ADB KEY INDICATORS 2003 SPECIAL CHAPTER EDUCATION FOR GLOBAL PARTICIPATION



KEY INDICATORS 2003



Asian Development Bank

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FOREWORD

This 2003 edition of *Key Indicators*—first published in 1970—is the 34th annual edition, testifying to the long and fruitful cooperation between ADB and the governments of its developing member countries and international agencies. *Key Indicators* has become a flagship publication of ADB, aiming to disseminate information on the social and economic development of the Asia and Pacific region, with a new focus on poverty reduction and steps toward the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The large number of Internet users accessing its on-line version every month from ADB's web site demonstrates the usefulness and relevance of the publication, and the role of ADB as a clearinghouse for statistical information on the region.

Since the 2001 edition, the *Key Indicators* has included a special theme chapter. Feedback from our readers shows that the previous chapters, *Growth and Change in Asia and the Pacific* (2001) and *Population and Human Resources Trends and Challenges* (2002) were highly appreciated. This year, the special chapter addresses the topic of education.

Education is a vital need not only for the individual within society, but also for society as a whole. Knowledge has become a major asset in the increasingly globalized economy. Sustainable economic growth requires a more flexible and easily trainable labor force. This, in turn, requires higher-quality, more adaptable education that can provide young people and adults with the knowledge and life skills required to function effectively in the new economic environment. However, despite considerable—but uneven— progress made in the last decades in expanding and improving education systems, and despite repeated national and international commitments, millions of children in the region are still out of school, millions of adults remain illiterate, and increased enrollment ratios often hide issues related to the quality of education. Education reforms are needed, driven by concerns of social mobility and equity, economic growth, and productivity. To achieve sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction, and catch-up with the more developed countries inside and outside the region, planners in ADB developing member countries must constantly rethink and adjust their national education systems to provide their economies with a skilled and productive labor force. These are the issues that the special chapter addresses, from a long-term perspective.

As in previous years, the special chapter also serves a role in highlighting data limitations. Gaps, inconsistencies, lack of harmonization, and age of data are revealed. Internationally comparable data on inputs, outputs, and outcomes of education and training systems are needed for planning, monitoring, and assessing education strategies. The traditional set of indicators performs poorly for these purposes, and there can be little debate on the need for investing in better education-related data. Governments must include such investments in their strategies for development. A priority for multilateral development banks and other aid agencies should be to share a common long-term vision for the development of the statistical systems in developing countries. Reinforcing the links between users and producers, and fostering cooperation among agencies, will lead to a clearer vision of what the statistics systems of developing countries must be and what needs to be done to strengthen them.

Improving the relevance and quality of the *Key Indicators* is our constant preoccupation. This 2003 edition provides additional tables and data series, including a new section dedicated to the Millennium Development Goals. To allow this expansion of the scope of data, a new layout has been adopted, with fewer years covered. Users who appreciated the publication for the long time series it used to provide will still find them on our web site (www.adb.org/statistics). Readers' comments and suggestions on both the content and presentation of *Key Indicators* are most welcome, and can be addressed to statistics@adb.org.

Tudao Chino

Tadao Chino President



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Ifzal Ali Chief Economist

STATISTICAL CONTACTS

Developing Member Countries

Afghanistan –	Central Statistics Office
Azerbaijan –	National Bank of Azerbaijan State Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan Republic
Bangladesh –	Bangladesh Bank Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Bhutan –	Central Statistical Organization Ministry of Finance Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan
Cambodia –	National Bank of Cambodia National Institute of Statistics
China, People's Republic of -	National Bureau of Statistics People's Bank of China
Cook Islands -	Statistics Office
Fiji Islands –	Bureau of Statistics Reserve Bank of Fiji
Hong Kong, China -	Census and Statistics Department
India –	Central Statistical Organization Reserve Bank of India
Indonesia –	Bank Indonesia Statistics Indonesia
Kazakhstan –	Agency on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan National Bank of Kazakhstan
Kiribati –	National Statistics Office
Korea, Republic of -	Bank of Korea National Statistics Office
Kyrgyz Republic –	National Bank of Kyrgyz Republic National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyz Republic
Lao People's Democratic Republic -	Bank of the Lao PDR National Statistical Center
Malaysia –	Bank Negara Malaysia Department of Statistics
Maldives -	Ministry of Finance and Treasury Ministry of Planning and National Development

Marshall Islands –	Office of Planning and Statistics
Micronesia, Federated States of -	Department of Economic Affairs
Mongolia –	Bank of Mongolia National Statistical Office
Myanmar –	Central Statistical Organization
Nepal -	Central Bureau of Statistics Nepal Rastra Bank
Pakistan -	Federal Bureau of Statistics
Papua New Guinea -	Bank of Papua New Guinea National Statistical Office
Philippines -	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas National Statistical Coordination Board National Statistics Office
Samoa –	Central Bank of Samoa Treasury Department
Singapore –	Department of Statistics Economic Development Board International Enterprise Singapore Ministry of Finance Ministry of Manpower Monetary Authority of Singapore
Solomon Islands -	Central Bank of Solomon Islands Statistics Office
Sri Lanka –	Central Bank of Sri Lanka Department of Census and Statistics
Taipei,China –	Central Bank of China Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics Ministry of Finance
Tajikistan –	National Bank of Tajikistan State Statistics Committee
Thailand –	Bank of Thailand National Economic and Social Development Board National Statistical Office
Tonga –	Ministry of Finance National Reserve Bank of Tonga Statistics Department
Turkmenistan –	Central Bank of Turkmenistan Ministry of Economy and Finance National Institute of State Statistics and Information

