rise in 2007 and the first part of 2008 in response to rising world prices for food, energy, and raw materials.

Food is a large component in the CPIs of most economies. Figure 3.2 shows the increases in food prices in 2007 as ratios of the increase in the overall CPI over the same period. Positive ratios above 1.0 mean that food prices rose faster than the overall CPI. In over 30 economies, food prices rose faster than the overall CPI in 2007. The economies indicated by red bars are the minority where food prices rose more slowly than the overall CPI. These are mainly the Pacific economies.

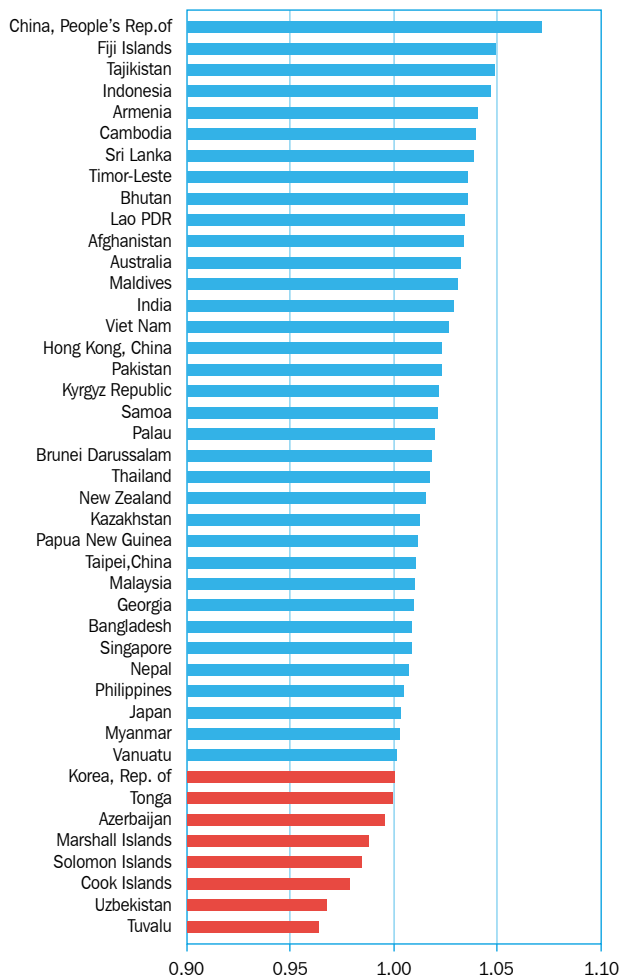
Tables 3.1 and 3.2 show that historically, the food component of CPIs has risen more slowly than other items. This began to change in around 2004. The sharp rise in food prices recorded in 2007 is continuing in 2008. An ADB special report, *Food Prices and Inflation in Developing Asia: Is Poverty Reduction Coming to an End?*, explains how the recent sharp increases in rice and

Figure 3.1 Average Annual Growth in Consumer Price Indexes, 1996–2000 and 2003–2007 or Nearest Periods (percent)



Source: Derived from Table 3.1.

Figure 3.2 Ratio of Increase in Food Consumer Price Index to Increase in Overall Consumer Price Index, 2007

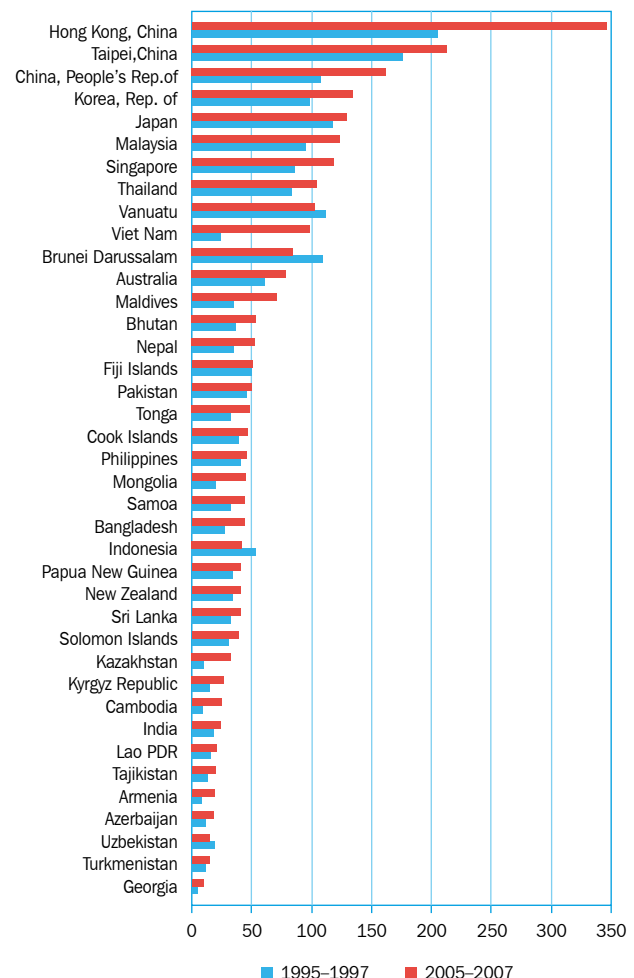


Source: Derived from Tables 3.1 and 3.2.

wheat prices threatens to exacerbate poverty in developing Asia by reducing the real incomes of the already poor, while pushing many others below the poverty line. This may reverse the gains in poverty reduction recorded over the past decade.

The M2 measure of money supply is the sum of currency and notes in circulation plus transferable bank deposits. In Figure 3.3, M2 is shown as a percentage of GDP averaged over three earlier and three later years. Economies with high percentages generally have well-developed banking systems, although monetary policy is also a factor. In most economies, the percentages are higher in the later period partly because more households in the region are opening bank accounts and thus obtaining access to bank credit in the form of personal loans, credit cards, and, in some economies, home mortgages. Particularly sharp increases were recorded in the PRC;

Figure 3.3 Money Supply (M2) as a Percentage of GDP, Average of 1995–1997 and 2005–2007 or Nearest Periods

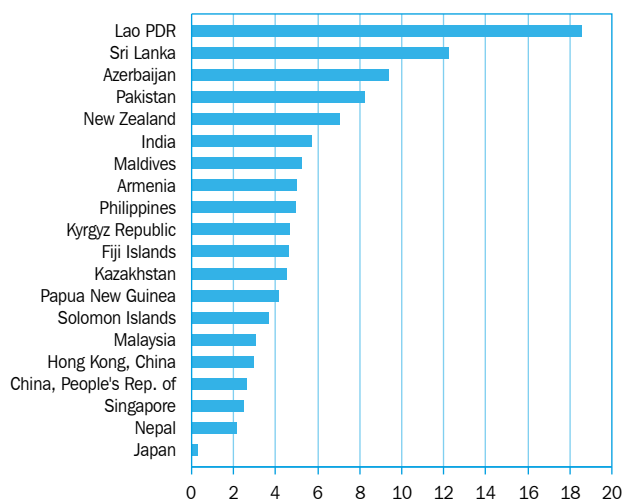


Source: Derived from Table 3.6.

Hong Kong, China; and Viet Nam. Private bank accounts were rare in the Soviet Union and are still relatively uncommon in most of the successor states, which are in the bottom part of Figure 3.3.

Interest rates are determined by several factors including monetary and fiscal policy, risk factors, and intermediation costs. However, in most economies, inflation is the main determinant of interest rates, and the yields shown in Figure 3.4 mainly reflect differences in expected rates of inflation. Economies where interest rates have exceeded 8% over the latest 3 years are Azerbaijan, Lao PDR, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. These are short-term interest rates, and the long-term interest rates that are relevant to investment decisions will usually be higher. Interest rates in Japan have been kept exceptionally low in response to a mostly deflationary economic environment.

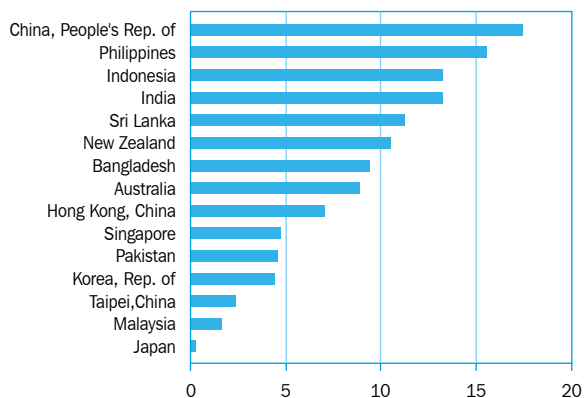
Figure 3.4 Yield on Short-Term Treasury Bills, Average of Latest 3 Years (percent)



Source: Derived from Table 3.10.

In the developed economies, stock exchanges are an important source of funding for enterprises and a means for households to share the benefits of economic growth. In the last two decades, new stock exchanges have been established in several Asian countries and existing stock exchanges have seen substantial growth. Figure 3.5 shows the annual growth rates averaged over the period 1995–2007 for stock market price indexes in selected economies around the region.

Figure 3.5 Average Annual Growth in Stock Market Price Indexes, 1995–2007 or Nearest Periods (percent)



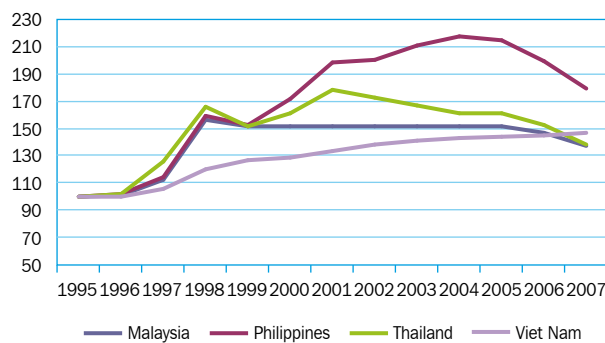
Source: Derived from Table 3.13.

Share prices in all the economies listed in Figure 3.5 rose during the 1995–2007 period. Particularly sharp increases were recorded for the PRC and Philippines. Table 3.13 shows that the indexes for several developing economies are extremely volatile, and that from one year to the next, average prices may change substantially. This volatility is continuing, with share prices in stock markets

around the region retreating during the first part of 2008 from the levels observed in 2007.

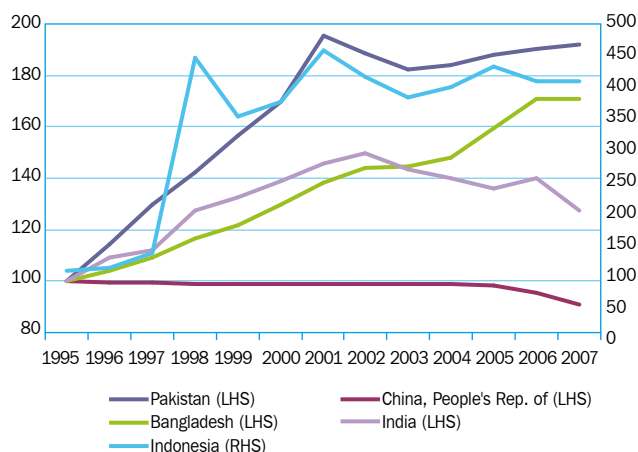
In Figure 3.6a and Figure 3.6b, exchange rates are shown as local currency units against the US dollar for four ASEAN economies, and the five most populous economies, respectively. Upward movements indicate depreciation. The four ASEAN economies were all affected by the 1997 financial crisis as shown by the sharp depreciation of their currencies against the dollar between 1997 and 1998. Viet Nam's exchange rate was the least affected. Most had recouped some of their losses in 1999. In addition, most of these currencies have been strengthening against the dollar from around 2005.

Figure 3.6a Dollar Exchange Rates of Four ASEAN Economies, 1995–2007 (1995=100)



Source: Derived from Table 3.15.

Figure 3.6b Dollar Exchange Rates of Five Most Populous Economies, 1995–2007 (1995=100)



Source: Derived from Table 3.15.

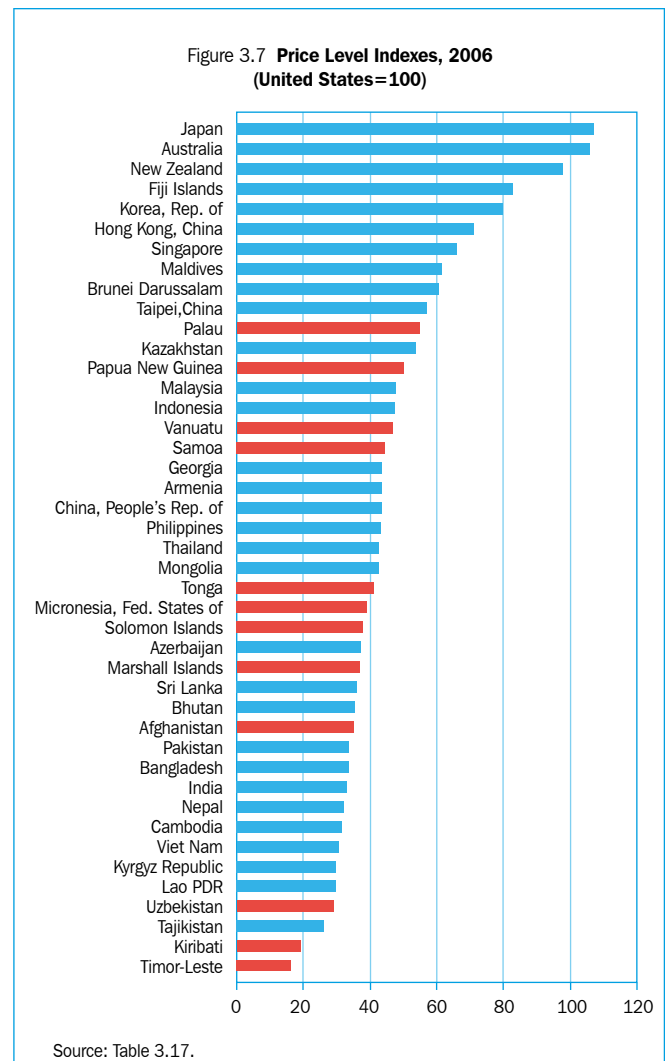
Indonesia's exchange rate fell drastically following the financial crisis, and by 2007, its currency had fallen by about 75% against the dollar. In contrast to the other economies shown in Figure 3.6b, the PRC maintained its

1995 parity with the dollar until 2005 when the yuan began to appreciate. This has continued into 2008.

PPPs are currency converters that have been corrected for differences among countries in their price levels. Exchange rates are also currency converters but they have not been corrected for price level differences. As a result, ratios of PPPs to exchange rates measure the *differences in price levels* between countries. These are shown in Figure 3.7.

The ratios are shown with the average price level for the United States equal to 100. Economies with ratios above 100 have price levels above that of the United States, while indexes under 100 indicate that prices in that economy are lower. The blue bars in Figure 3.7 indicate that the PPPs were directly calculated from price and expenditure data; the red bars indicate that the PPPs were estimated by the World Bank using econometric methods.

In general, price levels are higher in the richer economies—Australia and Japan for example—and lower in poor economies such as Lao PDR and Kyrgyz Republic. Fiji is an exception—a relatively low-income economy with relatively high price levels.



Data Issues and Comparability

The coverage and content of consumer price indexes are not standardized. In some countries the consumer price index covers only urban prices, or prices in the capital city. In addition, the “market basket” may be based on expenditures of a particular socioeconomic group and not the population as a whole. Wholesale price indexes are not always based on wholesale prices but on prices at the factory or farm gate.

The stock prices usually refer to the most widely tracked index.

Yields on treasury bonds are the interest rates implied by the prices at which they are traded on financial markets, not the interest rates at which the bonds were issued.

Prices

Table 3.1 **Growth rates of consumer price index^a**
(percent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.3	5.9	7.2	8.6
Armenia	...	32.2	5.7	21.9	-1.3	2.0	0.4	2.9	2.0	8.6	2.0	-0.2	5.2	6.6
Azerbaijan	...	...	19.9	3.7	-0.8	-8.5	1.9	1.5	2.5	2.2	6.8	9.5	8.2	16.7
Georgia	...	...	13.8	7.3	10.7	10.9	4.6	3.4	5.4	7.0	7.5	6.2	8.8	11.0
Kazakhstan	...	176.2	39.3	17.4	7.1	8.3	13.2	8.4	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.6	8.6	10.8
Kyrgyz Republic	...	43.5	32.0	23.4	10.4	36.0	18.7	6.9	2.1	3.1	4.1	4.3	5.6	10.2
Pakistan	6.0	13.0	10.8	11.8	7.8	5.7	3.6	4.4	3.5	3.1	4.6	9.3	7.9	7.8
Tajikistan	...	...	40.6	159.8	2.7	26.3	24.0	36.5	10.2	13.7	5.7	7.1	12.5	19.7
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	83.7	16.8	24.2	8.3	11.6	8.8	5.6	5.9	10.7	10.5	9.0
Uzbekistan	...	...	54.0	58.8	17.9	29.1	24.9	27.4	27.6	10.3	3.7	6.4	6.8	6.8
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	3.1	17.1	8.3	2.8	-0.8	-1.4	0.4	0.7	-0.8	1.2	3.9	1.8	1.5	4.8
Hong Kong, China	10.2	9.0	6.3	5.9	2.8	-4.0	-3.8	-1.6	-3.1	-2.5	-0.4	0.9	2.1	2.0
Korea, Rep. of	8.6	4.4	5.0	4.4	7.5	0.8	2.3	4.1	2.8	3.5	3.6	2.8	2.2	2.5
Mongolia	...	53.1	44.6	20.5	6.0	7.5	8.1	7.9	1.8	4.6	11.0	9.5	5.9	15.1
Taipei, China	4.1	3.7	3.1	0.9	1.7	0.2	1.3	-0.0	-0.2	-0.3	1.6	2.3	0.6	1.8
South Asia														
Bangladesh	3.9	8.9	7.0	3.7	9.0	7.0	2.8	1.9	2.8	4.4	5.8	6.5	7.2	7.2
Bhutan	10.0	9.5	8.8	6.5	10.6	6.8	4.0	3.4	2.5	2.6	4.2	5.3	5.0	5.2
India	9.0	10.2	9.0	7.2	13.2	4.7	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.2	6.2	6.3
Maldives	3.6	5.5	6.2	7.5	-1.4	3.0	-1.2	0.7	0.9	-2.9	6.4	1.6	3.5	7.4
Nepal ^c	9.7	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.3	11.4	3.4	2.4	2.9	4.8	4.0	4.5	8.0	6.4
Sri Lanka ^b	21.5	7.7	15.9	9.6	9.4	4.7	6.2	14.2	9.6	5.8	9.0	11.0	10.0	15.8
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^d	2.1	6.0	2.0	1.7	-0.4	-0.1	1.2	0.6	-2.3	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.3
Cambodia ^b	141.8	7.8	7.1	8.0	14.8	4.0	-0.8	0.2	3.3	1.2	3.8	5.8	4.7	5.9
Indonesia ^e	...	9.5	7.9	6.2	58.5	20.3	9.3	12.5	10.0	5.1	6.1	10.5	13.1	6.4
Lao PDR	35.9	19.6	15.8	19.5	90.1	128.4	23.1	7.8	10.7	15.5	10.5	7.2	6.8	4.5
Malaysia	3.1	4.0	3.4	2.8	5.2	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.4	3.1	3.6	2.0
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	25.3	21.3	-0.2	21.2	57.0	36.6	4.5	9.4	20.0	35.0
Philippines	12.4	6.7	7.5	5.6	9.3	5.9	4.0	6.8	3.0	3.5	6.0	7.6	6.2	2.8
Singapore	3.5	1.7	1.4	2.0	-0.3	0.0	1.3	1.0	-0.4	0.5	1.7	0.5	1.0	2.1
Thailand	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.6	8.1	0.2	1.7	1.6	0.6	1.8	2.8	4.5	4.7	2.3
Viet Nam	...	...	5.7	3.2	7.8	4.2	-1.6	-0.4	4.0	3.2	7.8	8.4	7.4	8.3
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	5.3	0.9	-0.6	-0.4	0.7	1.4	3.1	8.7	3.4	2.0	0.9	2.5	3.4	2.4
Fiji Islands	8.1	2.2	3.0	3.4	5.7	2.0	1.1	4.3	0.7	4.2	2.8	2.3	2.5	4.7
Kiribati ^b	10.2	4.1	...	2.6	4.3	0.6	0.4	6.0	3.2	1.8	-0.9	-0.4	-1.5	...
Marshall Islands ^b	0.7	8.3	9.6	4.8	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.3	-1.8	2.4	6.2	2.6	4.7
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2	0.5	-0.1	0.1	2.3	4.3	4.7	...
Nauru	12.6	1.8	4.1	6.1	3.9	6.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-1.8	-1.3	0.9	5.0	3.9	4.4	3.3
Papua New Guinea	6.9	17.3	11.6	4.0	13.6	14.9	15.6	9.3	11.8	14.7	2.2	1.7	2.9	0.5
Samoa	15.3	-2.9	5.4	6.8	...	0.3	0.9	4.7	8.1	0.1	16.3	1.9	3.8	5.5
Solomon Islands ^b	8.8	9.6	11.7	8.1	12.3	8.0	7.1	7.7	9.3	10.0	7.1	7.2	11.2	7.7
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	4.0
Tonga	10.9	0.4	3.0	2.2	3.3	4.5	6.2	6.7	10.7	6.8	11.8	9.9	7.3	5.1
Tuvalu ^f	2.0	5.6	0.0	1.6	0.6	4.0	3.9	1.4	5.0	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.8	3.3
Vanuatu ^b	5.1	1.8	1.1	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.1	3.5	2.1	1.1	3.2	1.2	2.1	3.7
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	8.0	3.2	4.2	1.3	-0.0	1.3	2.4	6.0	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.4	3.2	2.9
Japan	3.1	-0.1	0.1	1.9	0.6	-0.3	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.3	0.0
New Zealand	6.1	3.8	2.3	1.2	1.3	-0.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.4	2.4

a Unless otherwise indicated, data refer to the whole country.

b Data refer to capital city.

c Data refer to urban areas only.

d Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

e For 1990–1996, data refer to CPI for 27 cities with April 1988–March 1989 as base period. For 1997–2002, data refer to CPI for 43 cities with 1996 as base period.

For 2003 onward, data refer to CPI for 45 cities with 2002 as base period.

f Data prior to 1999 cover Funafuti only.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

Table 3.2 **Growth rates of food consumer price index ^a**
(percent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.9	4.0	4.7	12.2
Armenia	...	26.0	1.7	18.3	-4.0	-1.6	-0.2	4.1	1.9	13.5	3.3	-1.4	7.3	10.9
Azerbaijan	...	...	17.6	-0.5	-1.3	-11.0	2.3	2.7	3.7	3.2	9.9	10.9	12.0	16.2
Georgia	...	...	8.1	7.9	9.9	6.5	7.5	3.7	8.1	9.4	13.6	8.3	9.3	12.0
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.0	11.5	6.8	7.0	7.7	8.1	8.7	12.2
Kyrgyz Republic	...	40.1	41.2	24.9	10.5	41.0	18.5	5.7	0.2	2.8	3.2	5.3	7.6	12.6
Pakistan	4.5	16.5	10.1	11.9	7.7	5.9	2.2	3.6	2.2	2.9	6.0	12.5	6.9	10.3
Tajikistan	...	...	37.1	173.6	-2.9	25.1	43.5	23.4	10.4	10.2	4.6	8.3	13.9	25.5
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	57.4	55.2	12.6	25.6	18.9	27.9	28.0	5.4	-1.2	6.7	3.9	3.3
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	...	22.9	7.6	-0.1	-3.2	-4.2	-2.6	0.0	-0.6	3.4	9.9	2.9	2.3	12.3
Hong Kong, China	10.0	7.1	3.9	3.7	1.9	-1.9	-2.2	-0.8	-2.1	-1.5	1.0	1.8	1.7	4.3
Korea, Rep. of	9.9	3.4	3.9	3.9	8.7	2.8	0.9	3.5	4.9	4.7	8.1	3.1	0.5	2.5
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	3.5	4.3	3.8	-0.7	4.4	-0.7	0.4	-0.9	-0.2	-0.1	4.2	7.3	-0.6	2.9
South Asia														
Bangladesh	2.5	9.3	7.0	3.3	10.8	9.3	2.6	1.4	1.6	3.5	6.9	7.9	7.7	8.2
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.7	5.0	5.2	8.8
India	8.8	11.7	8.6	5.8	14.9	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.4	2.8	3.3	7.6	9.3
Maldives	...	...	...	3.5	11.3	-1.9	-10.5	10.2	5.9	-5.7	10.9	0.2	6.3	10.7
Nepal ^c	10.9	7.4	8.9	8.2	7.8	16.2	0.4	-2.3	3.7	4.4	3.3	4.0	7.8	7.2
Sri Lanka ^b	23.3	6.9	19.2	10.9	10.9	4.0	4.5	15.2	10.6	2.6	9.1	11.4	8.9	20.3
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^d	-0.4	2.6	3.0	3.7	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	-0.8	1.6	0.5	0.3	2.2
Cambodia ^b	...	...	7.6	6.7	14.1	7.6	-3.4	-2.5	1.8	1.5	6.3	8.6	6.4	10.0
Indonesia ^e	...	13.2	9.5	7.2	81.3	24.8	2.7	7.3	10.8	4.7	5.9	10.0	14.8	11.4
Lao PDR	...	...	...	25.4	92.7	118.9	...	6.7	9.6	15.2	10.4	7.7	9.4	8.1
Malaysia	4.2	4.8	5.8	4.1	8.9	4.6	1.9	0.7	0.7	1.3	2.2	3.6	3.4	3.0
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	26.3	20.6	-2.6	19.5	68.3	36.3	1.1	9.3	20.6	35.3
Philippines	10.9	8.0	9.6	3.3	8.0	4.6	1.6	4.7	2.3	2.2	6.2	6.4	5.5	3.3
Singapore	0.8	2.3	2.1	2.0	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.6	2.0	1.3	1.6	2.9
Thailand	8.0	8.0	8.8	7.0	9.5	-0.8	-1.2	0.7	0.3	3.7	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.0
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	-3.9	-1.3	7.6	2.6	11.6	11.3	8.7	11.2
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	3.8	-0.3	-0.7	-0.1	1.4	0.4	3.3	9.4	6.9	2.6	0.9	1.1	2.4	0.2
Fiji Islands	8.2	0.7	2.3	4.7	7.7	1.8	-3.2	4.1	0.5	6.2	3.8	1.7	1.8	9.8
Kiribati	...	...	...	5.1	6.2	1.5	0.5	8.2	0.0	5.4	-1.6	0.9	-3.5	...
Marshall Islands ^b	3.3	3.0	13.1	5.3	2.2	0.9	-0.2	0.3	2.4	2.7	0.5	0.8	3.0	3.4
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.9	-0.3	0.3	-0.5	4.5	2.6	2.7	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-2.4	-1.3	0.8	7.1	-1.5	-1.2	5.3
Papua New Guinea	9.6	18.0	13.8	6.4	13.4	17.0	13.6	9.6	17.1	13.3	0.5	3.5	4.3	1.6
Samoa	20.2	-6.9	6.7	7.3	...	-1.0	-0.1	5.1	11.6	-1.9	27.0	0.3	4.0	7.7
Solomon Islands ^b	8.4	7.6	13.1	11.1	12.8	11.4	6.6	9.4	10.6	4.1	9.2	5.6	9.8	6.0
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	3.7	12.6
Tonga	...	...	7.3	3.1	6.3	5.3	0.4	8.6	18.8	9.6	8.9	6.0	2.0	5.0
Tuvalu ^f	-1.4	5.6	1.0	-0.2	0.2	3.9	1.1	5.3	3.8	7.4	2.9	5.5	4.2	-0.5
Vanuatu ^b	5.1	3.8	-1.6	1.0	3.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	3.9	0.5	3.5	3.8
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	7.1	2.4	3.5	3.1	1.8	3.9	2.1	4.9	5.3	3.6	3.0	1.6	4.8	6.2
Japan	4.0	-1.3	-0.1	1.8	1.5	-0.6	-1.9	-0.6	-0.8	-0.2	0.9	-0.9	0.5	0.3
New Zealand	7.4	1.3	1.4	2.1	3.2	1.1	1.4	6.0	3.1	0.1	0.8	1.4	3.0	3.9

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

b Data refer to capital city.

c Data refer to urban areas only.

d Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

e For 1990–1996, data refer to CPI for 27 cities with April 1988–March 1989 as base period. For 1997–2002, data refer to CPI for 43 cities with 1996 as base period.

For 2003 onward, data refer to CPI for 45 cities with 2002 as base period.

f Data prior to 1999 cover Funafuti only.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

Prices

Table 3.3 **Growth rates of wholesale/producer price index**
(percent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	275.4	22.4	19.0	13.4	2.3	0.8	-0.4	2.5	8.9	21.7	7.7	0.9	0.6
Azerbaijan	...	1340.1	70.6	11.1	-12.5	-6.1	27.5	2.0	-2.3	16.2	12.8	16.5	16.1	9.0
Georgia	...	...	...	...	2.2	15.6	5.7	3.7	6.1	2.5	4.3	7.4	11.0	11.8
Kazakhstan	...	...	23.9	15.3	0.8	19.0	38.0	0.3	0.3	9.3	16.7	23.7	18.4	12.4
Kyrgyz Republic	...	15.7	28.3	23.5	9.0	51.3	29.6	-51.8	177.5	7.4	8.9	2.8	15.3	11.9
Pakistan	7.3	16.0	11.1	13.0	6.6	6.3	1.8	6.2	2.1	5.6	7.9	6.7	10.2	6.9
Tajikistan	...	351.7	340.7	103.7	28.4	45.6	39.0	25.1	9.2	15.3	16.5	10.4	42.7	21.8
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	54.5	41.1	38.2	60.9	42.2	48.0	29.9	29.6	25.6	24.0	10.9
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	-0.3	-4.1	-2.4	2.8	-1.3	-2.2	2.4	6.0	5.0	3.0	...
Hong Kong, China	...	2.8	-0.1	-0.3	-1.8	-1.6	0.2	-1.6	-2.7	-0.3	2.3	0.7	2.3	2.9
Korea, Rep. of	4.2	4.7	3.2	3.8	12.2	-2.1	2.0	-0.5	-0.3	2.2	6.1	2.1	2.3	2.7
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	-0.6	7.4	-1.0	-0.5	0.6	-4.6	1.8	-1.3	0.0	2.5	7.0	0.6	5.6	6.5
South Asia														
Bangladesh ^a	8.5	4.6	5.4	0.6	5.1	6.8	-0.4	-1.5	0.2	5.3	3.7	3.4	8.9	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	10.3	8.0	4.7	4.4	5.9	3.3	7.2	3.6	3.4	5.5	6.5	4.4	5.4	3.8
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	22.2	8.8	20.5	6.9	6.1	-0.3	1.7	11.7	10.7	3.1	12.5	11.5	11.7	24.3
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	10.0	11.4	7.6	9.2	...	10.5	12.5	13.0	4.4	3.4	7.4	15.3	13.6	13.8
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	0.7	4.7	2.8	2.5	11.2	-3.9	3.1	0.2	-0.7	4.7	6.2	5.9	5.1	6.7
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines ^c	8.5	5.5	9.0	0.5	9.9	5.9	5.9	7.6	5.0	4.9	8.6	12.5	8.8	2.7
Singapore	1.7	0.0	0.1	-1.2	-3.0	2.1	10.1	-1.6	-1.5	2.0	5.1	9.7	5.0	0.3
Thailand	...	...	1.8	5.1	12.1	-4.7	3.8	2.5	1.7	4.0	6.7	9.2	7.0	3.3
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0.2	2.1	1.8	3.6	6.4	4.4	4.2	...
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	6.5	2.3	2.5	0.5	1.4	-0.3	4.3	6.6	0.3	1.1	0.1	6.8	7.2	4.7
Japan	1.1	-0.8	-1.7	-0.7	-2.0	-1.4	0.1	-2.3	-2.1	-0.8	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.8
New Zealand	3.6	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	5.1	4.8	1.3	0.2	2.0	3.4	4.7	2.7

a For agricultural and industrial products.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

c For Metro Manila only.

Sources: Country sources, International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2008), OECD Statistics Online (OECD 2008), UNECE Statistical Database (UNECE 2008).

Table 3.4 **Growth rates of GDP deflator**
(percent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.9	6.8	8.4	2.2	...
Armenia	...	...	19.6	17.7	10.7	0.1	-1.4	4.1	0.7	4.6	6.3	3.2	4.6	3.9
Azerbaijan	...	545.8	26.5	9.2	-1.0	2.2	12.5	2.5	3.1	6.0	8.4	16.1	11.3	14.4
Georgia	...	...	...	6.5	6.9	9.7	4.7	5.4	5.9	3.4	8.4	7.9	8.5	9.6
Kazakhstan	...	161.0	38.9	16.1	5.6	13.3	17.4	10.1	5.8	11.7	16.1	17.9	21.6	14.9
Kyrgyz Republic	...	42.0	35.3	19.3	9.1	37.6	27.2	7.3	2.0	4.0	5.1	7.1	9.4	13.5
Pakistan	6.5	13.9	8.4	13.4	7.5	2.7	2.7	7.9	2.5	4.4	7.7	6.9	9.3	...
Tajikistan	...	346.5	430.6	65.3	87.8	26.5	22.6	30.9	18.8	27.2	17.4	9.6	21.4	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	362.5	87.8	83.8	51.4	56.9	59.1	58.1	57.6	37.9	15.1	16.5	27.2	24.0
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	5.8	13.7	6.4	1.5	-0.9	-1.3	2.1	2.1	0.6	2.6	6.9	4.2	3.7	5.2
Hong Kong, China	7.5	4.1	5.8	5.7	0.8	-4.5	-3.6	-1.9	-3.5	-6.2	-3.5	-0.1	-0.3	3.0
Korea, Rep. of	10.5	7.4	5.1	4.6	5.8	-0.1	0.7	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	-0.2	-0.5	1.2
Mongolia	...	59.6	14.8	23.8	-5.2	9.7	8.9	8.4	6.9	9.8	17.2	20.4	23.1	11.6
Taipei, China	3.8	2.1	3.1	1.7	2.6	-1.3	-1.6	0.5	-0.3	-1.3	-0.9	-0.6	-1.0	0.2
South Asia														
Bangladesh	6.3	7.3	4.2	3.1	5.3	4.7	1.9	1.6	3.2	4.5	4.2	5.1	5.2	...
Bhutan	12.0	7.7	9.5	14.0	8.8	8.1	...	6.4	4.1	3.7	3.0	5.7	4.4	...
India	10.7	9.1	7.5	6.5	8.0	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.6	5.6	4.1	5.6	4.1
Maldives	...	...	3.7	1.2	-2.8	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.0	-1.1	0.6	-0.5	-5.8	0.9
Nepal	10.9	6.0	8.2	6.9	4.2	9.4	4.2	2.7	3.9	3.1	4.2	6.5	7.0	7.7
Sri Lanka	22.2	8.4	12.2	8.5	8.3	4.4	6.7	12.9	8.2	5.1	8.8	10.4	11.3	14.0
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	8.4	2.9	4.5	8.6	-11.7	11.6	29.0	-5.6	0.4	6.1	15.9	18.8	10.0	0.9
Cambodia	145.6	11.7	3.4	4.3	10.2	1.7	-3.1	2.7	0.7	1.8	4.8	6.1	4.6	6.5
Indonesia	7.7	9.9	8.7	12.6	75.3	14.2	9.6	16.7	3.7	5.5	8.6	14.3	14.1	11.5
Lao PDR	33.1	20.6	12.9	19.3	85.3	127.1	25.1	8.6	10.6	15.7	10.5	7.3	6.9	3.2
Malaysia	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	8.5	0.0	4.9	-1.6	3.1	3.3	6.0	4.6	3.8	5.2
Myanmar	18.5	19.6	23.0	33.7	35.9	22.6	2.5	24.8	41.5	20.5	3.5	...	...	...
Philippines	13.0	7.6	7.7	6.2	10.5	8.0	6.4	6.4	4.5	3.8	6.1	6.5	5.1	2.8
Singapore	4.1	2.3	1.3	0.7	-1.7	-5.3	3.7	-1.8	-0.7	-0.8	4.3	0.7	0.6	4.0
Thailand	5.8	5.6	4.0	4.1	9.2	-4.0	1.3	2.1	0.8	1.3	3.1	4.6	5.0	3.4
Viet Nam	42.1	17.0	8.7	6.6	8.8	5.7	3.4	1.9	4.0	6.7	8.2	8.2	7.3	8.2
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	3.8	...	-3.5	-2.7	9.2	5.4	2.2	10.2	4.6	3.1	0.7	0.9	4.8	2.9
Fiji Islands	8.1	...	3.7	2.3	7.7	7.2	-2.8	3.0	2.4	5.0	2.3	5.5	5.8	...
Kiribati	-4.7	10.3	1.3	-3.5	6.7	-1.3	-1.0	6.5	-3.3	2.7	-1.1	-9.9	7.8	...
Marshall Islands	-2.0	11.6	5.2	2.5	5.5	-0.1	-1.8	-0.0	4.0	0.3	0.0	3.4	3.2	1.7
Micronesia, Fed. States of	5.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.3	-0.2	-0.2	1.8	4.1	4.4	2.8
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.6	2.0	0.3
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	7.4	16.0	2.9	11.3	5.3	10.9	12.8	6.5	11.5	7.1	-2.0	16.7	8.9	2.4
Samoa	12.6	-6.9	4.5	11.7	2.9	2.6	3.8	2.6	4.8	4.0	7.0	5.4	6.6	3.4
Solomon Islands	37.5	4.2	14.2	9.4	0.9	11.1	6.9	7.3	9.4	10.1	6.9	7.3	8.0	...
Timor-Leste ^b	...	3.1	5.4	-10.6	...	7.2	3.0	-0.2	0.3	4.7	-0.3	1.0	4.5	12.2
Tonga	7.8	-3.4	6.3	-0.1	2.6	6.5	0.2	3.8	11.9	8.4	5.6	10.6	9.4	6.0
Tuvalu	-2.8	5.2	14.1	2.8	-0.9	5.0	-0.0	3.7	2.8	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	8.2	2.7	2.0	2.3	4.8	3.2	1.1	4.1	1.1	3.7	2.2	2.8	6.0	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	5.5	1.2	2.3	1.3	1.3	0.1	2.1	4.8	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.7	4.7	4.8
Japan	2.4	-0.5	-0.6	0.6	0.0	-1.3	-1.7	-1.2	-1.5	-1.6	-1.1	-1.2	-1.0	-0.8
New Zealand	2.5	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.3	0.7	3.2	3.6	0.1	2.8	3.4	2.3	4.0	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b Estimates before 2003 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2003 exclude its value added.

Sources: Country sources, National Accounts Main Aggregates Database (UNSD 2008), ADB staff estimates using CEIC data and official Country Data website (data.un.org/Browse.aspx?d=SNA).

Money and Finance

Table 3.5 **Growth rates of money supply (M2)**
(percent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	40.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.5	32.6	50.8	36.7	49.7
Armenia	...	64.3	35.1	29.2	36.7	14.0	38.6	4.3	34.0	10.4	22.3	27.8	32.9	42.3
Azerbaijan	...	24.0	18.9	33.5	-17.0	22.2	86.7	-12.1	14.5	29.6	47.5	22.5	86.8	71.4
Georgia	...	...	35.7	32.2	-5.5	17.9	26.9	10.5	19.5	14.1	46.9	16.1	26.6	40.7
Kazakhstan ^a	...	109.0	16.6	28.2	-14.1	84.4	45.0	45.1	32.8	27.0	69.8	25.2	78.1	25.9
Kyrgyz Republic	...	78.2	21.3	25.4	17.2	33.9	12.1	11.3	34.1	33.5	32.0	9.9	51.6	33.3
Pakistan	14.4	13.8	20.1	19.9	7.9	4.3	12.1	11.7	16.8	17.5	20.5	17.2	14.7	20.0
Tajikistan	...	...	78.7	105.1	31.7	33.6	57.2	68.0	11.7	50.4	...	28.7	81.4	78.4
Turkmenistan ^a	...	448.0	411.7	81.2	84.4	21.8	94.6	16.7	1.5	40.9	13.4	27.2	17.7	32.3
Uzbekistan	...	151.9	119.0	45.6	27.5	32.7	37.1	54.3	29.7	27.1	47.8	54.2	37.0	30.0
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	34.2	29.5	25.3	19.6	14.8	14.7	12.3	17.6	16.9	19.6	14.9	17.6	15.7	16.7
Hong Kong, China	22.4	14.6	10.9	10.1	11.6	8.8	7.8	-2.7	-0.9	8.4	9.3	5.1	15.4	20.8
Korea, Rep. of	17.2	23.3	16.7	19.7	23.7	5.1	5.2	8.1	14.0	3.0	6.3	7.0	12.5	10.8
Mongolia	10.8	32.9	25.8	32.5	-1.7	31.6	17.6	27.9	42.0	49.6	20.4	34.6	34.8	56.3
Taipei, China	11.0	9.4	9.1	8.0	8.6	8.3	6.5	4.4	2.6	5.8	7.4	6.6	5.3	0.9
South Asia														
Bangladesh	16.9	16.0	8.2	10.8	10.4	12.8	18.6	16.6	13.1	15.6	13.8	16.8	19.5	17.0
Bhutan	10.5	36.0	9.4	58.6	16.4	31.4	16.1	7.6	28.5	-0.2	19.9	11.9	32.9	19.7
India	14.2	11.4	11.7	11.1	15.1	10.4	10.9	11.3	11.9	22.0	11.8	27.4	16.8	18.3
Maldives	18.7	15.6	26.0	23.1	22.8	3.6	4.1	8.0	19.5	14.5	32.8	11.7	20.6	23.7
Nepal	18.6	16.1	14.4	11.9	21.9	20.8	21.8	15.2	4.4	9.8	12.8	8.3	15.6	13.8
Sri Lanka	19.1	19.2	10.8	13.8	31.0	13.4	12.9	13.6	13.4	15.3	19.6	19.1	17.8	16.6
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^b	8.2	6.7	-2.3	-4.6	-12.9	16.8	25.9	-7.1	-1.4	12.9	27.0	6.8	-3.9	...
Cambodia	240.9	44.3	40.4	16.6	15.7	17.3	26.9	20.4	31.1	15.3	30.0	16.1	38.2	62.9
Indonesia	44.2	27.6	29.6	23.2	62.3	11.9	15.6	13.0	4.7	8.1	8.1	16.4	14.9	18.9
Lao PDR	7.8	16.4	26.7	65.8	113.3	78.3	45.9	20.1	27.0	19.2	22.3	8.2	30.1	38.7
Malaysia	12.8	24.0	19.8	22.7	1.5	14.2	5.3	2.3	6.0	11.1	25.2	15.6	17.1	9.5
Myanmar	41.4	40.5	38.9	28.9	36.5	29.6	42.2	44.8	34.2	0.2	34.5	24.1	...	...
Philippines	18.4	25.2	15.8	20.5	8.0	19.3	4.8	...	9.6	4.2	10.0	9.8	22.1	9.4
Singapore	20.0	8.5	9.8	10.3	30.2	8.5	-2.0	5.9	-0.3	8.1	6.2	6.2	19.4	13.4
Thailand	26.7	17.0	12.6	16.4	9.5	2.1	3.7	4.2	2.6	6.4	5.7	6.3	6.2	1.2
Viet Nam	53.1	22.6	22.7	26.1	25.6	39.3	56.2	25.5	17.6	24.9	29.5	29.7	33.6	46.0
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	21.9	...	-3.2	31.2	12.1	16.7	4.8	14.4	3.2	9.9	9.6	-5.2	22.4	-5.8
Fiji Islands	24.3	4.7	-2.3	-8.8	-0.4	14.2	-2.1	-3.1	7.9	25.1	10.4	15.0	19.8	10.4
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	4.5	10.7	32.0	6.9	1.8	8.9	5.4	1.9	15.5	-4.4	14.8	29.5	38.9	27.7
Samoa	19.2	21.8	5.2	13.2	7.5	15.7	16.4	6.1	10.0	14.1	8.3	15.7	13.7	11.0
Solomon Islands	10.8	9.9	15.7	6.3	4.8	4.5	0.4	-13.3	4.0	25.4	19.5	38.9	26.4	24.0
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155.5	6.8	32.4	48.3	26.3	8.6	0.9
Tonga	9.3	17.0	2.7	14.1	2.4	15.0	8.3	26.6	7.8	13.4	18.6	12.1	14.4	14.0
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	11.3	11.6	10.1	-0.3	12.6	-9.2	5.5	5.6	-1.7	-0.8	9.8	11.6	7.0	16.1
Non Developing Member Countries														
Australia ^a	12.3	7.5	9.7	9.3	6.3	10.3	7.3	8.5	6.1	13.6	10.2	8.9	10.2	16.2
Japan	7.4	3.2	3.0	3.9	4.0	2.7	1.9	3.3	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	0.9	2.2
New Zealand ^a	-0.0	14.9	2.6	1.5	13.6	8.2	0.9	14.7	8.0	4.1	2.7	11.7	16.4	-2.7

a Refers to M3.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Country sources.