Tuvalu –	Central Statistics Division
Uzbekistan -	State Department of Statistics
Vanuatu –	Reserve Bank of Vanuatu Statistics Office
Viet Nam -	General Statistics Office State Bank of Viet Nam

International Organizations

Data were also obtained from the following international organizations:

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) International Energy Agency (IEA) International Labor Organization (ILO) International Monetary Fund (IMF) International Telecommunication Union (ITU) National Center for Development Studies (NCDS) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) United Nations Population Division United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) World Bank (WB) World Customs Organization (WCO) World Health Organization (WHO) World Resources Institute (WRI)

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

The data series are compiled from two major sources, namely, the developing member countries (DMCs) of ADB, and international statistics agencies. The data obtained from the DMCs are comparable to the extent that the individual countries follow the standard statistical concepts, definitions and estimation methods recommended by the United Nations and other applicable international agencies. However, countries invariably develop and apply their own concepts, definitions, and estimation methodology to suit their individual conditions and these may not necessarily conform with the recommended international standards. Hence, although attempts are made to present the data in comparable and uniform format, they are subject to variations in the statistical methods used by individual countries. These variations are reflected in the footnotes of the country tables.

General Guidelines

Desident

The cut-off date for the data to be included in this issue was 15 May 2003.

Eighteen countries have varying fiscal years not corresponding to the calendar year. Whenever the statistical series, e.g. national accounts or government finance, are compiled by fiscal year, these are presented under single year captions corresponding to the period in which most of the fiscal year falls, as follows:

Member Country		Fiscal Year	Year Caption
Afghanistan		21 March 2002 to 20 March 2003	2002
Cook Islands (before 1990 Cook Islands (after 1990)))	1 April 1989 to 31 March 1990 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002	1989 2002
Hong Kong, China India Myanmar Singapore	}	1 April 2002 to 31 March 2003	2002
Indonesia (until 1999)		1 April 1999 to 31 March 2000	1999
Bangladesh Bhutan Pakistan Samoa Timor-Leste Tonga	}	1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002	2002
Taipei, China (until 1999)		1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999	1999
Nepal		16 July 2001 to 15 July 2002	2002
Lao PDR Marshall Islands Micronesia, Fed. States of	}	1 October 2001 to 30 September 2002	2002

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/Estimates/Budget figure
1	Marked break in series

Measurement Units

bbl	barrel	lb	pound
bn	billion	m	meter
с	cent	mn	million
cu. m.	cubic meter	m.t.	metric ton
ha	hectare	pc	piece
kg	kilogram	sq km	square kilometer
kgoe	kilogram of oil equivalent	sq m	square meter
kl	kiloliter	` 000	thousand
km	kilometer	toe	ton of oil equivalent
kWh	kilowatt-hour		

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADO	Asian Development Outlook
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BOP	balance of payments
CAP	country assistance plan
CER	Country Economic Review
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
CIF	cost, insurance and freight
CSPU	country strategy and program update
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DMC	developing member country of ADB
ECCE	early childhood care and education
EFA	Education for All
ERBOP	Economic Review and Bank Operations
ERIOS	Economic Report and Interim Operational Strategy
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FC	factor cost
FOB	free on board
GCF	gross capital formation
GDI	gross domestic investment
GDP	gross domestic product
GDS	gross domestic saving
GIDAPC	Gender Indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries

GNI	gross national income
GNP	gross national product
GVC	global value chain
HSC	harmonized system classification
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
ICP	International Comparison Program
ICT	information and communications technology
IEA	International Energy Agency
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	infant mortality rate
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
ISIC	international standard industrial classification
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MP	market prices
MPS	material product system
NCDS	National Center for Development Studies
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics
NIE	national Center for freath Statistics
NMD	net material product
ODA	official development assistance
ODP	orone depleting notential
OFCD	Organisation for Economia Co constation and Davalonment
OPEC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
PC	personal computer
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PPP	purchasing power parity
PRC	People's Republic of China
SDR	special drawing rights
SESC	Socio-Economic Survey of Cambodia
SITC	standard international trade classification
SNA	system of national accounts
SOTL	Special Office in Timor-Leste
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
TFR	total fertility rate
TIMSS	Third International Mathematics and Science Study
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNFPA	UN Population Fund
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNSD	UN Statistics Division
UNAIDS	UN Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
WB	World Bank
WCO	World Customs Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
WRI	World Resources Institute

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SPECIAL CHAPTER EDUCATION FOR GLOBAL PARTICIPATION

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EDUCATION FOR GLOBAL PARTICIPATION

ABSTRACT

The new global information economy has put a premium on knowledge and education, both as a source of national economic growth and individual social mobility. One important expression of this premium on knowledge has been the increase in the economic value of higher education compared to the value of lower levels of schooling. Changing work organization, which puts more emphasis on job specialization and increased job turnover, has only accentuated the rising payoff to higher education.

Several Asian economies—especially those in East Asia—have flourished in this new environment, mainly because they have been able to coordinate the rapid expansion of education with the equally rapid transformation of their economies into manufactured goods exporters. These same economies have succeeded because of their high-quality primary and secondary education. Some have also greatly expanded university enrollment. But others have moved much more slowly in transforming the university system, and now face the challenge of expanding access to higher education to meet the knowledge needs of their more sophisticated economies. At the other end of the spectrum, some large Asian economies are still struggling to meet the basic education needs of their growing and largely poor and rural populations. Much of the world's illiterate adults and children live and work in South Asia. In the midst of the information age, these individuals are becoming more marginalized than before even in their own countries. When they do attend school, most receive low-quality education and often learn little. Without a major effort in developing more and better quality primary and secondary education, some of the Asian economies will see their development efforts falter.

This special chapter reviews a range of possible approaches to these problems, both at the high and low end of the economic/educational spectrum. It is difficult to ignore the need to simultaneously improve the quality of basic and secondary education and to expand secondary schools and universities. Quick fixes, many with political motives, are unlikely to work. The main point is that better trained teachers and more places in school—both requiring more resources—are needed to bring education into line with new economic demands.

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INTRODUCTION

Education is a fundamental right, enshrined in the 1948 United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. At that time, education expansion was seen as a condition for creating cohesive societies—a challenge that remains today. More recently, education has been recognized in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990) as a key to distilling moral and ethical values, and as a condition for social development (encompassing notions of equity, justice, culture, and democracy).

Education also represents a fundamental need, and occupies a central role in the determination of individual standards of living. People's health and happiness, their economic security, opportunities, and social status—all are affected by education.

Because of its importance in these processes, education is often at the center of policy discussions about human development, and was a central component in the creation of the Millennium Development Goals in 2000.

Education is, as well, a major determinant of the welfare of nations, since the sum of individual education experiences has important implications for society as a whole. Part of the crucial role of education is manifested in the economic arena. This is especially true today, both because an increasingly globalized economy places a higher premium on economic competitiveness, and because, due to new information and communications technology (ICT), economic growth and social development depend more on human knowledge than on the availability of natural resources. These new and rapidly changing conditions in an ever-more interdependent world economy require more flexible, easily trainable labor forces that are better able to access and interpret the mass of available information. This, in turn, requires higher-quality, more adaptable education systems that can provide young people and adults with the knowledge and life skills to function effectively in the new environment.

The Asia and Pacific region has responded well albeit not uniformly—to these changing conditions, and during the last three decades has experienced unprecedented economic development. The role of education expansion in this process has been well documented: productivity increases have catalyzed economic growth,¹ and increasing levels of education have contributed to a beneficial demographic transition in many countries.² This powerful combination had the effect of lifting millions of families out of poverty. Between 1990 and 1999, the number of poor in the region fell by about 216 million.³

As the region continues to develop though, a host of challenges remains. The most pressing is to bring the "Asian miracle" to every corner of the region, since the successes of the last 30 years have not been felt everywhere. An estimated 780 million people still lived in poverty in the region in 1999. South Asia, with an estimated 37% of its population living below the \$1 a day poverty line, remains the poorest subregion in the world after sub-Saharan Africa.

In the lower-income developing member countries (DMCs) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), many people still toil in a low-skilled agriculture sector that retains a major share of economic activity. Most of these workers lack basic human capital, so expanding education access (and quality) at even the lowest levels of the system remains a policy imperative. In other DMCs, the challenges are different, as a shift in focus from primary education to secondary and tertiary schooling is justified by the successes of the past and the demographics of the future.

To achieve poverty reduction, sustainable economic growth, and catch-up with the more economically advanced countries inside and outside the region, planners in DMCs must constantly rethink and adjust their national education systems to provide their economies with a skilled and productive labor force. Government education strategies will be instrumental in achieving these goals.

The objective of this special chapter is to provide a framework for assessing such strategies, by taking stock of the available information on the status, achievements, and challenges of education systems in Asia and the Pacific, and by addressing specific issues that planners will need to tackle in the medium and long term to assure quality and relevance of their education systems for meeting the criteria of a modern work force.

Indicators 2001; and ADB, 2003, Competitiveness in Developing Asia, Asian Development Outlook 2003.

² See ADB, 2002, Population and Human Resources Trends and Challenges, Key Indicators 2002.

³ Estimates based on the international \$1 a day poverty line, using World Bank data.

¹ See ADB, 2001, Growth and Change in Asia and the Pacific, Key

The first part of the chapter begins with a summary of some of the key benefits of education, for both individuals and national economies. It places education in the context of changing labor markets, and addresses the characteristics of modern economies and increasing global competition.

It then reviews the education status, challenges, and experiences of DMCs. Specific issues related to each level of education—early childhood, primary, secondary, tertiary, and vocational—as well as the progress of attaining literacy for all are addressed. Included in this section are specific discussions about the achievement of international education goals, the quality of education provided by level, the distribution of public and private provision of education services, and access to education on the basis of income and gender. As population dynamics have important implications for education planning at all levels, this section starts with the presentation of a brief demographic profile of the region.