Table 3.6 Money supply (M2)
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	216.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.6	12.6	14.2	17.3	21.6	...
Armenia	...	7.7	8.2	8.7	10.1	11.1	14.7	13.4	15.6	14.4	15.0	16.3	18.3	22.0
Azerbaijan	...	12.2	11.3	13.1	10.0	11.1	16.6	12.9	13.0	14.3	17.6	14.7	18.4	22.0
Georgia	...	4.3	5.4	6.1	5.2	5.5	6.5	6.5	6.9	6.9	8.8	8.7	9.3	10.6
Kazakhstan ^a	...	11.4	9.5	10.3	8.6	13.6	15.3	17.7	20.3	21.1	28.1	27.2	36.0	36.3
Kyrgyz Republic	...	17.1	14.3	13.6	14.4	13.5	11.3	11.1	14.6	17.5	20.5	21.1	28.4	30.8
Pakistan	40.1	43.6	46.0	48.2	47.2	44.8	38.6	39.2	43.3	46.5	48.4	49.3	48.4	50.6
Tajikistan	...	20.7	8.4	10.2	6.8	6.9	8.2	9.6	8.2	8.7	12.9	14.3	20.0	26.0
Turkmenistan ^a	...	18.8	8.1	10.2	15.0	12.7	19.4	16.5	13.0	14.9	14.6	15.3	14.2	...
Uzbekistan	...	17.7	21.0	17.5	15.4	13.6	12.2	12.6	10.6	10.3	12.2	15.1	15.2	14.5
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	81.9	99.9	106.9	115.2	123.8	133.7	135.7	144.4	153.7	162.9	158.9	162.5	163.1	161.7
Hong Kong, China	202.0	204.6	206.0	204.3	240.7	267.3	277.0	273.2	275.4	308.8	322.5	316.7	342.5	377.8
Korea, Rep. of	36.8	92.9	96.4	105.3	132.1	127.0	122.3	123.0	127.4	123.9	122.5	126.0	135.5	141.3
Mongolia	53.8	18.5	19.9	20.4	20.5	23.8	25.4	29.7	38.0	42.4	39.4	41.0	41.4	52.7
Taipei, China	140.2	176.6	175.9	175.3	177.4	184.1	188.4	200.1	196.7	203.7	207.9	214.0	217.0	206.9
South Asia														
Bangladesh	22.2	27.7	27.5	28.0	27.9	28.7	31.5	34.4	36.1	37.9	39.0	40.9	43.6	45.3
Bhutan	22.1	34.1	32.3	42.9	43.4	49.0	49.9	47.2	52.5	47.1	51.4	50.8	59.5	...
India	17.0	18.4	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.8	18.3	18.8	19.5	21.2	20.7	23.2	23.4	24.5
Maldives	...	31.6	35.3	38.5	44.5	42.2	41.5	43.0	48.0	50.9	60.2	69.7	68.0	73.8
Nepal	28.4	34.4	34.6	34.5	39.1	41.4	45.7	48.6	48.8	50.0	51.7	51.0	53.1	54.4
Sri Lanka	28.6	34.5	32.8	32.3	36.1	37.6	37.6	38.3	38.0	39.4	41.1	41.7	41.0	39.2
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^b	70.8	120.9	109.9	98.0	97.2	98.7	93.6	89.7	84.8	87.7	95.6	85.7	71.7	...
Cambodia	10.3	7.7	9.9	10.5	10.5	10.8	13.0	14.1	17.2	18.0	20.3	19.6	23.3	32.3
Indonesia	40.1	49.0	54.2	56.7	60.4	58.8	53.8	50.1	48.5	47.5	45.0	43.4	41.4	41.5
Lao PDR	7.2	13.6	14.2	18.4	20.4	14.9	16.5	17.2	18.7	18.2	18.8	17.7	19.9	24.9
Malaysia	70.5	89.4	93.9	103.7	104.7	112.6	100.0	103.4	100.9	102.5	113.4	118.9	126.8	124.2
Myanmar	28.8	30.7	32.5	29.7	28.2	26.8	32.7	34.1	28.9	21.1	24.1	...	...	...
Philippines	27.6	39.6	40.3	43.4	42.7	45.6	42.4	46.2	46.4	44.4	43.3	42.6	46.9	46.5
Singapore	92.6	85.3	85.8	86.7	116.6	124.6	106.9	117.9	114.1	120.1	112.2	110.2	120.9	122.4
Thailand	70.0	79.1	80.8	91.7	102.7	104.7	102.2	102.1	98.7	116.4	112.2	109.0	105.0	98.0
Viet Nam	27.1	23.0	23.8	26.0	28.4	35.7	50.5	58.1	61.4	67.0	74.4	82.3	94.8	118.0
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	47.9	34.2	34.4	47.4	49.1	52.9	47.6	47.1	45.3	44.6	46.6	43.7	49.8	45.9
Fiji Islands	50.9	55.0	49.8	44.9	41.1	40.4	42.2	38.8	39.3	45.1	46.2	50.2	54.9	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	35.2	29.7	35.8	36.7	33.9	30.2	28.2	26.3	26.7	27.1	30.9	33.2	41.3	48.5
Samoa	46.8	33.9	31.8	32.0	32.7	36.0	38.1	36.8	38.3	40.7	39.9	42.0	44.1	44.5
Solomon Islands	29.8	30.5	30.4	30.1	30.3	28.9	31.7	27.8	27.2	29.1	30.1	37.1	40.9	39.4
Timor-Leste ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.3	13.9	19.2	24.3	34.7	40.8	45.0	37.5
Tonga	27.0	31.5	30.4	35.9	34.7	36.6	37.5	42.7	40.6	41.1	45.6	47.8	47.9	51.6
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	104.1	111.5	117.4	105.4	108.6	98.7	100.3	104.3	109.6	101.6	103.5	105.4	99.2	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia ^a	54.5	58.8	60.6	62.9	63.3	66.3	67.0	68.1	67.6	72.3	74.1	75.6	77.2	83.0
Japan	110.3	114.1	116.0	123.1	128.2	129.2	134.9	139.1	141.7	142.0	143.9	143.1	144.4	100.0
New Zealand ^a	32.5	34.8	33.7	33.1	37.0	38.1	36.1	38.8	39.5	38.9	37.0	39.5	43.9	39.6

a Refers to M3.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

c GDP estimates before 2002 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2002 exclude its value added.

Source: Country sources.

Money and Finance

Table 3.7 Interest rate on savings deposits
(percent per annum, period averages)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	6.94	7.58	7.95	8.12	8.17	6.77	5.90	4.98	3.77	1.40	0.94	1.71	1.95	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.17	8.53	3.11	3.63	2.22	1.80
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	2.58	3.15	2.62	1.91	1.58	1.18	0.99	0.99	0.74	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.76
Hong Kong, China	5.90	4.20	3.80	4.10	5.20	3.70	4.50	2.20	0.14	0.03	0.02	0.97	2.50	2.10
Korea, Rep. of	5.00	3.00	9.57	10.89	13.38	7.12	7.09	5.47	4.71	4.15	3.75	3.56	4.35	5.01
Mongolia	3.00	27.30	23.25	19.05	11.60	8.10	7.20	5.40	5.90	6.80	7.60	7.90	8.00	8.00
Taipei, China	4.25	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.04	1.53	0.63	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
South Asia														
Bangladesh	9.50	5.36	7.18	7.45	7.49	7.43	5.81	5.24	4.60	4.11	4.24	4.19	5.24	...
Bhutan	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
India	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Maldives	3.25	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	4.00	3.50	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Nepal	9.00	7.00	7.50	7.00	7.50	6.88	5.25	5.00	4.38	4.25	3.50	3.38	3.50	3.50
Sri Lanka	14.00	12.00	12.00	10.80	10.50	9.20	8.40	8.40	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.13	1.00	0.87	1.15	...
Cambodia	...	7.25	7.09	6.56	6.61	6.40	6.13	3.00	2.41	2.19	2.13	2.08	1.83	1.90
Indonesia	15.00	15.00	14.00	18.00	23.00	16.00	8.86	9.19	8.96	5.14	4.37	4.85	4.38	3.48
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	3.43	3.70	4.10	4.23	3.87	2.76	2.72	2.28	2.12	1.86	1.58	1.41	1.48	1.44
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	10.90	8.00	8.00	9.10	11.00	7.30	7.40	7.50	4.20	4.20	4.26	3.80	3.50	2.20
Singapore	3.83	2.72	2.72	3.08	1.43	1.34	1.28	0.77	0.44	0.24	0.23	0.30	0.29	0.25
Thailand	11.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	3.00	2.50	1.75	1.50	0.75	0.75	1.88	2.50	0.75
Viet Nam	2.40	...	...	0.40	0.45	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.40	2.40	2.40	3.00	3.00	3.06
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	5.25	4.00	4.00	3.75	4.13	4.13	3.88	3.88	2.38	2.13	1.88	1.80	1.00	0.80
Samoa	5.90	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.75	0.79	0.75	0.65	0.74
Tonga	6.25	4.30	3.90	3.80	3.84	3.37	3.24	3.13	3.13	3.15	3.22	3.25	3.21	3.20
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.40	5.60	5.75
Japan	...	0.91	0.29	0.25	0.23	0.11	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.20
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Country sources, CEIC data.

Table 3.8 Interest rate on time deposits of 12 months
(percent per annum, period averages)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	13.5	12.4	10.4	8.6	9.4	8.54	8.53	9.38	10.5	12.1
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan ^a	...	...	...	14.92	10.17	10.84	8.00	6.79	9.49	9.87	10.68	10.29	10.29	10.53
Kyrgyz Republic ^b	...	45.40	34.90	42.29	39.95	44.17	28.07	26.58	17.55	13.06	13.80	14.04	12.67	8.17
Pakistan	9.38	10.93	11.57	11.79	12.14	9.78	8.60	8.96	6.18	2.70	2.84	5.83	6.01	6.81
Tajikistan ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.11	17.66	19.74	20.16	20.84	17.25
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	9.80	10.98	9.07	7.02	4.99	2.89	2.25	2.25	2.00	1.98	2.05	2.25	2.36	3.29
Hong Kong, China	8.20	6.30	5.20	6.40	8.30	5.80	5.40	2.50	0.74	0.12	0.27	1.75	3.02	2.80
Korea, Rep. of	10.00	8.10	10.02	10.64	13.28	7.94	7.94	5.79	4.95	4.25	3.87	3.72	4.50	5.17
Mongolia	4.00	56.85	36.40	37.90	24.29	19.80	13.80	13.20	13.20	14.00	14.10	13.00	13.00	13.40
Taipei, China	9.50	7.00	6.40	5.96	6.31	5.04	4.98	3.76	2.17	1.47	1.43	1.77	2.10	2.40
South Asia														
Bangladesh	12.13	6.31	8.02	8.69	8.9	8.91	8.97	8.92	8.5	8.81	8.2	8.31	10.32	...
Bhutan ^d	8.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	9.00	6.75	6.00	6.50	6.50	6.50
India	9.00	12.50	11.80	11.00	10.30	8.00	7.10	7.10	5.75	5.00	5.50	6.00	8.25	8.40
Maldives ^a	...	6.00	6.00	6.25	6.25	6.50	6.50	6.50	5.50	5.25	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Nepal	11.50	8.00	9.50	9.50	9.25	8.38	6.88	6.13	5.25	5.00	4.25	3.63	3.63	3.63
Sri Lanka	16.00	16.00	14.90	11.00	11.50	11.50	15.00	13.00	10.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	15.00
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^e	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.69	1.62	1.63	1.14	...
Cambodia	...	...	11.95	11.13	11.09	9.84	7.20	8.33	7.20	7.00	6.60	6.83	6.40	7.05
Indonesia	18.00	15.00	17.00	16.00	28.29	22.35	12.17	15.48	15.28	10.39	7.07	10.95	11.63	8.20
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	7.21	6.89	7.26	9.33	5.74	3.95	4.24	4.00	4.00	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.73	3.70
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines ^f	19.70	10.70	9.90	11.40	13.30	12.80	10.50	10.80	9.20	8.00	8.18	6.00	5.01	3.10
Singapore	5.48	4.01	3.99	4.41	2.51	2.46	2.42	1.53	1.32	0.70	0.72	0.86	0.88	0.83
Thailand	13.75	10.62	8.88	11.50	6.00	4.12	3.50	2.88	2.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	4.50	2.32
Viet Nam	...	12.00	9.60	9.60	11.40	7.20	6.24	6.84	7.80	7.20	7.56	8.40	8.40	8.80
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	10.50	8.13	6.13	6.88	9.00	9.25	9.38	8.63	5.88	9.00	9.00	1.30	1.80	1.30
Samoa	9.20	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.35	7.30	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.63	7.75
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.26	1.28	1.28	1.29	1.28
Tonga	8.00	5.40	5.90	6.19	6.17	6.15	5.95	5.93	5.97	5.97	6.25	6.15	6.60	7.08
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	14.45	7.10	7.10	4.90	4.50	3.90	5.90	4.35	4.35	3.55	4.75	4.55	5.40	5.90
Japan ^g	...	1.16	0.56	0.45	0.42	0.27	0.24	0.13	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.16	0.38
New Zealand ^h	11.65	8.49	8.49	7.26	6.78	4.56	6.36	5.35	5.33	5.10	5.77	6.68	6.91	7.78

a For time deposits of over 12 months.

b From 1996, data refer to interest rates of commercial banks in national currency for 6–12 months.

c Figures are derived simple averages of monthly rates for time deposits of 6 months to 1 year.

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

e Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

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

g For time deposits from 12 months to less than 2 years.

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

Sources: Country sources, CEIC data.

Money and Finance

Table 3.9 Lending interest rate
(percent per annum, period averages)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.97	18.14
Armenia	...	111.86	66.36	54.23	48.49	38.85	31.57	26.69	21.14	20.83	18.63	17.98	16.53	17.52
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	19.48	19.66	19.71	17.37	15.46	15.72	17.03	17.86	19.13
Georgia	...	...	58.24	50.64	46.00	33.42	32.75	27.25	31.83	32.27	31.23	21.63	18.75	20.41
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	65.02	49.38	73.44	60.86	51.90	37.33	24.81	19.13	29.27	26.60	23.20	25.32
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	75.52	50.89	26.24	25.59	21.05	14.20	16.57	20.32	23.27	24.37	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	9.36	12.06	10.08	8.64	6.39	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.31	5.31	5.58	5.58	6.12	7.47
Hong Kong, China	10.00	8.75	8.50	9.50	9.00	8.50	9.50	5.13	5.00	5.00	5.00	7.75	7.75	6.75
Korea, Rep. of	10.00	9.00	8.84	11.88	15.28	9.40	8.55	7.71	6.77	6.24	5.90	5.59	5.99	6.55
Mongolia	...	134.37	87.91	82.05	46.77	39.29	32.75	30.24	28.38	26.31	25.38	23.56	21.44	17.54
Taipei, China ^a	10.05	7.67	7.38	7.50	7.70	7.67	7.71	7.38	7.10	3.43	3.52	3.85	4.12	4.31
South Asia														
Bangladesh	16.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.13	15.50	15.83	16.00	16.00	14.75	14.00	15.33	16.00
Bhutan	15.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	15.75	15.25	15.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	...
India	16.50	15.46	15.96	13.83	13.54	12.54	12.29	12.08	11.92	11.46	10.92	10.75	11.19	13.02
Maldives	...	...	15.00	15.00	15.00	12.50	13.00	13.00	13.54	14.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
Nepal	14.42	...	12.88	14.54	14.00	11.33	9.46	7.67	...	...	8.50	8.13	8.00	...
Sri Lanka	13.00	18.04	18.26	14.69	15.03	14.72	16.16	19.39	13.17	10.34	9.47	10.76	12.85	17.08
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^b	...	...	...	...	6.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Cambodia	...	18.70	18.80	18.40	18.33	17.56	17.34	16.50	16.23	18.47	17.62	17.33	16.40	16.18
Indonesia	20.83	18.85	19.22	21.82	32.15	27.66	18.46	18.55	18.95	16.94	14.12	14.05	15.98	13.86
Lao PDR	...	25.67	27.00	...	29.28	32.00	32.00	26.17	29.33	30.50	29.25	26.83	30.00	30.00
Malaysia	8.79	8.73	9.94	10.63	12.13	8.56	7.67	7.13	6.53	6.30	6.05	5.95	6.49	6.41
Myanmar	8.00	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.13	15.25	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	16.08	17.00
Philippines	24.12	14.68	14.84	16.28	16.78	11.78	10.91	12.40	9.14	9.47	10.08	10.18	9.78	8.69
Singapore	7.36	6.37	6.26	6.32	7.44	5.80	5.83	5.66	5.37	5.31	5.30	5.30	5.31	5.33
Thailand	14.42	13.25	13.40	13.65	14.42	8.98	7.83	7.25	6.88	5.94	5.50	5.79	7.35	7.05
Viet Nam	...	...	20.10	14.42	14.40	12.70	10.55	9.42	9.06	9.48	...	11.03	11.18	...
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	11.86	11.06	11.33	11.03	9.66	8.77	8.40	8.34	8.05	7.60	7.17	6.78	7.35	9.01
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.17	15.33	15.33	15.28	15.00	15.38	16.38	15.62	14.03
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	15.52	13.14	13.30	10.45	17.70	18.90	17.54	16.21	13.89	13.36	13.25	11.47	10.57	9.78
Samoa	13.25	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.50	11.50	11.00	11.57	11.45	11.28	11.23	11.43	11.72	12.65
Solomon Islands	18.00	16.17	16.69	15.67	15.00	14.45	14.58	14.55	14.62	14.70	14.29	14.12	13.92	14.12
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.66	15.54	16.65	16.55	15.05
Tonga	13.50	10.47	10.92	11.15	11.25	11.37	11.34	11.34	11.40	11.34	11.59	11.38	11.97	12.16
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	17.33	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.96	10.29	9.85	8.81	7.41	5.90	7.61	7.47	8.25	8.16
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	17.90	10.70	10.50	8.89	8.15	7.99	9.27	8.66	8.16	8.41	8.85	9.06	9.41	10.02
Japan	6.95	3.51	2.66	2.45	2.32	2.16	2.07	1.97	1.86	1.82	1.77	1.68	1.66	1.88
New Zealand	16.01	12.09	12.27	11.35	11.22	8.49	10.22	9.88	9.83	9.81	10.38	11.53	12.25	12.83

a Refers to base lending rates but figures between 1990 and 2002 are prime lending rates.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2008); for Taipei, China: economy sources.

Table 3.10 **Yield on short-term treasury bills ^a**
(percent per annum)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	37.810	43.953	57.536	46.992	55.096	24.403	20.591	14.750	11.912	5.271	4.050	4.865	6.089
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	12.225	14.100	18.305	16.733	16.510	14.119	7.998	4.622	7.515	10.038	10.639
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.928	43.419	44.263	19.159	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	48.980	28.910	15.150	23.590	15.630	6.590	5.280	5.200	5.860	3.280	3.280	3.280	7.010
Kyrgyz Republic	...	34.903	40.099	35.834	43.668	47.187	32.259	19.078	10.154	7.208	4.944	4.401	4.752	4.901
Pakistan ^b	...	12.486	13.607	15.735	...	...	8.375	10.710	6.078	1.865	2.489	7.181	8.540	8.989
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	6.855	3.658	2.601	2.521	2.152	2.618	2.793	1.858	2.536	3.512
Hong Kong, China	...	5.550	4.450	7.500	5.040	4.940	5.690	1.690	1.350	-0.080	0.070	3.650	3.290	1.960
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	6.530	4.990	5.130	6.880	4.740	4.830	...	...	...	...	...	1.350	...	...
South Asia														
Bangladesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India ^c	...	12.660	9.670	6.830	8.570	9.030	8.980	6.880	5.730	4.630	4.890	5.510	6.800	...
Maldives ^d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.000	5.500
Nepal	7.930	9.900	11.510	2.520	3.700	4.300	5.300	5.000	3.800	3.850	2.400	2.200	1.980	...
Sri Lanka	14.083	16.805	17.400	...	12.590	12.511	14.016	17.568	12.471	8.092	7.714	9.027	10.984	16.603
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^e	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao PDR ^f	...	20.456	...	...	23.658	30.000	29.937	22.702	21.406	24.874	20.368	18.614	18.337	18.743
Malaysia	6.116	5.504	6.412	6.407	6.864	3.526	2.861	2.792	2.732	2.788	2.396	2.484	3.227	3.434
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	23.672	11.761	12.338	12.893	15.004	9.996	9.913	9.734	5.494	5.872	7.320	6.132	5.294	3.377
Singapore	3.617	1.051	1.376	2.319	2.118	1.116	2.180	1.687	0.813	0.643	0.960	2.038	2.952	2.344
Thailand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam ^g	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.417	5.490	5.918	5.827	...	6.127	4.728	...
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	4.396	3.150	2.979	2.600	2.003	1.999	3.633	1.507	1.659	1.061	1.561	1.938	7.450	4.484
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea ^h	11.396	17.403	14.438	9.938	21.183	22.700	16.996	12.355	10.928	18.686	8.853	3.808	4.010	4.667
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	11.000	12.500	12.750	12.875	6.000	6.000	7.050	8.228	6.866	5.847	6.000	4.533	3.409	3.169
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	14.151	7.644	7.017	5.291	4.838	4.759	5.976	4.799	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	5.042	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.175	0.410	0.230	0.033	0.005	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.419	0.553
New Zealand	13.780	8.824	9.085	7.531	7.098	4.584	6.392	5.562	5.522	5.213	5.849	6.524	7.047	7.548

a Refers to 3-month treasury bills unless otherwise indicated.

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

c Figures are for fiscal year starting April.

d Refers to rate on 28-day treasury bills.

e Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

f Refers to weighted average auction rate for 6-month treasury bills.

g Refers to average monthly yield on 360-day treasury bills sold at auction.

h Refers to rate on 182-day treasury bills.

Sources: International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2008); for the People's Republic of China: OECD Statistics Online (OECD 2008); for India and Taipei, China: economy sources.

Money and Finance

Table 3.11 **Domestic credit provided by banking sector**
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing Member Countries													
Central and West Asia													
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	9.1	9.1	8.0	10.7	10.7	11.5	9.3	7.4	5.6	6.7	8.8	8.1
Azerbaijan	...	12.5	13.0	13.0	12.9	10.6	9.6	9.8	8.7	9.4	10.9	11.2	13.8
Georgia	...	8.1	8.1	12.9	15.6	19.5	21.5	20.0	20.5	20.2	19.1	21.7	23.9
Kazakhstan	...	9.5	7.9	6.5	8.7	10.1	12.3	11.6	13.1	14.8	21.0	24.7	32.5
Kyrgyz Republic	...	25.7	25.1	18.2	20.0	14.8	12.2	10.0	11.6	11.6	8.4	9.4	11.7
Pakistan	50.9	51.0	54.4	52.1	51.5	49.1	41.6	37.7	36.6	37.1	41.0	43.9	43.0
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	22.1	20.8	17.9	24.3	21.1	14.0	16.5	16.4	15.4
Turkmenistan	...	1.1	-19.1	8.4	25.2	26.2	26.9	18.6	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia													
China, People's Rep. of	90.0	87.7	93.3	100.7	113.1	119.3	119.7	123.0	143.5	151.9	140.4	135.1	136.9
Hong Kong, China	152.0	142.4	152.5	163.0	146.3	137.0	136.0	138.5	142.5	146.1	146.7	142.7	134.6
Korea, Rep. of	62.9	61.3	64.8	73.8	84.0	88.3	93.0	96.7	101.9	105.1	100.7	106.1	107.1
Mongolia	...	7.6	14.4	8.2	16.8	12.9	9.3	11.2	15.1	33.4	30.9	30.2	20.9
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia													
Bangladesh	22.4	26.7	28.7	29.9	30.3	31.8	34.2	47.8	50.4	49.7	51.9	54.9	58.1
Bhutan	-1.0	9.7	4.8	14.3	2.6	-1.3	2.9	6.3	10.9	11.4	17.7	14.8	13.1
India	51.4	44.1	45.7	46.1	46.5	49.2	53.0	54.6	58.8	57.2	59.7	60.4	63.4
Maldives	33.0	34.9	30.1	29.0	32.4	32.1	34.8	40.0	41.7	36.4	44.1	72.1	80.1
Nepal	28.9	34.6	36.0	36.5	39.1	41.0	43.2	43.0	46.1	46.6	48.3	49.5	49.0
Sri Lanka	38.0	40.9	38.7	36.8	36.6	39.2	43.7	43.8	43.7	42.1	44.6	44.1	...
Southeast Asia													
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	41.0	38.6	35.6	37.7	29.4	20.6	10.5	16.0
Cambodia	...	5.3	6.2	6.9	7.2	6.6	6.4	5.6	5.6	6.6	8.0	7.2	8.9
Indonesia	46.7	51.8	54.0	59.6	59.9	62.1	60.7	54.5	52.4	49.2	49.6	46.0	41.7
Lao PDR	5.1	11.1	8.7	16.5	16.7	10.1	10.5	15.3	12.3	10.0	9.3	8.8	7.3
Malaysia	72.7	173.0	193.8	221.8	216.6	197.3	186.1	199.5	195.8	191.7	149.5	137.0	119.4
Myanmar	32.8	32.5	33.7	31.0	28.2	26.8	32.1	33.9	28.7	22.1	27.2	28.1	...
Philippines	26.9	64.3	73.9	84.5	75.6	69.2	66.9	63.3	61.4	60.1	58.1	50.7	48.6
Singapore	75.3	75.6	79.3	85.2	100.8	97.3	89.2	102.2	83.7	87.4	79.7	70.8	72.6
Thailand	94.1	141.3	146.4	177.6	176.7	155.8	138.3	128.6	127.8	122.9	116.5	111.4	101.3
Viet Nam	...	9.7	10.4	11.4	11.5	28.9	35.1	39.7	44.8	51.8	58.2	69.5	75.0
The Pacific													
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	38.5	45.8	44.2	39.3	34.2	29.7	37.9	35.0	34.5	38.0	39.6	46.7	53.9
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	-32.3	-46.3	-43.7	-50.3	-45.0	-45.8	-33.0	-50.5	-45.1	-32.1	-25.9	-27.7
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	35.7	30.7	27.8	33.5	35.4	31.8	28.8	24.1	28.1	24.2	24.4	21.9	23.2
Samoa	0.0	10.2	10.1	9.0	9.8	16.0	20.5	22.7	25.7	28.0	28.3	32.9	40.2
Solomon Islands	33.8	31.5	37.1	34.3	32.0	31.0	37.4	42.8	41.3	36.4	27.3	23.5	28.0
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	38.4	49.9	50.4	59.3	58.7	53.6	57.4	61.6	62.8	57.1	52.5	59.5	63.4
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	31.8	35.6	35.5	35.7	35.5	39.1	37.6	38.4	45.8	46.5	46.3	46.1	46.1
Developed Member Countries													
Australia	69.5	76.8	80.8	80.4	85.2	87.8	89.6	91.1	97.9	100.2	105.3	109.0	115.0
Japan	267.0	294.7	298.4	286.9	307.4	317.9	316.8	441.1	438.2	442.6	433.4	436.5	419.2
New Zealand	80.1	92.2	94.0	102.3	108.3	112.0	111.6	109.8	113.1	117.0	121.4	132.3	142.3

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Source: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008).

Table 3.12 Bank nonperforming loans
(percent of total gross loans)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	17.5	24.4	9.9	5.4	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.8
Azerbaijan	...	28.0	21.5	15.1	9.5	7.2	...	...
Georgia	...	11.6	7.9	7.5	6.2	3.8	2.5	2.3
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	8.4	5.7	5.3	4.8	6.3
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	19.5	23.4	21.8	17.0	11.6	8.3	7.7	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	22.4	29.8	26.0	20.4	12.8	9.8	7.5	7.0
Hong Kong, China	7.3	6.5	5.0	3.9	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.0
Korea, Rep. of	8.9	3.4	2.4	2.6	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.8
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	5.3	7.5	6.1	4.3	2.8	2.2	2.1	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	34.9	31.5	28.1	22.1	17.6	13.6	13.2	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	12.8	11.4	10.4	8.8	7.2	5.2	3.5	...
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	...	15.3	15.3	13.7	9.1	9.6	...	...
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	34.4	31.9	24.0	19.4	14.2	14.8	13.1	13.5
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	15.4	17.8	15.9	13.9	11.7	9.5	8.5	8.2
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	24.0	27.7	26.5	26.1	24.7	19.7	18.6	...
Singapore	3.4	8.0	7.7	6.7	5.0	3.8	2.8	2.5
Thailand	17.7	11.5	15.7	12.9	10.9	8.3	7.5	...
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries								
Australia	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Japan	5.3	8.4	7.4	5.8	4.0	2.9	2.5	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Source: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008); for Taipei, China: economy sources.

Money and Finance

Table 3.13 **Growth rates of stock market price index**
(percent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	6.3	-28.9	-17.9	-6.7	-27.8	-1.3	26.3	-24.4	8.7	71.5	55.4	29.3	19.8	8.4
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	...	-14.3	65.1	30.2	-4.0	19.2	51.7	-20.6	-17.5	10.3	-15.4	-8.3	130.4	96.7
Hong Kong, China	...	-5.5	27.5	16.6	-29.5	34.4	26.5	-21.6	-16.8	-1.8	25.7	11.1	17.7	37.3
Korea, Rep. of	-18.7	-4.8	-9.7	-21.5	-37.4	96.2	-8.7	-21.7	32.2	-10.2	22.6	28.5	26.3	26.7
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	-21.4	-11.3	8.3	40.1	-8.0	-4.0	5.7	-37.5	6.5	-1.2	16.9	1.0	12.3	24.4
South Asia														
Bangladesh	-25.1	12.8	80.8	-24.2	-43.4	-17.3	12.2	17.6	17.9	2.3	67.6	23.4	-12.8	54.8
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	35.8	-17.4	0.6	12.5	-12.1	24.1	11.2	-24.5	-6.4	66.3	17.9	43.3	48.7	49.5
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	...	...	-16.4	9.3	-9.0	-9.9	-10.3	-8.4	56.3	41.8	35.7	46.8	15.7	14.0
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	18.1	1.9	-30.2	29.8	-9.1	-17.9	11.6	13.8	56.4	35.0	32.6	53.6
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	21.8	-6.9	15.2	-13.8	-47.0	33.7	21.4	-24.0	11.2	-0.9	20.8	6.4	5.8	37.0
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	-12.3	-10.9	-2.6	-12.9	-33.5	54.5	-6.3	-35.6	-24.8	-15.7	41.8	151.7	106.0	199.9
Singapore	3.6	-5.5	10.7	-7.7	-33.1	59.8	5.0	-19.3	-5.0	-4.8	28.1	16.2	15.9	33.9
Thailand	...	...	...	...	-40.4	19.0	-18.7	-11.4	20.8	31.6	37.5	4.2	4.1	6.6
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61.9	19.5	17.8	52.5	36.1	15.4
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	-7.6	-0.7	12.1	11.7	4.8	10.5	7.9	3.2	-2.9	-4.1	16.3	21.3	19.2	20.7
Japan	-15.5	-13.7	16.3	-13.1	-15.5	17.6	11.6	-22.7	-18.0	-6.2	21.8	13.5	28.2	2.3
New Zealand	-12.0	5.4	12.3	16.3	17.3	-11.1	2.3	5.3	10.0	11.0	27.4	20.2	9.8	15.7

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2008); for Taipei, China: economy sources.

Table 3.14 Stock market capitalization
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing Member Countries													
Central and West Asia													
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.9
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	2.8	3.1	5.1	4.0	5.5	8.6
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	6.1	8.3	13.4	7.3	5.4	5.4	7.9	9.1	18.4	53.9
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	3.3
Pakistan	7.1	15.3	16.8	17.6	8.7	11.1	8.9	6.8	14.1	19.9	29.6	42.0	35.9
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	0.9	3.2	...	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	4.2
East Asia													
China, People's Rep. of	...	5.8	13.3	21.7	22.7	30.5	48.5	39.5	31.9	41.5	33.1	34.8	91.7
Hong Kong, China	108.5	210.6	282.7	234.4	205.7	373.0	368.6	303.8	282.7	450.6	519.3	593.3	903.6
Korea, Rep. of	42.1	35.2	24.9	8.9	35.1	88.8	33.5	45.7	45.6	54.2	63.0	90.7	94.1
Mongolia	...	2.2	2.2	5.1	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.5	2.9	1.4	2.0	3.6
Taipei, China	60.6	70.4	94.8	112.6	90.8	122.4	81.7	103.9	89.2	124.7	129.9	140.3	167.5
South Asia													
Bangladesh	1.1	3.5	11.2	3.6	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.1	5.9	5.1	5.8
Bhutan	...	...	10.3	9.7	10.2	8.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	12.2	35.7	31.6	31.3	25.3	41.0	32.2	23.1	25.8	46.4	55.7	68.6	89.8
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	5.5	4.6	4.1	5.5	7.7	14.4	8.2	6.9	7.6	11.7	16.4	20.2
Sri Lanka	11.4	15.3	13.3	13.9	10.8	10.1	6.6	8.5	10.2	14.9	18.2	24.3	28.8
Southeast Asia													
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	7.1	32.9	40.0	13.5	23.2	45.8	16.3	14.3	15.3	23.3	28.5	28.4	38.1
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	110.4	250.7	304.6	93.5	136.6	183.8	129.5	136.4	130.2	161.9	152.3	132.6	156.2
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	13.4	79.5	97.4	38.1	54.2	55.3	34.2	58.3	50.8	29.6	33.3	40.7	58.2
Singapore	93.1	175.6	162.3	110.9	114.6	240.2	164.8	137.3	115.7	248.3	257.9	271.4	209.1
Thailand	28.0	84.3	54.9	15.6	31.2	47.7	24.0	31.5	36.4	85.0	72.3	70.9	68.4
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	0.5	0.9	14.9
The Pacific													
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	3.4	3.9	4.4	5.3	5.5	14.5	7.3	20.2	18.8	19.7	19.6	20.3
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49.6	47.5	66.3	74.9	64.0	117.3
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries													
Australia	34.2	63.8	73.1	69.0	86.2	102.8	93.3	98.6	89.2	107.4	117.8	109.0	140.4
Japan	96.7	69.9	66.6	52.1	64.7	104.1	67.6	55.0	54.3	71.9	79.9	104.1	108.2
New Zealand	20.1	52.1	57.4	45.4	45.2	48.4	35.8	33.9	36.0	41.0	44.4	39.6	43.0

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008); for Taipei, China: economy sources.

Exchange Rates

Table 3.15 **Official exchange rate**
(local currency units per US\$, period averages)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	18.10	25.10	37.48	48.86	67.31	55.73	43.89	49.01	47.88	49.48	49.92	49.96
Armenia	...	405.91	414.04	490.85	504.92	535.06	539.53	555.08	573.35	578.76	533.45	457.69	416.04	342.08
Azerbaijan	...	0.88	0.86	0.80	0.77	0.82	0.89	0.93	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.95	0.89	0.86
Georgia	...	...	1.26	1.30	1.39	2.02	1.98	2.07	2.20	2.15	1.92	1.81	1.78	1.67
Kazakhstan	0.59	60.95	67.30	75.44	78.30	119.52	142.13	146.74	153.28	149.58	136.04	132.88	126.09	122.55
Kyrgyz Republic	...	10.82	12.81	17.36	20.84	39.01	47.70	48.38	46.94	43.65	42.65	41.01	40.15	37.32
Pakistan	21.71	31.64	36.08	41.11	45.05	49.50	53.65	61.93	59.72	57.75	58.26	59.51	60.27	60.74
Tajikistan	...	0.12	0.30	0.56	0.78	1.24	2.08	2.37	2.76	3.06	2.97	3.12	3.30	3.44
Turkmenistan	...	110.92	3257.67	4143.42	4890.17	5200.00	5200.00	5200.00	5200.00	5200.00	5200.00	5200.00	5200.00	5200.00
Uzbekistan	...	29.80	40.10	66.30	94.50	124.60	236.60	422.90	885.00	995.50	999.20	1072.30	1219.80	1263.70
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	4.78	8.35	8.31	8.29	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.19	7.97	7.61
Hong Kong, China	7.79	7.74	7.73	7.74	7.75	7.76	7.79	7.80	7.80	7.79	7.79	7.78	7.77	7.80
Korea, Rep. of	707.76	771.27	804.45	951.29	1401.44	1188.82	1130.96	1290.99	1251.09	1191.61	1145.32	1024.12	954.79	929.26
Mongolia	...	448.61	548.40	789.99	840.83	1021.87	1076.67	1097.70	1110.31	1146.54	1185.28	1205.22	1165.37	1170.96
Taipei, China	26.89	26.48	27.46	28.66	33.44	32.27	31.23	33.80	34.58	34.42	33.42	32.17	32.53	32.84
South Asia														
Bangladesh	34.57	40.28	41.79	43.89	46.91	49.09	52.14	55.81	57.89	58.15	59.51	64.33	68.93	68.87
Bhutan	17.51	32.43	35.43	36.31	41.26	43.06	44.94	47.19	48.61	46.58	45.32	44.10	45.31	41.35
India	17.50	32.43	35.43	36.31	41.26	43.06	44.94	47.19	48.61	46.58	45.32	44.10	45.31	41.35
Maldives	9.55	11.77	11.77	11.77	11.77	11.77	11.77	12.24	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80
Nepal	29.37	51.89	56.69	58.01	65.98	68.24	71.09	74.95	77.88	76.14	73.67	71.37	72.76	66.42
Sri Lanka	40.06	51.25	55.27	58.99	64.45	70.64	77.01	89.38	95.66	96.52	101.19	100.50	103.91	110.63
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	1.81	1.42	1.41	1.48	1.67	1.69	1.72	1.79	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.66	1.59	1.51
Cambodia	426.25	2450.83	2624.08	2946.25	3744.42	3807.83	3840.75	3916.33	3912.08	3973.33	4016.25	4092.50	4103.25	4056.17
Indonesia	1842.81	2248.61	2342.30	2909.38	10013.60	7855.15	8421.78	10260.90	9311.19	8577.13	8938.85	9704.74	9159.32	9143.36
Lao PDR	707.75	804.69	921.02	1259.98	3298.33	7102.02	7887.64	8954.58	10056.30	10569.00	10585.40	10655.20	10159.90	9603.16
Malaysia	2.70	2.50	2.52	2.81	3.92	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.79	3.67	3.44
Myanmar	6.28	5.61	5.86	6.18	6.27	6.22	6.43	6.68	6.57	6.08	5.75	5.76	5.78	5.61
Philippines	24.31	25.71	26.22	29.47	40.89	39.09	44.19	50.99	51.60	54.20	56.04	55.09	51.31	46.15
Singapore	1.81	1.42	1.41	1.48	1.67	1.69	1.72	1.79	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.66	1.59	1.51
Thailand	25.59	24.92	25.34	31.36	41.36	37.81	40.11	44.43	42.96	41.48	40.22	40.22	37.88	34.52
Viet Nam	6482.80	11038.30	11032.60	11683.30	13268.00	13943.20	14167.70	14725.20	15279.50	15509.60	15741.42	15858.90	15994.30	16178.90
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	1.68	1.52	1.45	1.51	1.87	1.89	2.20	2.38	2.16	1.72	1.51	1.42	1.54	1.36
Fiji Islands	1.48	1.41	1.40	1.44	1.99	1.97	2.13	2.28	2.19	1.90	1.73	1.69	1.73	1.61
Kiribati	1.28	1.35	1.28	1.35	1.59	1.55	1.72	1.93	1.84	1.54	1.36	1.31	1.33	1.20
Marshall Islands ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	1.28	1.35	1.28	1.35	1.59	1.55	1.72	1.93	1.84	1.54	1.36	1.31	1.33	1.20
Palau ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	0.96	1.28	1.32	1.44	2.07	2.57	2.78	3.39	3.90	3.56	3.22	3.10	3.06	2.97
Samoa	2.31	2.47	2.46	2.56	2.95	3.01	3.29	3.48	3.38	2.97	2.78	2.71	2.78	2.62
Solomon Islands	2.53	3.41	3.57	3.72	4.82	4.84	5.09	5.28	6.75	7.51	7.48	7.53	7.61	7.65
Timor-Leste ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	1.28	1.27	1.23	1.26	1.49	1.60	1.76	2.12	2.20	2.15	1.97	1.94	2.03	1.97
Tuvalu	1.28	1.35	1.28	1.35	1.59	1.55	1.72	1.93	1.84	1.54	1.36	1.31	1.33	1.20
Vanuatu	117.06	112.11	111.72	115.87	127.52	129.07	137.64	145.31	139.20	122.19	111.79	109.25	110.64	102.44
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	1.28	1.35	1.28	1.35	1.59	1.55	1.72	1.93	1.84	1.54	1.36	1.31	1.33	1.20
Japan	144.79	94.06	108.78	120.99	130.91	113.91	107.77	121.53	125.39	115.93	108.19	110.22	116.30	117.75
New Zealand	1.68	1.52	1.45	1.51	1.87	1.89	2.20	2.38	2.16	1.72	1.51	1.42	1.54	1.36

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b Unit of currency is the US dollar.

Sources: International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2008), country sources.

Table 3.16 Purchasing power parity conversion factor
(local currency units per US\$, period averages)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing Member Countries							
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	...	...	12.80	13.34	15.18	16.49	17.53
Armenia	164.80	167.40	168.42	172.49	178.26	178.58	180.96
Azerbaijan	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.33	0.33
Georgia	0.62	0.63	0.66	0.67	0.70	0.74	0.78
Kazakhstan	36.43	39.19	40.75	44.59	50.35	57.61	67.86
Kyrgyz Republic	9.99	10.47	10.49	10.68	10.92	11.35	12.02
Pakistan	16.18	17.04	17.16	17.55	18.39	19.10	20.23
Tajikistan	0.33	0.41	0.49	0.61	0.70	0.74	0.87
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	4306.35	...
Uzbekistan	90.92	128.91	184.27	228.78	257.28	303.11	356.90
East Asia							
China, People's Rep. of	3.31	3.30	3.26	3.28	3.41	3.45	3.46
Hong Kong, China	7.48	7.17	6.80	6.25	5.86	5.69	5.50
Korea, Rep. of	793.61	802.36	810.81	815.52	814.37	788.92	761.77
Mongolia	271.70	281.97	291.38	313.29	356.95	417.22	497.81
Taipei, China	22.31	21.51	21.12	20.71	20.04	19.34	18.55
South Asia							
Bangladesh	21.27	21.10	21.40	21.90	22.20	22.64	23.08
Bhutan	14.17	14.75	15.08	15.32	15.33	15.74	15.93
India	13.64	13.74	14.03	14.26	14.47	14.67	15.06
Maldives	8.89	8.75	8.69	8.40	7.99	8.13	7.89
Nepal	19.51	20.99	21.44	21.63	21.91	22.65	23.42
Sri Lanka	25.58	28.39	30.17	31.02	32.96	35.17	37.60
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam ^a	0.74	0.68	0.67	0.70	0.78	0.90	0.96
Cambodia	1231.92	1234.73	1222.07	1218.08	1241.50	1278.55	1297.06
Indonesia	2788.47	3112.14	3238.95	3345.39	3531.27	3934.26	4332.63
Lao PDR	2032.12	2154.77	2343.17	2655.23	2850.88	2988.38	3032.30
Malaysia	1.60	1.52	1.55	1.57	1.71	1.73	1.75
Myanmar	109.83	133.91	186.30	219.91	222.81	254.42	...
Philippines	18.83	19.56	20.09	20.41	21.06	21.75	22.18
Singapore	1.22	1.17	1.13	1.10	1.11	1.08	1.05
Thailand	15.97	15.92	15.77	15.65	15.70	15.93	16.21
Viet Nam	4016.05	3997.99	4084.00	4266.17	4487.75	4712.69	4899.40
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	1.29	1.30	1.32	1.39	1.38	1.43	1.43
Kiribati	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.25
Marshall Islands	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.37
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.39
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
Papua New Guinea	1.09	1.16	1.28	1.33	1.26	1.44	1.53
Samoa	1.17	1.17	1.14	1.16	1.19	1.21	1.23
Solomon Islands	2.28	2.33	2.47	2.57	2.64	2.78	2.88
Timor-Leste	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16
Tonga	0.64	0.65	0.70	0.74	0.76	0.81	0.84
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	52.72	54.73	54.59	54.13	53.83	53.45	51.81
Developed Member Countries							
Australia	1.31	1.32	1.34	1.35	1.36	1.39	1.41
Japan	156.29	150.74	145.86	140.53	135.18	129.55	124.48
New Zealand	1.53	1.55	1.52	1.53	1.54	1.54	1.51

^a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008); for Taipei, China: ADB staff estimates.

Exchange Rates

Table 3.17 **Price level indexes**
(PPPs to official exchange rates, period averages, United States=100)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing Member Countries							
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	...	...	29.16	27.22	31.70	33.32	35.11
Armenia	30.54	30.16	29.37	29.80	33.42	39.02	43.50
Azerbaijan	29.11	28.00	27.18	27.93	29.40	34.50	37.26
Georgia	31.20	30.61	30.08	31.15	36.76	40.71	43.55
Kazakhstan	25.63	26.71	26.59	29.81	37.01	43.35	53.82
Kyrgyz Republic	20.93	21.63	22.36	24.48	25.60	27.68	29.94
Pakistan	30.15	27.52	28.74	30.39	31.56	32.10	33.56
Tajikistan	15.67	17.44	17.75	20.09	23.57	23.88	26.30
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	38.43	30.48	20.82	22.98	25.75	28.27	29.26
East Asia							
China, People's Rep. of	40.03	39.90	39.44	39.62	41.20	42.07	43.41
Hong Kong, China	96.05	91.94	87.22	80.27	75.29	73.13	70.86
Korea, Rep. of	70.17	62.15	64.81	68.44	71.10	77.03	79.78
Mongolia	25.24	25.69	26.24	27.33	30.11	34.62	42.72
Taipei, China	71.46	63.65	61.08	60.17	59.98	60.13	57.02
South Asia							
Bangladesh	40.79	37.81	36.97	37.66	37.30	35.20	33.48
Bhutan	31.52	31.25	31.02	32.88	33.83	35.69	35.16
India	30.36	29.12	28.86	30.60	31.93	33.26	33.23
Maldives	75.52	71.49	67.90	65.61	62.41	63.54	61.64
Nepal	27.45	28.00	27.53	28.41	29.75	31.74	32.19
Sri Lanka	33.22	31.76	31.53	32.13	32.57	35.00	36.19
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam ^a	42.68	37.86	37.37	39.90	46.35	54.26	60.66
Cambodia	32.07	31.53	31.24	30.66	30.91	31.24	31.61
Indonesia	33.11	30.33	34.79	39.00	39.50	40.54	47.30
Lao PDR	25.76	24.06	23.30	25.12	26.93	28.05	29.85
Malaysia	42.09	39.92	40.74	41.24	45.05	45.79	47.68
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	42.60	38.35	38.92	37.65	37.57	39.49	43.23
Singapore	70.59	65.11	63.30	63.03	65.51	64.80	65.93
Thailand	39.82	35.83	36.72	37.72	39.04	39.61	42.80
Viet Nam	28.35	27.15	26.73	27.51	28.51	29.72	30.63
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	60.45	57.04	60.24	73.17	79.82	84.55	82.77
Kiribati	17.27	15.23	15.19	18.10	20.04	19.61	19.14
Marshall Islands	36.74	35.69	35.90	35.65	36.51	36.50	36.75
Micronesia, Fed. States of	40.54	40.42	39.67	38.73	38.37	38.75	39.05
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	54.84	54.97	53.65	54.68	55.16	54.97	54.79
Papua New Guinea	39.16	34.34	32.98	37.24	39.25	46.46	50.13
Samoa	35.70	33.69	33.70	39.17	42.96	44.67	44.41
Solomon Islands	44.85	44.09	36.59	34.21	35.31	36.90	37.81
Timor-Leste	17.20	16.77	16.48	16.82	16.46	16.13	16.16
Tonga	36.43	30.58	31.81	34.70	38.56	41.64	41.41
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	38.30	37.66	39.22	44.30	48.15	48.93	46.82
Developed Member Countries							
Australia	76.13	68.22	72.55	87.60	100.38	106.02	105.99
Japan	145.03	124.03	116.32	121.22	124.95	117.54	107.03
New Zealand	69.29	64.96	70.43	89.02	101.84	108.08	97.75

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Source: ADB staff estimates.

International Flows

The People's Republic of China has the biggest share of **merchandise exports** in the region. The **destination of exports** of major exporters tends to be other Asian economies. A similar pattern is observed in the case of **origin of imports**. **Workers' remittances** (including compensation of employees) amount to more than 10% of GDP in seven economies, while large positive **current account balances** are observed in five economies. Significant increases in total net **foreign direct investment** as a percentage of GDP between 1995–1997 and 2005–2007 are recorded in five economies. Several Pacific economies have high **official flows** as a proportion of total capital inflows, and **import coverage** of international reserves has increased in several economies around the region since 1995.