The second part of the chapter analyzes the need for reforms of education and training systems in the globalized economy, with the ultimate aim of improving these systems' ability to provide labor markets with a skilled and productive labor force. This need is driven by growth, productivity, and competitiveness concerns, as well as concerns for social equity. The chapter closes with a review of some current solutions that offer an array of potential policy options.

The wide diversity among DMCs makes it unwise to offer sweeping conclusions about future directions for education planning. Instead, the policy imperatives are structured in accordance with the most pressing issues. The chapter does not provide specific solutions, but rather a framework for long-term analysis. As there has been no uniformity as regards economic and education development in the region in the last three decades, it is clear that a "one-size-fits-all" approach is not applicable when it comes to assessing the education challenges in the region.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE EDUCATION AND THE WELFARE OF INDIVIDUALS

Education is a catalyst for social development, and its positive effects on public health, social mobility, or equity have been widely documented.

Research demonstrates that literacy and numeracy provided by basic education contribute to better access and use of information by individuals, which, in turn, contribute to improved health and better economic decision making. (For a summary of the research, see Carnoy 1993.) Schooling also instills values indicative of social progress and offers individuals the ability to change their lives for the better (Inkeles and Smith 1974). Such "modern, rational" values are associated with social mobility, economic growth, and political democracy.

Some of the benefits attributed to education can, for example, be measured by the extent to which educated people are "better parents". Individual education investments not only affect the life course of the individual, but are also likely to influence that of his or her offspring (and in turn their children). More educated mothers are more likely to have lower fertility and healthier children. The intergenerational dynamics of education attainment clearly have profound implications for policy makers.

Table 1 presents some summary statistics of select maternal and child health indicators for seven countries in the region, taken from demographic and health surveys. Despite simplifying the causal nature of these various relationships—the mother's education attainment being only one out of many factors influencing these outcomes—the results demonstrate the marked differences in outcomes by the level of mother's education.⁴ For example, in the Philippines, the under-5 mortality rate is almost twice as high among children of mothers with only completed primary education as among children of mothers with completed secondary education or higher. Educated females also have fewer children, are more likely to have heard of HIV/AIDS, and are more likely to have antenatal consultations.

Given these considerations, it is not surprising that recent decades have seen a rise in the importance placed on female education around the world. Women are largely responsible for raising children in most societies, and the large number of single-parent homes further highlights the crucial role women play in their children's development.

Education also provides individuals with better employment opportunities and places them in higherincome or wealth groups. Economic analyses of private

⁴ In order to isolate the effect of the mother's education attainment on these outcomes, a series of multivariate statistical models would be more valid. Even this more rigorous approach is not immune to problems, as high-ability individuals may self-select themselves into higher levels of schooling and, unsurprisingly, have better performance on these various measures. But many empirical studies link the mother's education with these kinds of variables, so these data—while not perfect—are certainly useful.

Level	Level of Women's Education, Seven Developing Member Countries								
	Bangladesh (1999/2000)	Cambodia (2000)	India (1998/99)	Indonesia (1997)	Nepal (2001)	Philippines (1998)	Viet Nam (1997)		
Infant mortality rate, per 1	,000 live births ^a	The second second	No. of the second		12				
No education	91.9	102.5	87.0	77.5	84.6	78.5	48.8		
Primary	74.5	93.6	66.9	58.8	61.0	45.1	43.3		
Secondary or higher	54.7	59.7	42.2	28.0	39.1	28.3	29.0		
Under-5 mortality, per 1,00	0 live births ^a								
No education	130.4	135.5	124.5	108.3	120.7	135.7	73.8		
Primary	99.9	122.2	86.0	78.9	73.5	73.0	58.3		
Secondary or higher	67.5	75.2	50.6	35.2	50.2	39.0	36.5		
Child malnutrition. %b									
No education	55.4	51.3	-		53.1	-	-		
Primary	48.3	42.7	_		41.0		1		
Secondary or higher	32.1	39.2	-	-	28.5				
Fertility average number of	children ever born	for women a	red 40-49						
Ne education	E O	F C	Bea 40 40	1.2	EC	EA	E 1		
Reimany	5.0	5.0		4.3	0.0 4 E	5.4	J.I.		
Secondary or higher	4.3	3.9	-	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.3		
Current use of medern con	tracoption	ntado of our	onthe morried	women oded	15 10				
Ne education	A4 7	antage of curre	anuy mameu	women ageu	10-45	0.7	10.4		
No education	41.7	10.2	38.4	42.1	33.5	9.3	42.4		
Primary Secondary on higher	44.3	19.0	49.1	55.0	31.1	25.4	50.3		
Secondary or higher	47.3	23.2	41.2	57.4	42.7	30.2	59.1		
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS, per	rcentage of womer	n ever having	heard of HIV/	AIDSC					
No education	6.4	90.7	16.5	13.6	36.1	-	53.9		
Primary	17.1	95.9	45.7	42.6	74.1	-	84.0		
Secondary or higher	59.2	98.4	80.2	88.0	95.1	1=	96.5		
No consultation for antena	tal care, percenta	age of births i	n the 3 years	before the si	urvey				
No education	75.2	64.6	50.5	20.9	60.4	32.4	70.8		
Primary	62.2	56.6	23.6	7.6	35.7	14.0	43.4		
Secondary or higher	35.5	24.9	9.5	1.4	13.3	3.6	17.0		
Deliveries in health facilitie	es, percentage of	births in the	5 years before	e the survey					
No education	2.9	3.3		5.1	3.7	4.7	-		
Primary	3.8	8.4	1271	11.4	10.8	12.6			

Table 1 Selected Maternal and Child Health Indicators by

a Infant (0-1 year) and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey.

b Percentage of children under five years who are classified as undernourished according to the weight-for-age anthropometric index of nutritional status. The index is expressed in terms of the number of standard deviation units from the median of the National Center for Health Statistics/ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/World Health Organization international reference population. Children are classified as malnourished if their z-scores are below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population.

For Bangladesh, data refer to 1997/98.

Source: ADB computations using ORC MacroSTATcompiler from demographic and health survey data, available: www.measuredhs.com, 6 May 2003.

and social rates of return to education investments are abundant, and make up the empirical foundation of the economics of education. One of the long-standing arguments for investing in education is that the economic returns to such investments are high (Schultz 1961, Psacharopoulos 1985). Economists measure these returns by the added income that individuals with more education earn over their lifetime compared to individuals with less education. The difference in earnings is the "benefit" to investing in more education; the investment in education is measured by the earnings that young people forgo to attend school plus the direct costs that they and society incur to pay for the schooling. The return to, say, complete primary school is the implicit interest rate that equalizes benefits over a person's working life from completing primary school with the costs incurred by taking those additional years of schooling.

When income data are scarce, the impact of education on people's lives can be measured with other indicators, such as household wealth. In Table 2, the probabilities of being in the lowest 40% and highest 20% of the wealth distribution (as measured by a composite wealth index) are presented by level of education of the head of household in seven countries in the region. The data in Table 2 echo the common finding that education is strongly related to family wealth. In assessing this relationship, one must keep in mind the fact that the wealthy take more education, and that taking more education helps families create more wealth. Thus, the causal relationship between these two variables is complex. Nevertheless, Table 2 shows that the differentiation in the relationship between levels of education depends to a large extent on the education coverage in each country. This also highlights a guiding theme in these sections, namely, that the diversity in the Asia and Pacific region argues for careful consideration of trends. For example, in a country like Nepal where very few people have completed tertiary education, the differences in the predicted probabilities of being in the poorest and wealthiest quintiles-while large-are not particularly important because very few people are really being compared. What is required is for each country to identify the most critical levels of education, which are simply those levels where many people are "eligible" but comparatively few people are completing the cycle. In Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Nepal, the data show that completing secondary education has a very high return, as households whose head has completed secondary education are much more likely to be in the upper quintile than bottom two quintiles.

The results in Table 2 help illuminate two important points. One, the critical level of education for social mobility not only differs by country but also changes over time within the same country, as the average level of education in the younger population increases. For some very poor countries, or in rural areas, the returns to completing primary schooling may be very high. But in more advanced countries or areas, social mobility is likely to come from completing secondary or even, increasingly, tertiary schooling. Although education taken is a function of family wealth (as well as wealth a function of the head of household's education), the table suggests that while education is no doubt a strong predictor of a family's (relative) well-being in a given society, it is not the only factor. The results in Table 2, for example, reveal much less income differentiation by education level in the three Central Asian republics (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, and Uzbekistan). This in

by Level of Education of Head of Household, Seven Developing Member Countries Level of Education of Head of Household No Incomplete Complete Incomplete Complete Higher Education Primary Secondary Secondary Primary Bangladesh (1997) Poorest 40% 56.7 39.3 30.5 22.4 11.4 3.4 Wealthiest 20% 7.3 48.4 69.1 12.8 23.0 30.1 Cambodia (2000) Poorest 40% 57.7 41.8 24.6 22.4 5.2 1.4 Wealthiest 20% 14.5 30.3 81.7 92.7 7.7 37.4 Indonesia (1997) Poorest 40% 62.5 52.7 39.8 29.0 13.3 3.2 Wealthiest 20% 14.1 7.1 50.2 75.0 4.4 27.0 Kazakhstan (1999) 18.1 Poorest 40% 63.0 56.6 59.1 47.6 41.0 Wealthiest 20% 6.1 6.2 12.3 11.5 18.1 42.1 Kyrgyz Republic (1997) 50.0 12 7 170 40 0 11.0 170

Table 2 Probability of Being in Poorest 40% and Wealthiest 20%

Wealthiest 20%	9.3	7.1	19.7	12.9	16.8	46.5	
Nepal (1996)							
Poorest 40%	47.1	39.7	32.8	26.8	12.3	4.7	
Wealthiest 20%	12.8	19.3	20.2	31.1	51.7	73.5	
Uzbekistan (1996)							
Poorest 40%	27.9	39.2	49.4	39.1	45.0	27.2	
Wealthiest 20%	15.8	16.6	14.1	15.4	17.7	33.5	

Note: Households are ranked according to a wealth quintile computed according to asset ownership and housing characteristics, using principal components analysis. For information on the methodology, see the technical appendix of Socio-Economic Differences in Health, Nutrition, and Population in Indonesia, by D.R. Gwatkin, S. Rustein, K. Johnson, R.P. Pande, and Adam Wagstaff, HNP/Poverty Thematic Group, World Bank, May 2000 (available on-line; also available for other countries). Numbers in italics indicate a small number of cases in sample (less than 100), and must be interpreted with care.