Introduction

The statistics in this **international flows** theme illustrate the process of globalization in the Asia and Pacific region. Trade in goods has been growing throughout the region. Most of this trade takes place within Asia, while trade with Europe and North and Central America is much smaller.

Cross-border movement of labor is another key aspect of globalization, and this has resulted in workers' remittances (including compensation of employees) becoming an important source of foreign income for many countries.

Capital flows include both official and private finance. Foreign direct investment (FDI) is a key component of private capital flows. It is a potent source of growth because in addition to generating employment, it is usually accompanied by transfers of technology and managerial know-how.

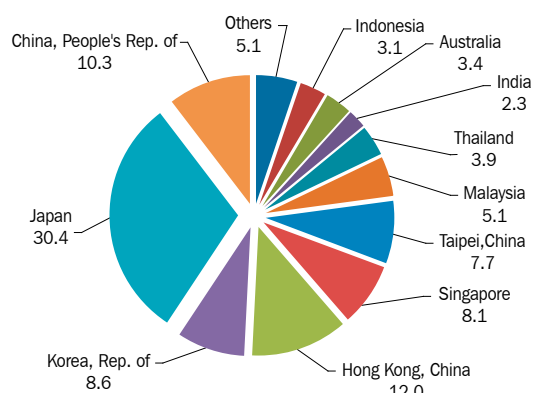
Data on international reserves and external indebtedness, among others, are also presented in the statistical tables.

Key Trends

Figure 4.1a and Figure 4.1b show how the shares of merchandise exports from the Asia and Pacific region have changed between 1995 and 2007. It covers the 11 largest trading economies accounting for more than 90% of total

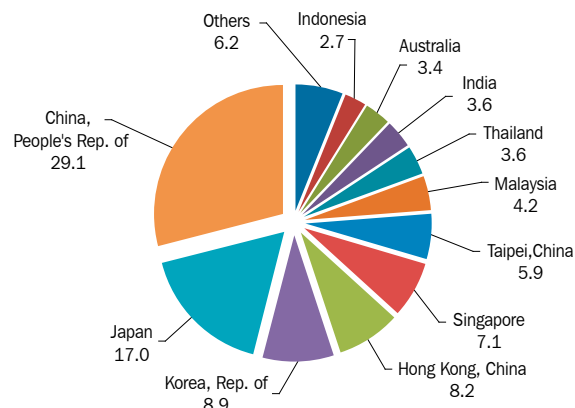
exports in the region. The most striking feature is that by 2007, the People's Republic of China (PRC) had replaced Japan as the dominant exporter.

Figure 4.1a Percentage Distribution of Merchandise Exports, 1995



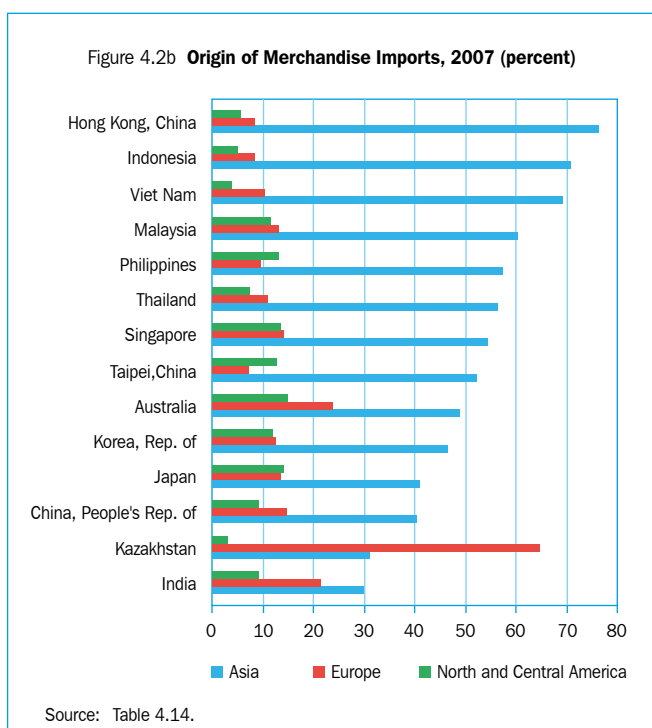
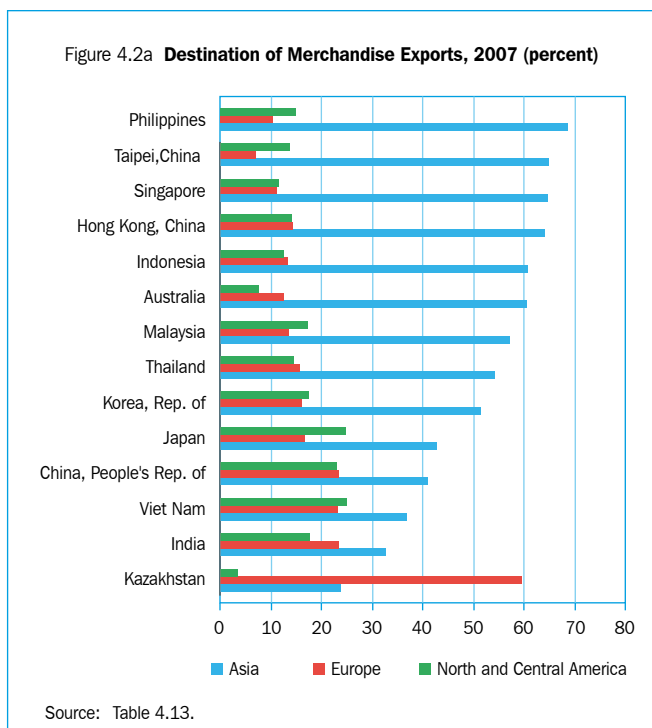
Source: Derived from Table 4.8.

Figure 4.1b Percentage Distribution of Merchandise Exports, 2007

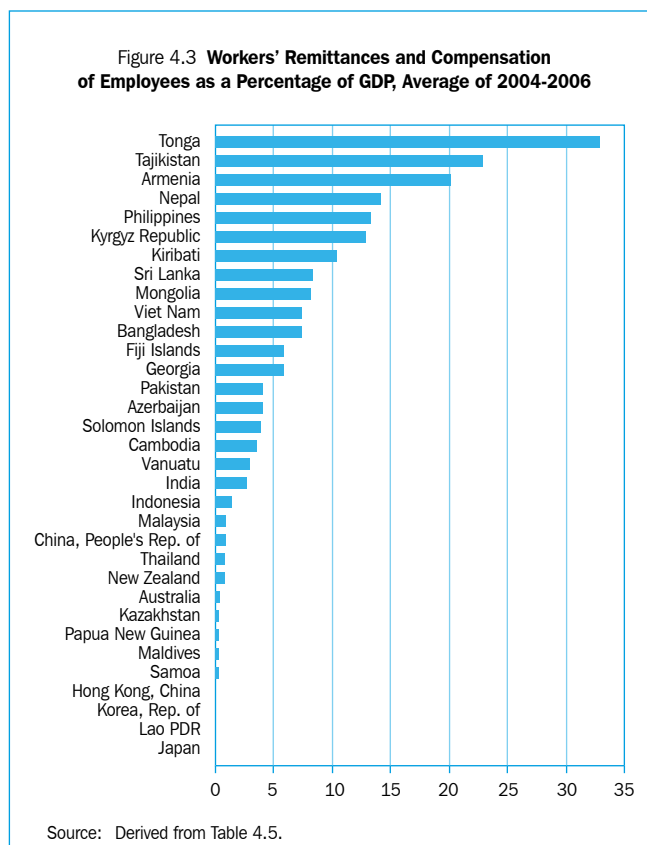


Source: Derived from Table 4.8.

The destinations of merchandise exports are shown in Figure 4.2a for 14 major exporters. Other Asian economies are by far the biggest export market for all economies except Kazakhstan with nearly 60% of its exports (mainly petroleum products) going to Europe. The origin of merchandise imports shows a similar pattern, i.e., for most major importers, other Asian economies are the dominant source (Figure 4.2b).



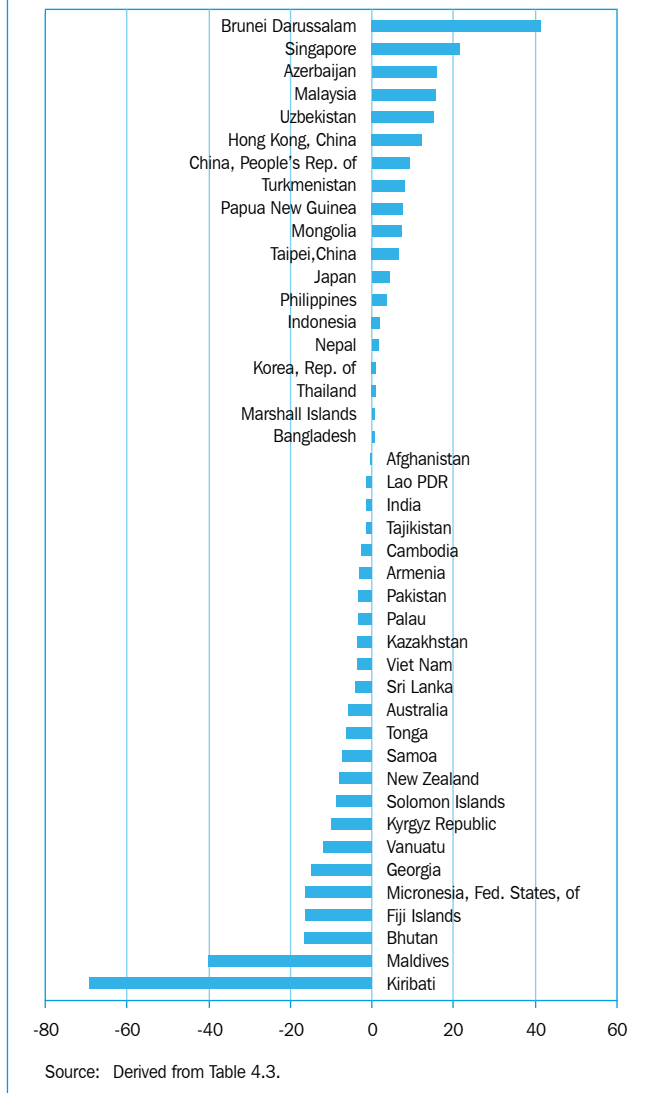
Remittances from migrant workers (including compensation of employees) are an important source of income for many Asian countries. Figure 4.3 shows that over the last 3 years, these amounted to more than 10% of GDP in Armenia, Kiribati, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Philippines, Tajikistan, and Tonga.



The current account balance is the difference between current receipts from abroad and current payments to foreigners. A positive current balance is used to repay foreign debt or acquire foreign assets; a negative balance is financed by liquidating foreign assets or by borrowing from abroad.

Figure 4.4 shows large positive balances as a percentage of GDP in Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Singapore, and Uzbekistan. These economies were capital exporters—lending abroad more than they borrowed. The large negative balances for Bhutan, Kiribati, Maldives, Fiji, and Federated States of Micronesia are partly the counterpart to foreign borrowing.

Figure 4.4 **Current Account Balance as a Percentage of GDP, Average of Latest Three Years**

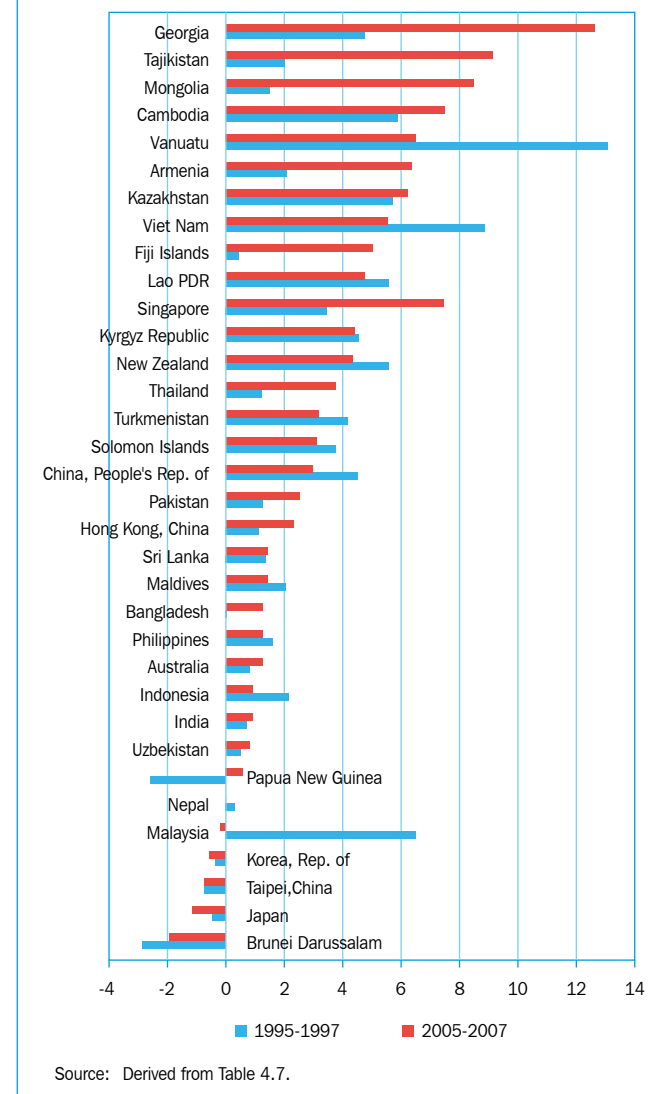


FDI has the purpose of acquiring significant influence or outright control over a foreign enterprise. It may involve establishing a new company abroad or investing in an existing foreign enterprise. FDI is important because besides creating jobs, it usually involves the transfer of technology and managerial skills from more developed to less developed economies. The FDI data shown in Figure 4.5 refer to total net flows (i.e., net inflows minus net outflows of FDI).

Comparing 1995–1997 with 2005–2007, Figure 4.5 shows substantial increases in total net FDI as a percentage of GDP in Armenia, Fiji, Georgia, Mongolia, and Tajikistan.

Among the five most populous economies, the PRC had the highest total net FDI percentage in the 2005–2007 period, followed by Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and India, in that order.

Figure 4.5 **Total Net Foreign Direct Investment as a Percentage of GDP, Average of 1995–1997 and 2005–2007 or Nearest Periods**



Total capital flows from abroad consist of official development loans and grants as well as FDI and other private investments. In Figure 4.6, official flows are shown as a percentage of total capital inflows. High percentages are shown for official flows to Afghanistan, Bhutan, and to several Pacific economies; low percentages are seen for PRC, India, Kazakhstan, Marshall Islands, and Philippines because a number of these economies generally tend to attract private investment more easily.

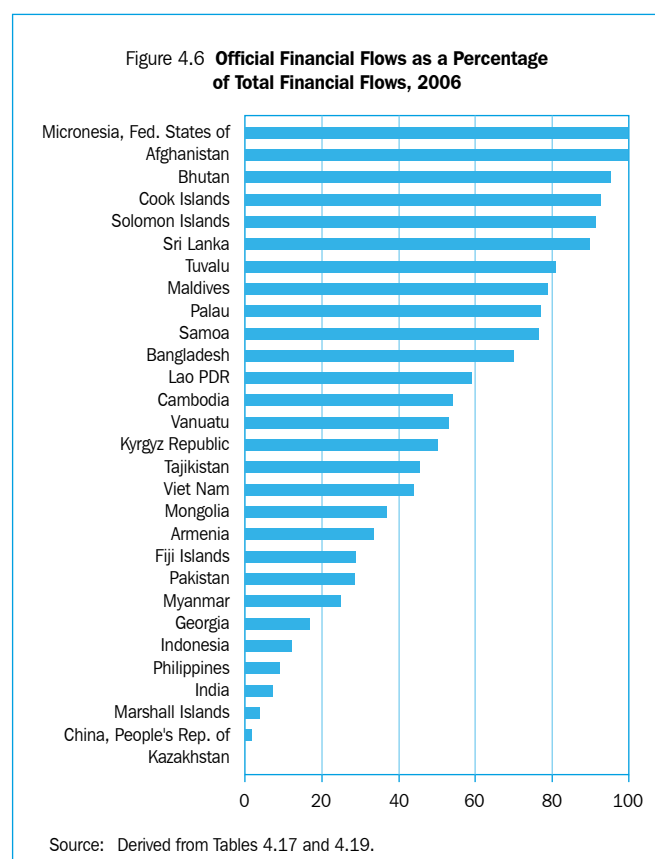
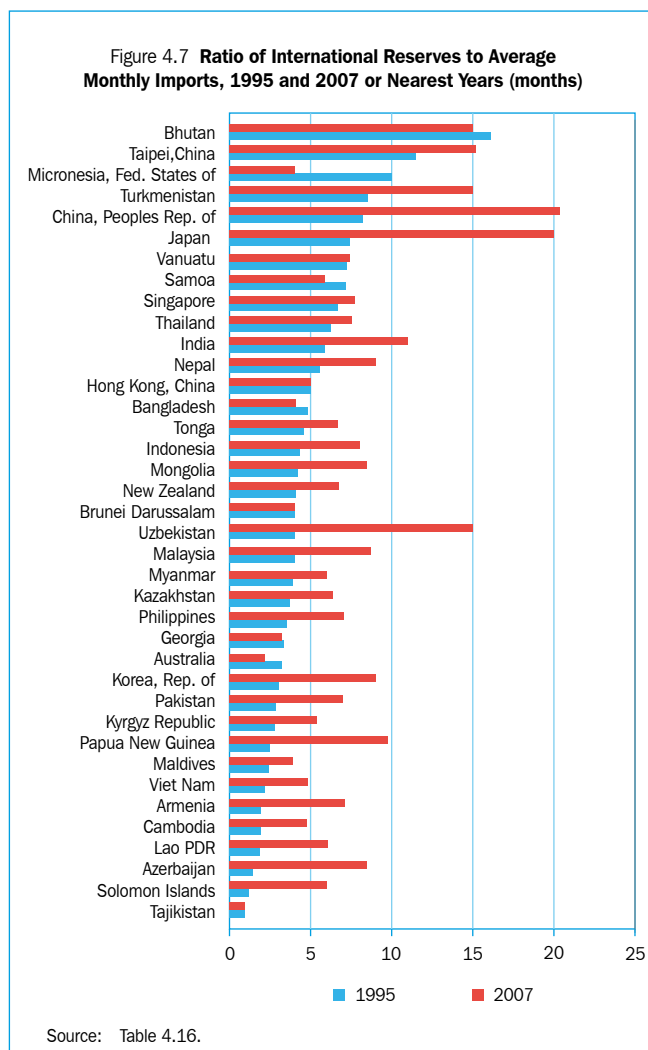


Figure 4.7 shows international reserves divided by average monthly merchandise imports. International reserves consist of holdings by the central monetary authorities of foreign reserves, and include government bonds as well as currency, gold, Special Drawing Rights, and reserve positions in the IMF. In 2007, “import

coverage” exceeded 10 months in Bhutan; PRC; India; Japan; Taipei,China; Turkmenistan; and Uzbekistan. Compared with 1995, import coverage was higher in 2007 in several economies, with only the Federated States of Micronesia reporting a significant fall—from 10 months to 4 months.



Data Issues and Comparability

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

Most of the other international transactions in this section are taken from balance of payments statistics. Countries follow guidelines of the IMF in compiling these statistics and meet regularly to discuss methodology, but many countries have difficulty in accurately recording nonofficial transactions such as workers' remittances and private capital flows.

Table 4.1 **Trade in goods balance**
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-27.7	-39.7	-38.9	-36.9	-40.6	...
Armenia	...	-31.3	-29.4	-34.1	-30.5	-25.7	-24.2	-19.8	-15.5	-15.5	-12.8	-12.0	-14.0	-17.5
Azerbaijan	...	-15.4	-21.8	-14.3	-23.5	-8.9	6.1	10.8	7.7	-1.3	1.9	24.9	36.9	48.7
Georgia	...	-14.4	-19.2	-22.4	-19.6	-21.4	-17.4	-17.1	-14.4	-16.0	-17.9	-18.9	-26.1	-28.2
Kazakhstan	...	0.7	-1.6	-1.2	-3.6	2.0	11.9	4.4	8.1	11.9	15.7	18.1	18.1	14.5
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-8.2	-13.9	-0.1	-13.5	-7.0	0.3	2.0	-4.6	-6.9	-7.7	-17.0	-34.6	-39.4
Pakistan	-6.3	-4.3	-6.3	-5.3	-3.1	-3.5	-2.0	-1.9	-0.4	-0.4	-1.3	-4.1	-6.7	-6.8
Tajikistan	...	...	-1.5	-6.6	-9.1	4.0	-9.5	-10.6	-10.1	-7.7	-6.5	-14.0	-15.6	...
Turkmenistan	...	7.5	12.8	-9.7	-18.3	-5.4	15.5	7.6	11.8	8.3	5.7	13.3	24.1	...
Uzbekistan	...	2.3	-5.1	-0.5	0.6	1.2	3.6	1.6	3.3	8.4	9.9	10.2	12.1	8.3
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	2.3	2.5	2.3	4.9	4.6	3.3	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.7	3.1	6.0	8.2	9.6
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	-9.8	-4.7	-1.9	-4.8	-5.0	-3.1	-3.6	-5.6	-4.3	-7.4	-9.5
Korea, Rep. of	-0.9	-0.8	-2.7	-0.6	12.1	6.4	3.3	2.8	2.7	3.6	5.5	4.1	3.1	3.0
Mongolia	-25.3	2.1	-3.1	10.9	-6.4	-6.2	-7.7	-9.9	-14.0	-15.7	-1.6	-1.2	5.9	-0.3
Taipei, China	9.0	4.8	6.1	4.6	3.7	4.9	4.3	6.8	8.1	8.1	4.9	5.0	6.4	7.7
South Asia														
Bangladesh	-6.5	-6.2	-7.7	-5.1	-3.9	-4.3	-4.1	-4.4	-3.7	-4.3	-4.1	-5.7	-4.8	-5.1
Bhutan	-10.2	-9.3	-4.2	-8.8	-6.8	-14.1	-15.8	-14.5	-15.2	-14.8	-14.7	-30.0	-13.4	...
India	-2.9	-3.1	-3.8	-3.7	-3.1	-3.9	-2.7	-2.4	-2.1	-2.3	-4.8	-6.4	-6.9	-7.9
Maldives	...	-37.8	-41.2	-42.8	-40.0	-44.5	-37.4	-37.8	-33.2	-37.9	-49.4	-65.9	-63.7	-66.7
Nepal	-11.9	-20.3	-21.0	-24.0	-20.3	-14.1	-14.8	-13.8	-11.8	-14.0	-14.4	-14.4	-16.9	-16.1
Sri Lanka	-8.9	-11.6	-9.6	-8.1	-6.7	-8.5	-8.9	-7.2	-8.2	-8.1	-10.9	-10.3	-11.9	-11.0
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	4.7	12.8	...	...	...	45.7	38.1	48.1	47.3	50.7	52.5	...
Cambodia	-5.5	-9.7	-12.2	-6.7	-11.6	-13.1	-14.8	-13.1	-13.8	-12.5	-12.8	-16.2	-14.5	-15.5
Indonesia	4.7	3.2	2.6	4.7	19.3	14.7	15.2	13.8	12.0	10.5	7.8	6.1	8.1	7.6
Lao PDR	-12.3	-15.8	-19.9	-19.2	-16.8	-17.4	-11.8	-10.9	-8.0	-5.9	-13.9	-11.5	-5.1	-3.5
Malaysia	6.0	0.0	4.0	3.6	24.4	28.6	22.2	19.8	18.8	23.3	22.1	24.2	23.5	20.0
Myanmar	-1.2	-0.8	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	...	...	...
Philippines	-9.1	-12.1	-13.7	-13.5	-0.0	-7.8	-7.9	-8.8	-7.2	-7.3	-6.5	-7.9	-5.7	-5.7
Singapore	-4.4	10.0	10.1	9.2	17.6	16.8	15.1	20.2	21.2	31.6	28.4	31.0	31.8	30.5
Thailand	-7.7	-4.6	-5.0	1.0	14.6	11.4	9.5	7.4	7.2	2.6	0.9	-4.7	0.5	4.9
Viet Nam	-0.6	-11.3	-11.3	-4.6	-3.6	3.4	1.2	1.5	-3.0	-6.5	-8.5	-4.6	-4.6	-14.6
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	-16.8	-11.9	-8.9	-12.5	-11.6	-12.9	-11.7	-15.8	-14.2	-17.4	-22.7	-24.8	-30.5	...
Kiribati	-128.4	-97.3	-90.5	-95.3	-88.0	-95.2	-119.0	-138.5	-165.6	-130.0	-122.1	-155.7	-134.8	...
Marshall Islands	-66.2	-28.8	-38.4	-39.2	-46.3	-50.3	-69.2	-62.8	-49.6	-51.1	-43.9	-50.4	-57.5	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-71.2	-34.4	-40.7	-43.7	-37.8	-39.1	-71.2	-44.6	-39.5	-42.2	-53.6	-52.6	-54.4	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	-96.4	-66.8	-63.9	-65.0	-75.9	-63.1	-64.9	-49.4
Papua New Guinea	2.8	29.1	19.7	13.5	19.1	23.9	28.4	25.2	16.4	28.8	29.5	35.6	39.1	33.8
Samoa	-54.7	-41.6	-39.5	-34.8	-35.0	-42.4	-40.0	-47.4	-46.1	-35.0	-38.0	-41.3	-46.3	-40.7
Solomon Islands	-3.9	4.2	3.0	-7.5	-6.0	16.6	-8.1	-12.7	4.5	1.8	9.1	-5.6	-20.6	-16.0
Timor-Leste ^b	...	...	...	...	-23.3	-24.8	-74.9	-69.9	-41.9	-40.6	-39.1	-35.3	-34.9	-48.5
Tonga	-35.3	-35.0	-30.2	-28.0	-43.9	-28.7	-35.1	-36.5	-29.2	-33.2	-34.8	-41.6	-43.5	-40.3
Tuvalu	-48.4	-62.9	-69.3	-49.5	-61.5	-48.2	-73.2	-72.1	-97.0	-100.8	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	-43.5	-22.4	-21.3	-17.1	-16.7	-23.4	-20.4	-24.7	-29.9	-27.6	-27.5	-30.2	-29.8	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	-0.6	-1.7	-0.3	0.3	-0.6	-2.1	-2.0	-0.0	-0.1	-2.4	-2.8	-2.6	-1.6	-1.3
Japan	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.3	3.1	2.8	2.5	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.1	1.9	2.4
New Zealand	2.1	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.4	-0.6	1.8	1.9	0.5	-0.9	-1.5	-2.6	-1.7	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b GDP estimates before 2002 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2002 exclude its value added.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

Balance of Payments

Table 4.2 Trade in services balance
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-3.3	-9.2	-8.0	-8.1	-7.1	...
Armenia	...	-1.8	-3.2	-3.8	-4.1	-3.4	-2.9	-0.8	-1.7	-2.4	-2.8	-2.4	-2.0	-2.1
Azerbaijan	...	-5.5	-9.2	-9.7	-8.3	-5.0	-4.3	-6.6	-15.0	-22.2	-25.8	-14.9	-9.2	...
Georgia	...	...	...	-1.5	0.6	-0.3	-0.3	2.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.2	2.0
Kazakhstan	...	-1.4	-1.2	-1.3	-1.1	-1.0	-4.4	-6.2	-8.1	-6.6	-7.2	-9.2	-7.3	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-10.5	-11.9	-7.1	-6.9	-7.2	-6.3	-2.7	-0.4	-0.1	-0.6	-1.5	-3.0	...
Pakistan	-1.6	-1.8	-2.5	-1.7	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2	-1.3	0.3	-0.4	-2.7	-3.5	-3.9	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-2.9	-2.1	-4.3	-4.5	-9.2	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	-13.7	-15.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ^b	...	-2.7	-1.9	-3.7	-2.1	-1.4	-0.5	-1.2	-2.2	-2.8	-2.8	-1.1	-0.3	-0.2
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	0.4	-0.8	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	5.2	7.2	9.3	9.7	11.4	12.9	14.5	16.7	18.8	...
Korea, Rep. of ^a	-0.3	-0.8	-1.4	-1.1	-1.3	-1.3	-1.0	-1.1	-1.4	-1.2	-1.0	-1.9	-2.1	-2.0
Mongolia	...	-3.1	-4.8	-5.0	-7.1	-7.7	-9.0	-9.0	-7.4	-3.4	-9.1	-2.7	-1.2	...
Taipei, China ^a	-2.9	-1.8	-1.7	-1.6	-1.8	-1.6	-1.5	-1.7	-1.6	-1.6	-1.5	-1.4	-1.3	-1.3
South Asia														
Bangladesh	-1.1	-2.2	-1.4	-1.4	-1.2	-1.4	-1.8	-1.7	-1.2	-1.4	-1.5	-1.7	-1.7	-1.8
Bhutan ^c	0.1	-2.3	-7.7	1.2	0.4	2.3	-3.4	-0.3	-1.7	-12.4	-9.1	-6.7	-2.2	...
India	-0.5	-1.0	-1.0	-0.8	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	0.4	1.0	1.3	...
Maldives	...	39.1	44.6	42.9	43.0	39.8	38.2	39.1	39.3	45.0	45.1	15.8	25.9	...
Nepal	1.0	8.1	10.9	12.4	7.5	8.2	5.3	3.4	1.2	1.6	1.0	-0.7	-1.2	...
Sri Lanka	-2.5	-2.9	-3.1	-2.8	-2.7	-2.8	-4.1	-2.5	-1.8	-1.4	-1.8	-2.2	-2.7	...
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-10.2	-7.7	-9.1	-6.8	-5.2	-4.1	...
Cambodia	...	-2.1	-1.5	-0.8	-1.4	0.1	2.8	4.5	5.3	2.4	5.4	7.5	7.0	...
Indonesia	-3.1	-4.0	-3.8	-4.5	-8.0	-5.6	-6.3	-6.3	-5.3	-5.2	-3.4	-3.2	-2.7	-2.6
Lao PDR	-0.3	-1.4	-1.2	-0.3	3.9	5.4	7.7	7.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	-3.7	-3.8	-2.4	-2.6	-2.2	-3.6	-3.0	-2.4	-1.6	-3.6	-1.7	-1.7	-1.2	...
Myanmar	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	...	...	...
Philippines	3.3	3.3	4.2	1.2	-4.0	-2.1	-2.5	-3.2	-2.6	-2.5	-2.0	-1.4	0.3	...
Singapore	11.3	5.5	5.1	3.6	3.1	-0.4	-1.4	-4.8	-4.1	-3.9	-3.2	-2.0	-2.1	...
Thailand	0.1	-2.4	-1.4	-1.1	1.0	0.9	-1.3	-1.4	-1.0	-1.7	-2.5	-3.9	-4.0	...
Viet Nam	...	...	-0.2	-2.3	-1.9	-1.9	-1.8	-1.8	-2.1	-2.0	-1.9	-2.1	...	...
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	11.9	8.4	9.4	12.5	9.1	7.0	5.4	6.5	11.5	9.4	7.4	9.6	7.3	...
Kiribati	-45.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands ^e	9.7	4.5	-0.1	1.3	-0.1	5.0	28.7	20.9	20.4	27.7	22.0	18.9	19.5	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^a	-1.9	-0.5	-2.7	-9.5	-12.9	-8.2	-8.4	-10.5	-11.6	-11.9	-10.5	-9.5	-9.3	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^a	...	...	...	...	...	42.8	36.7	43.2	43.1	59.2	70.2	62.5	52.2	54.5
Papua New Guinea	-6.1	-6.6	-6.7	-10.7	-12.6	-13.0	-13.7	-10.9	-15.0	-18.0	-20.2	-17.6	...	...
Samoa	9.7	10.2	13.7	10.3	15.0	16.0	...	...	...	...	14.0	13.9	17.2	...
Solomon Islands	-28.5	-10.7	-8.9	-9.8	0.2	-9.5	-7.1	-10.9	-14.4	-15.4	-3.8	-5.4	-10.1	...
Timor-Leste ^{a, f}	...	...	...	...	-7.9	-9.3	-15.8	-11.7	-162.6	-104.1	-49.5	62.1	142.0	254.4
Tonga	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	-5.9	-6.2	-10.8	-12.7	-6.0	-11.4	...
Tuvalu ^a	16.1	10.7	-36.3	-27.9	-28.3	-25.6	-57.7	-47.1	-33.2	-36.3	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	24.1	20.4	23.5	20.3	22.4	17.0	24.4	19.7	18.3	17.9	17.2	17.6	18.0	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	-1.2	-0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
Japan	-1.4	-1.1	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2	-1.0	-1.1	-1.1	-0.8	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	...
New Zealand	-1.9	-0.3	-0.3	-0.9	-1.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	...

a Includes income.

b Includes other goods and income starting 2003.

c Prior to 2000, services, income, and transfer receipts and payments were grouped as service transfer receipts and service transfer payments.

d Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

e Includes other goods and income.

f GDP estimates before 2002 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2002 exclude its value added.

Sources: *International Financial Statistics* CD-ROM (IMF 2008), country sources.

Table 4.3 **Current account balance**
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-3.2	3.0	1.7	0.3	-2.7	...
Armenia	...	-17.0	-18.2	-18.7	-22.1	-16.6	-14.6	-9.4	-6.2	-6.7	-0.5	-1.1	-1.8	-6.2
Azerbaijan	...	-16.6	-29.3	-23.1	-30.7	-13.1	-3.2	-0.9	-12.3	-27.8	-29.8	1.3	17.7	28.9
Georgia	...	-12.4	-18.6	-14.6	-8.0	-9.3	-5.3	-6.6	-6.2	-9.4	-6.7	-10.9	-14.9	-19.0
Kazakhstan	...	-1.3	-3.6	-3.6	-5.6	-1.4	2.0	-6.3	-4.2	-0.9	0.8	-1.8	-2.4	-6.9
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-16.4	-24.0	-8.1	-23.5	-15.5	-6.2	-1.8	-1.9	-2.2	1.3	-1.2	-13.4	-15.8
Pakistan	-3.4	-3.7	-7.4	-6.0	-2.9	-3.1	-0.3	0.5	3.7	4.9	1.9	-1.4	-4.0	-4.8
Tajikistan	...	...	-7.2	-6.7	-4.2	6.2	-7.2	-5.6	-1.4	-0.3	-2.7	-0.8	-0.8	...
Turkmenistan	...	0.4	0.1	-22.7	-32.7	-14.8	8.3	1.7	6.7	2.8	0.7	5.9	17.6	...
Uzbekistan	...	-0.2	-7.0	-3.8	-0.6	-0.7	1.6	-1.0	1.6	8.9	10.0	13.7	18.4	13.0
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	3.1	0.2	0.8	3.9	3.1	1.9	1.7	1.3	2.4	2.8	3.6	7.2	9.4	11.3
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	-4.4	1.5	6.3	4.1	5.9	7.6	10.4	9.5	11.4	12.1	13.2
Korea, Rep. of	-0.8	-1.7	-4.1	-1.6	11.7	5.5	2.4	1.7	1.0	2.0	4.1	1.9	0.6	0.6
Mongolia	-32.6	3.2	-3.1	9.8	-7.8	-5.7	-7.4	-6.1	-9.4	-6.6	4.1	6.8	11.4	4.0
Taipei, China	6.6	2.0	3.8	2.3	1.2	2.7	2.8	6.3	8.6	9.6	5.6	4.5	6.7	8.3
South Asia														
Bangladesh	-1.5	-1.8	-3.2	-2.1	-1.1	-1.1	-0.9	-2.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	-1.0	1.4	1.4
Bhutan	-10.0	-11.6	-11.9	-7.6	10.6	2.2	5.4	-5.4	-8.9	-21.8	-17.0	-28.3	-4.1	...
India	-3.0	-1.6	-1.2	-1.3	-1.0	-1.0	-0.6	0.7	1.3	2.4	-0.4	-1.2	-1.1	-1.5
Maldives	...	-4.6	-1.7	-6.8	-4.0	-13.4	-8.2	-9.4	-5.6	-4.5	-15.8	-36.0	-39.9	-44.7
Nepal	-7.7	-5.2	-8.3	-5.6	-5.0	0.1	-2.3	-2.5	4.0	2.3	2.7	1.9	2.2	0.5
Sri Lanka	-4.7	-6.1	-4.8	-2.6	-1.4	-3.5	-4.7	-1.3	-1.4	-0.3	-3.1	-2.7	-5.3	-4.2
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	43.0	55.3	...	...	...	31.7	26.2	34.7	36.7	42.4	45.5	...
Cambodia	-3.5	-3.1	-3.0	0.6	-5.7	-5.0	-2.8	-1.1	-2.3	-3.6	-2.2	-4.2	-1.1	-2.9
Indonesia	-2.6	-3.2	-3.4	-2.3	4.3	4.1	4.8	4.2	4.0	3.5	0.6	0.1	3.0	2.5
Lao PDR	-9.6	-7.5	-12.5	-10.0	-2.3	-5.1	-0.3	-4.0	0.2	-2.0	-7.5	-6.7	1.2	1.9
Malaysia	-2.1	-8.6	-3.3	-4.4	16.6	15.9	9.0	7.9	8.0	12.1	12.1	14.6	16.3	15.5
Myanmar	-1.8	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	...	...	...
Philippines	-5.8	-4.4	-4.8	-5.3	2.4	-3.8	-2.9	-2.4	-0.4	0.4	1.9	2.0	4.5	4.4
Singapore	8.5	17.1	15.0	15.5	22.2	17.4	11.6	12.5	12.6	23.2	16.7	18.6	21.8	24.3
Thailand	-8.4	-7.9	-7.9	-2.1	12.8	10.2	7.6	5.4	3.7	3.4	1.7	-4.3	1.1	6.1
Viet Nam	-4.0	-9.0	-8.2	-5.7	-3.9	4.1	3.6	2.1	-1.7	-4.9	-3.5	-1.1	-0.3	-9.8
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	-3.3	-0.9	2.9	1.5	-0.5	-3.7	-2.3	-6.6	1.6	-4.5	-13.1	-12.4	-23.5	...
Kiribati	-47.8	-8.9	-21.0	24.6	46.8	-2.8	-24.2	21.0	-6.8	-20.8	-40.3	-98.5	-69.8	...
Marshall Islands	34.2	12.1	0.6	1.4	-2.6	-7.5	-0.6	4.3	3.6	10.3	1.2	-1.7	2.7	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	19.7	10.5	2.7	-10.6	-8.1	-4.7	19.7	-13.4	-4.1	-0.2	-19.9	-12.5	-16.2	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	-29.6	-20.5	-17.8	-4.9	-5.1	-3.3	-13.3	6.0
Papua New Guinea	-2.9	13.9	6.1	-2.4	1.6	3.9	9.1	7.8	-3.8	3.9	4.7	12.4	7.4	3.0
Samoa	7.5	4.1	5.0	7.2	6.6	2.3	4.4	-2.7	1.9	-0.5	-7.1	-6.6	-10.8	-4.6
Solomon Islands	-14.8	2.5	4.0	-10.1	2.7	6.6	-13.9	-12.0	-3.1	2.2	15.2	-1.9	-14.5	-9.9
Timor-Leste ^b	...	...	...	...	-5.6	2.2	11.7	-52.7	-18.7	-7.7	8.4	82.3	162.5	295.3
Tonga	11.0	-13.7	-6.0	-1.0	-11.9	-1.0	-6.7	-9.9	4.9	-2.9	3.9	-2.7	-7.8	-8.3
Tuvalu	17.1	4.7	-16.3	39.0	-17.7	2.1	61.5	-29.8	11.7	-63.6	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	-4.1	-8.0	-11.3	-7.6	-3.7	-13.2	-5.6	-6.2	-12.0	-12.7	-11.6	-14.2	-10.6	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	-5.7	-5.8	-4.1	-3.1	-3.8	-5.4	-4.8	-2.4	-4.9	-4.9	-5.5	-6.2	-5.6	-5.6
Japan	1.5	2.1	1.4	2.3	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.8
New Zealand	-3.2	-5.4	-6.0	-5.4	-4.2	-6.4	-4.4	-3.1	-3.4	-4.8	-6.9	-9.2	-8.1	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b GDP estimates before 2002 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2002 exclude its value added.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

Balance of Payments

Table 4.4 **Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, receipts**
(US\$ million)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing Member Countries													
Central and West Asia													
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	65.0	84.0	136.0	92.0	95.0	87.0	94.0	131.0	686.1	813.1	940.0	1175.0
Azerbaijan	...	3.0	...	...	6.0	54.0	57.0	104.0	181.0	171.0	227.0	693.0	812.5
Georgia	...	...	...	284.0	373.0	361.0	274.0	181.0	231.0	235.0	303.0	346.0	485.3
Kazakhstan	...	116.0	89.0	60.0	72.0	64.0	122.0	171.0	205.0	147.0	165.0	178.0	187.5
Kyrgyz Republic	...	1.0	2.0	3.0	25.0	18.0	9.0	11.0	37.0	78.0	189.0	322.0	481.2
Pakistan	2006.0	1712.0	1284.0	1707.0	1172.0	996.0	1075.0	1461.0	3554.0	3964.0	3945.0	4280.0	5121.0
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79.0	146.0	252.0	466.0	1018.8
Turkmenistan	...	...	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia													
China, People's Rep. of	209.7	1053.1	1790.2	4660.8	4126.9	4796.1	6244.1	8385.0	13012.0	17814.8	19014.0	20337.0	23319.0
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	154.0	130.0	136.0	153.0	121.0	120.0	240.0	297.0	297.0
Korea, Rep. of	1037.0	1080.0	946.0	852.0	542.0	666.0	735.0	652.0	662.0	827.0	799.5	847.7	917.3
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	6.0	7.0	12.0	25.0	56.0	129.0	202.0	180.4	181.4
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia													
Bangladesh	779.0	1202.0	1345.0	1526.0	1606.0	1807.0	1968.0	2105.0	2858.0	3192.0	3583.8	4314.0	5427.5
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	2384.0	6223.0	8766.0	10331.0	9479.0	11124.0	12890.0	14273.0	15736.0	20999.0	18750.0	21293.0	25426.1
Maldives	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.3
Nepal	...	57.0	44.0	49.0	68.0	83.0	111.0	147.0	678.0	771.1	822.6	1211.0	1453.0
Sri Lanka	401.0	809.0	852.0	942.0	1023.0	1072.0	1166.0	1185.0	1309.0	1438.0	1589.6	1990.7	2349.3
Southeast Asia													
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	12.0	12.0	12.0	120.0	106.0	121.0	133.0	140.0	138.0	177.4	200.0	297.4
Indonesia	166.0	651.0	796.0	725.0	958.0	1109.0	1190.0	1046.0	1259.0	1489.0	1866.3	5419.6	5722.4
Lao PDR	11.0	22.0	45.0	41.0	50.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Malaysia	325.0	716.0	857.0	1074.0	856.0	1042.0	981.0	792.0	959.0	987.0	1128.0	1281.0	1535.0
Myanmar	6.0	81.0	124.0	149.0	137.0	136.0	104.0	117.0	106.0	85.3	117.0	131.0	116.4
Philippines	1465.0	5360.0	4875.0	6799.0	5130.0	6918.0	6212.0	6164.0	9735.0	10243.0	11471.0	13566.0	15251.0
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	973.0	1695.0	1806.0	1658.0	1424.0	1460.0	1697.0	1252.0	1380.0	1607.0	1622.0	1187.0	1333.1
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2000.0	2714.0	2700.0	3200.0	4000.0	4800.0
The Pacific													
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	22.0	33.0	33.0	35.0	26.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	123.0	172.0	184.0	165.5
Kiribati	5.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	5.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	10.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	11.0	13.0	16.0	13.3	13.3
Samoa	43.0	41.0	44.0	47.0	42.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	9.0	7.0	20.4
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	24.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	53.0	66.0	55.8	67.6	66.0	72.0
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	8.0	14.0	36.0	16.0	22.0	26.0	35.0	53.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	11.3
Developed Member Countries													
Australia	2370.0	1651.0	2159.0	2118.0	1782.0	2029.0	1903.0	1783.0	1795.0	2326.0	2837.3	2989.7	3133.0
Japan	...	1151.0	1228.0	1345.0	1239.0	1109.0	1374.0	1984.0	1821.0	1077.9	930.6	1080.0	1379.7
New Zealand	762.0	1858.0	2107.0	1010.0	483.0	483.0	452.0	1034.0	1381.0	1065.3	958.4	739.0	650.2

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Source: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008).

Table 4.5 **Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, receipts**
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing Member Countries													
Central and West Asia													
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	4.4	5.3	8.3	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.4	5.5	24.4	22.7	19.2	18.4
Azerbaijan	...	0.1	...	...	0.1	1.2	1.1	1.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	5.2	4.1
Georgia	...	...	...	8.1	10.3	12.9	9.0	5.6	6.8	5.9	5.9	5.4	6.3
Kazakhstan	...	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Kyrgyz Republic	...	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.7	2.3	4.1	8.5	13.1	17.1
Pakistan	5.0	2.8	2.0	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	2.0	4.9	4.8	4.0	3.9	4.0
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.4	9.4	12.1	20.2	36.2
Turkmenistan	...	...	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia													
China, People's Rep. of	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Korea, Rep. of	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	0.6	0.8	1.1	2.1	4.4	8.9	11.1	7.8	5.8
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia													
Bangladesh	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.5	6.0	6.2	6.3	7.2	8.8
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	0.8	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.5	2.7	2.6	2.8
Maldives	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Nepal	...	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.4	11.2	12.2	11.3	14.8	16.3
Sri Lanka	5.0	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.5	8.7
Southeast Asia													
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.8	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.2	4.1
Indonesia	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.9	1.6
Lao PDR	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.3	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	3.3	7.2	5.9	8.3	7.9	9.1	8.2	8.7	12.7	12.9	13.2	13.7	13.0
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.2	7.7	6.8	7.0	7.5	7.9
The Pacific													
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	5.3	6.3	6.1	5.3
Kiribati	17.6	15.2	14.1	14.2	14.6	13.0	14.3	15.5	14.5	11.7	10.6	10.5	9.9
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Samoa	38.4	20.5	19.5	19.2	18.7	19.6	19.4	18.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.7	3.4	2.3	6.1
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	21.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.8	46.6	34.2	35.8	30.7	32.2
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	5.3	6.1	15.1	6.7	8.7	10.4	14.3	22.1	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9
Developed Member Countries													
Australia	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Japan	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	1.7	3.0	3.1	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Source: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008).