Source: ADB computations, from demographic and health surveys, available: www.measuredhs.com.

turn highlights the second important point—the need for contextual analysis of the effect of education on an individual's economic position in society.

The multifaceted impact of education on both the social and economic status of individuals justifies its centrality in most government and international organization policy discussions about human development. This importance has led to the establishment of ambitious education goals and targets at both the national and international levels.

Education was affirmed as key to development during the World Conference on Education for All (EFA) held in Jomtien, Thailand, in 1990. At this conference, participants from 155 countries adopted the World Declaration on Education for All. This declaration urged participant nations to intensify their efforts to address the basic learning needs of all their citizens. A Framework for Action to Meet Basic Learning Needs was approved, spelling out targets and strategies for reaching this goal by 2000.

A Consultative Forum on Education for All was established to monitor the implementation of the Framework for Action. In 2000, the forum undertook a global in-depth assessment of EFA in more than 180 countries (UNESCO 2002). This assessment concluded that, although real progress had been made worldwide, it was uneven and insufficient. At least 800 million adults in the world are still illiterate, most of them women. A quarter of a billion children work, and more than 110 million school-age children are not attending school. The quality of education provided to children is low in too many countries, and income- and gender-related equity are both far from being achieved. For the Asia and Pacific region, the status of EFA presents a mixed picture. South Asia generally performed poorly in the assessment, with a profile of education similar to that for sub-Saharan Africa. Other countries in the region, by contrast, have achieved (or are close to achieving) the objectives set out in the Framework for Action. So these countries now confront a new set of challenges, such as assuring higher relevance and better quality of their education systems, and retaining children in school beyond primary or lower-secondary levels.

A new world summit was held in Dakar, Senegal, in April 2000. Six goals and targets were adopted. Some of these goals were subsequently endorsed by the 2000 United Nations Millennium Summit and became part of the Millennium Development Goals. These goals and targets represent a continuing commitment on the part of governments and other international and national organizations that endorsed them (Box 1).

EDUCATION AND THE WELFARE OF NATIONS

If education is a major determinant of the individual's standards of living, it also represents a long-term national strategic investment. The characteristics of a rapidly changing global economy require increased government attention to education policies.

What are the main features of the newly transformed world economy? First, the sources of higher productivity are increasingly dependent on knowledge and information applied to production, and this knowledge is increasingly science-based. This is not an entirely new phenomenon, since knowledge has always been critical in organizing and fostering economic growth. But as economies become more complex, as consumption tastes worldwide become more varied, and as competition increases, new knowledge and information become more critical to the production process.

Second, production in the more economically advanced societies is shifting from material goods to information-processing activities. This represents a fundamental change in the structure of these societies toward economic activities that focus on the more efficient organization of production and on the enhancement of productivity. The quality of information and the efficiency of acquiring it therefore become strategic factors in both competitiveness and productivity for firms, regions, and countries.

Third, the organization of production and of economic activity in general is changing from mass, standardized production to flexible, customized production, and from vertically integrated large organizations to horizontal networks of economic units.

Fourth, the new economy is global. Capital, production, management, markets, labor, information, and technology are organized across national boundaries. What is new is not so much that international trade is an important part of each nation's economy, but that a national economy works as a unit at the world level. Manufacturing processes are increasingly organized as global value chains (GVCs), which can be defined as the "internationalization of manufacturing processes in which several countries participate in different stages of the manufacture of a specific good. The process is of considerable economic importance since it allows stages of production to be located where they can be undertaken most efficiently and at the lowest cost. Furthermore, if production sharing is increasing in relative importance this implies that countries are becoming more interdependent on each other" (Yeats 1998, p.1). "GVCs

Box 1 International Commitments for Education

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

Article 26

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

 Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990)

Article 28 - Education

The child has a right to education, and the State's duty is to ensure that primary education is free and compulsory, to encourage different forms of secondary education accessible to every child and to make higher education available to all on the basis of capacity. School discipline shall be consistent with the child's rights and dignity. The State shall engage in international co-operation to implement this right.

Article 29 - Aims of education

Education shall aim at developing the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to the fullest extent. Education shall prepare the child for an active adult life in a free society and foster respect for the child's parents, his or her own cultural identity, language and values, and for the cultural background and values of others.

Jomtien Framework for Action (World Conference on Education for All, Jomtien, Thailand, 1990)

Participating countries were invited to set their own targets for the 1990s in terms of six proposed dimensions:

 Expansion of early childhood care and developmental activities, including family and community interventions, especially for poor, disadvantaged and disabled children;

 Universal access to, and completion of, primary education (or whatever higher level of education is considered as "basic") by the year 2000;

 Improvement in learning achievement such that an agreed percentage of an appropriate age cohort attains or surpasses a defined level of necessary learning achievement;

4. Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country) to, say, onehalf its 1990 level by the year 2000, with sufficient emphasis on female literacy to significantly reduce the current disparity between male and female illiteracy rates;

 Expansion of provisions of basic education and training in other essential skills required by youth and adults, with program effectiveness assessed in terms of behavioral changes and impacts on health, employment and productivity;

6. Increased acquisition by individuals and families of the knowledge, skills and values required for better living and sound and sustainable development, made available through all education channels including the mass media, other forms of modern and traditional communication, and social action, with effectiveness assessed in terms of behavioral change.