Balance of Payments

Table 4.6 **Foreign direct investment, total net**
(US\$ million)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.0	57.8	186.9	271.4	232.1	289.7
Armenia	...	25.3	17.6	51.9	220.8	122.0	104.2	69.9	110.7	120.5	245.6	232.7	450.1	664.1
Azerbaijan	...	330.0	627.3	1114.8	1022.9	510.3	129.2	226.5	1066.8	2351.7	2351.4	459.2	-1289.5	-5034.5
Georgia	...	0.0	0.0	242.6	265.3	81.2	131.7	109.9	163.3	330.9	482.8	542.2	1075.6	1584.5
Kazakhstan	...	964.0	1136.9	1319.9	1143.3	1468.0	1278.2	2860.6	2163.8	2213.4	5436.2	2117.1	6611.0	7098.8
Kyrgyz Republic	...	96.1	46.8	83.0	86.6	38.4	-6.9	-1.1	4.7	45.5	131.5	42.6	182.0	187.9
Pakistan	204.0	439.0	1106.0	700.0	572.0	428.0	473.0	286.0	483.0	771.0	906.0	1459.0	3450.0	5026.0
Tajikistan	...	...	18.0	18.0	29.9	6.7	23.5	9.5	36.1	31.6	272.0	54.4	338.6	...
Turkmenistan	...	233.0	108.1	107.9	62.3	125.0	131.0	170.0	276.0	226.0	353.7	418.2	730.9	804.0
Uzbekistan	...	-24.0	90.0	167.0	226.0	121.0	75.0	83.0	65.0	70.0	187.0	88.0	164.0	194.0
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	2657.0	33849.0	38066.0	41673.7	41118.1	36978.1	37482.9	37355.9	46789.6	47229.0	53131.4	67821.0	60265.0	121418.3
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	-2220.0	5209.1	2571.9	12431.5	-7781.1	8132.0	-11684.0	6417.0	75.0	6712.0
Korea, Rep. of	-263.1	-1776.2	-2344.7	-1605.2	672.8	5135.6	4284.5	1107.6	-224.2	100.0	4588.3	2010.4	-4540.4	-13696.7
Mongolia	-	9.8	15.9	25.0	18.9	30.4	53.7	63.0	77.8	131.5	92.9	182.3	289.6	327.7
Taipei, China	-3913.0	-1424.0	-1979.0	-2995.0	-3614.0	-1494.0	-1773.0	-1371.0	-3441.0	-5229.0	-5247.0	-4403.0	25.0	-3786.0
South Asia														
Bangladesh	2.0	6.0	7.0	16.0	249.0	198.0	383.0	550.0	391.0	376.0	276.0	800.0	743.0	760.0
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	...	...	2.1	2.5	3.5	9.0	6.1	73.3
India	96.0	2143.0	2842.0	3562.0	2480.0	2167.0	3272.0	4734.0	3217.0	2388.0	3713.0	3034.0	8479.0	15545.0
Maldives	5.6	7.2	9.3	11.4	11.5	12.3	13.0	11.7	12.4	13.5	14.7	9.5	13.9	15.0
Nepal	...	...	7.0	28.4	11.0	8.5	3.4	-0.4	-3.7	12.4	-	1.9	-6.5	5.1
Sri Lanka	41.6	53.1	119.9	429.8	193.0	176.9	175.7	172.2	185.5	201.4	227.0	235.0	451.0	548.0
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	-634.0	119.0	126.0	...	...	...	-61.8	-226.6	-122.2	-151.4	-6.0	-432.7	...
Cambodia	94.2	150.7	293.7	168.1	223.1	221.2	141.9	142.1	139.1	74.3	121.2	374.9	474.8	866.2
Indonesia	1093.0	3742.0	5594.0	4677.0	-241.0	-1865.0	-4551.0	-2977.0	145.0	-597.0	-1512.0	5271.0	2211.2	1164.2
Lao PDR	6.0	88.4	128.0	86.3	45.3	51.6	33.9	23.9	4.5	19.5	16.9	27.7	187.3	323.5
Malaysia	2332.0	6642.0	5369.0	6787.7	2708.0	2472.9	1761.6	287.1	1298.7	1103.7	2562.9	995.8	6.0	-2561.7
Myanmar	161.1	277.2	310.4	387.2	314.5	253.1	254.8	210.9	189.7	249.5	268.9	238.8	277.4	...
Philippines	528.0	1361.0	1338.0	1113.0	1592.0	1114.0	2115.0	335.0	1477.0	188.0	109.0	1665.0	2818.0	-514.0
Singapore	3541.0	4748.0	1731.2	2849.1	5148.9	8575.4	10569.1	-4343.9	4871.3	8969.3	9025.7	6987.3	12501.8	11837.0
Thailand	2402.0	1183.0	1406.0	3298.0	7360.0	5742.0	3371.0	4631.0	3164.0	4614.0	5786.0	7545.0	7978.1	7819.4
Viet Nam	120.0	1780.0	2395.0	2220.0	1671.0	1412.0	1298.0	1300.0	1400.0	1450.0	1610.0	1889.0	2315.0	6550.0
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	67.8	54.2	-23.5	-7.3	70.4	-39.9	-20.1	39.9	19.7	22.7	91.0	-14.1	388.1	...
Kiribati	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-9.5	-9.7	-31.2	-6.0	-1.2	-16.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	-1.9	0.1	2.1	0.1	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	252.3	-435.6	44.0	20.9	-183.2	-70.1	-235.1	-	19.0	104.5	25.7	27.0	-7.9	88.1
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.9	-2.4	-5.7	20.6	5.2
Solomon Islands	10.4	2.0	5.9	33.8	8.8	9.9	1.4	-11.6	-1.4	-1.8	1.6	10.2	19.0	2.8
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	0.1	2.1	8.0	17.6	13.4	6.9	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	13.1	31.0	32.7	30.2	20.4	13.4	20.3	18.0	13.5	17.3	19.1	12.5	42.8	33.4
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	4272.4	2792.5	3183.4	3819.2	1889.0	2963.7	6155.7	4140.5	701.2	6391.6	-11458.4	34041.0	-10443.8	1624.7
Japan	-48968.9	-22591.0	-23198.4	-22767.8	-20960.2	-10002.0	-23234.8	-32091.9	-23041.3	-22477.6	-23136.4	-43004.8	-56771.8	-50999.5
New Zealand	...	4984.3	3655.3	2120.1	-131.7	842.7	4392.7	-109.3	1519.2	967.2	2424.5	4671.7	6925.8	821.3

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

Table 4.7 **Foreign direct investment, total net**
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	1.2	3.3	4.0	3.1	...
Armenia	...	2.0	1.1	3.2	11.7	6.6	5.5	3.3	4.7	4.3	6.9	4.7	7.0	7.2
Azerbaijan	...	13.7	19.7	28.1	23.0	11.1	2.5	4.0	17.1	32.3	27.1	3.5	-6.1	-16.1
Georgia	...	...	0.0	6.9	7.3	2.9	4.3	3.4	4.8	8.3	9.4	8.5	13.9	15.6
Kazakhstan	...	5.8	5.4	6.0	5.2	8.7	7.0	12.9	8.8	7.2	12.6	3.7	8.2	6.8
Kyrgyz Republic	...	6.4	2.6	4.7	5.3	3.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.3	2.4	5.9	1.7	6.4	5.0
Pakistan	0.5	0.7	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.3	2.7	3.5
Tajikistan	...	...	1.7	2.0	2.3	0.6	2.7	0.9	3.0	2.0	13.1	2.4	12.0	...
Turkmenistan	...	4.0	4.5	4.0	2.2	3.2	2.7	2.5	3.2	2.1	2.9	2.8	3.8	...
Uzbekistan	...	-0.2	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.9
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	0.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.3	3.7
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	-1.3	3.2	1.5	7.5	-4.8	5.1	-7.0	3.6	0.0	3.2
Korea, Rep. of	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.2	-0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	-0.5	-1.4
Mongolia	...	0.8	1.3	2.4	1.9	3.4	5.7	6.2	7.0	9.1	5.1	7.9	9.1	8.4
Taipei, China	-2.4	-0.5	-0.7	-1.0	-1.3	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-1.2	-1.7	-1.6	-1.2	0.0	-1.0
South Asia														
Bangladesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.2	1.1
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	0.3	...	...	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.7	...
India	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.4
Maldives	...	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.4
Nepal	...	...	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.0	-0.1	0.2	-	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Sri Lanka	0.5	0.4	0.9	2.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.7
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	-13.4	2.3	2.4	...	...	...	-1.1	-3.9	-1.9	-1.9	-0.1	-3.8	...
Cambodia	6.7	4.4	8.4	4.9	7.1	6.3	3.9	3.6	3.2	1.6	2.3	6.0	6.5	10.0
Indonesia	1.0	1.9	2.5	2.2	-0.3	-1.3	-2.8	-1.8	0.1	-0.3	-0.6	1.8	0.6	0.3
Lao PDR	0.7	5.0	6.8	4.9	3.5	3.6	2.0	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.7	1.0	5.4	7.9
Malaysia	5.3	7.5	5.3	6.8	3.8	3.1	1.9	0.3	1.3	1.0	2.1	0.7	0.0	-1.4
Myanmar	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Philippines	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.4	1.5	2.8	0.5	1.9	0.2	0.1	1.7	2.4	-0.4
Singapore	9.6	5.6	1.9	3.0	6.2	10.4	11.4	-5.1	5.5	9.6	8.3	5.8	9.2	7.3
Thailand	2.8	0.7	0.8	2.2	6.6	4.7	2.7	4.0	2.5	3.2	3.6	4.3	3.9	3.2
Viet Nam	1.9	8.6	9.7	8.3	6.1	4.9	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8	9.3
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	5.1	2.8	-1.1	-0.4	4.3	-2.1	-1.2	2.4	1.1	1.0	3.3	-0.5	12.3	...
Kiribati	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Marshall Islands	-12.3	-8.2	-28.7	-5.7	-1.1	-16.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-1.5	0.1	1.5	0.1	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	7.8	-9.0	0.9	0.4	-4.9	-1.9	-6.1	-	0.6	3.0	0.7	0.5	-0.1	1.4
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3	-0.6	-1.3	4.6	1.0
Solomon Islands	5.6	0.6	1.6	9.0	2.9	3.0	0.5	-4.3	-0.6	-0.8	0.6	3.3	5.4	0.6
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	0.1	1.3	4.5	10.5	8.9	4.5	3.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	8.7	13.6	13.7	11.8	8.0	5.3	8.3	7.7	5.9	6.2	5.8	3.4	10.3	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.6	1.2	0.2	1.3	-1.9	5.0	-1.4	0.2
Japan	-1.6	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.9	-1.3	-1.2
New Zealand	...	8.1	5.4	3.2	-0.2	1.5	8.3	-0.2	2.5	1.2	2.4	4.2	6.4	...

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Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

External Trade

Table 4.8 **Merchandise exports**
(US\$ million)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	131.0	166.1	128.3	144.4	159.2	166.2	137.3	68.0	131.0	144.0	305.0	384.0	416.0	454.0
Armenia	...	270.9	290.3	232.5	220.5	231.7	300.5	341.8	505.2	685.6	722.9	973.9	985.1	1157.4
Azerbaijan	...	637.2	631.3	781.3	606.2	929.7	1745.2	2314.3	2167.5	2590.4	3615.5	4347.2	6372.2	6058.4
Georgia	...	...	...	239.8	192.3	238.2	322.8	317.6	345.9	461.4	646.9	865.5	936.2	1232.9
Kazakhstan	...	5250.2	5911.0	6497.0	5334.1	5871.6	8812.2	8639.1	9670.3	12926.7	20096.2	27849.0	38250.4	47755.3
Kyrgyz Republic	...	408.9	505.4	603.8	513.6	453.8	504.5	476.1	485.5	581.7	718.8	672.0	794.1	1134.2
Pakistan	4960.2	7972.3	8205.7	7977.7	8357.0	7956.3	8334.9	8764.8	9464.5	11345.7	12583.0	14453.0	16468.2	17106.7
Tajikistan	...	778.6	770.1	745.7	596.6	688.7	784.3	651.6	736.9	797.2	914.9	908.7	1399.0	1468.1
Turkmenistan	151.0	2084.4	1692.0	743.2	614.0	1164.0	2508.0	2623.0	2862.0	3465.0	3853.9	4944.1	7155.5	8932.9
Uzbekistan	...	3719.9	4590.2	4387.5	3528.2	3235.8	3264.7	3170.4	2988.4	3725.0	4853.0	5408.8	6389.8	8991.5
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	62091.0	148780.0	151048.0	182792.0	183712.0	194931.0	249203.0	266100.0	325600.0	438228.0	593326.0	761953.0	968936.0	1218015.0
Hong Kong, China	82143.1	173753.4	180743.7	188056.6	173995.0	173896.2	201855.3	189900.6	200094.0	223769.4	259259.6	289324.7	316823.0	344490.2
Korea, Rep. of	65015.7	125058.0	129715.1	136164.2	132313.1	143685.5	172267.5	150439.1	162470.5	193817.4	253844.7	284418.7	325464.8	371489.1
Mongolia	660.7	473.3	424.3	451.5	462.3	454.2	535.8	521.5	524.0	615.9	853.3	1064.9	1542.8	1949.2
Taipei, China	67043.5	111405.5	115691.1	121475.5	112439.2	123547.7	151457.7	125865.8	135079.4	150301.0	182431.6	198168.5	223762.8	246267.0
South Asia														
Bangladesh	1415.4	3259.8	3315.5	3773.8	4347.7	4247.9	4779.9	5809.2	5343.8	6464.1	7448.0	8182.0	10132.0	12080.5
Bhutan	68.1	103.3	100.3	117.7	108.0	115.8	102.7	105.9	112.7	77.0	182.5	258.2	414.3	...
India	18600.6	32797.7	33532.7	35827.3	33871.8	37059.2	45296.8	44296.2	52486.2	62976.9	82826.3	103496.1	126201.0	151268.1
Maldives	53.3	85.0	79.9	89.7	95.6	91.5	108.7	110.2	132.4	152.0	181.0	161.6	225.2	231.6
Nepal	175.6	339.9	350.7	390.2	417.0	522.8	700.8	742.6	602.8	655.8	731.8	822.6	827.9	915.4
Sri Lanka	1912.6	3806.6	4103.4	4647.8	4816.1	4603.5	5455.7	4814.9	4702.5	5132.8	5770.8	6351.1	6895.9	7745.1
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	2237.3	2391.7	2603.5	2681.3	1910.9	2551.3	3902.8	3640.0	3702.0	4421.0	5057.0	6249.0	7574.6	7668.0
Cambodia	85.8	853.9	643.6	861.6	802.0	1130.3	1397.1	1571.2	1769.8	2086.8	2588.9	2910.3	3693.7	4089.2
Indonesia	25675.0	45418.0	49815.0	53444.0	48848.0	48665.0	62124.0	56321.0	57159.0	62527.2	69713.8	85660.0	100690.3	114100.0
Lao PDR	79.0	307.6	317.2	312.7	336.8	301.5	330.3	319.5	300.6	335.5	363.3	553.1	882.0	922.7
Malaysia	29445.5	73864.6	78311.1	78519.6	73021.2	84620.9	98229.0	87969.4	94060.5	104706.3	126645.5	140949.1	160560.6	176040.9
Myanmar	472.0	899.0	936.3	1042.5	1076.8	1437.7	1982.0	2562.9	3035.7	2323.6	2905.9	3583.9	5191.4	...
Philippines	8186.0	17447.0	20543.0	25228.0	29496.4	35036.9	38078.2	32150.2	35208.2	36231.2	39680.5	41254.7	47410.0	50466.0
Singapore ^b	52526.6	118186.4	125011.3	125007.9	109801.0	114628.1	137953.3	121687.0	125043.1	144127.5	198561.7	229831.8	271603.5	298976.2
Thailand	23052.6	56443.9	55720.6	57603.7	54339.6	58581.4	69152.4	64924.2	68061.8	80165.4	96306.8	110360.0	130335.6	152238.5
Viet Nam	2404.0	5448.9	7255.8	9185.1	9360.2	11541.3	14482.6	15029.3	16706.2	20149.3	26485.0	32447.1	39826.2	48561.4
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	4.9	4.6	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.6	9.1	6.8	5.1	8.5	7.1	5.2	3.5	5.1
Fiji Islands	608.2	622.8	749.7	621.0	511.5	617.2	542.5	536.5	517.7	669.5	695.6	705.2	694.0	751.2
Kiribati	2.9	7.4	5.3	6.3	5.8	8.8	3.6	4.5	3.4	2.9	2.5	4.3	6.3	...
Marshall Islands	2.8	23.1	18.9	15.8	5.8	7.7	9.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	3.7	39.3	10.7	8.0	3.3	2.1	16.8	18.4	14.4	18.2	14.0	13.0	...	...
Nauru	60.2	28.0	41.0	25.0	20.0	36.0	28.0	13.0	9.0	28.0	14.5	3.8	...	...
Palau	...	13.9	13.9	11.8	11.1	7.3	11.5	16.6	20.3	8.4	5.9	13.4	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1203.1	2672.2	2527.5	2141.2	1787.7	1947.3	2089.4	1801.6	1639.7	2200.7	2618.1	3277.9	4171.8	4676.0
Samoa	8.9	8.8	10.1	14.6	18.8	18.2	13.6	15.1	13.7	14.9	11.9	12.0	10.3	13.8
Solomon Islands	70.4	168.3	184.0	174.5	126.3	125.5	65.1	47.1	50.1	66.8	85.8	104.9	113.5	168.0
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.0	77.1	142.7	105.7	43.5	...	...
Tonga	12.0	14.2	12.2	10.9	7.7	12.5	9.1	6.8	13.9	16.1	15.5	10.2	9.4	8.0
Tuvalu	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vanuatu	18.8	28.3	30.1	35.3	33.9	25.8	26.3	19.9	18.6	26.6	37.3	37.8	36.9	29.7
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	38311.2	49703.1	59477.6	58581.8	55136.5	55480.5	56403.8	61827.6	65800.1	74894.1	80197.8	96851.4	114830.2	140661.2
Japan	286320.7	441538.1	411212.7	421006.5	386883.6	417424.4	479322.6	403025.2	415581.7	470516.2	565378.3	595697.1	647006.2	712769.3
New Zealand	9402.2	13640.6	14349.2	14187.7	11998.1	12480.3	13291.7	13734.1	14351.1	16490.3	20357.4	21698.2	22443.8	26870.4

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.

Source: Country sources, *International Financial Statistics* CD-ROM (IMF 2008).

Table 4.9 **Growth rates of merchandise exports^a**
(percent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	-25.1	58.2	-22.8	12.6	10.3	4.4	-17.4	-50.5	47.1	44.0	111.8	25.9	8.3	9.1
Armenia	...	...	7.2	-19.9	-5.1	5.1	29.7	13.7	47.8	35.7	5.4	34.7	1.2	17.5
Azerbaijan	...	-2.4	-0.9	23.8	-22.4	53.4	87.7	32.6	-6.3	19.5	39.6	20.2	46.6	-4.9
Georgia	...	...	...	...	-19.8	23.8	35.5	-1.6	8.9	33.4	40.2	33.8	8.2	31.7
Kazakhstan	...	48.2	12.6	9.9	-17.9	10.1	50.1	-2.0	11.9	33.7	55.5	38.6	37.3	24.8
Kyrgyz Republic	...	20.2	23.6	19.5	-14.9	-11.6	11.2	-5.6	2.0	19.8	23.6	-6.5	18.2	42.8
Pakistan	11.9	18.1	2.9	-2.8	4.8	-4.8	4.8	5.2	8.0	19.9	10.9	14.9	13.9	3.9
Tajikistan	...	39.3	-1.1	-3.2	-20.0	15.4	13.9	-16.9	13.4	8.2	14.8	-0.7	53.9	4.9
Turkmenistan	...	-4.2	-18.8	-56.1	-17.4	89.6	115.5	4.6	9.1	21.1	11.2	28.3	44.7	24.8
Uzbekistan	...	38.3	23.4	-4.4	-19.6	-8.3	0.9	-2.9	-5.7	24.6	30.3	11.5	18.1	40.7
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	18.2	23.0	1.5	21.0	0.5	6.1	27.8	6.8	22.4	34.6	35.4	28.4	27.2	25.7
Hong Kong, China	12.3	14.8	4.0	4.0	-7.5	-0.1	16.1	-5.9	5.4	11.8	15.9	11.6	9.5	8.7
Korea, Rep. of	4.2	30.3	3.7	5.0	-2.8	8.6	19.9	-12.7	8.0	19.3	31.0	12.0	14.4	14.1
Mongolia	-8.4	32.9	-10.4	6.4	2.4	-1.8	18.0	-2.7	0.5	17.5	38.5	24.8	44.9	26.3
Taipei, China	1.3	20.0	3.8	5.0	-7.4	9.9	22.6	-16.9	7.3	11.3	21.4	8.6	12.9	10.1
South Asia														
Bangladesh	11.0	33.8	1.7	13.8	15.2	-2.3	12.5	21.5	-8.0	21.0	15.2	9.9	23.8	19.2
Bhutan	-2.4	55.6	-2.9	17.4	-8.3	7.3	-11.3	3.1	6.5	-31.7	137.1	41.5	60.5	...
India	9.1	24.5	2.2	6.8	-5.5	9.4	22.2	-2.2	18.5	20.0	31.5	25.0	21.9	19.9
Maldives	19.2	12.7	-6.0	12.3	6.6	-4.3	18.8	1.4	20.1	14.8	19.1	-10.7	39.4	2.8
Nepal	13.8	-13.0	3.2	11.3	6.9	25.4	34.0	6.0	-18.8	8.8	11.6	12.4	0.6	10.6
Sri Lanka	24.2	18.6	7.8	13.3	3.6	-4.4	18.5	-11.7	-2.3	9.2	12.4	10.1	8.6	12.3
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^b	16.2	10.9	8.9	3.0	-28.7	33.5	53.0	-6.7	1.7	19.4	14.4	23.6	21.2	1.2
Cambodia	8.3	74.3	-24.6	33.9	-6.9	40.9	23.6	12.5	12.6	17.9	24.1	12.4	26.9	10.7
Indonesia	15.9	13.4	9.7	7.3	-8.6	-0.4	27.7	-9.3	1.5	9.4	11.5	22.9	17.5	13.3
Lao PDR	24.8	2.4	3.1	-1.4	7.7	-10.5	9.6	-3.3	-5.9	11.6	8.3	52.2	59.5	4.6
Malaysia	17.6	25.9	6.0	0.3	-7.0	15.9	16.1	-10.4	6.9	11.3	21.0	11.3	13.9	9.6
Myanmar	10.1	-1.1	4.2	11.3	3.3	33.5	37.9	29.3	18.4	-23.5	25.1	23.3	44.9	...
Philippines	4.7	29.4	17.7	22.8	16.9	18.8	8.7	-15.6	9.5	2.9	9.5	4.0	14.9	6.4
Singapore ^c	17.6	22.5	5.8	-0.0	-12.2	4.4	20.3	-11.8	2.8	...	37.8	15.7	18.2	10.1
Thailand	14.8	24.8	-1.3	3.4	-5.7	7.8	18.0	-6.1	4.8	17.8	20.1	14.6	18.1	16.8
Viet Nam	23.5	34.4	33.2	26.6	1.9	23.3	25.5	3.8	11.2	20.6	31.4	22.5	22.7	21.9
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	74.7	10.5	-31.0	-10.3	14.0	10.8	154.4	-25.2	-25.5	67.6	-15.7	-26.9	-32.7	45.3
Fiji Islands	37.0	9.4	20.4	-17.2	-17.6	20.7	-12.1	-1.1	-3.5	29.3	3.9	1.4	-1.6	8.2
Kiribati	-43.5	43.0	-28.2	17.3	-6.6	49.8	-59.1	25.8	-23.8	-15.6	-14.8	74.5	46.3	...
Marshall Islands	23.5	5.4	-18.0	-16.6	-63.4	32.7	19.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	62.5	-50.0	-72.8	-24.8	-58.5	-36.1	...	9.6	-21.5	26.1	-23.1	-7.3	...	...
Nauru	-24.9	-15.1	46.4	-39.0	-20.0	80.0	-22.2	-53.6	-30.8	211.5	-48.4	-73.8	...	...
Palau	...	10.2	0.3	-15.1	-6.1	-34.2	57.7	44.0	22.8	-58.7	-30.1	128.1	...	...
Papua New Guinea	-14.3	0.8	-5.4	-15.3	-16.5	8.9	7.3	-13.8	-9.0	34.2	19.0	25.2	27.3	12.1
Samoa	-31.0	149.5	15.1	45.1	28.7	-3.6	-24.9	10.8	-9.3	8.6	-20.0	0.7	-13.8	33.7
Solomon Islands	-5.8	18.4	9.4	-5.2	-27.6	-0.6	-48.1	-27.6	6.4	33.2	28.5	22.3	8.2	48.0
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1850.9	85.2	-26.0	-58.9	...	...
Tonga	23.7	5.5	-13.9	-10.9	-28.8	61.3	-26.9	-25.9	104.8	16.0	-3.7	-34.4	-7.7	-14.8
Tuvalu	-43.7	-51.9	101.6	-2.0	-84.8	171.3	-91.5	68.5	813.1	-36.3	40.0	-54.0	59.4	2.6
Vanuatu	-15.3	13.2	6.5	17.0	-3.9	-24.0	2.1	-24.3	-6.6	43.0	40.1	1.3	-2.4	-19.6
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	10.1	5.3	19.7	-1.5	-5.9	0.6	1.7	9.6	6.4	13.8	7.1	20.8	18.6	22.5
Japan	4.4	11.4	-6.9	2.4	-8.1	7.9	14.8	-15.9	3.1	13.2	20.2	5.4	8.6	10.2
New Zealand	6.1	12.1	5.2	-1.1	-15.4	4.0	6.5	3.3	4.5	14.9	23.5	6.6	3.4	19.7

a Rates are based on US dollar values of exports.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

c Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.

Source: Country sources, *International Financial Statistics* CD-ROM (IMF 2008).

External Trade

Table 4.10 **Merchandise imports**
(US\$ million)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	479.0	387.0	661.0	604.0	462.1	1012.3	1175.9	1696.0	2452.0	2101.0	2177.0	2470.0	2744.0	3021.0
Armenia	...	673.9	855.8	892.3	902.4	811.3	884.7	877.4	987.2	1279.5	1350.7	1801.7	2191.6	3281.8
Azerbaijan	...	667.7	960.6	794.3	1076.5	1035.9	1172.1	1431.1	1665.5	2626.2	3515.9	4211.2	5266.7	5712.2
Georgia	...	...	...	943.5	880.4	586.0	709.4	753.2	795.6	1141.2	1845.6	2490.0	3677.7	5214.9
Kazakhstan	...	3806.7	4241.1	4300.8	4313.9	3655.1	5040.0	6446.0	6584.0	8408.7	12781.2	17352.5	23676.9	32756.4
Kyrgyz Republic	...	522.3	837.7	709.3	841.5	599.7	554.1	467.2	586.8	717.0	941.0	1101.3	1718.2	2417.0
Pakistan	6859.0	10144.1	11023.8	11326.4	9690.1	9427.0	9967.4	10136.8	10637.6	12375.6	15425.3	20630.4	28401.1	30492.0
Tajikistan	...	838.1	668.0	750.0	711.0	663.0	675.0	688.0	721.0	880.8	1191.3	1330.1	1725.4	2547.2
Turkmenistan	400.0	1643.6	1388.3	1002.5	1137.0	1374.0	1742.0	2108.0	1832.0	2579.0	3148.4	2947.0	2557.7	3716.8
Uzbekistan	...	2892.7	4721.1	4523.0	3288.7	3110.7	2947.4	3136.9	2712.0	2964.2	3816.0	4091.3	4781.6	5235.6
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	53345.0	132084.0	138833.0	142370.0	140237.0	165699.0	225094.0	243550.0	295170.0	412760.0	561229.0	659953.0	791461.0	955818.0
Hong Kong, China	82484.0	192755.1	198543.1	208611.9	184510.1	179531.8	212800.1	201082.7	207646.6	231902.9	271073.8	299520.4	334688.6	367626.8
Korea, Rep. of	69843.7	135118.9	150339.1	144616.4	93281.8	119752.3	160481.0	141097.8	152126.2	178826.7	224462.7	261238.3	309382.6	356845.7
Mongolia	924.0	415.3	450.9	574.4	503.3	512.8	614.5	637.7	690.8	801.0	1011.6	1184.4	1485.6	2170.1
Taipei, China	54734.1	103598.5	102525.4	114302.2	105323.0	111349.1	140629.9	107815.6	113329.7	128132.1	169251.6	182708.6	203013.6	219590.8
South Asia														
Bangladesh	3579.6	5823.2	6772.2	6958.0	7287.6	7839.4	8080.1	9026.0	8473.1	9616.5	10797.2	12547.4	14349.5	17196.1
Bhutan	78.1	112.3	132.6	143.9	167.6	187.6	193.0	190.5	196.5	248.3	411.3	386.3	419.6	...
India	24676.7	37832.0	39206.1	42457.3	43222.1	49990.6	51371.8	51964.1	61140.5	77089.4	110570.1	149752.6	185513.5	229545.0
Maldives	137.4	267.9	301.7	348.8	354.0	402.2	388.6	393.5	391.7	470.8	641.8	744.9	926.5	1096.3
Nepal	623.9	1227.2	1313.3	1612.7	1349.0	1282.6	1526.2	1543.5	1379.0	1633.2	1849.7	2094.4	2388.5	2886.5
Sri Lanka	2634.8	5311.1	5447.2	5865.4	5898.2	5972.8	7198.1	5962.7	6110.0	6669.5	8015.7	8869.4	10265.1	11309.6
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	1011.6	2089.1	2494.8	2129.8	1398.9	1327.6	1105.8	1159.0	1556.0	1327.0	1422.0	1491.0	1661.6	2100.7
Cambodia	163.5	1187.0	1071.6	1092.4	1165.8	1591.9	1935.7	2094.0	2360.5	2668.1	3269.5	3927.8	4749.2	5423.6
Indonesia	21837.0	40629.0	42929.0	41680.0	27337.0	24003.0	33514.8	30962.0	31229.0	33085.9	46179.7	57700.9	61078.1	74473.4
Lao PDR	185.0	588.8	689.6	647.9	552.8	554.3	535.3	510.3	446.9	462.1	712.7	882.0	1060.0	1065.0
Malaysia	29250.4	77601.2	78411.9	78535.6	58130.1	65388.6	81962.9	73744.5	79760.6	83299.5	105166.3	114602.5	131065.8	146852.0
Myanmar	880.0	1836.1	2009.7	2323.2	2689.2	2613.5	2345.7	2749.5	2268.2	2204.8	1973.3	1998.6	2910.7	...
Philippines	13042.0	28488.0	34701.0	38581.0	31529.9	32568.1	33807.4	34939.2	41092.0	42575.7	46102.1	49487.4	54078.0	57996.0
Singapore ^b	60581.6	124396.4	131331.7	132411.6	104485.5	111001.4	134676.0	115918.8	116337.1	127896.7	163820.3	200186.9	238477.5	262743.0
Thailand	33004.9	70783.6	72322.0	61352.6	42894.1	50441.8	62179.7	61945.3	64591.1	75661.2	94501.2	118200.2	130482.1	141142.8
Viet Nam	2752.0	8155.2	11143.6	11592.4	11499.8	11741.9	15636.5	16218.0	19745.7	25255.8	31968.8	36761.1	44891.1	62682.2
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	51.5	48.5	43.3	47.8	37.9	41.6	50.7	46.9	47.0	70.3	75.8	81.2	99.6	174.3
Fiji Islands	751.5	891.6	986.6	964.7	721.8	933.3	856.1	886.0	900.8	1205.2	1443.5	1610.1	1804.7	1794.6
Kiribati	26.9	35.2	38.0	39.0	32.6	40.5	39.4	40.8	49.8	51.6	59.4	76.4	63.4	...
Marshall Islands	55.6	74.7	72.6	61.0	67.3	68.9	54.7	...	67.3	75.2	67.7	68.5	67.7	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^c	83.9	99.5	84.1	75.2	49.4	12.3	106.8	113.8	104.3	117.9	132.7	130.2	138.0	...
Nauru	34.3	28.0	26.0	15.0	11.0	13.0	27.0	21.0	25.0	24.1	17.9	25.7	...	...
Palau	...	60.4	72.4	72.9	63.2	134.6	127.1	99.9	96.7	88.2	107.3	105.2	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1143.5	1265.8	1513.2	1480.6	1075.9	1073.6	998.9	934.0	1077.5	1187.3	1459.4	1525.5	1990.4	2563.9
Samoa ^d	80.6	92.2	99.0	100.1	96.9	115.6	90.5	119.7	129.2	128.4	155.2	187.3	218.7	226.9
Solomon Islands	91.4	154.3	118.0	147.6	127.9	110.0	92.3	81.8	69.1	93.8	121.4	185.1	183.1	240.0
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253.4	316.2	222.0	146.1	109.1	...	...
Tonga	61.7	77.2	74.5	72.9	68.6	72.8	70.0	73.0	88.9	92.8	104.7	120.7	116.3	142.6
Tuvalu	...	4.9	4.7	6.0	7.2	8.0	5.1	3.5	11.1	15.6	11.4	12.9	13.5	15.5
Vanuatu	95.8	95.1	97.5	94.0	88.3	96.5	89.5	90.3	89.3	104.0	128.0	149.3	160.4	200.9
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	40072.3	55313.1	60876.8	58631.6	56970.3	62977.5	63819.0	61194.0	65006.8	86339.7	96339.8	114143.9	126133.1	151289.0
Japan	233819.6	335412.4	349271.7	338506.0	280001.9	309621.1	379886.1	349015.7	336774.7	382652.3	454896.7	516697.7	579061.7	621090.8
New Zealand	9483.1	13945.0	14708.6	14522.4	12497.1	14348.8	13963.4	13318.8	14955.8	18455.2	23143.1	26247.7	26403.4	30770.5

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.

c Starting 2000, compilation methodology shifted from fob to cif.

d Starting 2000, compilation methodology shifted from cif to fob.

Sources: Country sources, *International Financial Statistics* CD-ROM (IMF 2008).

Table 4.11 **Growth rates of merchandise imports^a**
(percent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	12.4	-1.0	70.8	-8.6	-23.5	119.1	16.2	44.2	44.6	-14.3	3.6	13.5	11.1	10.1
Armenia	...	...	27.0	4.3	1.1	-10.1	9.1	-0.8	12.5	29.6	5.6	33.4	21.6	49.7
Azerbaijan	...	-14.2	43.9	-17.3	35.5	-3.8	13.1	22.1	16.4	57.7	33.9	19.8	25.1	8.5
Georgia	...	...	...	...	-6.7	-33.4	21.1	6.2	5.6	43.4	61.7	34.9	47.7	41.8
Kazakhstan	...	-28.0	11.4	1.4	0.3	-15.3	37.9	27.9	2.1	27.7	52.0	35.8	36.4	38.3
Kyrgyz Republic	...	39.5	60.4	-15.3	18.6	-28.7	-7.6	-15.7	25.6	22.2	31.2	17.0	56.0	40.7
Pakistan	3.7	20.0	8.7	2.7	-14.4	-2.7	5.7	1.7	4.9	16.3	24.6	33.7	37.7	7.4
Tajikistan	...	21.0	-20.3	12.3	-5.2	-6.8	1.8	1.9	4.8	22.2	35.3	11.6	29.7	47.6
Turkmenistan	...	-2.8	-15.5	-27.8	13.4	20.8	26.8	21.0	-13.1	40.8	22.1	-6.4	-13.2	45.3
Uzbekistan	...	10.9	63.2	-4.2	-27.3	-5.4	-5.3	6.4	-13.6	9.3	28.7	7.2	16.9	9.5
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	-9.8	14.2	5.1	2.5	-1.5	18.2	35.8	8.2	21.2	39.8	36.0	17.6	19.9	20.8
Hong Kong, China	...	19.1	3.0	5.1	-11.6	-2.7	18.5	-5.5	3.3	11.7	16.9	10.5	11.7	9.8
Korea, Rep. of	13.6	32.0	11.3	-3.8	-35.5	28.4	34.0	-12.1	7.8	17.6	25.5	16.4	18.4	15.3
Mongolia	-4.0	60.7	8.6	27.4	-12.4	1.9	19.8	3.8	8.3	16.0	26.3	17.1	25.4	46.1
Taipei, China	4.3	21.2	-1.0	11.5	-7.9	5.7	26.3	-23.3	5.1	13.1	32.1	8.0	11.1	8.2
South Asia														
Bangladesh	6.5	39.7	16.3	2.7	4.7	7.6	3.1	11.7	-6.1	13.5	12.3	16.2	14.4	19.8
Bhutan	-13.4	22.5	18.0	8.6	16.4	11.9	2.9	-1.3	3.2	26.3	65.6	-6.1	8.6	...
India	13.3	31.9	3.6	8.3	1.8	15.7	2.8	1.2	17.7	26.1	43.4	35.4	23.9	23.7
Maldives	22.0	20.8	12.6	15.6	1.5	13.6	-3.4	1.3	-0.5	20.2	36.3	16.1	24.4	18.3
Nepal	4.3	17.5	7.0	22.8	-16.4	-4.9	19.0	1.1	-10.7	18.4	13.3	13.2	14.0	20.8
Sri Lanka	26.0	18.5	2.6	7.7	0.6	1.3	20.5	-17.2	2.5	9.2	20.2	10.7	15.7	10.2
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^b	15.2	15.5	19.4	-14.6	-34.3	-5.1	-16.7	4.8	34.3	-14.7	7.2	4.9	11.4	26.4
Cambodia	-7.1	59.5	-9.7	1.9	6.7	36.5	21.6	8.2	12.7	13.0	22.5	20.1	20.9	14.2
Indonesia	33.5	27.0	5.7	-2.9	-34.4	-12.2	39.6	-7.6	0.9	5.9	39.6	24.9	5.9	21.9
Lao PDR	-4.6	4.4	17.1	-6.1	-14.7	0.3	-3.4	-4.7	-12.4	3.4	54.2	23.8	20.2	0.5
Malaysia	30.2	30.6	1.0	0.2	-26.0	12.5	25.3	-10.0	8.2	4.4	26.3	9.0	14.4	12.0
Myanmar	72.1	31.0	9.5	15.6	15.8	-2.8	-10.2	17.2	-17.5	-2.8	-10.5	1.3	45.6	...
Philippines	16.7	25.8	21.8	11.2	-18.3	3.3	3.8	3.3	17.6	3.6	8.3	7.3	9.3	7.2
Singapore ^c	22.0	21.5	5.6	0.8	-21.1	6.2	21.3	-13.9	0.4	...	28.1	22.2	19.1	10.2
Thailand	28.0	30.0	2.2	-15.2	-30.1	17.6	23.3	-0.4	4.3	17.1	24.9	25.1	10.4	8.2
Viet Nam	7.3	40.0	36.6	4.0	-0.8	2.1	33.2	3.7	21.8	27.9	26.6	15.0	22.1	39.6
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	17.8	-0.3	-10.7	10.5	-20.9	9.9	21.9	-7.5	0.2	49.4	7.9	7.0	22.7	75.0
Fiji Islands	29.6	6.2	10.7	-2.2	-25.2	29.3	-8.3	3.5	1.7	33.8	19.8	11.5	12.1	-0.6
Kiribati	18.9	33.5	7.9	2.6	-16.3	24.3	-2.8	3.6	22.0	3.6	15.2	28.7	-17.0	...
Marshall Islands	27.6	6.1	-2.8	-15.9	10.4	2.4	-20.6	...	...	11.9	-10.1	1.2	-1.1	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^d	15.3	-22.9	-15.5	-10.6	-34.3	-75.1	...	6.6	-8.4	13.1	12.5	-1.9	6.0	...
Nauru	146.8	-2.8	-7.1	-42.3	-26.7	18.2	107.7	-22.2	19.0	-3.5	-25.9	44.0	...	...
Palau	...	36.6	19.8	0.6	-13.3	112.9	-5.6	-21.4	-3.2	-8.8	21.6	-2.0	...	...
Papua New Guinea	-22.1	-4.2	19.5	-2.2	-27.3	-0.2	-7.0	-6.5	15.4	10.2	22.9	4.5	30.5	28.8
Samoa ^e	6.8	15.2	7.4	1.1	-3.2	19.3	...	32.2	8.0	-0.6	20.9	20.7	16.7	3.7
Solomon Islands	-19.3	10.5	-23.5	25.1	-13.3	-14.0	-16.1	-11.4	-15.5	35.7	29.4	52.4	-1.1	31.1
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.8	-29.8	-34.2	-25.3	...	...
Tonga	13.9	11.7	-3.4	-2.2	-5.9	6.1	-3.8	4.3	21.7	4.4	12.8	15.3	-3.6	22.6
Tuvalu	...	-39.0	-3.5	28.8	18.6	12.2	-36.0	-32.5	218.1	40.9	-26.9	13.3	4.4	14.8
Vanuatu	33.1	6.4	2.5	-3.6	-6.1	9.3	-7.2	0.9	-1.1	16.4	23.1	16.7	7.4	25.3
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	7.7	17.3	10.1	-3.7	-2.8	10.5	1.3	-4.1	6.2	32.8	11.6	18.5	10.5	19.9
Japan	11.3	22.0	4.1	-3.1	-17.3	10.6	22.7	-8.1	-3.5	13.6	18.9	13.6	12.1	7.3
New Zealand	7.8	17.7	5.5	-1.3	-13.9	14.8	-2.7	-4.6	12.3	23.4	25.4	13.4	0.6	16.5

a Rates are based on US dollar values of imports.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

c Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.

d Starting 2000, compilation methodology shifted from fob to cif.

e Starting 2000, compilation methodology shifted from cif to fob.

Sources: Country sources, *International Financial Statistics* CD-ROM (IMF 2008).

External Trade

Table 4.12 Trade in goods
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	16.8	17.1	...	...	...	...	48.4	67.4	58.8	47.1	43.3	41.7	42.4	...
Armenia	...	73.4	71.8	68.6	59.3	56.5	62.0	57.6	62.8	70.0	58.0	56.6	49.7	48.4
Azerbaijan	...	54.0	50.1	39.8	37.8	42.9	55.3	65.6	61.5	71.7	82.2	64.6	55.5	37.7
Georgia	...	...	...	33.7	29.7	29.4	33.8	33.3	33.6	40.2	48.6	52.3	59.6	63.4
Kazakhstan	...	54.4	48.3	48.7	43.6	56.5	75.7	68.1	66.0	69.2	76.2	79.1	76.4	77.3
Kyrgyz Republic	...	62.4	73.5	74.3	82.6	84.3	77.3	61.8	66.8	67.6	75.0	72.1	88.6	94.8
Pakistan	30.0	30.7	32.7	32.7	30.4	29.3	25.7	27.8	27.0	28.1	28.9	32.1	35.6	33.2
Tajikistan	...	284.6	137.8	162.3	99.1	124.4	169.6	123.9	119.4	107.9	101.4	96.8	110.4	108.2
Turkmenistan	...	63.4	129.4	65.1	61.2	65.8	86.2	70.1	54.0	56.4	56.6	52.7	51.0	...
Uzbekistan	...	65.1	66.8	60.5	45.5	37.1	45.1	54.2	67.7	67.7	71.1	67.0	65.6	63.8
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	29.6	38.6	33.9	34.1	31.8	33.3	39.6	38.5	42.7	51.9	59.8	63.4	66.2	66.3
Hong Kong, China	214.1	254.1	238.6	225.0	214.8	216.5	245.2	234.7	249.0	287.4	319.7	331.2	342.9	343.7
Korea, Rep. of	51.1	50.3	50.2	54.4	65.3	59.1	65.0	60.5	57.5	61.3	70.3	68.9	71.5	75.1
Mongolia	...	72.4	74.2	97.3	99.3	106.8	121.6	114.1	109.1	97.8	102.7	97.5	95.0	105.8
Taipei, China	74.0	78.5	75.4	78.5	78.8	78.6	90.9	80.1	83.4	91.1	106.2	107.0	116.8	121.5
South Asia														
Bangladesh	17.2	24.0	25.3	26.1	27.3	27.0	28.3	32.7	29.3	31.1	32.6	36.0	40.6	43.1
Bhutan	52.5	73.2	74.8	72.1	75.1	74.1	66.1	61.1	56.9	51.6	83.3	77.7	91.2	...
India	13.3	19.2	18.7	18.6	18.2	19.2	20.7	19.9	22.5	23.7	27.8	31.2	34.1	33.5
Maldives	...	88.4	84.7	86.3	83.2	83.8	79.7	80.6	81.8	89.9	106.0	120.9	124.4	125.8
Nepal	21.2	34.6	35.2	38.6	36.0	33.4	38.8	38.8	33.6	35.4	35.4	35.3	35.8	34.7
Sri Lanka	57.3	70.5	68.4	69.6	66.0	65.6	75.7	67.2	63.2	62.5	66.7	62.4	60.7	58.9
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	92.3	94.6	99.7	92.6	81.7	84.3	83.5	85.7	90.0	87.7	82.3	81.2	80.5	79.5
Cambodia	17.8	59.3	49.0	56.8	62.9	77.3	90.9	92.1	96.3	101.9	109.8	108.7	116.1	110.1
Indonesia	41.5	42.6	40.8	44.1	79.8	51.9	58.0	53.2	45.2	40.7	45.1	50.1	44.4	43.6
Lao PDR	30.5	50.4	53.7	55.0	69.2	58.9	49.9	47.3	40.9	37.4	42.8	50.0	55.7	48.6
Malaysia	133.3	170.5	155.4	156.8	181.7	189.5	192.1	174.3	172.4	170.6	185.8	185.2	186.5	172.9
Myanmar	5.6	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	...	...	...
Philippines	47.9	62.0	66.7	77.5	93.6	88.8	94.7	94.2	99.3	99.0	98.7	91.8	86.3	75.3
Singapore ^b	307.0	287.8	277.0	268.5	256.4	273.1	294.0	277.5	273.5	317.9	340.9	359.0	373.5	348.2
Thailand	65.7	75.7	70.4	78.8	86.9	88.9	107.0	109.8	104.6	109.2	118.3	129.6	126.2	119.3
Viet Nam	79.7	65.6	74.6	77.4	76.7	81.2	96.6	95.6	104.0	114.8	128.6	130.8	139.1	157.3
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	88.2	56.8	49.3	58.8	54.4	55.9	74.0	62.1	51.1	55.1	48.4	46.9	57.3	85.1
Fiji Islands	101.7	76.9	81.5	75.7	74.4	79.8	83.0	85.7	77.0	80.9	78.4	78.2	78.9	...
Kiribati	123.5	111.8	94.2	98.8	80.3	93.8	92.0	100.6	110.4	93.2	96.0	131.9	113.0	...
Marshall Islands	75.8	82.9	84.1	72.7	68.0	73.5	59.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^c	60.6	66.8	45.8	43.8	25.9	7.1	56.9	60.0	53.5	59.8	65.4	61.7	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114.6	113.6	...	...
Palau	...	78.0	79.8	74.8	63.3	125.0	115.7	93.4	98.0	78.8	84.7	81.5	...	...
Papua New Guinea	72.9	81.4	78.4	73.6	76.1	81.5	79.9	78.8	79.1	96.1	103.9	97.6	110.5	115.7
Samoa ^d	79.8	50.4	48.3	47.0	51.7	58.3	44.9	56.0	54.5	44.9	44.3	46.9	50.9	45.9
Solomon Islands	86.3	98.6	83.3	86.1	84.5	71.9	55.1	47.4	52.7	67.3	75.0	93.7	84.5	90.9
Timor-Leste ^e	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.9	138.4	122.5	81.4	46.0	...	...
Tonga	64.1	56.3	48.7	49.9	50.6	55.6	53.7	58.8	69.0	63.8	60.5	60.7	53.3	58.7
Tuvalu	...	42.5	39.8	47.2	55.5	59.2	42.1	27.2	76.6	85.4	53.8	56.6	58.3	58.4
Vanuatu	76.1	54.1	53.4	50.5	48.1	48.7	47.4	46.9	47.0	46.7	50.1	50.6	47.5	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	25.3	29.1	29.7	28.9	30.9	30.2	32.1	34.5	32.7	31.8	28.5	30.8	33.1	33.3
Japan	17.1	14.8	16.4	17.8	17.3	16.6	18.4	18.4	19.2	20.2	22.2	24.4	28.0	30.5
New Zealand	43.0	45.0	43.2	42.7	44.3	46.2	51.8	51.6	48.4	43.1	43.8	43.2	45.3	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.

c Starting 2000, compilation methodology for imports shifted from fob to cif.

d Starting 2000, compilation methodology for imports shifted from cif to fob.

e GDP estimates before 2002 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2002 exclude its value added.

Sources: Country sources, *International Financial Statistics* CD-ROM (IMF 2008).

Table 4.13 **Direction of trade: merchandise exports**
(percent of total merchandise exports)

From \ To	North and Central America																South America		Africa		Oceania		Rest of the World	
	Asia		Europe		North and Central America		Middle East		South America		Africa		Oceania		Rest of the World									
	1990	2007	1990	2007	1990	2007	1990	2007	1990	2007	1990	2007	1990	2007	1990	2007								
Developing Member Countries																								
Central and West Asia^a																								
Afghanistan	17.6	55.5	73.7	12.9	4.4	23.3	3.9	5.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.5							
Armenia	4.2	12.7	73.6	72.2	20.7	5.1	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.5	0.1							
Azerbaijan	22.0	10.2	55.7	71.6	2.6	14.5	19.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1							
Georgia	3.6	34.7	86.3	43.0	9.9	15.8	0.2	5.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3							
Kazakhstan	57.5	23.7	31.7	59.4	8.9	3.5	0.8	4.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	8.5	0.0							
Kyrgyz Republic	40.0	53.3	57.5	43.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.0							
Pakistan	30.6	30.0	40.7	23.8	14.3	20.2	8.9	17.8	0.2	1.0	4.0	5.5	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.0							
Tajikistan	37.0	30.2	52.8	59.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0							
Turkmenistan	4.4	19.4	92.0	53.8	3.2	4.1	0.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.0							
Uzbekistan	12.7	36.7	80.6	57.9	0.4	2.6	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.1	0.0							
East Asia																								
China, People's Rep. of	67.7	40.8	14.7	23.5	10.0	22.9	2.3	4.1	0.4	2.3	1.9	2.6	0.9	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.5							
Hong Kong, China	42.3	64.0	20.3	14.3	27.2	14.2	1.6	1.8	0.5	0.9	1.7	0.7	1.9	1.7	4.5	2.5	0.0							
Korea, Rep. of	34.0	51.4	15.5	16.1	33.4	17.5	3.0	4.3	0.8	1.9	1.4	2.6	1.7	2.0	10.2	4.2	0.0							
Mongolia	31.6	74.7	45.2	9.3	2.4	15.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
Taipei, China ^b	38.2	64.8	18.2	7.0	36.0	13.8	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.3	1.3	0.6	12.8	0.0							
South Asia																								
Bangladesh	14.8	8.4	41.8	47.3	32.3	27.7	5.0	1.5	0.4	0.2	3.3	0.6	2.0	0.3	0.5	14.0	0.0							
Bhutan ^c	99.3	96.5	0.6	0.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
India	21.0	32.6	47.2	23.4	16.3	17.6	7.1	16.1	0.1	2.3	1.8	5.9	1.2	1.0	5.3	1.2	0.0							
Maldives	47.0	51.7	26.5	35.2	26.3	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0							
Nepal	14.7	73.6	60.0	12.2	24.1	10.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.6	0.0							
Sri Lanka	14.8	18.4	30.9	39.9	28.8	27.4	17.8	8.8	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.2	4.4	2.8	0.0							
Southeast Asia																								
Brunei Darussalam ^d	91.6	78.0	0.2	1.6	3.4	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.3	14.1	3.4	0.0	0.0							
Cambodia	90.9	13.3	7.8	21.4	0.4	64.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0							
Indonesia	64.3	60.8	12.8	13.3	13.9	12.5	3.0	2.7	0.1	1.1	0.5	1.5	1.9	3.9	3.5	4.2	0.0							
Lao PDR	85.2	58.8	11.1	10.8	1.7	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	27.3	0.0							
Malaysia	58.0	57.1	16.6	13.5	18.1	17.3	2.5	3.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.4	2.0	3.9	2.2	2.8	0.0							
Myanmar	66.5	82.9	10.3	6.9	2.5	0.2	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.3	14.3	5.8	0.7	0.4	4.2	2.5	0.0							
Philippines	34.8	68.5	18.8	10.5	40.2	14.8	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.3	2.6	3.6	0.0							
Singapore	47.1	64.7	17.2	11.3	23.0	11.6	2.7	2.3	0.4	0.5	2.0	1.3	4.0	5.2	3.7	3.1	0.0							
Thailand	37.8	54.1	25.3	15.5	25.3	14.5	5.4	4.9	0.2	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.9	4.3	2.1	2.5	0.0							
Viet Nam	39.1	36.8	48.1	23.1	0.6	25.0	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.3	7.7	10.7	4.1	0.0							
The Pacific																								
Cook Islands ^e	55.4	30.1	0.0	0.0	6.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4	19.2	6.1	42.0	0.0							
Fiji Islands	10.6	10.3	23.3	14.0	10.6	18.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.3	39.6	26.2	17.9	0.0							
Kiribati ^c	13.0	33.4	77.8	9.8	8.9	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	29.7	0.0	8.0	0.0							
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^f	88.9	15.5	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0								
Nauru ^c	11.2	43.7	1.1	1.7	2.2	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	3.3	84.3	31.8	0.0	0.1	0.0							
Palau ^c	97.8	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0								
Papua New Guinea	44.9	25.6	24.7	45.4	2.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	27.2	27.2	0.3	0.3	0.0							
Samoa	12.0	5.3	19.2	0.9	6.5	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	62.3	78.8	0.0	11.1	0.0							
Solomon Islands	62.0	81.4	21.8	7.1	3.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.4	10.9	0.9	0.0	0.0							
Timor-Leste ^g	...	7.7	...	7.0	...	24.3	...	0.5	...	2.2	...	1.4	...	55.5	...	1.5	0.0							
Tonga	30.2	39.3	1.6	4.7	25.9	32.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.4	23.3	1.9	0.5	0.0							
Tuvalu ^c	0.3	8.6	43.7	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.2	56.0	59.4	0.0	0.7	0.0							
Vanuatu	22.8	92.1	58.2	1.7	3.9	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	14.3	4.5	0.3	0.3	0.0							
Developed Member Countries																								
Australia	50.4	60.5	17.1	12.5	12.9	7.6	4.5	4.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	2.1	7.6	7.0	6.0	5.0	0.0							
Japan	26.1	42.8	23.0	16.8	36.3	24.9	3.4	3.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.4	3.1	2.4	5.5	6.4	0.0							
New Zealand	30.4	32.4	21.7	15.3	16.9	15.7	2.7	4.1	1.0	1.5	1.4	2.4	22.2	25.3	3.7	3.2	0.0							

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 those of "Middle and Near East" economies.

c Based on reporting partner-country data. For Palau, data for 1990 refer to 2000.

d Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

e Data for 1990 refer to 1993.

f Data for 1990 refer to 1991; for 2007, data refer to 2005.

g Data for 2007 refer to 2005.

Sources: *Direction of Trade Statistics* CD-ROM (IMF 2008); for Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Taipei, China; Timor-Leste: economy sources.

External Trade

Table 4.14 Direction of trade: merchandise imports
(percent of total merchandise imports)

From \ To	Asia		Europe		North and Central America		Middle East		South America		Africa		Oceania		Rest of the World	
	1990	2007	1990	2007	1990	2007	1990	2007	1990	2007	1990	2007	1990	2007	1990	2007
Developing Member Countries																
Central and West Asia ^a																
Afghanistan	79.1	68.4	17.1	16.9	1.3	11.7	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.0
Armenia	2.7	16.1	43.4	68.5	53.3	5.3	0.1	8.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2
Azerbaijan	20.2	34.4	70.8	56.0	2.6	3.0	6.2	3.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8
Georgia	13.7	32.8	56.5	54.2	29.8	5.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Kazakhstan	59.9	31.0	35.8	64.8	3.5	3.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Kyrgyz Republic	38.6	73.8	55.1	23.8	6.2	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pakistan	31.6	40.2	29.3	18.6	14.2	7.0	19.1	28.3	0.9	0.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.2	0.1	1.3
Tajikistan	4.2	57.6	82.4	32.7	13.3	4.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Turkmenistan	8.2	31.9	65.0	37.9	26.7	6.2	0.0	23.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Uzbekistan	19.1	44.1	61.8	53.1	19.0	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
East Asia																
China, People's Rep. of	48.4	40.4	24.1	14.5	15.8	9.4	0.9	5.1	2.0	4.5	0.6	3.6	2.8	2.9	5.5	19.7
Hong Kong, China	66.6	76.3	12.4	8.4	8.6	5.6	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.7	9.1	7.0
Korea, Rep. of	33.5	46.7	13.1	12.6	25.3	12.0	7.0	18.1	1.7	2.6	0.6	1.6	4.3	3.8	14.4	2.8
Mongolia	33.1	50.8	66.0	41.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	3.1
Taipei, China ^b	43.6	52.3	17.5	7.1	24.9	12.9	6.0	4.7	2.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	3.4	2.8	0.2	20.2
South Asia																
Bangladesh	47.3	56.9	22.0	10.2	8.4	4.2	5.1	12.5	1.4	2.6	0.2	0.6	1.8	1.1	13.8	11.9
Bhutan ^c	11.2	89.0	72.1	8.5	11.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
India	17.3	29.9	41.3	21.6	12.9	9.2	18.3	6.0	1.7	2.1	2.8	1.4	3.4	3.9	2.3	25.9
Maldives	85.2	63.7	13.3	11.5	0.5	2.8	0.5	17.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	3.3	0.1	0.5
Nepal	69.4	78.8	20.1	4.5	2.8	1.4	0.0	2.3	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	5.8	1.4	1.2	10.5
Sri Lanka	47.5	61.1	17.8	16.4	8.9	3.7	11.7	12.1	0.8	1.2	4.4	0.4	2.8	2.6	6.1	2.5
Southeast Asia																
Brunei Darussalam ^d	61.5	75.6	18.6	14.5	15.4	6.9	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.6	1.2	1.7	1.0
Cambodia	64.8	82.6	28.5	4.5	0.1	2.9	3.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.6	0.0	9.1
Indonesia	43.4	70.7	22.5	8.4	13.7	5.1	5.0	5.4	2.0	1.3	0.7	1.7	6.0	3.9	6.7	3.6
Lao PDR	87.7	91.4	9.7	4.5	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.6	1.9
Malaysia	50.6	60.3	17.9	13.2	18.1	11.6	1.2	3.3	1.6	1.2	0.5	1.2	4.3	2.4	5.8	6.8
Myanmar	68.6	91.8	23.3	5.6	3.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	3.7	0.7	0.7	1.2
Philippines	39.9	57.2	13.2	9.5	21.1	13.1	11.8	8.8	2.5	1.4	0.7	0.1	4.3	2.4	6.5	7.5
Singapore	48.2	54.4	15.9	14.1	16.9	13.5	11.0	9.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.4	2.2	1.4	4.3	5.9
Thailand	53.3	56.4	19.7	11.0	12.1	7.6	4.1	13.2	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.4	2.0	3.2	6.1	5.9
Viet Nam	34.1	69.1	21.3	10.4	0.4	3.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.4	43.8	11.3
The Pacific																
Cook Islands	1.9	2.2	32.5	0.0	5.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.1	90.7	9.2	2.0
Fiji Islands	26.4	49.7	5.6	3.9	13.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	44.1	39.3	10.5	2.7
Kiribati	14.4	27.5	6.0	2.1	48.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	30.6	67.3	0.1	0.6
Marshall Islands ^e	18.5	16.2	0.0	0.0	74.9	45.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	12.2	1.2	25.9
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^e	19.7	27.8	0.0	0.0	72.1	39.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	29.7	5.6	2.8
Nauru ^c	31.2	33.0	7.4	7.2	0.6	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.0	58.6	38.1	0.0	0.1
Palau ^c	98.5	90.1	0.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.7	0.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea	29.4	34.5	7.0	3.1	11.5	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	50.2	54.9	1.0	3.7
Samoa	28.8	39.1	7.8	1.8	8.2	5.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.9	53.8	48.2	1.4	2.8
Solomon Islands	41.3	51.0	6.5	5.4	6.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	45.2	40.1	0.9	0.7
Timor-Leste ^f	...	76.7	...	2.7	...	0.2	...	0.0	...	0.0	...	0.0	...	13.0	...	7.4
Tonga	16.9	14.9	1.8	3.0	10.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	62.6	70.7	8.4	0.6
Tuvalu ^c	29.8	40.4	33.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8	57.5	0.0	0.1
Vanuatu	62.7	27.3	21.9	12.7	2.3	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	12.4	48.1	0.3	2.5
Developed Member Countries																
Australia	32.4	49.0	27.5	23.8	26.4	14.8	3.2	2.2	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.0	5.5	5.5	3.7	2.8
Japan	25.1	40.8	19.8	13.4	27.2	14.0	13.3	17.7	3.0	2.9	1.6	2.2	6.3	5.7	3.7	3.3
New Zealand	24.0	42.0	25.0	17.7	20.0	11.5	5.4	3.7	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.1	21.3	21.1	3.1	2.2

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 those of "Middle and Near East" economies.

c Based on reporting partner-country data. For Palau, data for 1990 refer to 2000.

d Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

e Data for 2007 refer to 2006.

f Data for 2007 refer to 2005.

Sources: *Direction of Trade Statistics* CD-ROM (IMF 2008); for Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Marshall Islands; Taipei,China; and Timor-Leste: economy sources.

Table 4.15 **International reserves^a**
(end of year; US\$ million)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	266	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	1	0	0	0	0
Armenia	...	110	168	239	293	304	314	330	431	502	548	669	1072	1659
Azerbaijan	...	121	214	467	449	673	680	725	720	803	1075	1178	2500	4273
Georgia	...	199	191	202	133	144	116	162	202	196	387	479	931	1361
Kazakhstan	...	1660	1961	2221	1965	2002	2096	2508	3141	4962	9277	7070	19127	17629
Kyrgyz Republic	...	124	123	199	188	254	262	287	317	399	565	612	817	1177
Pakistan	985	2453	1238	1830	1646	2054	2056	4235	8762	11674	10616	10948	12816	15689
Tajikistan	...	...	...	39	56	57	94	94	90	118	172	189	204	45
Turkmenistan	...	1170	1172	1285	1379	1607	1808	2055	2346	2673	2714	3600	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	1167	1168	1242	1273	1212	1215	1659	2147	2895	4604	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	30209	76036	107676	143363	149812	158336	168856	218698	295202	412225	618574	825588	1072564	1534354
Hong Kong, China	24657	55424	63833	92823	89669	96255	107560	111174	111919	118388	123569	124278	133210	152693
Korea, Rep. of	14825	32712	34073	20405	52041	74054	96198	102821	121414	155355	199069	210391	238956	262224
Mongolia	...	152	161	200	103	137	202	257	399	243	250	430	1061	1395
Taipei, China	78064	95911	93594	88186	95084	111061	111370	126572	166046	211140	246560	257952	270840	275027
South Asia														
Bangladesh	649	2367	1863	1607	1928	1623	1516	1305	1722	2624	3222	2825	3877	5278
Bhutan	89	130	190	189	257	292	318	323	355	367	399	467	545	...
India	5188	21591	23784	27568	29833	35069	40155	48200	70377	102261	130401	136026	176105	...
Maldives	24	48	76	98	119	127	123	93	133	159	204	186	231	308
Nepal	302	593	578	633	763	852	952	1044	1024	1229	1469	1504	...	...
Sri Lanka	433	2094	1967	2029	1984	1639	1147	1357	1705	2334	2205	2737	2947	3644
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^b	...	...	...	...	...	517	408	391	438	482	505	494	523	683
Cambodia	...	192	266	299	439	509	611	698	914	982	1118	1159	1411	2143
Indonesia	8520	14787	19281	17396	23517	27257	29268	28018	32047	36253	36303	34731	42588	56925
Lao PDR	2	93	170	113	113	105	140	133	194	213	227	239	336	540
Malaysia	9871	23899	27130	20899	25675	30645	28383	29574	33416	43883	65945	69917	82194	101084
Myanmar	325	573	241	261	326	277	234	411	481	562	685	782	1248	...
Philippines	2048	7799	11773	8769	10829	15052	15063	15692	16365	17063	16228	18494	22967	33751
Singapore	27790	68816	76964	71390	75077	77047	80170	75677	82221	96246	112579	116172	136260	162957
Thailand	14273	36945	38645	26893	29536	34781	32661	33041	38915	42148	49831	52065	66985	87455
Viet Nam	...	1379	1814	2098	2101	3423	3510	3765	4232	6359	7186	9216	13591	23872
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	261	349	428	361	386	429	412	367	359	424	478	315	...	...
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	69	90	86	102	93	113	98	117	90	55	50	47	48
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	415	263	605	379	206	215	296	430	343	520	660	749	1427	2087
Samoa	69	55	61	64	61	68	64	57	62	84	96	92	91	112
Solomon Islands	18	16	33	36	49	51	32	19	18	37	81	95	104	119
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	61	182	153	84	230
Tonga	31	29	31	27	29	24	25	24	25	40	55	47	48	65
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	38	48	44	37	45	41	39	38	37	44	62	67	105	120
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	19328	14951	17402	17585	15377	21956	18817	18664	21567	33258	36926	43257	55079	26908
Japan	79707	184510	217867	220792	216665	288080	356021	396237	462357	664569	835228	835506	880977	954145
New Zealand	4129	4410	5953	4451	4204	4455	3952	3565	4963	6085	6947	8893	14068	17247

a Data refer to international reserves with gold at national valuation unless otherwise specified. For Afghanistan, Bhutan, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Vanuatu, data refer to international reserves without gold.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: *International Financial Statistics* CD-ROM (IMF 2008); for Taipei, China: economy sources.

International Reserves

Table 4.16 **Ratio of international reserves to imports^a**
(months)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armenia	...	2	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	7	7
Azerbaijan	...	1	2	4	3	6	5	6	5	4	4	3	6	8
Georgia	...	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Kazakhstan	...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	8	5	10	6
Kyrgyz Republic	...	3	2	4	3	6	6	8	7	7	7	7	5	5
Pakistan	2	3	1	2	2	3	3	5	11	12	9	7	6	7
Tajikistan	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	...
Turkmenistan	...	9	10	15	15	14	12	12	15	12	10	15	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	4	5	6	6	6	7	8	8	10	15	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	9	8	10	13	13	12	9	11	13	13	14	16	17	20
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	5	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	5	5	5
Korea, Rep. of	3	3	3	2	7	8	7	9	10	11	11	10	9	9
Mongolia	...	4	4	5	2	3	4	5	7	3	3	5	9	9
Taipei, China	18	11	11	10	11	12	10	14	18	20	18	17	16	15
South Asia														
Bangladesh	2	5	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	4
Bhutan	11	16	21	17	23	22	21	23	23	21	18	12	15	...
India	2	6	6	6	8	8	8	10	13	15	13	10	11	...
Maldives	2	2	3	4	5	4	4	3	5	5	4	3	3	4
Nepal	5	6	5	5	6	8	7	8	8	9	10	9	...	...
Sri Lanka	-2	-5	-4	-4	-4	-3	-2	3	3	4	3	4	3	4
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	5	5	4	4	...
Cambodia	...	2	3	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5
Indonesia	5	4	5	5	9	11	9	10	11	11	9	6	7	8
Lao PDR	0	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	5	6	4	3	4	6
Malaysia	5	4	4	3	6	6	4	5	5	7	8	8	8	9
Myanmar	7	4	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	...
Philippines	2	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	7
Singapore	6	7	7	6	9	8	7	8	8	9	8	7	7	8
Thailand	5	6	7	5	9	9	6	7	7	7	6	5	6	8
Viet Nam	...	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	5	6	6	5	8	7	6	6	5	5	4	3	...	...
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	10	10	12	11	12	10	13	9	5	4	4	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	4	2	5	3	2	2	4	5	4	5	5	6	9	10
Samoa	12	7	7	8	8	7	7	5	6	8	7	6	5	6
Solomon Islands	3	1	3	2	4	6	4	3	5	6	13	9	7	6
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	17	15	8	14
Tonga	8	5	6	5	4	5	5	5	5	6	8	5	5	7
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	6	7	6	6	7	6	6	6	5	5	6	5	8	7
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	6	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	2
Japan	5	7	8	9	10	12	12	15	18	23	24	21	20	20
New Zealand	6	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	7	7

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

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: *International Financial Statistics* CD-ROM (IMF 2008), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Transition Report 2007, country sources, ADB staff estimates.

Capital Flows

Table 4.17 **Official flows^a from all sources to developing member countries**
(US\$ million)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing Member Countries													
Central and West Asia	1668.5	3254.6	3230.5	2724.1	2919.3	3368.3	2422.2	3618.6	3961.3	4287.8	3335.4	5020.6	6832.1
Afghanistan ^b	121.7	212.5	169.4	229.7	154.2	142.5	136.0	404.6	1300.5	1590.7	2171.1	2752.1	2999.8
Armenia	0.0	228.9	254.8	149.8	146.2	172.4	205.1	190.4	257.6	193.0	203.7	204.5	226.2
Azerbaijan	0.0	190.7	107.0	78.2	140.8	240.4	277.0	190.5	312.9	268.2	171.3	202.2	207.6
Georgia	0.0	219.3	219.8	165.7	174.7	159.4	136.7	247.6	282.7	204.6	208.2	251.4	248.8
Kazakhstan	0.0	460.0	444.7	538.9	462.6	345.7	151.4	141.8	136.4	260.3	220.7	-658.8	129.9
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	201.3	224.6	203.3	234.6	271.9	216.8	167.4	183.5	177.9	246.4	272.9	265.3
Pakistan	1546.7	1300.7	1471.7	1075.8	1143.0	1169.7	614.2	1709.6	1264.2	1338.6	-277.1	1664.2	2491.0
Tajikistan	0.0	93.8	109.5	77.4	79.8	105.9	83.9	145.2	154.7	163.7	198.1	234.1	283.5
Turkmenistan	0.0	26.7	-61.7	112.3	123.7	283.6	267.2	85.1	-36.6	3.9	-31.0	-55.4	-104.0
Uzbekistan	0.0	320.6	290.7	93.0	259.7	476.9	334.1	336.5	105.4	87.0	223.8	153.5	84.1
East Asia	2498.8	9083.7	5237.2	5120.0	3375.7	4499.4	2376.2	3015.7	-212.3	-2472.1	1559.2	2301.2	2459.7
China, People's Rep. of	2359.2	8796.0	5181.6	5047.2	3139.7	4321.6	2361.3	2924.4	-328.6	-2022.1	1342.5	2076.5	2248.6
Hong Kong, China ^b	38.2	17.7	13.2	8.4	6.8	3.8	4.3	3.6	4.0	5.0	7.0	...	...
Korea, Rep. of ^b	52.0	57.1	-148.7	-159.5	-50.3	-55.0	-198.0	-111.1	-81.7	-457.7	-67.6	...	...
Mongolia	13.1	212.7	175.4	218.2	203.0	215.7	199.0	189.0	186.6	-9.1	262.2	224.6	211.1
Taipei, China ^b	36.3	0.2	15.8	5.7	76.5	13.3	9.7	9.8	7.4	11.8	15.1	...	...
South Asia	6111.3	2373.5	3659.1	2635.0	4100.9	3859.9	2408.3	3298.6	-899.3	830.5	5041.1	6158.4	6499.9
Bangladesh	1818.4	1239.9	1420.8	1076.7	1229.7	1223.1	1140.9	1193.7	964.5	1187.3	1601.5	1209.6	1631.4
Bhutan	48.7	71.5	67.3	73.5	103.7	63.6	72.4	122.0	145.1	151.9	150.0	147.5	120.0
India	3187.1	-46.3	1182.3	476.8	1782.8	1833.7	515.9	1232.6	-2794.6	-1706.1	2276.9	2865.6	3388.9
Maldives	23.0	59.9	31.8	23.4	28.6	26.5	17.2	23.7	27.9	24.1	21.8	80.8	66.2
Nepal	401.2	437.3	400.5	469.2	389.9	364.6	344.1	352.0	331.3	426.7	411.5	547.9	499.3
Sri Lanka	632.9	611.2	556.4	515.4	566.2	348.5	317.7	374.8	426.4	746.7	579.3	1307.0	794.1
Southeast Asia	6193.0	4640.8	1920.2	9386.4	7688.4	9658.6	6250.8	5878.1	-1402.6	-491.8	-867.7	1715.0	4039.5
Brunei Darussalam ^{b, c}	3.9	4.3	3.2	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.3	-1.7	0.5	0.8	...	...
Cambodia	41.6	517.6	418.5	333.3	346.4	251.8	372.3	405.4	460.2	526.1	499.8	573.6	567.2
Indonesia	3067.0	1873.1	-190.6	1116.1	3291.2	4194.7	2220.7	1303.3	349.3	-45.5	-1909.0	784.2	1689.4
Lao PDR	223.2	279.4	383.6	315.2	265.6	279.9	267.7	247.9	257.5	281.1	245.1	286.7	291.4
Malaysia	538.7	513.3	-674.0	-69.5	323.2	696.7	696.2	2163.4	-103.7	8.9	738.6	-166.5	-351.0
Myanmar	157.5	79.6	132.1	77.0	153.8	81.4	105.5	120.3	104.7	67.8	66.8	90.0	90.0
Philippines	1538.5	-132.5	470.1	535.0	445.2	344.0	338.5	99.0	312.8	520.9	-124.8	-236.1	367.3
Singapore ^b	-3.1	16.7	14.9	2.8	1.6	-1.1	1.1	1.0	7.4	7.1	9.2	...	...
Thailand	522.3	858.6	751.2	6234.8	1377.0	2520.8	725.5	32.6	-3958.5	-3881.5	-2407.6	-1387.3	-378.0
Viet Nam	107.4	635.0	614.4	841.8	1484.3	1290.5	1523.1	1505.3	1167.7	2023.1	2014.2	1770.4	1763.3
Pacific	762.5	915.1	825.9	695.0	747.3	718.0	994.0	933.3	811.9	817.9	851.1	1063.0	1088.2
Cook Islands ^b	12.1	13.0	11.3	10.1	8.1	6.0	4.3	4.8	3.8	5.8	8.8	7.8	32.3
Fiji Islands	23.4	37.4	42.7	45.7	31.8	25.0	21.5	21.7	30.8	49.9	61.0	71.2	62.3
Kiribati ^b	20.2	15.3	12.8	15.7	17.3	20.9	17.9	12.4	20.9	18.4	16.7	27.8	-44.9
Marshall Islands ^b	...	38.9	72.9	62.9	50.3	62.9	57.2	74.0	62.4	56.5	51.1	56.6	55.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^b	...	77.2	112.8	95.8	79.9	107.8	101.5	137.6	111.7	114.9	86.3	106.4	108.5
Nauru ^b	0.2	2.7	3.3	2.6	2.1	6.6	4.0	7.3	11.7	16.1	13.7	9.1	17.4
Palau ^b	...	142.3	63.0	38.4	89.1	28.8	39.1	34.2	31.3	25.5	19.6	23.5	37.3
Papua New Guinea	534.7	397.7	357.0	292.0	322.2	183.1	351.1	268.9	182.1	175.0	216.9	253.5	254.7
Samoa	45.8	47.5	33.9	28.2	31.8	21.5	24.9	37.0	37.6	31.0	29.5	42.3	66.6
Solomon Islands	41.0	50.1	43.3	38.7	42.3	36.2	70.2	78.4	39.0	80.8	121.0	199.4	204.0
Timor-Leste ^b	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.7	152.8	231.3	194.2	219.1	175.0	161.3	184.7	209.7
Tonga	30.0	38.5	31.5	27.0	24.7	23.1	21.0	23.3	22.7	30.0	19.1	31.7	21.2
Tuvalu ^b	5.1	7.9	10.3	10.1	5.2	6.8	4.0	9.5	11.7	6.2	8.0	9.0	15.3
Vanuatu	50.0	46.7	31.0	27.5	40.8	36.6	46.0	30.2	27.2	32.7	38.1	40.2	48.6
TOTAL DMCs	17234.1	20267.7	14872.9	20560.5	18831.6	22104.2	14451.6	16744.4	2259.0	2972.3	9919.1	16258.2	20919.4
TOTAL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES^d	68264.6	73720.9	47657.7	50785.9	63328.3	61823.2	47925.7	52001.6	44154.9	52626.9	64683.6	48533.3	84674.8

a Refers to net flows of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors and grants, including technical cooperation grants.

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

c Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

d Includes data for all developing countries as reported in World Bank's Global Development Finance Online. For developing member countries not covered by the World Bank, data are from OECD's Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients.

Sources: Global Development Finance Online (World Bank 2008). For Afghanistan; Brunei Darussalam; Cook Islands; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati; Republic of Korea; Marshall Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Palau; Singapore; Taipei, China; Timor-Leste; and Tuvalu: Statistics website (OECD 2008, stats.oecd.org/wbos/Default.aspx) and *Statistical Compendium 2005-1* CD-ROM (OECD 2005).

Capital Flows

Table 4.18 Net private flows ^a from all sources to developing member countries (US\$ million)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing Member Countries													
Central and West Asia	2020.4	3151.9	4685.7	7151.1	5584.2	3883.7	2528.1	4930.9	5947.9	9429.9	18199.5	14542.2	42915.3
Afghanistan ^b	-1.8	0.0	-30.0	-10.9	-6.1	6.0	21.0	-18.7	-0.2	15.3	34.3	-11.7	18.8
Armenia	1836.0	25.3	19.5	52.4	226.5	135.6	124.0	70.5	134.2	233.8	230.6	342.2	450.9
Azerbaijan	3.9	330.1	627.3	1122.9	1089.7	606.1	167.1	207.1	1383.9	3264.2	3678.2	1691.1	-683.4
Georgia	0.0	6.0	54.0	244.8	272.0	92.8	157.0	123.2	143.6	317.0	555.0	501.7	1214.4
Kazakhstan	0.0	1204.4	1399.0	2098.1	2007.9	1816.3	2171.3	5019.5	4142.5	5675.2	12321.8	8731.2	34707.6
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	96.1	54.2	106.8	88.4	31.3	-62.7	-73.1	-1.2	-8.5	121.3	42.1	263.9
Pakistan	182.3	1049.8	1762.5	2257.4	853.1	120.5	-17.8	-325.8	349.6	-31.5	1353.5	3411.2	6242.3
Tajikistan	0.0	10.0	18.0	17.6	22.9	39.4	12.3	26.2	17.2	-7.6	248.7	51.9	341.4
Turkmenistan	0.0	253.0	274.0	894.5	449.2	199.6	-45.5	-166.6	-214.2	-125.4	-177.4	-23.1	655.4
Uzbekistan	0.0	177.2	507.2	367.4	580.7	836.1	1.5	68.7	-7.4	97.4	-166.4	-194.4	-296.0
East Asia	13589.0	52639.0	66264.0	84650.7	61962.5	53544.9	41035.5	57062.2	42617.7	87150.5	90505.7	104801.3	128815.2
China, People's Rep. of	8106.8	40862.0	46633.5	58028.4	42167.3	36526.9	40643.7	41073.4	47107.3	53514.9	73698.1	104616.9	128456.2
Hong Kong, China ^b	3482.2	3758.4	7773.2	14584.0	9625.5	11712.4	-1924.2	6631.7	-2454.1	5494.6	-1369.7	...	...
Korea, Rep. of ^b	1572.3	7596.3	9405.8	10175.8	9402.3	2677.0	2132.9	5180.0	2216.7	5985.1	7762.8	...	...
Mongolia	0.0	-3.8	-3.2	8.7	3.8	27.5	51.0	41.7	77.6	131.4	92.8	184.5	359.0
Taipei, China ^b	427.7	426.1	2454.7	1853.9	763.5	2601.1	132.0	4135.4	-4329.9	22024.5	10321.7	...	...
South Asia	1954.1	5114.6	6317.7	8000.0	5809.3	3252.5	10676.5	7240.0	7599.8	14790.8	20152.1	20091.7	43912.8
Bangladesh	59.0	-34.5	-133.4	99.4	156.7	166.4	317.5	307.5	135.7	252.2	437.7	807.9	704.3
Bhutan	-1.0	-2.2	-0.9	-3.0	-2.3	9.0	-0.1	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	6.1
India	1842.2	4988.0	6238.5	7221.6	5208.9	2975.0	10032.8	6870.7	7346.0	14392.6	19501.0	19199.4	43099.3
Maldives	6.7	8.8	11.7	17.4	22.2	16.6	13.1	12.2	27.0	23.7	37.2	14.1	17.8
Nepal	-6.6	-4.9	15.5	12.0	-0.6	-8.3	-8.3	20.7	-6.3	14.4	-0.7	1.8	-7.1
Sri Lanka	53.8	159.5	186.4	652.5	424.4	93.8	321.6	28.6	97.1	106.7	176.0	67.8	92.3
Southeast Asia	11966.9	35412.6	56053.5	36185.5	16901.2	22639.8	6234.7	4113.9	15418.7	11698.5	21759.3	32755.5	45841.5
Brunei Darussalam ^{b, c}	-2.5	31.8	-66.4	-13.2	779.6	-83.1	-93.3	21.6	-122.2	-126.0	-116.1	...	...
Cambodia	0.0	163.6	290.4	200.5	239.6	229.0	148.5	149.4	145.1	84.0	131.4	379.2	483.2
Indonesia	2923.3	8141.6	14882.5	5682.2	-7891.0	-9709.6	-10633.4	-6733.5	-5275.4	-4635.3	1991.7	7583.0	12253.1
Lao PDR	6.0	95.1	159.8	86.3	45.3	51.6	33.9	23.9	160.7	265.9	129.3	256.1	202.3
Malaysia	476.3	7849.8	8452.3	9831.6	4859.3	5068.2	4957.2	1504.7	5149.7	2107.2	9157.3	1862.0	10640.0
Myanmar	154.7	315.4	332.6	933.2	401.1	242.1	191.8	147.3	92.0	216.3	181.7	211.2	270.7
Philippines	639.2	2372.3	5784.3	3968.7	3722.4	6108.3	3781.7	2224.1	1917.1	1570.3	2798.1	4323.5	3741.3
Singapore ^b	3219.5	4290.1	10285.7	5049.0	7285.6	18724.9	8393.4	7548.3	11823.9	5992.4	-1952.5	...	...
Thailand	4370.5	10016.4	13320.4	7935.5	6153.8	1377.4	-1137.1	-1478.6	772.6	5032.9	7819.7	15560.7	16002.4
Viet Nam	180.0	2136.4	2611.9	2511.7	1305.4	631.0	592.0	706.6	755.2	1190.9	1618.7	2579.9	2248.6
The Pacific	307.1	241.2	143.6	187.8	384.9	229.9	139.8	865.1	1193.0	481.9	1707.0	2626.5	1505.9
Cook Islands ^b	4.4	27.0	-54.5	-3.5	10.0	-47.7	-31.3	0.0	-1.9	-22.7	-4.3	-29.3	2.7
Fiji Islands	76.2	49.1	-13.3	4.1	98.0	-40.7	-7.4	36.5	24.3	35.6	108.5	12.5	154.2
Kiribati ^b	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.8	-0.5	-27.2	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.3
Marshall Islands ^b	...	4.9	33.0	5.7	-17.0	56.3	108.1	788.9	967.6	395.6	1132.2	2736.9	1393.5
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^b	0.0	-0.1	-71.0	-20.9	1.3	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Nauru ^b	1.0	0.5	-13.3	-3.0	1.9	-0.6	-2.1	0.2	1.2	6.3	223.4	2.3	-0.3
Palau ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0.2	-23.8	78.3	-2.5	6.2	17.8	11.2
Papua New Guinea	204.1	111.2	227.1	133.6	132.9	268.1	45.3	1.7	-77.4	2.1	-158.6	-129.9	-78.0
Samoa	6.6	3.4	1.2	20.0	3.0	2.0	-1.5	1.2	-0.1	0.5	2.2	-3.7	20.7
Solomon Islands	7.3	3.8	1.8	30.2	6.6	6.4	9.5	-12.8	-3.1	-4.4	-1.8	12.2	19.2
Timor-Leste ^b	-5.4	8.9	0.0	0.0	128.2	0.0	0.0	53.6	164.4	53.4	374.1	0.1	-63.8
Tonga	0.1	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.2	0.7	3.4	1.0	0.6	-0.1	-2.3	-5.1	-1.5
Tuvalu ^b	...	-0.3	-2.2	-11.1	-0.9	-0.2	-4.3	0.6	25.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7	3.7
Vanuatu	12.9	30.9	32.6	30.1	20.3	13.3	20.3	18.0	14.2	18.0	19.8	13.3	43.4
TOTAL DMCs	29839.8	96527.5	133530.9	136188.3	89862.5	83633.9	60708.0	74190.5	72899.3	123677.5	152439.7	174817.2	262990.7
TOTAL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ^d	52636.7	185192.5	263471.3	314479.6	284066.9	242987.8	200284.7	204876.0	175382.9	256841.8	370102.3	493224.3	677552.9

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 countries only.

c Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

d Includes data for all developing countries as reported in World Bank's Global Development Finance Online. For developing member countries not covered by the World Bank, data are from OECD's Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients.

Sources: Global Development Finance Online (World Bank 2008). For Afghanistan; Brunei Darussalam; Cook Islands; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati; Republic of Korea; Marshall Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Palau; Singapore; Taipei, China; Timor-Leste; and Tuvalu: Statistics website (OECD 2008, stats.oecd.org/wbos/Default.aspx) and Statistical Compendium 2005-1 CD-ROM (OECD 2005).

Table 4.19 **Aggregate net resource flows^a from all sources to developing member countries**
(US\$ million)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing Member Countries													
Central and West Asia	3688.8	6406.5	7916.2	9875.2	8503.5	7252.0	4950.4	8549.5	9909.2	13717.7	21534.8	19562.8	49747.4
Afghanistan	119.9	212.6	139.4	218.8	148.1	148.5	156.9	385.9	1300.3	1606.0	2205.4	2740.4	3018.5
Armenia	1836.0	254.2	274.3	202.3	372.7	308.0	329.1	260.9	391.8	426.7	434.3	546.6	677.1
Azerbaijan	3.9	520.8	734.3	1201.1	1230.5	846.5	444.1	397.6	1696.8	3532.3	3849.5	1893.3	-475.8
Georgia	0.0	225.3	273.8	410.5	446.7	252.2	293.6	370.8	426.4	521.6	763.2	753.1	1463.2
Kazakhstan	0.0	1664.4	1843.7	2637.0	2470.5	2162.0	2322.7	5161.3	4278.9	5935.5	12542.5	8072.4	34837.6
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	297.4	278.8	310.1	323.0	303.3	154.1	94.2	182.3	169.4	367.7	315.0	529.2
Pakistan	1729.0	2350.5	3234.1	3333.2	1996.1	1290.2	596.3	1383.8	1613.7	1307.1	1076.5	5075.4	8733.3
Tajikistan	0.0	103.8	127.5	95.0	102.7	145.3	96.2	171.4	171.9	156.1	446.7	285.9	624.9
Turkmenistan	0.0	279.7	212.4	1006.7	572.9	483.2	221.8	-81.5	-250.8	-121.5	-208.4	-78.6	551.4
Uzbekistan	0.0	497.8	797.9	460.4	840.3	1312.9	335.6	405.2	98.0	184.4	57.4	-40.9	-211.9
East Asia	16087.8	61722.7	71501.2	89770.7	65338.2	58044.3	43411.7	60077.9	42405.4	84678.4	92064.9	107102.5	131274.9
China, People's Rep. of	10466.0	49658.1	51815.1	63075.5	45307.0	40848.5	43005.0	43997.8	46778.7	51492.8	75040.7	106693.4	130704.8
Hong Kong, China	3520.3	3776.1	7786.4	14592.4	9632.3	11716.2	-1919.9	6635.3	-2450.1	5499.6	-1362.7	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	1624.3	7653.4	9257.1	10016.3	9352.0	2622.0	1934.9	5068.9	2135.0	5527.4	7695.2	...	...
Mongolia	13.1	208.8	172.1	226.9	206.9	243.1	250.0	230.7	264.2	122.3	355.0	409.1	570.1
Taipei, China	464.1	426.3	2470.5	1859.6	840.0	2614.4	141.7	4145.2	-4322.5	22036.3	10336.8	...	...
South Asia	8065.3	7488.1	9976.8	10635.0	9910.2	7112.4	13084.8	10538.7	6700.5	15621.3	25193.2	26250.2	50412.7
Bangladesh	1877.4	1205.4	1287.4	1176.1	1386.3	1389.5	1458.4	1501.2	1100.2	1439.5	2039.2	2017.5	2335.7
Bhutan	47.7	69.3	66.4	70.5	101.4	72.6	72.4	122.3	145.4	153.0	150.9	148.3	126.1
India	5029.2	4941.7	7420.8	7698.4	6991.7	4808.6	10548.7	8103.3	4551.5	12686.5	21777.9	22065.0	46488.3
Maldives	29.7	68.7	43.5	40.9	50.8	43.1	30.2	35.9	55.0	47.8	59.1	94.9	83.9
Nepal	394.6	432.3	415.9	481.3	389.3	356.3	335.8	372.6	325.0	441.1	410.8	549.7	492.2
Sri Lanka	686.7	770.7	742.8	1167.9	990.5	442.3	639.3	403.3	523.5	853.4	755.3	1374.8	886.4
Southeast Asia	18162.4	40021.6	58040.1	45585.2	23810.0	32381.5	12578.8	9970.4	14138.3	11332.7	21007.7	34470.5	49881.0
Brunei Darussalam ^b	1.4	36.1	-63.2	-12.8	779.9	-81.7	-92.7	21.9	-123.9	-125.5	-115.3	...	...
Cambodia	41.6	681.2	708.9	533.8	586.0	480.8	520.8	554.8	605.3	610.1	631.2	952.8	1050.4
Indonesia	5990.3	10014.7	14691.8	6798.3	-4599.8	-5514.9	-8412.7	-5430.1	-4926.1	-4680.8	82.7	8367.2	13942.4
Lao PDR	229.2	374.5	543.4	401.5	310.9	331.5	301.6	271.8	418.1	547.0	374.3	542.8	493.7
Malaysia	1015.0	8363.1	7778.3	9762.1	5182.5	5764.9	5653.5	3668.1	5046.0	2116.1	9895.8	1695.5	10289.0
Myanmar	312.2	395.1	464.7	1010.2	555.0	323.5	297.3	267.5	196.7	284.1	248.5	301.2	360.7
Philippines	2177.7	2239.8	6254.5	4503.7	4167.6	6452.3	4120.3	2323.1	2230.0	2091.3	2673.4	4087.4	4108.6
Singapore	3216.4	4306.8	10300.6	5051.8	7287.2	18723.8	8394.5	7549.3	11831.3	5999.5	-1943.3	...	...
Thailand	4892.7	10875.0	14071.6	14170.3	7530.9	3898.2	-411.6	-1446.0	-3185.9	1151.4	5412.1	14173.4	15624.4
Viet Nam	287.3	2771.4	3226.3	3353.5	2789.7	1921.5	2115.1	2211.9	1922.8	3214.0	3632.9	4350.3	4011.9
The Pacific	1064.5	1014.0	906.5	844.4	1043.1	919.1	1133.8	1798.4	2004.9	1299.7	2558.1	3689.5	2594.0
Cook Islands	16.5	40.0	-43.3	6.6	18.1	-41.8	-27.0	4.8	1.9	-16.9	4.5	-21.6	35.0
Fiji Islands	99.5	86.4	29.4	49.8	129.7	-15.7	14.1	58.1	55.1	85.6	169.4	83.7	216.6
Kiribati	20.2	15.3	12.8	16.4	16.8	-6.3	17.9	12.7	20.8	18.4	24.3	27.9	-44.6
Marshall Islands	...	43.8	105.9	68.6	33.3	119.2	165.4	862.9	1030.0	452.1	1183.3	2793.5	1448.6
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	77.0	41.8	74.8	81.2	107.2	101.5	137.3	111.6	114.9	86.3	106.4	109.1
Nauru	1.2	3.2	-10.0	-0.4	4.0	5.9	1.9	7.5	13.0	22.4	237.1	11.5	17.1
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.9	10.4	109.6	23.0	25.7	41.3	48.5
Papua New Guinea	738.8	508.8	584.1	425.6	455.0	451.2	396.4	270.6	104.7	177.1	58.3	123.6	176.8
Samoa	52.4	51.0	35.1	48.2	34.8	23.5	23.4	38.2	37.5	31.5	31.8	38.6	87.3
Solomon Islands	48.3	53.9	45.1	68.9	48.9	42.6	79.7	65.6	35.9	76.4	119.3	211.6	223.1
Timor-Leste	-5.3	8.9	0.1	0.4	129.9	152.8	231.3	247.7	383.5	228.5	535.4	184.8	145.9
Tonga	30.1	40.5	33.7	28.8	25.8	23.8	24.4	24.3	23.3	30.0	16.8	26.6	19.7
Tuvalu	...	7.5	8.2	-1.0	4.3	6.6	-0.3	10.1	36.7	6.3	8.0	8.3	19.0
Vanuatu	62.9	77.5	63.6	57.6	61.1	50.0	66.3	48.2	41.4	50.7	57.9	53.4	92.1
TOTAL DMCs	47068.9	116652.9	148340.7	156710.4	108604.9	105709.3	75159.6	90934.9	75158.3	126649.8	162358.8	191075.4	283910.0
TOTAL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES^c	120901.3	258913.4	311129.0	365265.5	347395.2	304811.1	248210.3	256877.6	219537.8	309468.7	434785.8	541757.6	762227.6

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

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

c Includes data for all developing countries as reported in World Bank's Global Development Finance Online. For developing member countries not covered by the World Bank, data are from OECD's Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients.

Sources: Global Development Finance Online (World Bank 2008); Statistics website (OECD 2008, stats.oecd.org/wbos/Default.aspx). For Afghanistan; Brunei Darussalam; Cook Islands; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati; Republic of Korea; Marshall Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Palau; Singapore; Taipei, China; and Tuvalu: *Statistical Compendium 2005-1 CD-ROM* (OECD 2005).