Dakar Framework for Action (World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, April 2000)

Participants at the Forum committed to the attainment of the following goals:

1. Expanding and improving comprehensive early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children;

2. Ensuring that by 2015 all children, particularly girls, children in difficult circumstances and those belonging to ethnic minorities, have access to and complete, free and compulsory primary education of good quality;

 Ensuring that the learning needs of all young people and adults are met through equitable access to appropriate learning and life-skills programmes;

 Achieving a 50% improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults;

5. Eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, and achieving gender equality in education by 2015, with a focus on ensuring girls' full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality;

6. Improving all aspects of the quality of education and ensuring excellence of all so that recognized and measurable learning outcomes are achieved by all, especially in literacy, numeracy and essential life skills.

Millennium Development Goals

(UN Millennium Summit, 2000)

Goal 2 - Achieve universal primary education

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

Indicators:

 Net enrollment ratio in primary education

 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5

· Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds

Goal 3 - Promote gender equality and empower women

Target: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

Indicators:

•Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education

 Ratio of literate females to males among 15- to 24-year-olds

Share of women in wage employment
in the nonagricultural sector

offer many firms in the region an opportunity to take advantage of the potential benefits that globalization offers. [...] For firms in less industrial countries of Asia, being part of a GVC can be an important catalyst in learning and adapting advanced technologies. It can also enhance the development process in general" (ADB 2003, p.207 and p.237). This gives a substantial advantage to firms in those countries where knowledge and the means to acquire it are readily available. These means include ICT as well as the personnel trained both to use ICT and to apply the knowledge and skills gained through using it. Education strategies are an important element that will allow firms in a country to enter and occupy advantageous positions in GVCs, and to cope with the associated risks, such as the "low-skill, bad-job" trap (Box 2).

A result of the revolution in ICT, combined with the organizational changes at the global level, is the new "world information economy". Within the emerging global system, the structure and logic of the world information economy define a new international division of labor. Innovation and rapid change play an important role in defining the economic characteristics of the new system. The division is based less on the location of natural resources, cheap and abundant labor, or even capital stock, and more on the capacity to create new knowledge and apply it rapidly through ICT to a wide range of human activities.

The transformations of the world economy and the manufacturing processes have had a major impact on the organization of work and on the structure of labor markets.

Box 2 Avoiding the "Low-Skill, Bad-Job" Trap

Countries that try to exploit their comparative advantages based on low labor costs by restricting wages or through devaluations end up sucked into a vicious circle of low productivity, deficient training, and a lack of skilled jobs, preventing the sector in question from competing effectively in the markets for skill-intensive products. This situation is referred to as the "low-skill, bad-job trap".

Less developed Asian economies need to avoid falling into a "low-skill, bad-job trap". While cheap, semiskilled labor may provide an important entry point into global value chains for firms in countries such as Indonesia, Philippines, and Viet Nam, they must quickly upgrade technologically in order to increase the value added of their production (as did Korea; Singapore; and Taipei, China before them). Otherwise, they may stay caught in a cycle of low skills, low wages, depressed productivity, and low levels of technology. Avoiding this vicious circle requires an upgrading of the educational base for several Asian countries and active government participation

Examples of this approach include East and Southeast Asian economies, in particular Korea and Singapore that have undertaken a number of training programs since the 1970s. For example, in 1976, Korea introduced the Basic Law for Vocational Training that requires private firms with 150 or more employees to conduct in-house training for a portion of its employees, or to pay a training levy equivalent to no less than 6% of its wage bill. This levy is used to promote vocational training via government-sponsored vocational training schools.

Source: ADB, Asian Development Outlook 2003.

Fifth, these changes are taking place in the middle of one of the most significant technological revolutions in history. The core of this revolution is ICT, surrounded by and aiding scientific discoveries in other fields, such as biotechnology, new materials, lasers, and renewable energy. All this has been stimulated by economic and organizational transformations on a global scale, and, simultaneously, ICT is indispensable for such transformations. It is the critical factor for developing flexibility and decentralization in production and management, since it assists production and trade units to function autonomously, yet also permits such units to reintegrate into new production and distribution systems through information networks. The rapid innovation and commercialization of new technology mean that innovations and new applications are the basis of this technology's profitability. It does not take long for earlier forms of the new technology to become obsolete, and for applications to switch geographical location as changes in products occur.

Work is becoming organized around the notion of flexibility. Competition and new technologies have shifted demand for labor skills, with the most rapid growth in demand seen for products with a high level of skill content. Together with the push for greater flexibility, this translates into pressure to increase the average level of education and to provide more opportunities for adults to return to school to obtain new skills (Carnoy 2002).