External Indebtedness

Table 4.20 **Total external debt of developing member countries^a**
(US\$ million)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing Member Countries													
Central and West Asia													
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1771
Armenia	...	371	521	638	804	902	916	1054	1386	1770	1873	1861	2073
Azerbaijan	...	321	438	508	709	1073	1328	1278	1480	1727	1949	1815	1900
Georgia	...	1240	1361	1450	1632	1637	1622	1712	1826	1922	2051	1898	1964
Kazakhstan	...	3750	2922	4078	6084	6129	12433	14887	17981	22767	32815	43378	74148
Kyrgyz Republic	...	609	1137	1341	1505	1736	1827	1717	1851	2024	2111	2027	2382
Pakistan	20663	30229	29829	30073	32261	33890	32781	31655	33586	35741	35547	33173	35909
Tajikistan	...	634	699	1065	1243	1275	1034	1058	1142	1152	993	1034	1154
Turkmenistan	...	402	756	1866	2397	2636	2518	2271	1975	1743	1522	1058	881
Uzbekistan	...	1799	2377	2916	3372	4939	4634	4877	4798	4921	4833	4302	3892
East Asia													
China, People's Rep. of	55301	118090	128817	146697	144007	152085	145729	184820	186132	208452	247701	281612	322845
Hong Kong, China ^{b, c}	12339	29177	37894	40422	336552	277281	208260	179877	174527	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	34968	85810	115803	136984	139097	130316	134417	128687	141470	157394	172259	187882	260061
Mongolia	...	531	534	606	727	914	896	885	1036	1472	1518	1327	1444
Taipei, China ^b	17703	27077	27506	33550	29165	38628	34757	34336	45033	63054	80888	86732	85833
South Asia													
Bangladesh	12439	15927	15341	14424	15670	16567	15717	15250	17046	18774	20129	18928	20521
Bhutan	84	106	113	120	171	184	204	265	378	486	593	649	713
India	83628	94464	93466	94317	97637	98313	99099	98485	105020	112855	124376	123128	153075
Maldives	78	155	168	171	194	219	206	235	272	284	353	368	459
Nepal	1627	2410	2398	2414	2671	3021	2869	2734	2992	3164	3358	3197	3409
Sri Lanka	5863	8395	8298	8118	9048	9815	9157	8731	9740	10441	11085	11271	11446
Southeast Asia													
Brunei Darussalam ^d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1845	2284	2354	2383	2465	2517	2628	2697	2900	3193	3439	3515	3527
Indonesia	69872	124398	128937	136273	151347	151332	144159	133828	132839	136654	139402	130709	130956
Lao PDR	1768	2165	2263	2320	2437	2527	2502	2495	2949	2197	2524	2690	2985
Malaysia	15328	34343	39673	47228	42409	41903	41874	45089	48272	48557	52156	51981	52526
Myanmar	4695	5771	5184	5503	5647	6004	5928	5670	6583	7319	7239	6645	6828
Philippines	30580	39379	44001	50706	53608	58321	58304	58252	59906	62589	61095	61718	60324
Singapore ^{b, c}	3772	8368	9803	13803	266860	223834	220298	222073	234393	245233	287785	300359	313551
Thailand	28094	100039	112838	109699	104917	96770	79720	67191	59381	51793	51292	51625	55233
Viet Nam	23270	25428	26255	21777	22458	23210	12825	12585	13344	15991	18049	19211	20202
The Pacific													
Cook Islands ^{b, c}	4	92	133	112	46	49	46	36	57	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	403	246	213	215	190	161	134	115	140	203	202	232	237
Kiribati	3	7	10	9	7	8	8	10	10	16	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	72	149	133	126	115	88	69	90	88	91	103	101	98
Micronesia, Fed. States of	20	127	119	107	110	98	86	69	61	63	64	65	68
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^{b, c}	...	...	...	...	1	2	10	20	20	19	20	19	18
Papua New Guinea	2594	2506	2507	2590	2712	2644	2556	2478	2436	2464	2149	1886	1675
Samoa	92	170	167	156	180	192	197	204	234	373	571	656	858
Solomon Islands	120	159	147	140	155	165	155	163	180	178	177	166	173
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	54	64	64	59	65	69	65	63	72	86	86	82	85
Tuvalu ^{b, c}	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	5	5	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	38	49	48	49	64	66	74	72	90	97	121	82	86

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

b Total external debt refers to long-term debt to OECD countries and capital market, multilateral loans, and long-term debts to non-OECD creditor countries only. This applies to Taipei, China for data prior to 1999 and to Palau for data prior to 2001.

c Beginning 1998, OECD applied a new data series that provides total identified external debt and no longer distinguishes between long-term and short-term debts. Henceforth, short-term debt refers to debt due within a year of the reference period and long-term debt refers to the residual.

d Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Global Development Finance Online (World Bank 2008); *Statistical Compendium 2004-1, 2005-1, 2005-2* CD-ROM (OECD 2004 and 2005); country sources.

Table 4.21 **Total external debt of developing member countries**
(percent of GNI)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing Member Countries													
Central and West Asia													
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.7
Armenia	...	25.3	31.7	36.7	41.2	47.5	46.6	48.3	56.2	61.0	51.8	37.6	32.0
Azerbaijan	...	10.6	14.1	12.9	16.0	23.7	26.6	23.8	25.3	25.3	24.4	15.6	11.1
Georgia	...	48.2	45.0	39.8	42.9	55.6	51.1	52.7	53.2	47.7	39.6	29.8	26.2
Kazakhstan	...	18.6	14.0	18.7	27.9	37.5	72.5	70.8	76.5	78.3	81.4	83.8	103.4
Kyrgyz Republic	...	37.5	63.6	78.7	96.1	147.7	141.9	117.1	119.6	109.0	100.1	85.0	85.6
Pakistan	49.5	49.5	47.3	48.6	52.4	54.3	44.9	44.4	46.2	41.6	35.5	29.7	27.8
Tajikistan	...	53.6	71.5	118.9	96.6	120.6	114.8	100.6	96.6	78.7	49.6	46.2	42.5
Turkmenistan	...	16.1	31.5	73.6	90.9	107.8	92.3	66.2	45.5	29.5	22.6	14.0	8.9
Uzbekistan	...	13.5	17.1	20.0	22.7	29.2	34.2	43.6	50.3	49.1	40.3	29.5	22.7
East Asia													
China, People's Rep. of	15.5	16.5	15.3	15.6	14.4	14.2	12.3	14.2	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.2
Hong Kong, China	16.4	20.6	24.2	23.3	21.0	24.0	25.0	35.0	32.0	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	13.3	16.7	20.8	26.7	40.9	29.6	26.4	26.8	25.8	25.9	25.3	23.8	29.2
Mongolia	...	44.2	45.8	58.2	74.7	100.9	82.7	75.5	81.7	102.5	84.1	58.8	47.4
Taipei, China	10.8	9.9	9.5	11.2	10.6	12.9	10.8	11.8	15.1	20.6	24.4	24.4	23.5
South Asia													
Bangladesh	40.4	40.7	36.6	33.0	34.4	35.1	32.2	31.4	34.3	34.3	33.7	30.0	31.1
Bhutan	29.3	39.2	39.6	35.1	52.3	51.9	50.5	62.0	70.5	78.8	85.2	79.5	75.9
India	26.7	26.8	24.3	23.2	23.7	22.0	21.8	20.8	20.8	18.9	18.0	15.4	16.9
Maldives	40.2	40.9	39.3	35.6	37.8	39.2	34.7	40.1	45.0	43.4	49.1	50.7	52.3
Nepal	44.7	54.7	52.9	49.0	54.9	59.9	52.0	45.3	49.5	50.0	46.3	39.0	37.8
Sri Lanka	73.5	65.3	60.6	54.4	58.2	63.8	57.2	56.5	59.7	57.9	55.6	48.1	42.6
Southeast Asia													
Brunei Darussalam ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	165.5	67.5	68.8	70.1	80.5	73.6	74.4	70.1	70.6	71.4	67.6	58.4	50.6
Indonesia	64.0	63.4	58.3	65.1	168.0	117.0	93.6	86.6	70.0	60.5	56.9	47.9	37.5
Lao PDR	204.3	123.2	121.3	136.1	196.0	176.5	150.3	148.0	167.0	108.5	104.7	102.8	98.6
Malaysia	36.4	40.6	41.3	49.8	62.1	57.0	50.6	55.5	54.5	49.5	44.1	39.9	36.0
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	69.4	51.7	51.0	59.1	78.2	72.7	72.3	76.6	73.3	73.2	65.2	57.7	47.4
Singapore	12.4	9.8	10.4	13.7	14.0	16.0	16.0	21.0	23.0	...	...	...	...
Thailand	33.3	60.6	63.5	74.6	97.2	81.3	66.0	59.1	47.6	37.0	32.4	30.0	27.3
Viet Nam	384.0	124.0	108.2	82.6	84.1	82.0	41.7	39.2	38.7	41.1	40.5	36.9	33.9
The Pacific													
Cook Islands ^b	6.3	98.5	141.2	129.8	60.8	60.6	56.6	42.1	55.6	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	31.3	12.8	10.3	10.6	12.0	8.7	7.8	7.0	7.6	8.8	7.4	7.8	7.7
Kiribati	5.6	8.7	14.1	10.5	8.2	9.9	9.3	8.3	10.4	15.0	...	...	...
Marshall Islands ^b	92.9	125.9	122.0	119.0	107.1	84.7	63.8	81.2	72.4	72.0	77.5	73.2	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^b	13.7	61.2	57.5	56.1	53.8	48.3	39.5	31.1	27.5	27.8	28.4	27.9	28.6
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^b	...	...	...	...	0.9	1.8	8.3	16.0	16.7	15.8	15.2	12.8	...
Papua New Guinea	83.7	56.5	50.3	55.1	75.5	81.1	77.7	84.4	88.1	79.0	60.4	41.4	33.0
Samoa	56.0	88.0	73.5	64.0	80.0	83.6	85.2	86.1	92.1	122.9	162.7	172.2	204.9
Solomon Islands	58.1	49.5	43.6	36.5	48.8	50.6	52.0	59.5	81.1	78.8	66.4	55.4	51.2
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	46.1	39.0	34.6	32.4	41.8	42.2	44.2	48.3	49.8	51.3	45.2	37.8	37.6
Tuvalu ^b	...	...	...	...	7.7	29.0	32.6	38.9	34.2	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	23.5	22.6	21.7	21.4	26.3	26.7	32.2	31.0	40.5	36.6	38.7	24.0	24.1

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b GDP is used in lieu of GNI.

Sources: Global Development Finance Online (World Bank 2008), *Statistical Compendium 2004-1* CD-ROM (OECD 2004), country sources.

External Indebtedness

Table 4.22 **Total external debt of developing member countries**
(percent of exports of goods and services)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing Member Countries													
Central and West Asia													
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	101.1	113.8	133.6	169.9	183.4	163.7	161.3	164.1	164.0	124.0	96.3	93.8
Azerbaijan	...	40.4	54.2	43.3	67.7	79.6	59.5	50.8	51.6	52.9	43.4	20.1	12.8
Georgia	...	...	...	167.7	156.0	180.5	172.7	172.1	146.7	125.7	104.7	74.7	64.2
Kazakhstan	...	62.3	41.6	52.2	88.6	87.2	117.9	141.9	151.0	149.4	142.1	138.7	172.1
Kyrgyz Republic	...	134.5	199.7	195.7	245.7	321.7	308.6	296.1	273.5	245.6	186.9	159.4	140.6
Pakistan	231.2	249.6	248.9	254.2	307.0	333.5	289.8	260.2	210.7	188.3	175.9	138.0	135.6
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134.7	100.9	67.4	59.8	43.2
Turkmenistan	...	...	39.8	155.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia													
China, People's Rep. of	91.4	77.3	71.3	67.5	67.5	66.2	49.8	59.7	49.6	41.3	36.4	32.0	28.8
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	21.0	191.4	158.7	102.7	94.2	87.1	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	54.9	68.7	89.1	98.7	105.2	89.6	76.3	85.0	86.6	79.8	66.8	65.0	78.4
Mongolia	...	103.8	108.4	96.6	130.8	168.0	140.4	130.8	133.1	150.6	106.7	79.4	64.8
Taipei, China	26.2	23.9	23.4	27.0	25.9	31.2	22.9	27.2	33.3	41.9	44.4	43.7	38.4
South Asia													
Bangladesh	427.9	269.8	252.0	202.0	207.4	203.9	169.9	169.3	173.0	166.2	155.9	126.4	111.0
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	325.4	207.0	183.8	166.7	171.2	152.9	131.8	123.4	117.4	103.4	89.3	66.9	66.0
Maldives	42.4	48.0	44.9	41.9	44.5	49.4	44.5	50.4	55.3	48.7	51.0	75.7	65.2
Nepal	363.7	213.4	196.0	177.4	230.2	214.8	195.7	202.4	181.4	169.3	160.7	125.4	123.3
Sri Lanka	210.4	149.1	141.4	121.7	130.4	144.8	119.4	117.4	132.9	128.5	123.1	113.5	102.7
Southeast Asia													
Brunei Darussalam ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	...	230.9	283.9	258.3	224.6	161.8	131.9	119.1	114.0	113.9	95.9	82.6	67.1
Indonesia	233.9	226.7	219.3	207.0	262.2	257.2	194.1	203.0	194.2	189.9	161.1	121.5	106.3
Lao PDR	1690.3	521.5	518.7	533.1	493.3	527.8	487.5	516.4	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	44.4	39.9	41.8	49.3	49.9	42.8	36.6	43.2	43.7	39.8	35.2	31.2	27.5
Myanmar	1433.2	411.0	343.0	330.4	303.8	307.1	263.3	185.7	222.4	240.1	219.2	158.6	136.6
Philippines	230.1	118.3	109.7	103.2	122.9	127.8	118.5	131.6	124.0	125.8	110.7	103.9	86.4
Singapore ^b	6.9	6.3	7.0	9.7	222.9	176.3	143.8	162.6	166.7	151.7	144.4	129.1	114.0
Thailand	89.8	135.0	149.7	144.0	151.5	129.9	92.7	84.0	70.0	53.4	43.7	38.8	35.2
Viet Nam	...	...	272.4	183.8	185.5	163.7	73.4	69.3	67.3	67.9	59.1	51.9	...
The Pacific													
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	45.7	21.6	15.8	17.0	19.2	14.5	12.8	11.4	12.7	14.1	13.1	13.5	14.1
Kiribati	63.1	60.4	128.5	97.9	67.0	55.6	105.8	128.7	129.7	284.4	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	2849.2	651.8	664.0	889.4	1534.7	1226.4	781.8	898.0	768.4	642.3	658.6	610.9	606.2
Micronesia, Fed. States of	431.5	577.7	608.6	633.4	466.6	545.3	429.4	298.2	256.6	264.0	375.2	351.2	397.1
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	27.4	87.0	120.7	98.3	230.7	344.9	139.0	128.7
Papua New Guinea	174.4	83.1	83.7	99.9	128.4	120.6	107.9	117.0	132.8	100.4	77.1	52.2	...
Samoa	97.7	157.2	135.4	119.8	139.4	151.6	...	...	...	...	513.6	507.4	577.7
Solomon Islands	123.2	75.1	68.0	61.0	77.7	72.9	120.6	165.2	338.4	184.4	137.1	105.6	82.8
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	80.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	74.5	66.3	80.3	74.9	64.9	70.4
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	256.7	1139.7	1393.8	2416.8	2283.6	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	33.9	37.9	34.5	35.2	36.7	38.9	39.9	41.6	66.4	59.9	64.3	40.1	40.0

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

b Data from 1998 and before 1998 are not comparable due to a change in coverage/compilation methodology.

Sources: Global Development Finance Online (World Bank 2008), *Statistical Compendium 2004-1* CD-ROM (OECD 2004), country sources.

Table 4.23 **Total debt service paid by developing member countries**
(US\$ million)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing Member Countries													
Central and West Asia													
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.3
Armenia	...	11.3	42.7	24.0	61.4	58.5	45.8	54.5	84.8	124.1	175.3	138.3	167.0
Azerbaijan	...	10.1	9.8	77.9	23.9	60.4	129.9	126.2	164.8	209.0	232.3	231.1	241.9
Georgia	...	20.0	12.9	45.8	211.9	107.9	117.1	76.8	128.3	180.3	233.7	187.3	268.4
Kazakhstan	...	234.6	322.3	483.0	991.7	1363.1	3370.5	3354.3	4106.9	5302.3	8774.3	13180.8	14532.0
Kyrgyz Republic	...	59.9	74.2	77.8	114.8	110.2	173.2	177.0	128.9	163.0	160.7	127.0	96.6
Pakistan	1901.9	3215.5	3286.5	4083.3	2297.8	2935.0	2854.0	2995.6	2887.8	3075.8	4260.1	2420.4	2282.4
Tajikistan	...	0.0	1.1	47.7	91.9	79.1	62.9	80.9	95.6	82.1	99.0	80.1	136.9
Turkmenistan	...	104.4	193.9	266.0	322.4	331.1	468.1	543.6	557.5	449.0	405.0	307.3	254.8
Uzbekistan	...	244.6	300.2	510.4	351.8	564.3	882.6	862.0	759.9	810.3	871.1	787.7	923.8
East Asia													
China, People's Rep. of	7057.0	15065.7	15755.6	18444.7	18434.9	26862.2	27092.1	24537.6	31085.4	36990.5	23256.2	27361.2	27876.9
Hong Kong, China ^a	1700.0	3159.0	3568.0	3206.0	3061.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of ^a	8274.2	11870.2	13561.6	13777.9	16938.7	31495.7	22905.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	...	52.1	52.8	63.0	31.1	21.5	38.6	45.3	52.4	288.2	41.1	42.9	48.5
Taipei, China ^a	1715.0	2677.0	3087.0	2898.0	3200.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia													
Bangladesh	749.1	779.9	672.2	689.9	643.7	718.0	799.3	675.6	726.6	672.0	670.8	804.9	684.5
Bhutan	5.2	9.8	6.9	7.2	9.2	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.5	7.2	12.0	6.8	10.1
India	8186.8	13565.8	11980.6	12413.3	12084.4	10106.7	10867.5	11720.7	15493.9	20650.2	19250.1	24334.7	17878.6
Maldives	8.8	10.8	11.7	28.6	15.9	17.7	19.8	21.7	22.2	21.3	32.4	34.0	34.6
Nepal	67.8	85.0	78.0	92.0	88.6	108.2	101.7	94.3	103.6	114.0	117.1	118.7	139.8
Sri Lanka	384.4	451.9	466.8	531.3	585.9	756.7	789.4	753.7	721.4	607.8	770.7	449.7	957.9
Southeast Asia													
Brunei Darussalam ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	30.0	7.3	8.8	8.9	11.7	32.5	31.5	22.1	21.5	25.5	27.8	31.0	30.6
Indonesia	9946.3	16416.0	21542.9	19736.8	18309.7	17664.7	16622.2	15475.3	16872.8	18470.8	20423.9	16156.7	20434.2
Lao PDR	9.1	26.0	29.1	27.7	30.9	36.9	40.6	43.6	84.5	100.4	121.0	171.8	169.3
Malaysia	4333.2	6041.1	8427.4	7109.2	6073.9	4774.7	6444.8	6231.1	7938.4	9592.9	9191.0	9389.4	7630.1
Myanmar	60.4	249.9	158.0	116.1	93.0	96.5	87.0	83.9	113.3	121.1	125.4	106.7	86.4
Philippines	3589.8	5363.5	5370.9	4554.3	4741.8	6439.3	7059.5	9363.1	10201.3	10199.9	11477.8	9941.2	13680.6
Singapore ^a	525.0	1349.0	2295.0	1997.0	1351.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	5290.3	8586.5	9524.0	11810.4	12752.4	16230.1	13991.5	20311.5	19719.8	15068.4	12451.1	18058.2	14685.8
Viet Nam	174.1	363.9	395.9	913.9	1095.7	1412.4	1309.5	1219.0	1196.3	807.3	787.2	957.0	918.3
The Pacific													
Cook Islands ^a	-	5.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	105.5	66.2	47.7	34.7	33.5	37.8	29.7	22.0	21.7	18.3	14.7	16.9	16.4
Kiribati	...	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	14.0	24.0	25.3	26.4	26.1	26.0	21.6	26.3	3.2	4.1	4.1	6.2	4.7
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-	18.5	24.1	22.2	20.8	19.4	22.9	10.9	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	3.4
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	553.1	626.3	489.3	531.8	311.7	211.9	304.5	268.8	276.1	294.0	474.2	389.2	293.9
Samoa	5.5	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.1	6.5	8.5	7.4	7.8	13.2	21.2	22.4	29.5
Solomon Islands	11.6	8.1	8.4	5.7	11.9	10.9	9.1	7.1	5.7	9.4	16.6	14.0	4.3
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	1.9	3.2	3.4	4.1	3.7	4.1	4.4	2.5	3.2	3.0	3.6	4.0	3.2
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.2	3.5	2.6	3.7

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

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Global Development Finance Online (World Bank 2008), *Statistical Compendium 2004-1* CD-ROM (OECD 2004), country sources.

External Indebtedness

Table 4.24 **Total debt service paid by developing member countries**
(percent of exports of goods and services)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing Member Countries													
Central and West Asia													
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	3.1	9.3	5.0	13.0	11.9	8.2	8.3	10.0	11.5	11.6	7.2	7.6
Azerbaijan	...	1.3	1.2	6.6	2.3	4.5	5.8	5.0	5.7	6.4	5.2	2.6	1.6
Georgia	...	...	...	5.3	20.3	11.9	12.5	7.7	10.3	11.8	11.9	7.4	8.8
Kazakhstan	...	3.9	4.6	6.2	14.4	19.4	32.0	32.0	34.5	34.8	38.0	42.2	33.7
Kyrgyz Republic	...	13.2	13.0	11.4	18.7	20.4	29.3	30.5	19.0	19.8	14.2	10.0	5.7
Pakistan	21.3	26.5	27.4	34.5	21.9	28.9	25.2	24.6	18.1	16.2	21.1	10.1	8.6
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.3	7.2	6.7	4.6	5.1
Turkmenistan	...	...	10.2	22.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia													
China, People's Rep. of	11.7	9.9	8.7	8.5	8.6	11.7	9.3	7.9	8.3	7.3	3.4	3.1	2.5
Hong Kong, China ^a	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	11.3	8.0	8.8	8.4	13.1	25.1	10.9	13.9	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	...	10.2	10.7	10.0	5.6	3.9	6.1	6.7	6.7	29.5	2.9	2.6	2.2
Taipei, China	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.9	3.6
South Asia													
Bangladesh	25.8	13.2	11.0	9.7	8.5	8.8	8.6	7.5	7.4	5.9	5.2	5.4	3.7
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	31.9	29.7	23.6	21.9	21.2	15.7	14.5	14.7	17.3	18.9	13.8	13.2	7.7
Maldives	4.8	3.4	3.1	7.0	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.6	4.7	7.0	4.9
Nepal	15.2	7.5	6.4	6.8	7.6	7.7	6.9	7.0	6.3	6.1	5.6	4.7	5.1
Sri Lanka	13.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.4	11.2	10.3	10.1	9.8	7.5	8.6	4.5	8.6
Southeast Asia													
Brunei Darussalam ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	...	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
Indonesia	33.3	29.9	36.6	30.0	31.7	30.0	22.4	23.5	24.7	25.7	23.6	15.0	16.6
Lao PDR	8.7	6.3	6.7	6.4	6.3	7.7	7.9	9.0	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	12.6	7.0	8.9	7.4	7.2	4.9	5.6	6.0	7.2	7.9	6.2	5.6	4.0
Myanmar	18.4	17.8	10.5	7.0	5.0	4.9	3.9	2.7	3.8	4.0	3.8	2.5	1.7
Philippines	27.0	16.1	13.4	9.3	10.9	14.1	14.3	21.2	21.1	20.5	20.8	16.7	19.6
Singapore	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	16.9	11.6	12.6	15.5	18.4	21.8	16.3	25.4	23.2	15.5	10.6	13.6	9.4
Viet Nam	...	...	4.1	7.7	9.1	10.0	7.5	6.7	6.0	3.4	2.6	2.6	...
The Pacific													
Cook Islands	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	12.0	5.8	3.5	2.7	3.4	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
Kiribati	...	...	9.1	7.1	9.5	7.6	9.3	7.9	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	39.8	47.8	58.8	70.6	83.7	84.4	57.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	46.0	61.0	64.0	55.0	58.0	59.0	27.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	9.0
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	37.2	20.8	16.3	20.5	14.8	9.7	12.9	12.7	15.1	12.0	17.0	10.8	...
Samoa	5.8	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.9	5.1	...	...	...	...	19.1	17.3	19.9
Solomon Islands	11.8	3.8	3.9	2.5	6.0	4.8	7.1	7.1	10.7	9.7	12.9	8.9	2.0
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.7
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.7

a Refers to debt service as a percentage of total exports as reflected under direction of trade.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Global Development Finance Online (World Bank 2008), *Statistical Compendium 2004-1* CD-ROM (OECD 2004), country sources.

Infrastructure

The People's Republic of China and India dominate both the **rail** and **road** networks in the region. There has been a sharp increase in the ownership of **personal computers** since 1990, but a sharp divide still exists between the top six economies with high ownership rates and the rest of the region. **Broadband internet** has so far achieved limited penetration outside the small group of high-income economies.

Introduction

This **infrastructure** theme covers transport statistics on road and rail networks, plus communications statistics on ownership of personal computers, on broadband subscribers, and on information and communications expenditures.

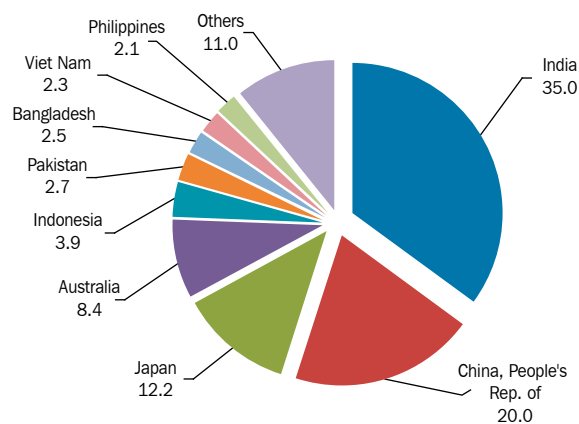
Additional indicators on the communications sector are also shown under Millennium Development Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development.

Key Trends

Figures 5.1 and 5.2 present the distribution of rail and road networks in the Asia and Pacific region. The People's Republic of China (PRC) and India account for

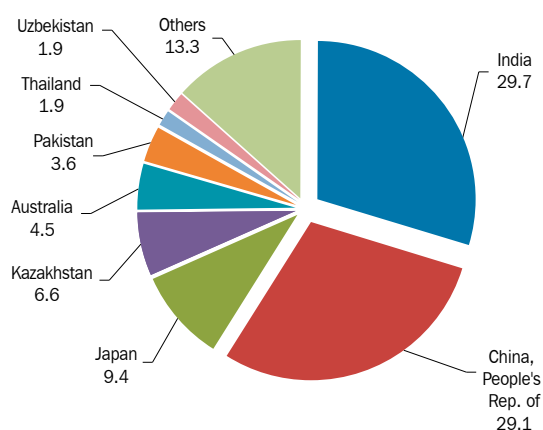
most of the rail and road networks of Asia. The PRC and India have similar-size rail networks but India has a much larger road network.

Figure 5.1 Percentage Breakdown of Road Networks in the Asia and Pacific Region, Latest Year



Source: Derived from Table 5.1.

Figure 5.2 Percentage Breakdown of Rail Networks in the Asia and Pacific Region, Latest Year



Source: Derived from Table 5.2.

Figure 5.3 shows road density. Road density tends to be correlated with population density: densely populated economies like Bangladesh; Hong Kong, China; and Singapore have high road densities while thinly populated economies like Kazakhstan and Mongolia have low road densities.

However there are exceptions. Economies such as Azerbaijan and Samoa that are not so densely populated also have rather high road densities.

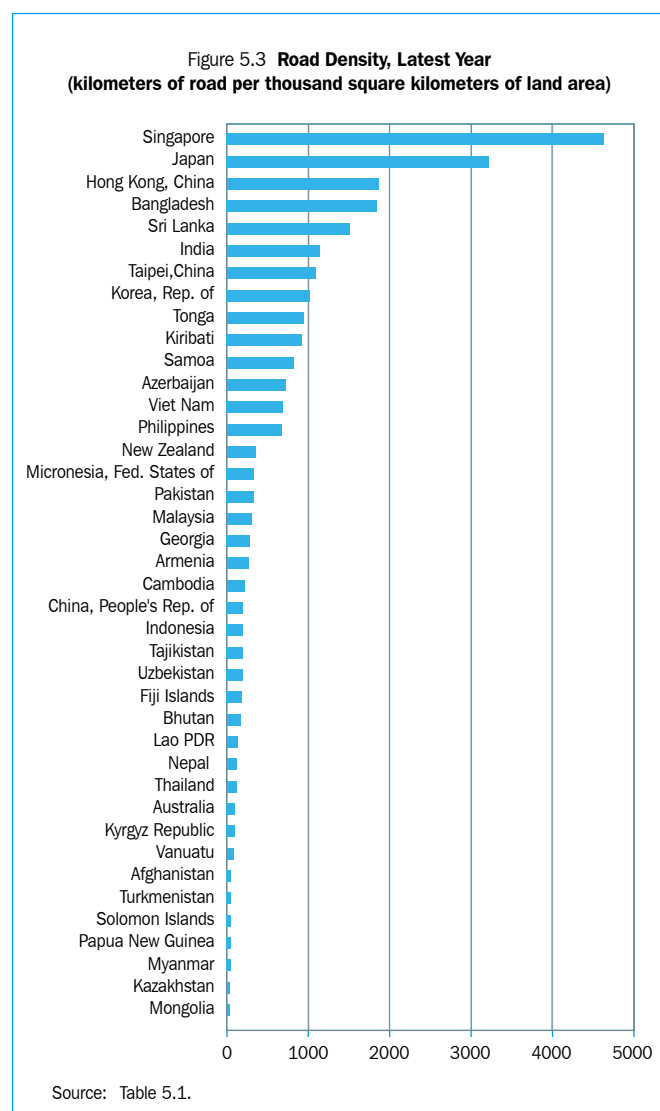
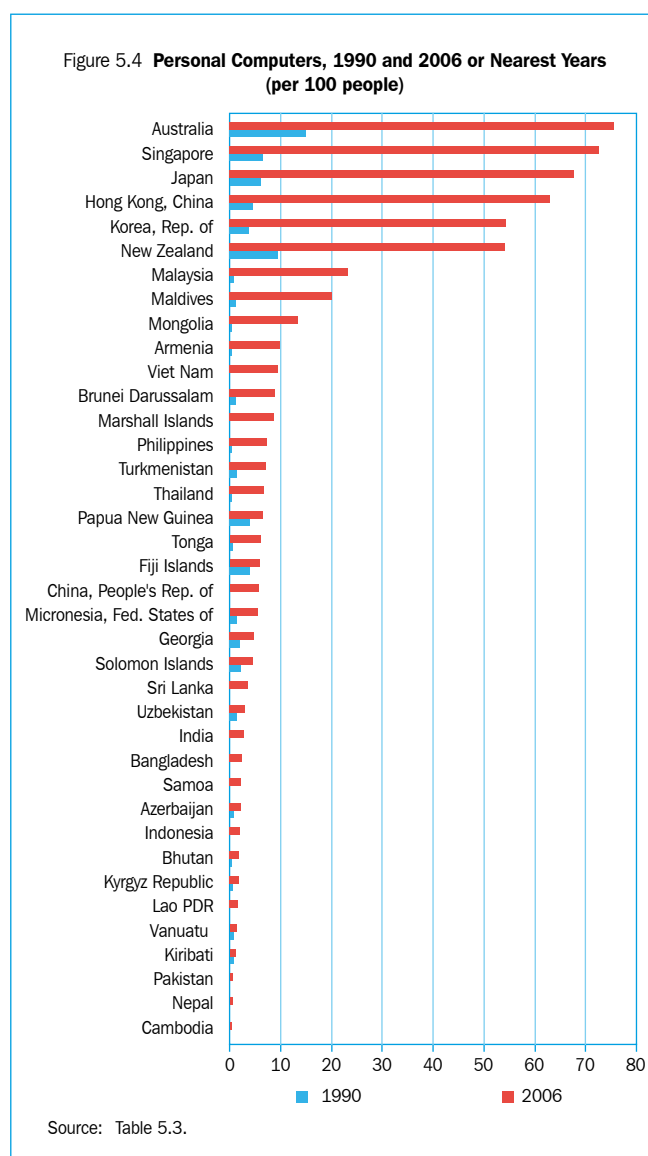


Figure 5.4 highlights both the marked increase in ownership of personal computers since 1990 and the large gaps that now exist between the richer and poorer economies of the region.

There is a sharp divide between the top six—Australia; Japan; Hong Kong, China; Republic of Korea; New Zealand; and Singapore—and all other economies. Among the five most populous economies, the PRC had the highest number of personal computers per 100 inhabitants in 2006, about twice the number recorded for India. Bangladesh and Indonesia came next, with Pakistan having one of the lowest ownership rates, only slightly higher than that of Cambodia, which has the lowest rate among all the economies.



Box 5.1 shows the extent of penetration of broadband internet in the Asia and Pacific region. Broadband is the most efficient way to access the internet. Box 5.1 shows that broadband has so far achieved limited penetration outside the small group of high-income economies. PRC, Malaysia, Philippines, and Viet Nam are in the middle group but have a long way to go before reaching double figures, which is the norm for the high-income economies.

Box 5.1 **Broadband Subscribers, 2007**
(per 100 people)

Less than 1			
Afghanistan	0.00	Armenia	0.07
Myanmar	0.00	Pakistan	0.08
Tajikistan	0.00	Solomon Islands	0.09
Azerbaijan	0.03	Indonesia	0.10
Cambodia	0.03	Mongolia	0.13
Uzbekistan	0.03	India	0.27
Vanuatu	0.03	Sri Lanka	0.33
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.04	Tonga	0.78
Samoa	0.04	Fiji Islands	0.83
Kyrgyz Republic	0.05	Thailand	0.94
Lao PDR	0.06		
1–10			
Georgia	1.06	Brunei Darussalam	2.35
Philippines	1.10	Kazakhstan	2.47
Viet Nam	1.47	China, People's Rep. of	5.00
Maldives	1.57	Malaysia	5.15
More than 10			
New Zealand	16.13	Australia	23.28
Singapore	19.87	Hong Kong, China	26.09
Taipei, China	20.93	Korea, Rep. of	30.62
Japan	22.12		

Source: Table 5.3.

Data Issues and Comparability

Data on rail networks may not be strictly comparable, as the statistics are not compiled according to international standards. National road associations are the main suppliers of data on road networks. Secondary suppliers include the appropriate government agencies. The statistics may not be strictly comparable because of differences in definitions and data collection methods.

Data on broadband subscribers are collected by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) using questionnaires sent to government telecommunications agencies. Annual reports of industry organizations are also used by ITU to cross check reported data and to fill in the gaps. These data are considered to be reliable. Data on personal computers are derived from data on shipments in the countries.

Transport

Table 5.1 Road indicators

	Roads, Total Network (kilometers)		Road Density (kilometers of roads per thousand square kilometers of land area)		Paved Roads (percent of total roads)		Access to an All-Season Road (percent of rural population)
	1990	Latest Year	1990	Latest Year	1990	Latest Year	Latest Year
	Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	21000	34782 (2004)	32.2	53.3 (2004)	13.3	23.7 (2004)	...
Armenia	7690	7515 (2005)	272.7	266.5 (2005)	99.2	90.0 (2005)	80.0 (2003)
Azerbaijan	52394	59141 (2004)	634.3	716.0 (2004)	...	49.4 (2004)	67.0 (2002)
Georgia	21600	20247 (2004)	310.8	291.4 (2004)	93.8	39.4 (2004)	82.0 (2003)
Kazakhstan	158342	91600 (2006)	58.7	33.9 (2006)	55.1	84.0 (2006)	...
Kyrgyz Republic	18890	18500 (2000)	98.5	96.5 (2000)	90.0	...	...
Pakistan	169202	258340 (2004)	219.5	335.1 (2004)	54.0	64.7 (2004)	77.0 (1998)
Tajikistan	29861	27767 (2000)	213.4	198.4 (2000)	71.6	...	74.0 (1999)
Turkmenistan	21300	24000 (2000)	45.3	51.1 (2000)	73.5	...	...
Uzbekistan	72500	81600 (2000)	175.0	197.0 (2000)	79.0	...	57.0 (2000)
East Asia							
China, People's Rep. of	1181033	1930544 (2005)	127.1	207.8 (2005)	...	81.6 (2005)	...
Hong Kong, China	1484	1955 (2005)	1499.0	1861.9 (2005)	100.0	100.0 (2005)	...
Korea, Rep. of	56715	100279 (2004)	574.4	1015.7 (2004)	71.5	76.8 (2005)	...
Mongolia	42418	49250 (2002)	27.1	31.4 (2002)	10.2	3.5 (2002)	36.0 (2003)
Taipei, China	20060	39286 (2006)	557.0	1091.0 (2006)	...	...	...
South Asia							
Bangladesh	188000	239226 (2003)	1444.3	1837.8 (2003)	7.2 (1991)	9.5 (2003)	37.0 (2000)
Bhutan	2336	8050 (2003)	49.7	171.3 (2003)	77.1	62.0 (2003)	...
India	2000000	3383344 (2002)	672.7	1138.0 (2002)	47.3 (1991)	47.4 (2002)	60.0 (2001)
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	6840	17280 (2004)	47.8	120.8 (2004)	37.5	56.9 (2004)	...
Sri Lanka	93000	97286 (2003)	1439.0	1505.3 (2003)	32.0 (1991)	81.0 (2003)	...
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam ^a	1010	3650 (2005)	191.7	692.6 (2005)	31.4	77.2 (2005)	...
Cambodia	35800	38257 (2004)	202.8	216.7 (2004)	7.5	6.3 (2004)	87.0 (1999)
Indonesia	288727	372929 (2004)	159.4	205.9 (2004)	45.1	55.3 (2004)	94.0 (2003)
Lao PDR	13971	31210 (2003)	60.5	135.2 (2003)	24.0	14.4 (2003)	59.0 (2003)
Malaysia	86115	98721 (2004)	262.1	300.5 (2004)	70.0	81.3 (2004)	...
Myanmar	25000	27966 (2000)	38.0	42.5 (2000)	10.9	...	...
Philippines	160558	200037 (2003)	538.5	670.9 (2003)	16.6 (1994)	9.9 (2003)	...
Singapore	2798	3234 (2005)	4176.1	4624.0 (2005)	97.1	100.0 (2005)	...
Thailand	72170	57403 (2000)	141.3	112.4 (2000)	55.3	...	...
Viet Nam	96100	222179 (2004)	295.2	682.6 (2004)	23.5	...	76.0 (2002)
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	3050	3440 (2000)	166.9	188.3 (2000)	44.5	...	...
Kiribati	...	670 (2000)	...	917.8 (2000)	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	240 (2000)	...	342.9 (2000)	15.9	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	18500	19600 (2000)	40.9	43.3 (2000)	3.2	...	68.0 (1996)
Samoa	...	2337 (2001)	...	825.8 (2001)	42.0 (1995)	14.2 (2001)	...
Solomon Islands	1210	1391 (2000)	43.2	49.7 (2000)	2.1	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	680 (2000)	...	944.4 (2000)	27.0 (1995)	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	1070 (2000)	...	87.8 (2000)	21.6	...	...
Developed Member Countries							
Australia	810264	812972 (2003)	105.5	105.8 (2003)	35.0	38.7 (1998)	...
Japan	1114697	1177278 (2002)	3058.2	3229.8 (2002)	69.2	77.7 (2002)	...
New Zealand	92674	93460 (2005)	345.8	348.7 (2005)	57.0	64.9 (2005)	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008); IDA14 Result Measurement System (World Bank 2008); for Taipei, China: economy sources.

Table 5.2 Rail indicators

	Rail Lines (total route, kilometers)			Rail Network, Length per Land Area (kilometers per thousand square kilometers)		
	1990	1995	2005	1990	1995	2005
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	845	845	711	30.0	30.0	25.2
Azerbaijan	...	...	2122	...	...	25.7
Georgia	1583	1575	1515	22.8	22.7	21.8
Kazakhstan	14465	13660 (1997)	14205 (2006)	5.4	5.1 (1997)	5.3 (2006)
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	424	...	...	2.2
Pakistan	8775	8775	7791 (2006)	11.4	11.4	10.1 (2006)
Tajikistan	...	...	616	...	...	4.4
Turkmenistan	...	...	2529	...	...	5.4
Uzbekistan	...	3641 (1997)	4014	...	8.8 (1997)	9.7
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	53378	54616	62200	5.7	5.9	6.7
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	3091	3101	3392	31.3	31.4	34.4
Mongolia	1920	1810 (1997)	1810	1.2	1.2 (1997)	1.2
Taipei, China	1062	1108	1118 (2006)	29.4	30.6	30.9 (2006)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	2746	2706	2855	21.1	20.8	21.9
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	62367	62660	63465	21.0	21.1	21.3
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	59	...	...	0.4
Sri Lanka	1453	1491	1200	22.5	23.1	18.6
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	600	600	650	3.4	3.4	3.7
Indonesia	...	5041	...	...	2.8	...
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	1668	1668	1667	5.1	5.1	5.1
Myanmar	3336	...	...	5.1	...	...
Philippines	479	456	491 (2006)	1.6	1.5	1.6 (2006)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	3861	4041	4044	7.6	7.9	7.9
Viet Nam	2832	2832	2671	8.7	8.7	8.2
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	597	...	...	32.7
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	6612	9458	9528	0.9	1.2	1.2
Japan	20254	20134	20052	55.6	55.2	55.0
New Zealand	4029	3913	3913 (1999)	15.0	14.6	14.6 (1999)

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008); ADB staff estimates; for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

Communications

Table 5.3 Computer and broadband indicators

	Personal Computers (per 100 people)		Broadband Subscribers (per 100 people)				
	1990	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries							
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	...	0.32	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Armenia	0.29 (1997)	9.85 (2005)	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.07
Azerbaijan	0.71 (2001)	2.31 (2005)	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03
Georgia	2.09 (1999)	4.70 (2005)	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.61	1.06
Kazakhstan	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.21	2.47
Kyrgyz Republic	0.52 (2000)	1.90 (2005)	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05
Pakistan	0.14	0.52 (2005)	...	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.08
Tajikistan	...	1.30 (2005)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Turkmenistan	1.53 (2001)	7.20 (2005)	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	1.60 (2003)	3.08	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
East Asia							
China, People's Rep. of	0.04	5.60	0.86	1.91	2.84	3.85	5.00
Hong Kong, China	4.56	62.97	18.58	21.95	23.41	24.51	26.09
Korea, Rep. of	3.72	54.44	23.36	24.79	25.24	29.27	30.62
Mongolia	0.33 (1995)	13.44	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.13	0.13
Taipei, China	...	67.60	13.46	16.53	19.06	19.76	20.93
South Asia							
Bangladesh	0.02 (1997)	2.42	...	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	0.47 (1998)	1.95 (2007)	...	...	...	...	...
India	0.03	2.76	0.01	0.02	0.12	0.21	0.27
Maldives	1.21 (1995)	20.08	0.18	0.24	1.08	1.57	1.57
Nepal	0.05 (1993)	0.49 (2005)	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	0.02	3.54 (2005)	0.02	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.33
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam ^a	1.10 (1992)	8.82 (2005)	1.10	1.75	2.17	2.35	2.35
Cambodia	0.04 (1995)	0.36 (2007)	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
Indonesia	0.11	2.00	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.10
Lao PDR	0.10 (1996)	1.69 (2005)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.06
Malaysia	0.83	23.41	0.44	0.99	1.95	3.49	5.15
Myanmar	...	0.88	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00
Philippines	0.34	7.46	0.07	0.11	0.15	0.15	1.10
Singapore	6.56	72.61	10.11	13.03	15.30	18.26	19.87
Thailand	0.42	6.86 (2005)	0.07	0.12	0.16	0.16	0.94
Viet Nam	0.01 (1992)	9.51	0.01	0.06	0.25	0.61	1.47
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	4.05 (1998)	5.90 (2005)	...	...	0.83	0.83	0.83
Kiribati	0.70 (1998)	1.10 (2004)	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	0.01	8.77 (2004)	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	1.30 (2001)	5.41 (2005)	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	3.92 (1998)	6.64 (2005)	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	0.06 (1995)	2.34	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04
Solomon Islands	2.35 (1997)	4.60 (2005)	...	0.04	0.09	0.09	0.09
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	0.61 (1997)	5.99 (2005)	0.02	0.33	0.64	0.62	0.78
Tuvalu	...	8.00 (2005)	...	0.48	1.43	2.34	...
Vanuatu	0.73 (1997)	1.38 (2005)	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03
Developed Member Countries							
Australia	14.98	75.69 (2005)	2.60	5.08	10.00	19.15	23.28
Japan	5.99	67.61 (2005)	11.69	15.30	18.19	20.62	22.12
New Zealand	9.53 (1991)	54.15	2.10	4.81	8.22	14.18	16.13

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: International Telecommunication Union through the World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008), ITU World Communication/ICT Indicators Database (ITU 2008).

Table 5.4 Expenditures on information and communications technology

	Information and Communications Technology Expenditures					
	(per capita US dollars)			(percent of GDP)		
	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	34.9	39.9	55.2	6.5	7.1	6.9
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	35.1	58.5	108.5	3.7	4.6	5.4
Hong Kong, China	1782.1	1868.4	2427.6	7.0	8.0	8.8
Korea, Rep. of	744.7	847.4	1213.8	6.8	6.7	6.6
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	6.8	8.8	10.9	2.0	2.5	2.7
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	16.3	24.1	49.8	3.6	4.3	6.1
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	42.2	53.2	72.7	5.0	5.6	5.4
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	20.2	32.2	50.7	2.5	2.9	3.1
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	290.0	294.1	388.2	7.5	7.0	6.7
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	44.8	58.4	91.1	4.5	6.0	6.7
Singapore	2238.8	2131.2	2743.0	9.7	9.7	9.3
Thailand	71.5	85.1	128.9	3.5	3.7	4.0
Viet Nam	...	65.7	109.9	...	13.4	15.1
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	1390.3	1721.1	2412.7	6.7	6.3	6.4
Japan	3160.5	2522.4	2687.9	8.6	7.6	7.9
New Zealand	1534.4	1987.6	2635.4	11.2	9.9	10.6

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Source: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008).

Government and Governance

Negative **fiscal balances** are observed in slightly over half of the economies in the region. A number of relatively fast-growing economies have **low tax burdens**. Government spending on **social services** as a percentage of GDP exceeds 10% in a few economies. As a measure of the “**ease of doing business**”, it takes more than three months to register a new business in Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, and Lao PDR, but less than a week in Australia and Singapore. According to Transparency International’s **Corruption Perceptions Index**, the region includes two economies among the top 10 highly clean economies. Four are ranked in the bottom 10.

Introduction

Governments affect the daily life of citizens in several ways, notably through their powers to tax and spend. This theme provides the standard indicators of the impact of **government** on economic and social life such as fiscal balances; tax revenues; and government spending on health, education, and other social services.

In addition however, governments can promote economic growth by creating a level playing field for business. They can make it easier to set up a new company by simplifying administrative procedures. They can actively fight bribery, corruption, and other disincentives to business investment. These aspects of **governance** are highlighted in the tables below based on statistics on the costs and time needed to set up a new business. A corruption perceptions index is also included to present a picture of the ranking of certain economies in terms of perceived corruption among businessmen.

Key Trends

Figure 6.1 shows the overall financial position of governments. The “fiscal balance” is the difference between total government revenue and grants, and total expenditure including net lending. Economies with positive balances include several high-income economies (e.g., Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; New Zealand; and Singapore) but also some low-income economies such as Mongolia and Papua New Guinea. Kiribati has a particularly high government surplus because of revenue from offshore fishing rights.

In slightly over half of the economies in the region, governments run deficits. The five most populous Asian economies are in this group. The large deficits shown for Maldives and Sri Lanka are partly due to high government spending to repair the tsunami damage of December 2004 and increased public sector wages in the case of the former.

Figure 6.2 shows government tax revenue as a percentage of GDP. This is usually referred to as the “tax-burden.” The data are for central government and are confined to economies where the tax burden exceeds 20% of GDP, and those with tax burdens below 15%. The top group includes some economies with high per capita GDP but relatively low growth rates, such as Australia and New Zealand. The low-tax-burden group includes a number of relatively fast growing economies such as Hong Kong, China; India; Singapore; and Taipei,China.

Figure 6.1 Government Fiscal Balance as a Percentage of GDP, Average of Latest 3 Years

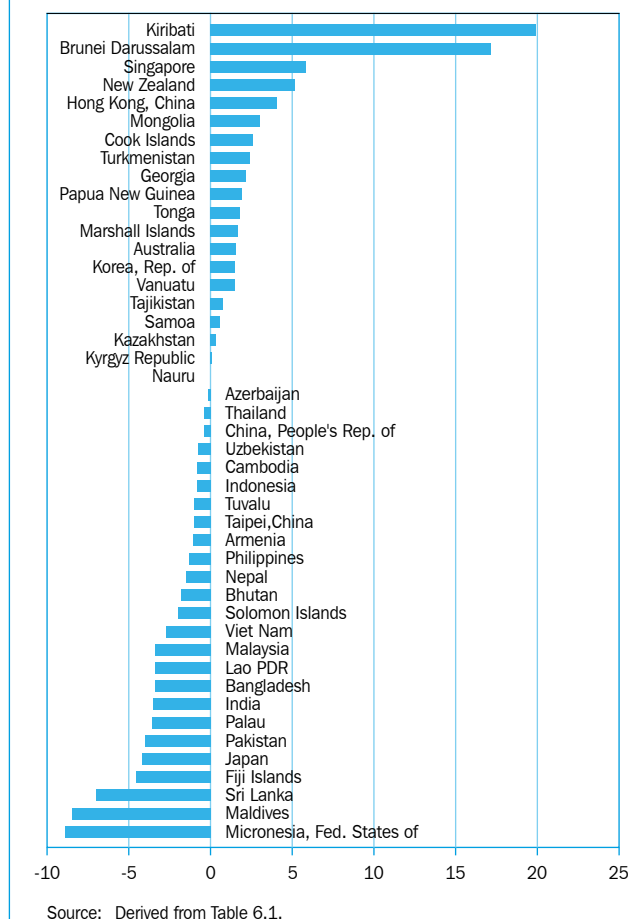
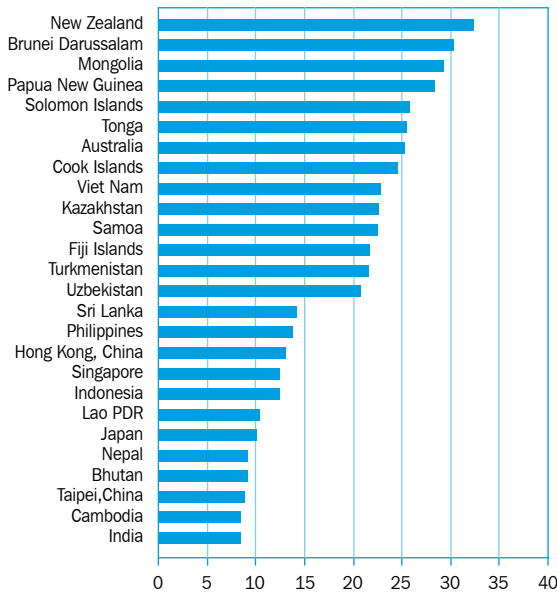


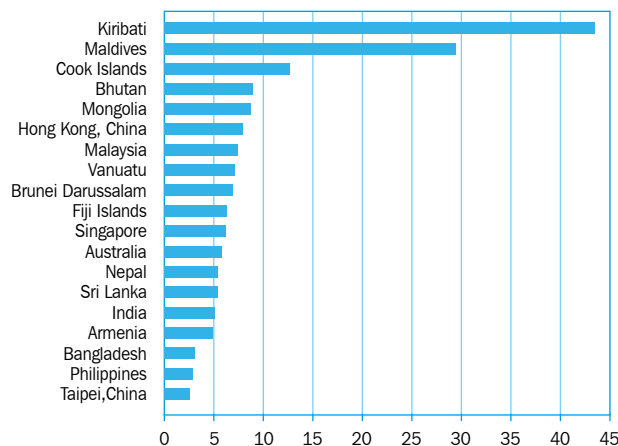
Figure 6.2 Tax Revenue as a Percentage of GDP, Average of Latest 3 Years



Source: Derived from Table 6.2.

Figure 6.3 shows government spending on social services, namely education, health, and housing and community amenities measured as a percentage of GDP for selected economies. These are sometimes described as “merit goods” and are distinguished from other public goods such as defense and law and order, which may be less desirable from the welfare point of view. The figure is confined to economies that have supplied data for central government under all three of these headings for recent years. Generally, the figure refers to total outlays, including investment, as well as current expenditures.

Figure 6.3 Government Expenditure on Education, Health, and Housing and Community Amenities as a Percentage of GDP, Average of Latest 3 Years



Sources: Derived from Tables 6.5, 6.6, and 6.7.

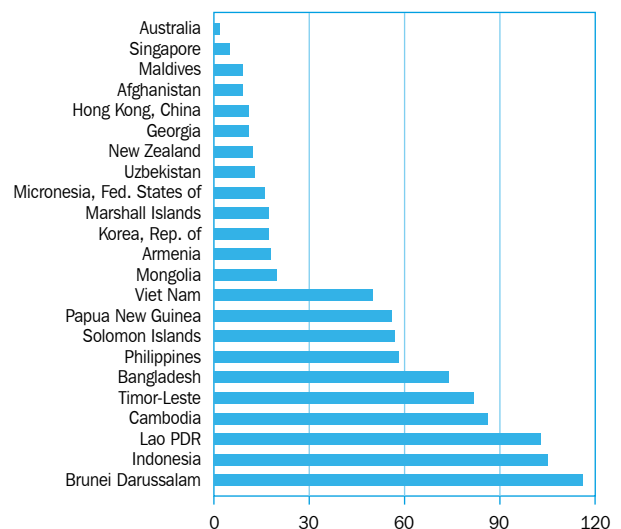
Government spending on social services exceeded 10% of GDP in Cook Islands, Kiribati, and Maldives. The high expenditures by Kiribati and Maldives are due to special circumstances: particularly generous social expenditures financed by fishing licences in the case of Kiribati; and housing reconstruction following the tsunami damage, plus continued power and water subsidies in the case of Maldives. Expenditures are rather low in Bangladesh; Philippines; and Taipei, China.

The cost and time taken to register a new business vary enormously within the region. Clearly a costly procedure discourages new businesses, and lengthy registration procedures are a disincentive in themselves, and also provide opportunities for extorting bribes.

Table 6.8 shows the formal costs of registering a new business. Measured as a percentage of per capita GNI, these ranged, in 2007, from over 100% in Cambodia and Federated States of Micronesia, to under 1% in Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore. Compared to 2003 or the earliest year for which data were available, business registration costs were lower in over 30 economies in 2007. Six economies recorded an increase in business registration costs, although the increases were mostly rather small.

Figure 6.4 shows the number of days needed to register a new business. The figure is confined to economies where registration takes 20 days or less, and those where 50 days or more are needed. (Economies not shown are in the 21–49-day range.) In Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, and Lao PDR, registration takes more than three months, compared with less than a week in Australia and Singapore.

Figure 6.4 Length of Time Required to Register a New Business, 2007 (days)



Source: Table 6.8.

In Box 6.1, economies are ranked by a private research institute, Transparency International, according to corruption as perceived by a panel of business people and others whom Transparency International considers to have special knowledge of each economy. Respondents were asked to rate each economy on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 10 (highly clean). It is evident that there is a strong subjective element in the assessments of perceived corruption. It is also clear that Transparency International will have had fewer candidates for its panels of experts for small economies compared with large ones.

The rankings shown in Box 6.1 should be treated with some caution, and differences in ranks of a few points are unlikely to be significant. Of the five most populous economies, the People's Republic of China and India have equal ranks and are in the top half (least corrupt) of the 180 economies covered in the survey. Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Pakistan are in the bottom third. The Asia and Pacific region includes two economies in the top 10 (New Zealand and Singapore), as well as four in the bottom 10 (Afghanistan, Myanmar, Tonga, and Uzbekistan).

Box 6.1 Rank in Perceived Corruption, 2007

New Zealand	1	Solomon Islands	111
Singapore	4	Timor-Leste	123
Australia	11	Viet Nam	123
Hong Kong, China	14	Nepal	131
Japan	17	Philippines	131
Taipei, China	34	Pakistan	138
Korea, Rep. of	43	Indonesia	143
Malaysia	43	Azerbaijan	150
Bhutan	46	Kazakhstan	150
Samoa	57	Kyrgyz Republic	150
China, People's Rep. of	72	Tajikistan	150
India	72	Bangladesh	162
Georgia	79	Cambodia	162
Kiribati	84	Papua New Guinea	162
Maldives	84	Turkmenistan	162
Thailand	84	Lao PDR	168
Sri Lanka	94	Afghanistan	172
Vanuatu	98	Tonga	175
Armenia	99	Uzbekistan	175
Mongolia	99	Myanmar	179

Source: Table 6.9.

Data Issues and Comparability

Data on government expenditures and revenue are mostly taken from country sources. The coverage of the budget data is not standard throughout the region. Data provided by many countries refer only to the central government, but cover provincial and local governments in other countries. Most countries try to follow the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics* guidelines; some countries are still using the 1986 version; others have switched to the 2001 *Government Finance Statistics* guidelines.

The statistics on the time and cost for registering new businesses and on perceived corruption are all taken from nonofficial sources. Common procedures are used in all countries and the researchers producing these data have refined their procedures over several successive surveys. However, because of the subjective nature of many of these data, they can only be used to give a broad idea of trends, levels, and rankings.

Table 6.1 **Fiscal balance**^a
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	-6.0	-4.4	-1.7	-3.8	-5.2	-4.9	-4.3	-2.6	-1.3	-1.7	-1.9	-1.5	0.1
Azerbaijan	...	-5.2	-2.9	-2.4	-1.8	-2.4	-1.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	-0.7	0.4	-0.2
Georgia	...	-5.9	-7.2	-7.7	-7.6	-4.3	-3.9	-2.2	-1.7	-0.6	3.7	2.2	3.4	0.8
Kazakhstan	...	-4.0	-2.6	-3.7	-3.9	-3.5	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.9	-0.3	0.6	0.8	...
Kyrgyz Republic	-8.2	-11.5	-5.4	-5.2	-3.0	-2.5	-2.0	0.4	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	0.2	-0.2	0.1
Pakistan	-6.5	-5.6	-6.5	-6.4	-7.6	-6.1	-5.4	-3.3	-2.4	-1.2	-1.8	-4.2	-3.7	-4.0
Tajikistan	...	-7.4	-5.8	-4.1	-2.7	-2.4	-0.6	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.7
Turkmenistan	...	0.4	0.3	-0.2	-2.6	0.0	-0.3	0.6	0.2	-1.4	0.5	0.9	5.9	...
Uzbekistan	...	-2.9	-2.0	-2.4	-2.0	-1.7	-1.0	0.2	-0.9	-1.3	0.0	-1.0	-1.3	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	-2.8	...	-1.8	-1.9	-2.4	-3.0	-2.8	-2.5	-2.6	-2.2	-1.3	-1.2	-0.8	0.7
Hong Kong, China	0.7	-0.3	2.1	6.4	-1.8	0.8	-0.6	-4.9	-4.8	-3.2	1.7	1.0	4.0	7.2
Korea, Rep. of	-0.6	0.3	0.2	-1.4	-3.9	-2.5	1.1	1.2	3.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	3.8
Mongolia	-11.0	-1.5	-2.6	-9.1	-14.3	-11.6	-7.7	-4.5	-5.8	-3.7	-1.8	2.6	3.3	2.9
Taipei, China	1.8	-1.1	-1.4	-1.6	0.1	-1.2	-4.6	-6.4	-2.9	-2.3	-2.5	-0.3	-0.2	...
South Asia														
Bangladesh	-5.7	-2.2	-3.0	-2.0	-2.1	-3.2	-4.5	-4.1	-3.7	-3.4	-3.4	-3.7	-3.3	-3.3
Bhutan	-8.0	0.1	2.2	-2.3	0.9	-1.7	-3.8	-10.6	-4.6	-9.8	1.8	-6.5	-0.8	...
India	-6.6	-4.2	-4.1	-4.8	-5.1	-5.4	-5.7	-6.2	-5.9	-4.5	-4.0	-4.1	-3.4	-3.1
Maldives	...	-6.4	-2.5	-1.4	-1.9	-4.1	-4.4	-4.7	-4.9	-3.4	-1.6	-10.9	-6.7	-7.9
Nepal	-7.6	-4.5	-5.2	-4.8	-5.5	-4.9	-4.3	-5.5	-5.0	-1.4	-0.9	-0.8	-1.6	-2.0
Sri Lanka	-7.9	-8.8	-8.4	-7.0	-8.2	-6.7	-9.3	-10.2	-8.2	-7.3	-7.5	-7.0	-7.0	-6.9
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^b	-0.3	15.1	0.5	1.7	5.4	-1.4	10.9	0.4	-9.9	-1.7	13.5	25.2	12.8	...
Cambodia	-4.5	-7.2	-6.2	-0.9	-2.4	-1.2	-2.1	-3.1	-3.4	-4.0	-2.0	-0.5	-0.8	-1.2
Indonesia	-0.8	3.0	1.0	0.5	-1.7	-2.5	-1.1	-2.4	-1.5	-1.7	-1.0	-0.5	-0.9	-1.2
Lao PDR	-9.7	-12.9	-5.7	-5.2	-6.6	-2.5	-4.3	-4.2	-3.2	-5.4	-2.4	-4.3	-3.2	-2.7
Malaysia	-2.9	0.8	0.7	2.4	-1.8	-3.2	-5.5	-5.2	-5.3	-5.0	-4.1	-3.6	-3.3	-3.2
Myanmar	-2.8	-3.3	-2.2	-0.1	0.8	-0.3	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	-3.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	-1.9	-3.8	-4.0	-4.0	-5.3	-4.6	-3.8	-2.7	-1.1	-0.2
Singapore	10.8	14.5	10.4	11.6	3.4	7.1	10.0	5.1	4.8	3.1	4.1	6.8	6.7	...
Thailand	4.8	3.0	0.9	-1.5	-2.8	-3.3	-2.2	-2.4	-1.4	0.4	0.1	-0.6	1.1	-1.7
Viet Nam	-7.2	-1.3	-0.9	-3.9	-1.6	-3.3	-4.3	-3.5	-2.3	-2.2	0.2	-1.1	-1.8	-5.4
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	-2.8	-7.8	1.1	-2.5	-2.4	-1.8	1.3	0.2	-0.8	-1.0	2.1	2.1	3.6
Fiji Islands	-1.8	-0.3	-4.6	-6.7	-0.9	-3.6	-4.8	-7.6	-6.9	-6.5	-4.4	-5.2	-4.0	...
Kiribati	30.9	23.7	15.5	93.1	99.7	57.3	59.6	13.6	3.9	15.7	18.5	15.3	26.0	...
Marshall Islands	1.9	-27.2	16.5	8.2	14.1	9.8	8.4	8.7	-9.0	-1.8	-1.3	4.7	1.0	-0.7
Micronesia, Fed. States of	11.8	-0.5	2.5	2.8	-3.5	-5.6	-3.7	-5.9	7.8	2.8	-16.0	-5.3	-5.5	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	-18.2	-15.1	-20.1	-29.3	-1.4	-9.5	-2.1	-1.2	-7.5
Papua New Guinea	-3.3	-0.5	0.5	0.2	-1.8	-2.4	-1.8	-3.0	-3.3	-1.0	1.6	0.0	3.1	2.5
Samoa	-3.7	-7.0	1.4	2.2	2.0	0.3	-0.7	-2.2	-2.0	-1.3	-0.8	0.3	0.3	1.1
Solomon Islands	-5.3	-4.6	-4.3	-3.6	3.0	5.0	-0.6	-7.4	-20.2	-5.8	4.9	-0.9	-4.0	-1.1
Timor-Leste ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	0.5	4.3	13.2	80.2	129.7	220.6
Tonga	0.7	1.2	0.9	-4.8	-2.4	-0.2	-0.4	-1.5	-1.4	-3.1	0.9	2.4	1.5	1.5
Tuvalu	...	...	-92.9	-31.8	19.1	-3.5	-2.2	-45.7	33.7	-33.3	-14.7	-7.4	18.7	-14.3
Vanuatu	-8.2	-2.7	-1.7	-0.5	-9.4	-1.5	-7.0	-3.7	-2.2	-1.8	1.2	2.1	1.2	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	1.8	-2.9	-2.1	-1.1	-0.0	0.8	1.8	0.8	-0.5	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.6
Japan	-0.5	-4.4	-4.0	-3.5	-10.7	-7.3	-6.4	-6.0	-6.8	-6.6	-5.2	-6.1	-1.1	...
New Zealand	-4.4	3.1	3.0	1.7	0.4	0.0	2.1	2.0	3.8	4.2	4.3	5.3	5.9	...

a Data refer to central government, except for Bangladesh, People's Republic of China, Georgia, Kiribati, Kyrgyz Republic, Federated States of Micronesia, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

c GDP estimates before 2002 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2002 exclude its value added.

Source: Country sources.

Government Finance

Table 6.2 **Tax revenue ^a**
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.7	3.1	...
Armenia	...	10.6	10.5	12.8	13.6	16.1	14.8	14.4	14.6	14.0	14.0	14.3	14.5	16.1
Azerbaijan	...	10.8	13.6	14.7	12.3	12.4	12.2	13.4	13.8	14.1	14.4	14.0	16.3	19.4
Georgia	...	...	10.0	12.9	12.9	13.9	14.1	14.5	14.4	12.0	15.6	17.1	19.2	21.6
Kazakhstan	...	15.8	12.6	12.2	12.4	16.4	20.2	19.6	19.9	20.5	20.2	26.3	21.6	...
Kyrgyz Republic	25.7	15.1	12.6	12.5	14.2	12.2	11.7	12.4	13.9	14.2	14.8	16.2	17.6	19.0
Pakistan	14.0	13.8	14.4	13.4	13.2	13.3	10.6	10.5	10.8	11.4	11.0	10.1	10.1	10.2
Tajikistan	...	8.4	11.7	14.4	10.9	11.8	13.1	13.7	14.7	15.0	15.1	16.5	16.8	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.0	22.2	17.4	18.3	20.9	22.6	21.3	...
Uzbekistan	...	27.8	32.3	28.7	29.3	27.9	...	23.4	22.9	22.4	22.7	20.9	18.6	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	15.1	9.9	9.7	10.4	11.0	11.9	12.7	14.0	14.7	14.7	15.1	15.7	16.4	18.3
Hong Kong, China	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.5	8.8	8.7	9.5	9.5	9.1	10.6	12.0	12.6	12.7	13.9
Korea, Rep. of	15.2	15.6	16.1	16.0	16.2	16.6	18.6	18.2	18.1	15.8	15.1	15.7	16.3	...
Mongolia	44.6	19.2	18.7	19.7	18.8	19.6	25.6	29.4	29.0	25.4	27.1	24.9	30.4	33.0
Taipei, China	12.7	10.3	9.3	9.1	9.6	8.4	13.6	9.0	8.0	7.8	8.2	9.3	9.2	...
South Asia														
Bangladesh	5.8	7.9	7.3	7.9	7.7	7.4	6.8	7.8	7.8	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.4
Bhutan	4.8	6.8	7.7	6.6	8.2	7.2	9.8	8.4	10.1	10.0	8.3	9.2	10.0	...
India	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.5	5.9	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.5	8.5	9.2
Maldives	...	13.6	13.5	14.4	14.2	14.1	13.8	13.7	13.3	14.3	16.6	18.0	20.0	21.1
Nepal	6.6	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.8	8.6	8.7	9.0	9.2	8.8	9.6
Sri Lanka	19.3	17.9	16.9	16.0	14.1	14.6	14.2	14.4	13.6	12.7	13.5	13.7	14.6	14.2
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^b	25.2	18.4	19.6	20.4	14.3	17.2	23.4	23.0	22.3	30.0	27.7	33.1	30.3	...
Cambodia	2.2	5.3	5.8	5.9	5.8	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.3	6.8	7.4	7.4	7.6	10.2
Indonesia	17.8	16.0	10.8	11.3	10.7	10.3	8.3	11.0	11.6	12.0	12.2	12.5	12.3	12.4
Lao PDR	6.1	9.4	10.2	8.6	6.8	7.2	10.0	10.4	10.2	8.6	8.8	9.2	10.0	12.0
Malaysia	17.8	18.7	18.6	19.0	16.0	15.1	13.2	17.4	17.4	15.5	15.2	15.4	15.1	14.8
Myanmar	6.2	3.7	4.0	4.4	3.5	2.3	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	14.1	16.3	16.9	17.0	15.6	14.5	13.7	13.6	12.8	12.8	12.4	13.0	14.3	14.0
Singapore	15.4	16.4	16.5	16.0	14.6	15.2	15.4	15.3	13.3	13.0	12.2	12.4	12.9	...
Thailand	17.7	17.0	17.0	16.0	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.5	14.4	15.3	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	11.5	19.1	19.2	17.7	16.5	16.7	18.0	19.1	19.8	20.9	21.7	22.8	23.7	...
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	37.5	32.9	28.7	23.9	24.9	25.3	26.9	26.9	24.7	23.2	25.1	24.4	24.3
Fiji Islands	22.3	21.9	21.1	22.0	22.0	20.6	19.9	19.6	19.6	21.2	21.9	21.3	21.9	...
Kiribati	30.4	32.7	30.2	30.1	27.1	28.4	31.1	30.0	31.3	33.1	36.2	38.0	37.0	...
Marshall Islands	17.9	16.5	17.8	17.9	17.7	16.2	15.8	16.7	16.9	18.7	17.2	17.7	17.4	16.6
Micronesia, Fed. States of	9.4	10.2	10.2	10.8	13.0	12.4	12.8	12.0	11.9	10.6	12.2	12.6	12.5	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	16.7	19.1	19.3	18.5	18.5	19.6	20.7	18.8	18.1
Papua New Guinea	19.5	19.5	22.5	23.7	20.5	20.2	21.5	19.5	17.7	21.3	25.5	24.5	29.0	31.6
Samoa	35.4	22.0	22.1	21.6	20.9	21.2	20.6	20.9	20.6	21.8	20.9	21.0	22.5	24.1
Solomon Islands	22.9	21.4	20.3	18.5	21.5	22.5	19.1	14.4	15.9	19.0	22.8	24.3	26.0	27.3
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.7	14.6	20.3	72.0	113.2	133.9
Tonga	18.6	17.1	19.7	21.2	19.5	19.2	20.3	18.9	22.8	22.0	22.0	23.5	26.3	26.8
Tuvalu	...	18.7	16.3	18.2	19.6	19.6	21.3	23.1	22.0	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	22.6	19.6	20.3	19.3	18.3	18.3	17.5	17.0	18.3	17.6	18.0	18.2	17.7	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	23.0	21.6	22.3	22.8	22.7	23.3	23.7	25.5	24.2	24.9	24.9	25.5	25.3	25.0
Japan	14.0	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.1	9.8	10.5	10.1	9.2	9.1	9.5	10.3	10.6	...
New Zealand	34.6	33.4	32.4	32.2	30.5	29.7	30.5	29.6	30.8	31.2	31.1	32.7	33.2	...

a Data refer to central government, except for Bangladesh, People's Republic of China, Georgia, Kiribati, Kyrgyz Republic, Federated States of Micronesia, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Source: Country sources.

Table 6.3 **Total government revenue^a**
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	2.5	0.3	...	...	...	...	0.4	0.9	3.0	4.4	5.2	6.8	8.3	...
Armenia	...	14.4	13.4	13.9	16.0	17.8	15.9	15.7	15.5	14.9	15.1	16.2	16.0	17.9
Azerbaijan	34.1	11.8	14.0	16.2	13.5	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.8	17.0	17.7	16.3	20.6	22.4
Georgia	...	6.7	10.8	15.4	14.7	15.9	14.9	15.5	15.3	15.8	22.5	27.1	30.8	33.9
Kazakhstan	...	19.6	17.1	16.7	17.5	19.6	22.9	23.0	21.7	22.2	21.9	27.6	22.9	...
Kyrgyz Republic	26.8	16.7	16.0	15.8	17.8	16.2	14.2	16.1	18.0	18.8	18.7	19.8	21.8	24.5
Pakistan	19.3	17.3	17.9	15.8	16.0	15.9	13.4	13.1	14.0	14.8	14.3	13.8	14.3	14.9
Tajikistan	...	10.0	12.1	14.8	11.2	12.2	14.1	14.9	16.5	17.0	17.2	19.2	19.3	28.6
Turkmenistan	...	20.5	16.6	24.9	22.0	19.4	23.5	22.3	18.2	19.2	22.2	23.5	22.7	...
Uzbekistan	...	29.7	34.3	30.1	31.1	29.3	28.0	25.7	25.0	23.5	23.5	21.8	19.5	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	15.7	10.3	10.4	11.0	11.7	12.8	13.5	14.9	15.7	16.0	16.5	17.2	18.3	20.6
Hong Kong, China	14.9	16.1	16.9	20.6	16.7	18.4	17.1	13.5	13.9	16.8	20.4	17.9	19.5	21.8
Korea, Rep. of	17.2	18.3	19.1	19.0	20.0	20.4	23.5	23.2	23.2	23.7	22.9	23.6	24.7	27.0
Mongolia	50.9	24.7	24.1	24.7	26.5	26.8	34.0	38.6	38.0	32.8	32.9	30.0	36.5	40.8
Taipei, China	16.3	13.3	12.2	12.0	12.9	11.3	18.3	12.8	13.3	13.1	12.4	15.1	13.3	...
South Asia														
Bangladesh	6.8	9.8	9.2	9.6	9.5	9.0	8.5	9.6	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.8	10.6
Bhutan	20.2	19.7	19.3	18.4	20.7	20.8	22.8	21.7	19.3	16.3	15.7	16.8	17.0	...
India	10.7	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.9	9.8	9.7	10.9	12.6	11.8	10.0	10.6	12.1
Maldives	...	25.8	25.0	27.7	27.8	29.7	30.0	30.2	31.5	33.4	33.7	39.5	44.6	49.4
Nepal	8.4	10.4	10.4	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.5	11.1	11.0	11.4	11.3	11.7	10.8	11.7
Sri Lanka	21.4	20.6	19.0	18.5	16.7	17.2	16.4	16.3	16.0	15.2	14.9	15.5	16.3	15.8
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^b	42.4	36.5	39.7	36.8	28.3	32.5	49.1	42.2	40.8	60.9	56.0	63.4	50.0	...
Cambodia	3.9	7.6	8.2	8.7	8.0	9.8	10.0	9.8	10.4	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.9	12.1
Indonesia	18.8	17.7	16.5	17.9	16.4	18.6	14.7	17.8	16.5	16.9	17.6	17.8	19.0	17.9
Lao PDR	9.9	11.1	12.6	10.4	8.7	9.0	12.4	12.7	12.6	10.4	10.6	11.1	11.8	13.6
Malaysia	24.8	22.9	23.0	23.3	20.0	19.5	17.4	22.6	21.8	22.1	21.0	20.3	21.5	21.8
Myanmar	9.6	6.6	6.9	7.8	7.3	4.9	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	16.6	18.9	18.9	19.4	17.3	16.1	15.3	15.6	14.6	14.8	14.5	15.0	16.2	17.1
Singapore	32.4	35.9	38.0	37.8	31.2	31.4	30.3	27.8	23.6	21.5	20.9	22.2	22.4	...
Thailand	18.9	18.6	18.5	17.9	15.5	15.4	15.1	15.1	16.1	17.1	17.1	17.5	17.7	17.2
Viet Nam	14.7	21.9	21.7	20.0	19.6	19.0	20.1	21.2	22.3	25.3	27.4	28.0	26.8	24.9
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	39.8	35.3	35.1	31.6	29.8	30.6	32.2	30.3	28.1	27.6	29.1	28.5	28.6
Fiji Islands	28.1	25.5	24.5	26.4	34.6	26.2	25.4	23.8	25.8	24.3	24.9	24.4	25.4	...
Kiribati	112.0	119.9	104.1	180.0	169.1	128.7	136.5	123.7	121.1	113.5	137.6	119.1	129.3	...
Marshall Islands	31.3	29.6	33.1	26.6	23.3	25.6	22.6	21.5	23.1	23.2	25.6	25.8	25.2	24.1
Micronesia, Fed. States of	29.0	28.2	26.2	25.6	27.5	26.3	24.2	20.6	21.2	21.3	26.7	22.4	23.1	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	22.7	24.3	25.5	24.1	25.8	26.2	27.0	26.4	23.1
Papua New Guinea	24.9	24.0	25.4	26.7	24.1	22.0	23.3	21.0	19.0	23.5	27.7	26.5	31.7	33.9
Samoa	48.5	29.3	29.8	26.6	26.4	26.6	25.5	23.6	22.4	24.2	23.5	24.6	25.9	28.4
Solomon Islands	26.6	27.7	26.0	22.6	34.2	30.3	21.6	15.3	16.8	20.9	24.7	26.7	31.8	31.8
Timor-Leste ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.4	11.0	16.4	22.8	91.1	157.8	261.3
Tonga	34.8	32.6	28.3	29.3	28.0	25.3	27.1	26.4	28.5	26.3	27.1	27.7	30.6	30.3
Tuvalu	...	...	146.7	129.2	99.5	137.8	243.2	123.8	151.6	53.2	52.9	52.6	47.4	48.7
Vanuatu	27.8	24.2	23.8	20.9	20.6	20.8	20.9	19.6	20.4	19.5	20.2	20.3	20.0	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	24.2	22.5	23.4	23.8	23.5	25.3	25.9	26.9	25.8	26.4	26.4	26.9	26.9	26.6
Japan	15.0	12.2	12.0	11.9	11.6	11.2	11.9	11.7	10.6	10.2	10.8	11.7	14.5	...
New Zealand	41.3	38.7	38.0	37.2	35.7	34.7	35.0	34.2	35.5	35.9	35.8	37.7	39.0	...

a Data refer to central government, except for Bangladesh, People's Republic of China, Georgia, Kiribati, Kyrgyz Republic, Federated States of Micronesia, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

c GDP estimates before 2002 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2002 exclude its value added.

Source: Country sources.

Government Finance

Table 6.4 **Total government expenditure ^a**
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	9.0	7.9	...	...	...	...	2.8	3.9	7.9	9.5	10.6	9.9	10.9	...
Armenia	...	24.0	19.2	16.5	20.0	21.9	20.1	19.4	18.6	18.8	17.0	18.0	17.4	17.4
Azerbaijan	...	20.1	17.6	18.6	15.4	17.3	16.2	15.2	15.4	17.3	17.6	17.1	20.2	22.6
Georgia	...	14.1	19.8	23.2	22.2	19.9	18.6	17.9	17.3	16.9	20.1	25.8	28.6	33.6
Kazakhstan	35.6	25.7	19.8	19.1	20.3	22.2	22.2	22.3	21.2	22.2	21.9	25.6	21.1	...
Kyrgyz Republic	37.1	27.8	22.3	22.4	22.0	19.7	18.0	17.7	20.7	20.6	20.4	20.4	22.4	25.7
Pakistan	25.9	23.0	24.4	22.3	23.7	22.0	18.9	17.5	18.6	18.9	16.4	18.0	18.7	19.3
Tajikistan	...	17.4	17.6	18.6	14.2	14.9	14.7	14.8	16.1	16.2	17.6	19.4	19.0	27.1
Turkmenistan	...	20.1	16.3	25.0	24.6	19.4	23.9	21.7	18.1	20.6	21.7	22.6	16.8	...
Uzbekistan	...	32.6	36.2	32.5	33.1	31.0	28.9	25.5	25.9	24.8	23.5	22.8	20.8	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	18.5	...	12.2	12.9	14.1	15.7	16.3	17.5	18.3	18.1	17.8	18.5	19.1	19.9
Hong Kong, China	14.3	16.4	14.9	14.2	18.5	17.6	17.7	18.4	18.7	20.0	18.7	16.9	15.5	14.7
Korea, Rep. of	15.5	15.8	16.3	16.6	18.8	19.1	18.9	20.4	19.8	23.0	22.1	22.8	23.6	22.5
Mongolia	61.9	23.3	24.1	26.7	31.4	29.8	36.0	38.2	38.9	31.6	29.9	24.8	31.2	36.6
Taipei, China	14.5	14.4	13.6	13.6	12.8	12.6	22.9	19.1	16.1	15.4	14.9	15.5	13.5	...
South Asia														
Bangladesh	12.4	14.4	13.9	13.3	12.9	13.6	14.5	14.8	14.9	14.5	14.8	15.0	14.7	14.3
Bhutan	36.5	38.3	37.6	35.1	30.3	41.3	41.4	46.6	37.0	33.7	30.3	35.0	32.2	...
India	17.3	14.1	13.8	14.2	14.6	15.3	15.5	15.9	16.8	17.1	15.8	14.1	14.1	15.1
Maldives	...	36.6	31.9	32.4	33.3	36.0	37.3	38.1	38.2	40.1	38.0	60.2	59.6	66.9
Nepal	17.7	16.6	17.4	16.9	17.3	16.1	16.3	18.1	17.4	15.1	14.7	15.1	14.5	16.0
Sri Lanka	28.7	29.6	27.6	25.7	24.3	23.5	25.0	25.9	23.8	22.5	22.6	23.8	24.2	23.2
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^b	43.7	66.0	51.0	52.6	59.4	55.6	40.6	38.4	45.3	54.7	42.6	38.3	28.7	...
Cambodia	8.4	14.8	14.4	12.4	13.4	13.6	14.8	16.2	17.7	15.9	13.9	13.3	14.2	15.4
Indonesia	19.6	14.7	15.4	17.4	18.1	21.1	15.8	20.3	18.0	18.7	18.6	18.4	20.0	19.1
Lao PDR	23.4	26.7	19.5	17.2	18.6	16.0	19.6	21.0	17.9	18.5	14.6	17.4	17.4	19.1
Malaysia	27.7	22.1	22.3	21.0	21.8	22.7	22.9	27.8	27.1	27.1	25.1	23.9	24.9	25.0
Myanmar	12.4	9.8	9.2	7.9	6.5	5.1	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	20.4	18.2	18.6	19.3	19.2	19.7	19.3	19.7	19.8	19.3	18.2	17.7	17.3	17.1
Singapore	21.3	16.1	21.0	16.7	19.9	18.7	18.8	22.1	18.8	18.5	16.9	15.4	15.7	...
Thailand	13.9	15.4	17.8	19.7	18.2	18.0	17.3	17.7	17.5	16.8	17.1	18.0	16.3	19.2
Viet Nam	21.9	23.8	23.1	22.6	20.3	21.2	22.6	24.4	24.2	26.4	26.2	27.3	27.5	28.1
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	48.3	48.8	42.9	41.3	35.1	35.2	36.7	36.0	33.0	32.5	33.2	34.2	32.4
Fiji Islands	29.8	26.0	29.4	33.2	35.6	29.9	30.2	31.1	32.5	30.8	29.3	29.7	29.5	...
Kiribati	165.0	130.8	122.9	124.0	118.0	110.9	126.4	165.8	224.9	247.0	283.6	212.0	204.5	...
Marshall Islands	92.2	93.1	55.4	57.2	52.7	53.0	60.4	65.4	75.8	69.1	59.5	57.6	64.9	67.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	98.9	82.4	76.2	70.1	77.9	79.1	72.2	70.0	64.4	72.0	75.6	63.8	64.5	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	68.5	69.5	67.6	55.1	63.5	70.6	64.1	67.0	68.3	67.9	58.8	64.4	63.3
Papua New Guinea	34.2	28.3	27.4	28.4	27.3	29.4	29.8	30.1	27.5	30.1	32.9	34.9	33.9	35.3
Samoa	70.0	39.6	42.1	34.7	32.4	36.0	31.1	31.9	32.5	31.1	29.6	33.4	29.4	32.9
Solomon Islands	35.3	32.3	30.2	26.2	33.8	30.2	31.6	26.4	44.1	38.1	29.4	34.6	39.5	36.3
Timor-Leste ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.9	18.5	19.5	17.9	17.8	25.0	39.1
Tonga	37.9	33.5	29.4	35.9	33.0	27.1	28.5	26.8	30.4	27.6	27.7	26.8	34.7	31.2
Tuvalu	...	...	150.5	117.8	96.4	127.6	210.2	142.1	97.2	101.3	72.3	74.3	73.7	74.3
Vanuatu	37.6	29.3	27.3	23.7	28.4	23.6	29.0	25.2	24.9	22.5	20.9	19.7	20.6	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	22.5	25.5	25.5	24.9	23.5	24.5	24.0	26.1	26.3	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.2	24.9
Japan	15.5	16.6	16.1	15.4	22.2	18.5	18.3	17.7	17.4	16.9	16.0	17.9	15.5	...
New Zealand	45.8	35.7	35.0	35.5	35.4	34.7	32.9	32.2	31.6	31.7	31.5	32.4	33.1	...

a Data refer to central government, except for Bangladesh, People's Republic of China, Georgia, Kiribati, Kyrgyz Republic, Federated States of Micronesia, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

c GDP estimates before 2002 include the value added of activities of the United Nations, while estimates beginning 2002 exclude its value added.

Source: Country sources.

Table 6.5 **Government expenditure on education^a**
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.7	...
Azerbaijan	7.7	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.4	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.7
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	7.5	6.6	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.1	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.5	5.7
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	...	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.7	3.5	3.4	4.1
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	4.0	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	...
Hong Kong, China	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.4
Korea, Rep. of	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.4	...
Mongolia	11.5	4.3	5.2	5.6	6.5	7.0	8.1	8.8	8.4	6.9	6.6	5.3	5.2	5.5
Taipei, China	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	...
South Asia														
Bangladesh	1.4	2.2	...	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.4	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.0	...	...
Maldives	...	4.8	4.7	5.3	6.8	6.5	7.4	6.7	7.8	8.2	7.6	8.9	8.9	9.5
Nepal	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1
Sri Lanka	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.6
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^b	4.0	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.6	5.0	4.2	4.0	4.7	6.0	3.0	3.7	...	...
Cambodia	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
Indonesia	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	...	...	...	...
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	5.5	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.6	7.0	7.7	7.0	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.7
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.4	...
Singapore	4.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.1	...
Thailand	...	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	...	...	...
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	5.8	4.6	3.8	4.1	5.2	3.7	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.2
Fiji Islands	3.5	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.5	...
Kiribati	12.3	17.7	17.0	15.3	14.4	14.3	15.9	18.5	19.8	22.1	23.2	24.8	26.7	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	7.3	4.7	3.8	5.3	5.9	6.3	4.7	3.0	2.3	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.4	7.1
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.1	5.7	...	...	...	...
Tonga	4.0	4.8	4.5	5.5	5.2	4.8	5.7	...	...	4.5	4.6	4.5	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	5.0	5.2	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.5	6.1	5.3	4.9	4.9	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Japan	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	...
New Zealand	...	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	...	...	...

a Data refer to central government, except for People's Republic of China, Georgia, Japan, Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Source: Country sources.

Government Finance

Table 6.6 Government expenditure on health ^a
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	...
Azerbaijan	2.9	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Georgia	...	...	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.2	...
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	3.7	3.9	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.6
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Tajikistan	...	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	5.5	2.9	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.7	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.7	3.1
Taipei, China	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	...
South Asia														
Bangladesh	0.6	1.0	...	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.3	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	...	...
Maldives	...	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.3	5.5	5.8	5.4
Nepal	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2
Sri Lanka	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^b	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.5	1.3	1.7	...	...
Cambodia	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Indonesia	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	...	...	...	...
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	...
Singapore	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	...
Thailand	...	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	...	...	...
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.5	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.6	4.4	3.9	4.0
Fiji Islands	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	...
Kiribati	9.4	13.5	13.0	13.6	9.3	11.3	11.0	11.9	12.8	14.6	15.7	16.4	15.9	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	2.9	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.5
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	2.5	...	...	...	...
Tonga	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.8	4.4	4.2	6.1	...	...	2.8	3.4	8.7	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	2.6	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.0	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8
Japan	4.5	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.0	...
New Zealand	...	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	...	...	...

a Data refer to central government, except for People's Republic of China, Georgia, Japan, Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Source: Country sources.

Table 6.7 **Government expenditure on housing and community amenities^a**
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	0.3	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6	2.3	0.6	1.0	0.8	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	1.9	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.8
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.2	4.5	5.2	4.6	3.9	3.3	3.5	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.1
Korea, Rep. of	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	...
Mongolia	6.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.0
Taipei, China	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.4	...
South Asia														
Bangladesh	0.5	0.9	...	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.5	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	...	...
Maldives	...	2.0	1.7	2.6	4.2	3.5	3.0	3.7	5.9	5.0	4.0	11.6	13.5	19.4
Nepal	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.8
Sri Lanka	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^b	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.7	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	1.3	1.8	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	...	...	...	...
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	...
Singapore	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.7	...
Thailand	...	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	...	...	...
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	6.5	7.3	6.2	4.6	4.4	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.4
Fiji Islands	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	...
Kiribati	5.7	8.0	4.8	4.9	4.4	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.9	3.1	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.7	0.8	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	1.8	2.5	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	...
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Japan	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	...
New Zealand	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	...	...	...

a Data refer to central government, except for People's Republic of China, Georgia, Japan, Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government.

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Source: Country sources.

Governance

Table 6.8 **Doing business start-up indicators**

	Cost of Business Start-Up Procedure (percent of GNI per capita)					Time Required to Start Up Business (days)				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	...	...	75.2	67.4	84.6	...	...	9	9	9
Armenia	8.4	7.0	6.1	5.1	4.8	19	19	19	18	18
Azerbaijan	16.8	14.4	12.3	9.3	6.9	106	122	114	52	30
Georgia	22.9	13.7	13.7	10.9	9.5	25	25	21	16	11
Kazakhstan	11.1	10.5	8.6	7.0	7.6	26	26	25	21	21
Kyrgyz Republic	10.9	11.6	10.4	9.8	8.8	21	21	21	21	21
Pakistan	40.0	29.3	23.9	21.3	14.0	24	24	24	24	24
Tajikistan	...	...	...	75.1	39.6	...	...	...	67	49
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	17.2	15.4	14.1	14.1	14.2	29	29	29	29	15
East Asia										
China, People's Rep. of	17.8	15.9	13.6	9.3	8.4	48	48	48	35	35
Hong Kong, China	2.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	11	11	11	11	11
Korea, Rep. of	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.7	16.9	17	17	17	17	17
Mongolia	11.9	8.1	6.2	5.1	4.3	31	20	20	20	20
Taipei, China	6.3	6.3	5.0	4.6	4.1	48	48	48	48	48
South Asia										
Bangladesh	63.9	62.9	56.1	52.1	46.2	50	50	50	50	74
Bhutan	...	20.7	19.9	16.6	10.4	...	62	62	62	48
India	53.4	49.5	62.0	78.4	74.6	89	89	71	35	33
Maldives	...	12.3	11.5	14.0	13.4	...	9	9	9	9
Nepal	78.0	74.1	69.9	78.5	73.9	31	31	31	31	31
Sri Lanka	12.3	10.7	10.4	9.2	8.5	58	50	50	50	39
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	9.0	...	...	...	...	116
Cambodia	534.8	480.1	276.1	236.4	190.3	94	94	86	86	86
Indonesia	136.7	130.7	101.7	86.7	80.0	168	151	151	97	105
Lao PDR	20.7	18.5	15.1	17.3	16.5	198	198	198	163	103
Malaysia	25.9	25.1	20.9	19.7	18.1	30	30	30	30	24
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	24.5	20.4	21.1	19.4	32.6	60	60	58	58	52
Singapore	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	8	8	6	6	5
Thailand	6.6	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.6	33	33	33	33	33
Viet Nam	31.9	30.6	27.6	24.3	20.0	63	56	50	50	50
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	28.9	28.4	25.8	25.3	...	45	46	46	46
Kiribati	...	64.1	71.0	50.0	56.6	...	21	21	21	21
Marshall Islands	...	21.3	22.4	18.1	17.7	...	17	17	17	17
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	134.1	133.6	135.9	137.0	...	16	16	16	16
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.7	...	24	24	28	28
Papua New Guinea	31.4	30.7	30.2	28.2	26.4	56	56	56	56	56
Samoa	...	48.7	46.4	45.5	41.3	...	42	35	35	35
Solomon Islands	...	79.8	80.6	68.9	58.9	...	57	57	57	57
Timor-Leste	...	...	125.4	83.3	11.9	...	...	92	92	82
Tonga	...	13.6	11.7	10.3	10.8	...	32	32	32	32
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	64.3	65.6	61.3	54.9	...	39	39	39	39
Developed Member Countries										
Australia	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	0.8	2	2	2	2	2
Japan	10.7	10.6	10.7	7.5	7.5	31	31	31	23	23
New Zealand	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	12	12	12	12	12

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Source: Doing Business Online (World Bank 2008).

Table 6.9 **Corruption perceptions index**^a

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Rank in 2007 ^b
Developing Member Countries											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	...	1.8	172
Armenia	...	2.5	2.5	...	...	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	99
Azerbaijan	...	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.1	150
Georgia	...	2.3	...	...	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.8	3.4	79
Kazakhstan	...	2.3	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.1	150
Kyrgyz Republic	...	2.2	...	...	...	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	150
Pakistan	2.7	2.2	...	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	138
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	150
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.0	162
Uzbekistan	...	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.7	175
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.5	72
Hong Kong, China	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	14
Korea, Rep. of	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	5.1	5.1	43
Mongolia	...	4.3	...	...	...	...	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	99
Taipei, China	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.7	34
South Asia											
Bangladesh	...	...	...	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.0	162
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.0	5.0	46
India	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.5	72
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.3	84
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	131
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.2	94
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.3	2.1	2.0	162
Indonesia	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	143
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.3	2.6	1.9	168
Malaysia	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	43
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.4	179
Philippines	3.3	3.6	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	131
Singapore	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3	4
Thailand	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.3	84
Viet Nam	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	123
The Pacific											
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.0	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.3	84
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.0	162
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.5	57
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.8	111
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.6	2.6	123
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	175
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.1	98
Developed Member Countries											
Australia	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	11
Japan	5.8	6.0	6.4	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.5	17
New Zealand	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.4	1

a Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts, and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

b Based on 180 countries.

c Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Source: Transparency International (2008).

Energy and Environment

Australia, People's Republic of China (PRC), India, and Indonesia are the key **energy producers** in the region. Most economies for which data are available have recorded improvements in **energy productivity** (i.e., GDP per unit of energy use) since 1995. The major emitters of **nitrous oxide**—Australia, PRC, India, Indonesia, and Pakistan—are experiencing rising emissions of this greenhouse gas. **Deforestation** is proceeding at a rate of between 1% and 3% per year in many economies for which data are available, although the PRC and Viet Nam are reporting important gains in the regeneration of forests.

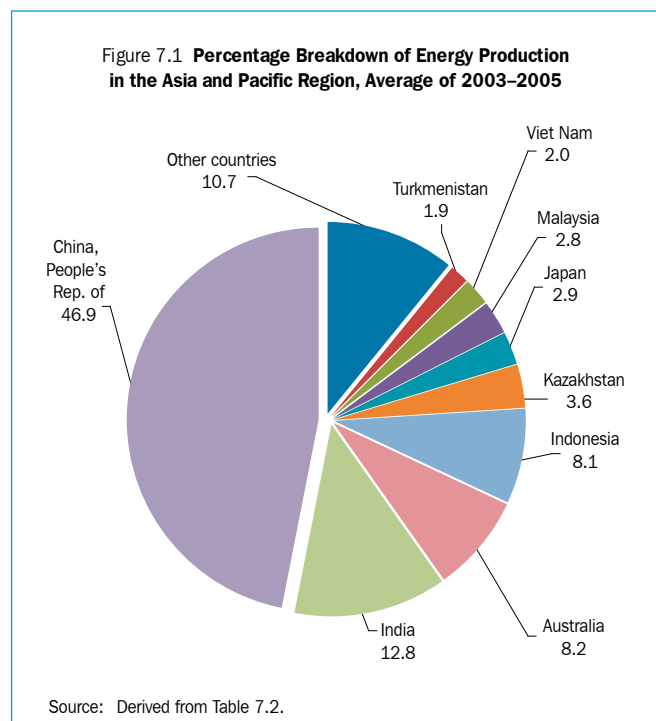
Introduction

Energy here covers all forms of solid, liquid, and gas fuels; and electricity generated by nuclear, wind, hydro, and solar power. (Electricity generated by solid, liquid, and gas fuels is excluded to avoid double counting.) The different forms of power are converted to a common unit—kilo-tons (kt) of oil equivalent—so that they can be represented by a single figure for each economy.

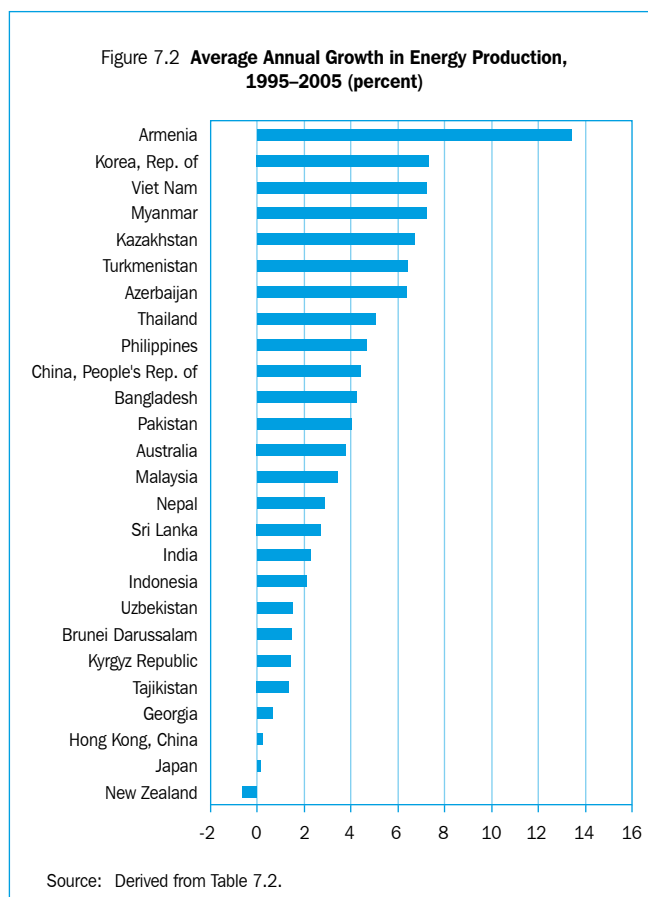
The **environment** indicators shown here refer to land use, air and water pollution, and forest resources. Asia, particularly South East Asia, is a major source of tropical hardwoods. In many of the region's economies, forest resources are being depleted through unsustainable logging; or forests are being cleared for agriculture and other land uses.

Key Trends

Figure 7.1 shows energy production in the Asia and Pacific region. The People's Republic of China (PRC) is clearly the largest producer, with coal being its main energy source. Australia, India, and Indonesia are the other important energy producers in the region.

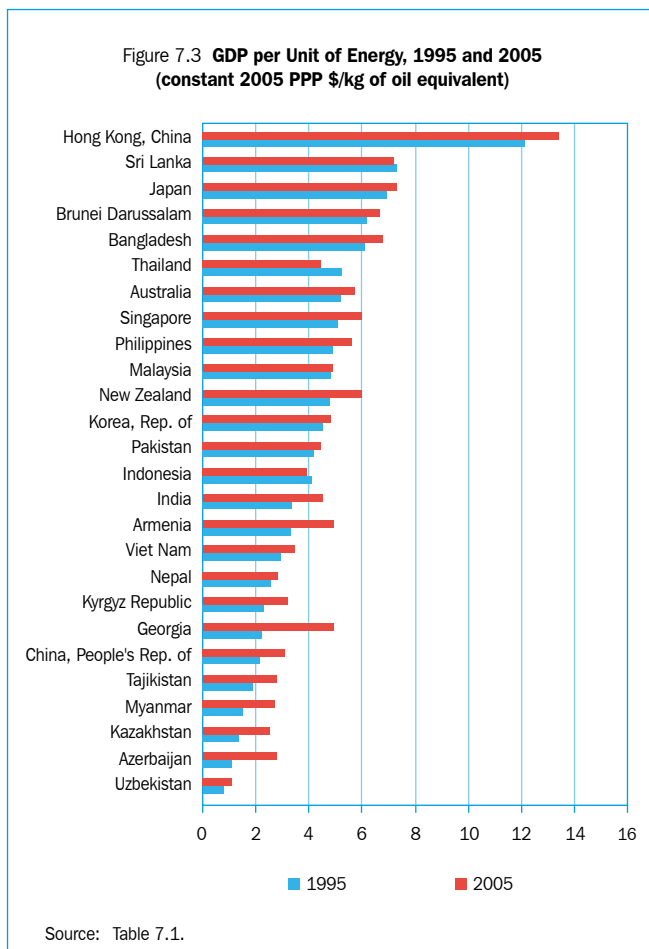


Annual average rates of growth in energy production over the period 1995–2005 are shown in Figure 7.2.



Armenia exhibited a notable average annual increase of more than 13%. Growth rates were above 7% per year in Republic of Korea, Myanmar, and Viet Nam. Growth rates for two major energy producers—India and Indonesia—were just over 2% per annum over the period.

GDP per unit of energy, or energy productivity, (Figure 7.3) is calculated by first converting each country's GDP to a common currency using purchasing power parities (PPPs). This is then divided by all types of energy, each type being converted to standard units or "oil equivalents" by the relevant conversion factors.

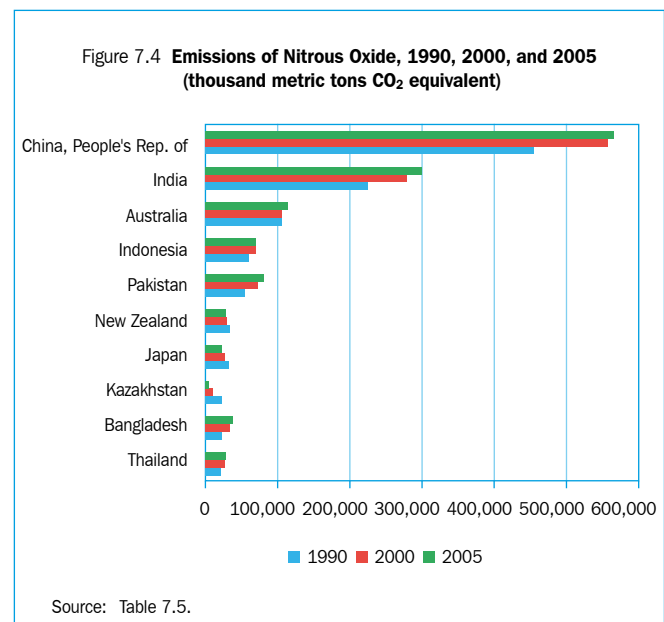


GDP per energy unit differs between economies because of differences in their industrial structures. Agriculture and services generate higher GDP per energy unit than manufacturing. If two economies have identical industrial structures, differences in GDP per energy unit will reflect differences in the efficiency of energy use.

Most economies increased their GDP per unit of energy between 1995 and 2005. The increases were particularly large for the PRC and India, and for the seven former Soviet Union countries shown in the bottom part of Figure 7.3. Traditionally these countries had access to

cheap hydrocarbon fuels from within the Soviet Union but they are now facing much higher prices, which is forcing them to adopt more fuel-efficient technologies.

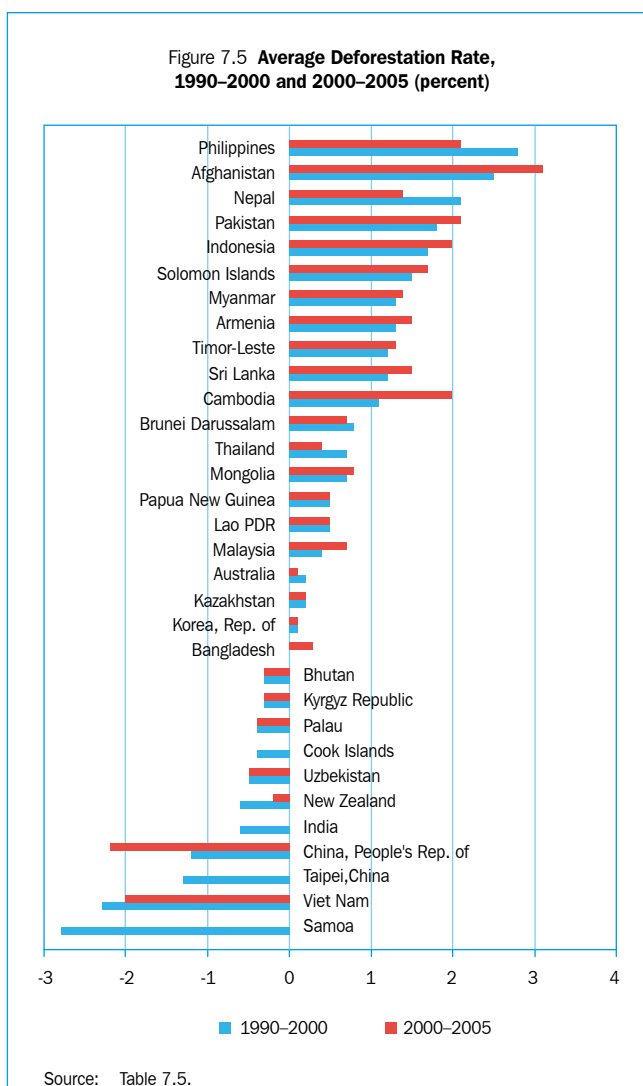
Figure 7.4 shows emissions of nitrous oxide for 10 Asian economies since 1990. Nitrous oxide is the third most important greenhouse gas, after carbon dioxide and methane. It is generated by motor traffic but more significantly by livestock production. The PRC is the main emitter of nitrous oxide, but Australia, India, Indonesia, and Pakistan also emit substantial quantities. All five economies have been increasing emissions between 1990 and 2005.



The statistical tables in Millennium Development Goal 7 give information about another key greenhouse gas, carbon dioxide (CO₂). Emission of CO₂ is the most important cause of global warming. On a per capita basis, Brunei Darussalam leads in CO₂ emissions, followed by Australia, although emissions in the latter fell slightly between 1990 and 2004. Other developed economies in the region—Japan and New Zealand—reported higher per capita emissions during the same period. Substantial increases in emissions were also reported for Republic of Korea; Malaysia; Taipei, China; and Thailand.

Among the five most populous economies, the PRC has the highest CO₂ emissions on a per capita basis; India, Indonesia, and Pakistan are also fairly high emitters; while Bangladesh reports very low emissions. All five economies increased their emissions between 1990 and 2004. While the increases were mostly not large on a per capita basis, these countries' contribution to global warming is substantial because of their huge populations.

Figure 7.5 shows rates of deforestation for two periods, 1990–2000, and 2000–2005. Bars to the right of the axis show deforestation and bars to the left show replanting or regeneration of forests. The PRC and Viet Nam have made important gains in both periods but in many economies, deforestation is proceeding at between 1% and 3% per year. Deforestation rates have slowed in Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Nepal, Philippines, and Thailand; but have increased in other economies, with particularly sharp rises in Afghanistan and Cambodia.



Data Issues and Comparability

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

Data on greenhouse gas emissions are estimated by various environmental agencies.

The Food and Agriculture Organization monitors land use and forestry data using country reports and satellite images.

Table 7.1 **GDP per unit of energy use**
(constant 2005 PPP US dollars per kilogram of oil equivalent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.7	4.5	5.0	5.2	4.9
Azerbaijan	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.8
Georgia	2.4	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.9
Kazakhstan	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Kyrgyz Republic	1.5	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2
Pakistan	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.5
Tajikistan	2.9	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1
Hong Kong, China	12.0	12.1	12.5	12.8	10.3	9.9	12.5	11.9	12.1	12.5	13.0	13.5
Korea, Rep. of	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.8
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia												
Bangladesh	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Sri Lanka	6.0	7.3	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.8	7.2
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	7.0	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.9	7.3	6.5	6.5	6.7
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	5.2	4.8	5.2	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.1	4.9
Myanmar	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Philippines	5.7	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.6
Singapore	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.7	6.3	6.2	7.0	6.6	6.0
Thailand	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4
Viet Nam	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.5
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.7
Japan	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.3
New Zealand	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.0

^a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Source: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008).

Energy

Table 7.2 Energy production
(kilotons of oil equivalent)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	137	245	742	539	547	646	632	602	738	692	746	861
Azerbaijan	21336	14725	14387	14096	16335	19035	18962	19581	19752	19826	20053	27300
Georgia	1844	1195	1610	1440	1377	1326	1325	1265	1328	1376	1287	1272
Kazakhstan	90456	63470	63327	65113	64378	65580	79969	85636	92621	103716	117053	121686
Kyrgyz Republic	2502	1259	1319	1261	1114	1301	1443	1353	1204	1403	1475	1447
Pakistan	34360	41272	42208	42417	43547	45320	47130	49204	50295	55492	58993	61267
Tajikistan	2026	1330	1347	1247	1270	1384	1256	1276	1343	1449	1462	1524
Turkmenistan	74865	32836	32856	19800	18115	26331	45968	50390	52861	58551	58151	61137
Uzbekistan	38643	48655	49087	51302	54398	55027	54945	55506	56237	56180	56887	56573
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	886259	1066300	1097303	1097824	1088796	1069001	1073021	1104469	1183676	1331336	1509409	1640944
Hong Kong, China	43	47	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Korea, Rep. of	22623	21148	22490	23729	27076	30639	32594	33241	34842	37941	38267	42935
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia												
Bangladesh	10758	12777	12959	13097	13698	14436	15156	16178	16739	17549	18390	19311
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	291073	334683	341150	351565	350290	357406	364212	372187	381339	394221	408403	419036
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	5501	6142	6277	6407	6549	6719	7138	7338	7618	7795	7972	8153
Sri Lanka	4191	4022	4204	4346	4319	4548	4530	4462	4240	4840	5161	5255
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	15658	18259	17689	17566	16981	18601	19703	19870	20284	21215	20768	21079
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	170260	214321	225369	230874	224292	243417	236471	242891	247532	254787	258603	263390
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	50311	67010	73133	77170	78153	76495	80392	81287	84770	88409	88458	93917
Myanmar	10651	10997	10908	11170	12159	13663	15395	15835	16449	18349	20972	22143
Philippines	13701	15349	16128	16742	17816	19677	20918	20108	21941	22503	23391	24195
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	26497	32938	36242	39684	39291	40721	43557	42798	45305	48256	50103	53966
Viet Nam	24711	34529	37723	40548	43944	45594	48362	50294	53366	54502	65271	69541
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	157535	186909	189797	201062	216528	213599	233607	249178	254545	253885	259016	270980
Japan	75214	98567	101720	106194	109116	104523	105793	104740	96869	83998	95015	99772
New Zealand	12008	12994	13982	14760	13846	14513	14859	14721	14369	12970	12744	12201

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Source: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008).

Table 7.3 **Energy imports, net**
(percent of energy use)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	98.3	85.3	58.5	71.2	71.3	65.0	69.5	70.8	61.7	65.5	65.0	66.3
Azerbaijan	18.1	-12.0	-20.7	-23.8	-38.2	-70.1	-64.7	-69.1	-69.0	-61.3	-54.9	-97.3
Georgia	85.1	68.1	58.2	57.4	56.3	54.0	54.2	51.2	48.5	49.8	54.5	60.4
Kazakhstan	-22.8	-21.5	-39.5	-64.8	-63.2	-82.3	-107.0	-124.6	-121.9	-128.9	-141.7	-132.1
Kyrgyz Republic	67.2	48.8	53.5	52.3	60.5	47.0	41.0	39.5	52.5	48.6	47.2	48.3
Pakistan	20.9	24.0	25.7	27.0	26.6	27.7	26.3	24.6	24.0	19.9	20.7	19.7
Tajikistan	63.8	59.6	61.3	59.4	60.5	58.2	56.0	58.9	54.9	53.9	55.6	55.9
Turkmenistan	-281.3	-136.5	-169.7	-62.0	-50.3	-84.5	-217.6	-234.0	-244.8	-241.8	-274.7	-274.2
Uzbekistan	16.7	-14.3	-11.3	-14.4	-9.1	-7.5	-9.1	-9.5	-6.4	-10.5	-15.1	-20.3
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	-2.7	-1.8	-1.0	-0.7	0.1	2.3	2.9	-0.1	0.9	2.1	4.6	4.4
Hong Kong, China	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7
Korea, Rep. of	75.8	85.7	86.1	86.5	83.1	82.7	82.9	82.8	82.8	81.7	82.1	79.9
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia												
Bangladesh	16.1	20.1	19.5	22.1	22.0	18.8	19.0	20.8	20.3	20.2	19.3	20.2
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	9.0	13.6	14.8	15.5	17.6	20.7	20.7	20.2	20.3	19.7	21.5	22.0
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	5.3	9.0	9.3	10.4	10.7	13.2	12.6	12.8	10.5	10.9	11.0	11.1
Sri Lanka	24.0	32.4	37.4	37.6	39.0	39.8	44.0	43.7	46.8	44.0	44.7	43.9
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	-761.8	-659.8	-630.6	-599.8	-583.1	-639.3	-675.1	-738.0	-771.7	-691.6	-670.6	-698.1
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	-65.0	-61.7	-63.8	-60.0	-67.7	-63.1	-54.9	-51.6	-51.5	-52.6	-48.6	-46.7
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	-115.7	-69.6	-79.7	-63.3	-73.1	-73.5	-56.8	-50.4	-54.1	-52.1	-59.0	-53.3
Myanmar	0.3	6.9	7.9	7.7	2.1	-10.1	-22.6	-29.5	-29.0	-33.9	-48.5	-50.4
Philippines	47.6	54.8	55.2	58.2	54.1	51.5	50.7	51.7	48.1	46.5	46.9	45.9
Singapore	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Thailand	39.6	49.1	49.0	45.8	42.7	43.7	41.6	45.3	45.6	45.6	48.4	46.1
Viet Nam	-1.6	-14.7	-17.0	-19.0	-22.6	-27.1	-29.2	-27.4	-25.4	-23.2	-30.0	-35.6
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	-79.9	-98.0	-88.1	-94.4	-103.8	-96.8	-111.4	-130.0	-127.4	-124.6	-128.1	-122.2
Japan	83.1	80.3	80.2	79.5	78.7	79.9	79.9	79.8	81.4	83.7	82.1	81.2
New Zealand	12.7	17.9	16.1	14.0	17.8	18.1	17.2	18.6	18.4	24.3	26.9	27.8

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Source: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008).

Environment

Table 7.4 **Agriculture land use**
(percent of land area)

	Agricultural Land			Arable Land			Permanent Cropland		
	1990	1995	2005	1990	1995	2005	1990	1995	2005
Developing Member Countries									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	58.3	58.3	58.3	12.1	12.1	12.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Armenia	44.7 (1992)	46.7	49.3	17.7 (1992)	17.6	17.6	2.7 (1992)	2.5	2.1
Azerbaijan	53.8 (1992)	54.3	57.6	20.6 (1992)	20.9	22.3	3.8 (1992)	3.7	2.7
Georgia	46.5 (1992)	43.9	43.3	11.4 (1992)	11.1	11.5	4.8 (1992)	4.4	3.8
Kazakhstan	82.0 (1992)	79.3	76.9	13.0 (1992)	11.8	8.3	0.1 (1992)	0.1	0.1
Kyrgyz Republic	52.6 (1992)	54.4	56.0	6.9 (1992)	6.6	6.7	0.4 (1992)	0.4	0.4
Pakistan	33.7	34.4	35.1	26.6	27.2	27.6	0.6	0.7	1.0
Tajikistan	32.1 (1992)	31.9	30.4	6.1 (1992)	6.2	6.6	0.9 (1992)	0.9	0.9
Turkmenistan	68.6 (1992)	68.9	70.4	2.9 (1992)	3.5	4.9	0.1 (1992)	0.1	0.1
Uzbekistan	66.9 (1992)	66.7	67.3	10.8 (1992)	10.8	11.3	0.9 (1992)	0.9	0.8
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	57.2	57.6	59.9	13.3	13.4	15.4	0.8	1.1	1.4
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	22.1	20.7	19.1	19.8	18.1	16.4	1.6	2.0	2.0
Mongolia	80.2	75.6	83.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia									
Bangladesh	77.1	67.2	69.2	70.2	59.9	61.1	2.3	2.7	3.5
Bhutan	9.2	11.7	12.6	2.4	2.8	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
India	60.9	60.8	60.6	54.8	54.4	53.7	2.2	2.7	3.4
Maldives	30.0	30.0	46.7	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	30.0
Nepal	29.0	29.1	29.5	16.0	16.3	16.5	0.5	0.5	0.9
Sri Lanka	36.2	36.0	36.5	13.5	13.4	14.2	15.9	15.8	15.5
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^a	2.5	2.8	4.7	0.6	0.9	2.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Cambodia	25.2	25.9	30.3	20.9	21.0	21.0	0.6	0.7	0.9
Indonesia	24.9	23.3	26.4	11.2	9.6	12.7	6.5	7.2	7.5
Lao PDR	7.2	7.4	8.5	3.5	3.6	4.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Malaysia	22.0	24.0	24.0	5.2	5.5	5.5	16.0	17.6	17.6
Myanmar	15.9	15.9	17.1	14.5	14.5	15.3	0.8	0.9	1.4
Philippines	37.4	37.7	40.9	18.4	18.4	19.1	14.8	14.8	16.8
Singapore	3.0	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.3
Thailand	41.9	41.5	36.4	34.2	33.0	27.8	6.1	7.0	7.0
Viet Nam	20.7	21.7	29.5	16.4	16.6	20.3	3.2	4.1	7.2
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	26.1	21.7	26.1	8.7	8.7	17.4	17.4	13.0	8.7
Fiji Islands	22.4	25.2	25.2	8.8	10.9	10.9	4.4	4.7	4.7
Kiribati	53.4	50.7	50.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	50.7	47.9	47.9
Marshall Islands	...	72.2	77.8	...	5.6	11.1	...	44.4	44.4
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	44.3	44.3	...	4.3	4.3	...	28.6	28.6
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	19.6	19.6	...	8.7	8.7	...	4.3	4.3
Papua New Guinea	2.0	2.1	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.4
Samoa	34.6	32.5	32.9	12.7	10.6	10.6	21.2	21.2	21.2
Solomon Islands	2.5	2.7	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.9	2.0	2.1
Timor-Leste	21.4	22.9	22.9	7.4	8.7	8.2	3.9	4.0	4.6
Tonga	44.4	45.8	41.7	22.2	22.2	20.8	16.7	18.1	15.3
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	11.5	11.9	12.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	7.0	7.0	7.0
Developed Member Countries									
Australia	60.5	60.3	57.9	6.2	5.2	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Japan	15.6	14.9	12.9	13.1	12.7	12.0	1.3	1.1	0.9
New Zealand	65.3	61.9	64.4	9.9	5.9	5.6	5.1	6.2	7.1

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: FAOSTAT Database Access website (www.faostat.fao.org); for Taipei, China: *Statistical Yearbook 2006* (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics).

Table 7.5 Deforestation and pollution

	Deforestation Rate ^a (average percent change)		Nitrous Oxide Emissions (thousand metric tons CO ₂ equivalent)			Methane Emissions (thousand metric tons CO ₂ equivalent)		
	1990-2000	2000-2005	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Developing Member Countries								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	2.5	3.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1.3	1.5	910	500	450	3090	2080	2300
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.0	4060	3530	4040	14510	10620	11550
Georgia	0.0	0.0	3390	2250	3390	5790	4090	4330
Kazakhstan	0.2	0.2	23600	10040	5530	55300	25620	28270
Kyrgyz Republic	-0.3	-0.3	4240	3170	3260	4680	3240	3520
Pakistan	1.8	2.1	55400	73630	80040	82830	104740	110300
Tajikistan	0.0	0.0	3110	1910	1590	3690	3130	3270
Turkmenistan	0.0	0.0	4150	3630	3200	33230	21940	23060
Uzbekistan	-0.5	-0.5	14330	12380	14660	41610	48870	51480
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	-1.2	-2.2	455150	556620	566680	895350	973730	995760
Hong Kong, China	...	...	210	230	200	1180	1030	1090
Korea, Rep. of	0.1	0.1	9480	16170	22020	27430	29880	31280
Mongolia	0.7	0.8	10000	16880	22850	7380	9200	4840
Taipei, China	-1.3	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	0.0	0.3	22420	33540	37100	81620	91930	92530
Bhutan	-0.3	-0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	-0.6	0.0	225250	278700	300680	625420	722370	712330
Maldives	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	2.1	1.4	5700	6510	7100	33810	36070	36040
Sri Lanka	1.2	1.5	2410	2830	3130	10280	10200	10280
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam ^b	0.8	0.7	70	360	370	1650	2070	2060
Cambodia	1.1	2.0	...	3490	3820	-	13350	14890
Indonesia	1.7	2.0	60220	69130	69910	180250	223140	224330
Lao PDR	0.5	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	0.4	0.7	11600	9350	9920	21300	25320	25510
Myanmar	1.3	1.4	14390	22050	25900	40170	59270	60840
Philippines	2.8	2.1	17990	16890	18940	38830	44630	44860
Singapore	0.0	0.0	180	5880	7970	740	1260	1260
Thailand	0.7	0.4	21330	26030	27990	68930	77070	78840
Viet Nam	-2.3	-2.0	13920	27110	37470	52990	71560	75080
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	-0.4	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	-0.4	-0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	0.5	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	-2.8	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	1.2	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries								
Australia	0.2	0.1	106090	105100	114500	104050	116030	116840
Japan	0.0	0.0	31970	26240	23590	57690	59490	53480
New Zealand	-0.6	-0.2	33920	29630	27960	27370	26710	27490

continued.

Environment

Table 7.5 **Deforestation and pollution**
(continued)

	Consumption of Ozone-Depleting CFCs (ODP metric tons)			Organic Water Pollutant (BOD) Emissions (kilograms per day per worker)		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	Latest year
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	380 (1995)	...	141	0.158 (1988)	0.178 (2001)	0.206 (2002)
Armenia	- (1991)	25	84	0.107	0.284	0.276 (2001)
Azerbaijan	481 (1989)	88	22	0.149	0.153	0.168 (2004)
Georgia	766 (1989)	22	8	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	1214	524	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	118 (1991)	53	8	0.122	0.189	0.214 (2003)
Pakistan	751	1945	453	0.178	...	...
Tajikistan	91 (1991)	5	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	141	21	18	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	585 (1993)	42	-	...	...	...
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	41829	39124	13124	0.138	0.139	0.139 (2001)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	0.123	0.182	0.199 (2003)
Korea, Rep. of	19605 (1992)	7395	2730	0.125	0.120	0.121 (2002)
Mongolia	7 (1989)	11	4	0.179	...	...
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	195	805	263	0.166	0.144 (1998)	...
Bhutan	- (1991)	-	...	0.152 (1989)	...	...
India	-	5614	1958	0.196	0.201	0.197 (2002)
Maldives	4	5	-	...	...	...
Nepal	20 (1991)	94	-	0.134	0.142 (1996)	0.158 (2002)
Sri Lanka	209	220	149	0.188	0.184	0.182 (2001)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^b	59 (1992)	47	39	...	...	...
Cambodia	94 (1995)	94	45	0.140	...	...
Indonesia	5249 (1992)	5411	2385	0.187	0.181	0.184 (2003)
Lao PDR	4 (1992)	45	19	...	...	...
Malaysia	3384	1980	668	0.126	0.119	0.124 (2002)
Myanmar	16 (1992)	26	15	0.173	0.136	0.177 (2002)
Philippines	2981	2905	1014	0.206	...	...
Singapore	3167	22	-1	0.092	0.091	0.097 (2003)
Thailand	6660	3568	1260	0.168	...	...
Viet Nam	303 (1991)	220	235	...	...	...
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	- (1991)	-	-	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	38	-	-	0.232	0.201 (1998)	...
Kiribati	- (1991)	-	-	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	1	1	0	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	- (1991)	1	0	...	...	...
Nauru	1 (1995)	0	0	...	...	...
Palau	2 (1995)	1	0	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	28 (1991)	48	15	0.252 (1989)	...	...
Samoa	4 (1991)	1	-	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	2	0	1	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	2 (1995)	0	-	0.217	...	...
Tuvalu	0 (1993)	-	-	...	...	...
Vanuatu	- (1989)	-	-	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	7416	6	-51	0.183	0.173	0.182 (2001)
Japan	97723	-24	-	0.139	0.147	0.150 (2002)
New Zealand	558	-3	-	0.216	0.220	...

BOD = biochemical oxygen demand, CFCs = chlorofluoro-carbons, ODP = ozone-depleting potential.

a A negative value indicates that deforestation rate is decreasing (i.e., reforestation).

b Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2008); United Nations MDG Indicators website (www.mdgs.un.org); FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005; for Taipei, China: *Statistical Yearbook 2007* (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics).

PART IV

Definitions



This Part contains the definitions of the indicators for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and regional tables. The definitions are taken mostly from the Asian Development Bank's *Development Indicators Reference Manual* and websites and publications of international and private organizations such as Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); International Labour Organization (ILO); International Monetary Fund (IMF); 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 Statistics Division (UNSD); World Bank; and World Health Organization (WHO). The indicators for the MDGs are arranged according to their respective goals and targets before they are defined, while the indicators for the regional 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 (from the Millennium Declaration)	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 having per capita consumption of less than \$1.08 a day, measured at 1993 international prices.
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio	Mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line.
	1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	Income that accrues to the poorest fifth 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 GDP per person employed	Growth rate of output per unit of labor input.
	1.5 Employment-to-population ratio	Proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed.
	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 purchasing power parity (PPP) per day.
	1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	Own-account workers are those 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 employees to work for them during the reference period. Contributing family workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are those workers who are self-employed, or who work 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 who fall below minus 2 standard deviations from the median weight for age of the international reference population.
	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 (food insecurity line).

continued.

Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
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 ISCED97) who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of total children of official primary school age population. Total net enrollment ratio in primary education includes children of primary school age enrolled in secondary education.
	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.
	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, and who can understand a short, simple statement on everyday life.
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	Ratio of girls to boys (gender parity index) in primary, secondary, and tertiary education is the 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 of the gross enrollment ratio for each level of education is used.
	3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector	Number of female workers in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total wage employment in that same sector.
	3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	Percentage of seats held by women members in single or lower national parliaments.
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 five 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 one if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.
	4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles	Percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of 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	Annual number of female deaths related to pregnancy or childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for a specified year (expressed per 100,000 live births).
	5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives).
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, a method of contraception among women of reproductive age (usually aged 15–49) who are married or in union.
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate	Measures the annual number of births to women 15–19 years of age per 1,000 women in that age group representing the risk of childbearing among adolescent women 15–19 years of age. Also called age-specific fertility rate 15–19 years.
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)	For 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 skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives) at least once during pregnancy, as a percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period. For 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 with any provider (whether skilled or unskilled), as a percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period.
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning	Proportion of fecund and sexually active women not using contraception who report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the next child.

continued.

Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
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.
	6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex	Percentage of young men and women aged 15–24 years who had more than one partner in the past 12 months reporting the use of a condom during their last sexual intercourse. The denominator is composed of those young men and women who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months.
	6.3 Proportion of population aged 15–24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Share of women and men aged 15–24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms; 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 non-orphans aged 10–14 years	Ratio of the current school attendance rate of children aged 10–14 years whose biological parents have died, to the current school attendance rate of children aged 10–14 years whose parents are both 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 protocol among the estimated number of people with advanced HIV infection.
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 in a given time period, expressed per 100,000 people; death rate refers to the number of deaths caused by malaria per 100,000 people.
	6.7 Proportion of children under 5 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 anti-malarial drugs	Percentage of children aged 0–59 months with fever in the 2 weeks prior to the survey who received any antimalarial medicine within 24 hours of the onset of symptoms.
	6.9 Incidence, prevalence, and death rates associated with tuberculosis (TB)	Incidence is the estimated number of new tuberculosis (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 is expressed as 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 calculated as the number of cases notified divided by the number of incident cases estimated for that year, expressed as a percentage. 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.

continued.

Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes 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 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10%; or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i> and does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.
	7.2 CO ₂ emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)	Total CO₂ emissions are anthropogenic emissions, less removal by sinks, of carbon dioxide (CO ₂). "Total" implies that emissions from all national activities are considered. 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. CO₂ emissions per capita are total CO ₂ emissions divided by the population numbers. CO₂ emissions per \$1 GDP (PPP) are total CO ₂ emissions divided by the total value of GDP expressed in PPP.
	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, which destroys the stratospheric layer that absorbs most of the biologically damaging ultraviolet radiation.
	7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits	Percentage of fish stocks exploited within their level of maximum biological productivity.
	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	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	Total number of threatened mammal (excluding whales and porpoises), bird and higher native, vascular plant species as a percentage of the total number of known species of the same categories.
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 using improved drinking water sources (including household water connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and bottled).
	7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion of people using an improved sanitation facility (including flush/pour flush toilet or latrine to: piped sewerage, septic tank or pit; a ventilated improved pit latrine; a pit latrine with slab or a composting toilet/latrine).
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 which is defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the conditions below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

continued.

Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
<p>Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system</p> <p>Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction—both nationally and internationally</p>	<p><i>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.</i></p> <p><u>Official development assistance (ODA)</u></p> <p>8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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)</p> <p>8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied</p>	<p>ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>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)</p>	<p>8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p> <p>8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p> <p><u>Market Access</u></p> <p>8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty</p> <p>8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries</p>	<p>ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee 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.</p> <p>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 .</p> <p>ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Proportion of duty free imports (excluding arms) into developed countries from developing and LDCs.</p> <p>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.</p>

continued.

Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
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	8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product	<p>Agriculture 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee 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, having 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.
	<u>Debt Sustainability</u>	
	8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)	<p>Countries reach HIPC decision point if they have a track record of macroeconomic stability, 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.</p> <p>Countries reach HIPC completion point if they maintain macroeconomic stability under a Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility-supported program, carry out key structural and social reforms agreed on at the decision point, and implement satisfactorily the Poverty Reduction Strategy for one year. Debt relief is then provided irrevocably by the country's creditors.</p>
	8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and 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 percent of exports or in certain cases 250 percent of fiscal revenues).
	8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports 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 exports 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 does not include workers' remittances.
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	Fixed telephone line connects the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network and which has a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. This term is synonymous with the term main station or direct exchange line that are commonly used in telecommunication documents, which may not be the same as an access line or a subscriber. The number of ISDN channels and fixed wireless subscribers should be included. If not included, it is specified in a note. The indicator is expressed in terms of the number of fixed telephone line subscribers per 100 population.
	8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population	A mobile cellular subscriber refers to a user of portable telephones subscribing to a public mobile telephone service that provides access to public switched telephone network using cellular technology. It includes postpaid and prepaid subscribers and analogue and digital cellular systems, which also include subscribers to IMT-2000 (Third Generation, 3G). Subscribers to public mobile data services or radio paging services should not be included. The name of the service and commencement year of operation is indicated in a note. The indicator is expressed in terms of the number of cellular subscribers per 100 population.
	8.16 Internet users per 100 population	Estimated number of Internet users per 100 population.

Regional Tables

Indicator	Definition
PEOPLE	
Population	
Mid-Year Population	The mid-year de facto population estimates. 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, as 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.
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: $\frac{\text{Population aged (0-14) + (65 and over) years}}{\text{Population aged (15-64) years}} \times 100$
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 persons who are without paid employment but who are seeking it. The labor force participation rate is a measure of the extent an economy's working-age population is economically active. It provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labor that is available for the production of goods and services in the economy.
Unemployment Rate	Percentage of the labor force that is unemployed, i.e., persons who are without work but who are 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.
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) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.
Employment in Industry	Employment in industry which corresponds to divisions 2-5 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories C and F (ISIC revision 3) 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) or tabulation categories G-P (ISIC revision 3) 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 \$2.15 a day at 1993 international prices.
Income Ratio of Highest 20% to Lowest 20%	Income share that accrues to the richest 20% of the population divided by the income share of the lowest 20% of the population.
Gini Coefficient	Measures 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 (as measured by life expectancy at birth), knowledge (as measured by adult literacy rate and combined enrollment ratio), and decent standard of living (as measured by the adjusted per capita income in PPP US\$).
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 its birth are to stay the same throughout its life.
Crude Birth Rate	Ratio of the total number of live births in a given year to the mid-year total population, expressed per 1,000 people.
Crude Death Rate	Ratio of the number of deaths occurring within 1 year to the mid-year total population, expressed per 1,000 people.
Total Fertility Rate	Average number of children who would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime, if she were to bear children at each age in accordance with the prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

continued.

Indicator	Definition
Adult Literacy Rate	Estimated number of literate people aged 15 years and above expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years and above. A person is considered literate if he/she can read and write with understanding a simple statement in any language.
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	Graduates of any faculty or school of medicine who are working in the country in any medical field (practice, teaching, or research) expressed in terms of 1,000 people.
Hospital Beds	Include 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.
ECONOMY AND OUTPUT	
National Accounts	
Gross Domestic Product	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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.
GDP per Capita at PPP	GDP at PPP divided by the mid-year population.
GNI per Capita, Atlas Method	GNI, converted to US dollars using the World Bank Atlas method divided by the mid-year population. GNI is GDP plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. The Atlas method of conversion smooths fluctuations in prices and exchange rates. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the 2 preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States). From 2001 onward, these countries include the Euro Zone, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States.
Agriculture Value Added	Net output of agriculture after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by ISIC revision 3. Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes hunting, forestry and fishing.
Industry Value Added	Net output of industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by ISIC revision 3. Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and covers mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity water and gas.
Services Value Added	Net output of services after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by ISIC revision 3. Services corresponds to ISIC divisions 50-99 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.
Private 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.

continued.

Indicator	Definition
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 System of National Accounts (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.
Resource Gap	Difference between gross domestic saving and gross domestic capital formation. The resource gap is also known as the saving-investment gap.
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 indices.
MONEY, FINANCE, AND PRICES	
Prices	
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	An index that measures changes in the cost of a typical basket of goods and services purchased by a chosen group of consumers over time. Typically, the basket of goods and services differs among countries, and the CPI may pertain to a target group in the main city or principal cities only. The price data of the different goods and services included in the CPI are normally weighted in proportion to the relative importance of each item to total consumption expenditure. The weights are based on expenditure data collected by means of a household expenditure survey typically carried out at 5-year intervals. Most countries use a Laspeyres' type index; some compile a retail price index which, except for its usually broader coverage of goods and services at the retail stage of distribution, is often meant to be used interchangeably with the CPI.
Food Consumer Price Index	An index that measures changes in the cost of food products purchased by a chosen group of consumers over time.
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. Broad money usually includes national currency and deposits held by residents in depository institutions; these deposits may be either transferable, such as demand deposits, or nontransferable, such as term deposits; deposits denominated in foreign currency and held by residents may also be included in broad money.
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 credit worthiness 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.
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.

continued.

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."
INTERNATIONAL FLOWS	
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: (a) 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. (b) Compensation of employees of migrants who have lived in the host country for less than a year. (c) Migrants' transfers defined as the net worth of migrants who are expected to remain in the host country for more than one year that is transferred from one country to another at the time of migration.
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	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 total net FDI, that is, net FDI in the reporting economy from foreign sources less net FDI by the reporting economy to the rest of the world.
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	Total holdings by monetary authorities (central banks, currency boards, exchange stabilization funds, and treasuries to the extent that they perform similar functions) of gold, Special Drawing Rights, reserve positions in the IMF, and foreign exchange. For purposes of comparability, the regional table on international reserves values gold holdings at London market prices, unless otherwise specified. Special Drawing Rights are unconditional international reserve assets created by the IMF whereas reserve positions are unconditional assets arising from countries' reserve assets subscriptions to the IMF, from the Fund's use of members' currencies, and from Fund borrowings. Foreign exchange is defined as monetary authorities' claims on foreigners in the form of bank deposits, treasury bills, short- and long-term government securities, and other claims usable in the event of a balance of payments deficit, including nonmarketable claims arising from intercentral bank and intergovernmental arrangements, without regard to whether the claim is denominated in the currency of the debtor or the creditor.
Ratio of International Reserves to Imports	International reserves outstanding at the end of the year as percentage of imports of goods from the balance of payments during the year, where imports of goods are expressed in terms of monthly average.
Capital Flows	
Official Flows	Net flows of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors and grants, including technical cooperation grants.
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 non-guaranteed debt.
Aggregate Net Resource Flows	Sum of net official and private capital flows. Net flow is disbursements less principal repayments.

continued.

Indicator	Definition
External Indebtedness	
Total External Debt	Total stock of external liabilities of a country owed to nonresidents, regardless of maturity and mode of payment. It is the sum of public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt, private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and estimated short-term debt.
External Debt as Percent of Exports of Goods and Services	Total external debt as a percentage of exports of goods and services (including workers' remittances).
Total Debt Service Paid	Principal and interest payments in the year specified on total long-term debt (public and publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed); use of IMF credit; and interest on short-term debt.
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 (including workers' remittances).
INFRASTRUCTURE	
Transport	
Roads, Total Network	Includes motorways, highways, and main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and all other roads in a country measured in kilometers.
Road Density	Total road network (measured in kilometers) of a country divided by its land area (expressed in thousand square kilometers). The total road network includes motorways, highways, and main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and all other roads in a country.
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	Proportion of rural people who live within 2 kilometers (typically equivalent to a 20-minute walk) of an all-season road using household surveys. An all-season road is a road that is motorable all year by the prevailing means of rural transport.
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). Rail lines are the length of railway routes available for train service measured in kilometers, irrespective of the number of parallel tracks.
Communications	
Personal Computers	Computers designed to be operated by a single user at a time.
Broadband Subscribers	Total number of broadband subscribers with a digital subscriber line, cable modem, or other high-speed technologies.
Information and Communications Technology Expenditures	Include computer hardware (computers, storage devices, printers, and other peripherals); computer software (operating systems, programming tools, utilities, applications, and internal software development); computer services (information technology consulting, computer and network systems integration, Web hosting, data processing services, and other services); and communications services (voice and data communications services) and wired and wireless communications equipment.
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 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 non-financial 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 Housing and Community Amenities	Consists of expenditure by government to provide social housing and community services, for example, water supply, and street lightings.

continued.

Indicator	Definition
Governance	
Cost of Business Start-Up Procedure	Cost to register a business which is normalized by presenting it as a percentage of GNI per capita.
Time Required to Start up 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	<p>The Corruption Perceptions Index of Transparency International ranks countries in terms of the degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among public officials and politicians. Corruption is defined as the abuse of public office for private gain. The index is a composite index drawing on corruption-related data from expert and business surveys carried out by a variety of independent and reputable institutions. The index reflects views from around the world, including those of experts who are living in the countries evaluated.</p> <p>Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts, and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).</p>
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT	
Energy	
GDP per Unit of Energy Use	PPP GDP per kilogram of oil equivalent of energy use. PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to 2005 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 Imports, Net	Estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents.
Environment	
Agricultural Land	Land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent pastures.
Arable Land	Land under temporary crops (double-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.
Permanent Cropland	Land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber.
Deforestation Rate	Permanent conversion of natural forest area into other uses during a calendar year. Other uses include shifting cultivation, permanent agriculture, ranching, settlements, and infrastructure development. A negative rate indicates reforestation.
Nitrous Oxide Emissions	Emissions from agricultural biomass burning, industrial activities and livestock management.
Methane Emissions	Emissions from human activities such as agriculture and from industrial methane production.
Consumption of Ozone-Depleting Chlorofluoro-carbons	Sum of the consumption of the weighted tons of the individual substances in the group—metric tons of the individual substance (defined in the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer) multiplied by its ozone-depleting potential.
Organic Water Pollutant Biochemical Oxygen Demand Emissions	Emissions measured as biochemical oxygen demand, or the amount of oxygen that bacteria in water will consume in breaking down waste, a standard water treatment test for the presence of organic pollutants.