CHANGING LABOR MARKETS IN THE INFORMATION AGE

In nearly all countries, labor markets are going through major transformations, characterized by five important changes:

• People's work is shifting from the production of traditional agricultural and manufactured goods to the production of increasingly sophisticated agricultural and

manufactured products and services. The main element in these new products and services is knowledge knowledge that increases productivity, provides a closer fit between a client's specific needs and the services the client receives, and creates possibilities for the development of new products and services. Quality of production, design, efficient organization, new products, customized production, and just-in-time delivery are the knowledge-intensive aspects dominating today's manufacturing and agricultural activities, in industrial countries and often in the export sectors of developing countries.

• Because production is being transformed by a huge diffusion of ICT, work is too. Thanks to computers and the Internet, large firms can restructure around different product lines, and even small firms can now operate internationally and customize production for a wide variety of clients. Individuals can correspond with people around the world instantaneously. They can get the daily news, search encyclopedias, arrange travel, do their banking, and buy goods and services directly from their homes. To those who know how to use it, telecomputing gives access to huge amounts of information; it also radically changes the possibilities of self-employment.

• The transformation of work has been misinterpreted and mystified by many writers who claim that ICT will mean a substantial and growing shortage of jobs, particularly good, high-skill jobs. Their claim that new technology restricts the number of jobs, though seductive, is not supported by the facts. New technology displaces workers, yet it simultaneously creates new jobs by raising productivity in existing work and making possible completely new products and processes. As postindustrial economies and governments adjust to the new realities, employment growth, not displacement, dominates. There will be plenty of jobs in the future, and many of them will be high paying.

• In the future, a job may not mean the same thing it does today. More intense competition on a worldwide scale makes firms acutely aware of costs and productivity. One solution that employers have adopted is to reorganize work around decentralized management, customized products, and work differentiation, which means that work tasks become more specialized and that many workers are identified according to increasingly more specialized experiences that are distributed among supervisors and employers. This has made subcontracting, part-time employment, and the hiring of temporary labor much easier, because much work can be narrowed down to specific tasks, even as other, "core," work is conducted in teams and is organized around multitasking. • The effect of individualization and differentiation is to separate more and more workers from lifetime, fulltime jobs in stable businesses that characterized post-World War II development in the countries of Europe, Japan, the United States (US), and other industrial economies. Workers are gradually being defined socially less by the particular long-term job that they hold than by the knowledge that they have acquired through study and work. This "knowledge portfolio" allows them to move across firms and even across types of work, as jobs are redefined. Since, even for production workers, a knowledge portfolio becomes crucial to a career path, most individuals become increasingly conscious of knowledge acquisition in moving from job to job.

These changes in the nature of work and jobs have important implications for education. Education becomes a crucial element in individuals' "portfolios" as they network in the new job market. The education and training that a job itself provides become more important for a worker when he or she considers moving to a new job. Science-oriented education and problem-solving skillsin other words, high-quality general education with a scientific bent-seem to have the highest economic return, although it is difficult to separate return to type of education from the ability-selection bias implicit in who takes such education. Yet, logic dictates that in a job market characterized by flexibility and job change, general skills should be more valuable than specific skills over a person's career, particularly if specific skills can be acquired through on-the-job training and recurrent education.

WHERE DEVELOPING MEMBER COUNTRIES FIT IN

How is the new division of labor manifested in the world arena? The demand for new products and the capacity to create and produce them are still concentrated in the major industrial economies. Nevertheless, in the current context there is a difference: although the US economy is still at the center of world growth, other developed economies, namely Japan and the European Union, have exploited their science knowledge and management skill base to compete successfully under the conditions of more flexible, export-oriented manufacturing production. As a result, the world economy has become a multipolarity of economic power among several dominant countries and regions.

Further, a second tier of efficient producers of a wide range of manufactured products, including electronic goods and high-technology hardware, information software, and other business services, has sprung up in 10

Asia, again built on a base of high-level technological and management skills and the commitment of governments to the promotion and application of those skills. Among others, the newly industrialized economies (NIEs) of Hong Kong, China; Republic of Korea (Korea); Singapore; and Taipei, China have made huge economic strides since the early 1960s. Their example suggests that successful economic development in the information age depends as much on efficient governments as on an innovative, well-managed, private sector. Government bureaucracies in these four economies were (and are) relatively efficient and single-minded in implementing their development interventions. Policies are systematically organized around capital accumulation, adjustment to changes in the world economy, and technological upgrading. The NIEs, along with Japan and, more recently, Malaysia, the People's Republic of China (PRC), and to some degree, Thailand, constituted the most dynamic pole of the world economy in the 25 years between 1970 and 1995. The crisis of 1997 and the long recession in Japan have somewhat diminished Asia's economic stature, but given the high level of human capital in the region, the potential for the region remains significant.

Other DMCs, such as Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam, have industrial and services sectors that are partially integrated into the new global economy, but a large proportion of their populations work in highly traditional, low-income agricultural or nonformal occupations. They are affected by many of the negative aspects of the new global economy, but do not fully participate in its benefits. This is also true for the populations of the lowest-income economies in Asia. These countries are largely marginalized from the global economy.

Many have argued that globalization and the new information economy increase poverty rather than help eliminate it. Globalization is identified with neoliberal policies that weigh heavily on the poor. There is undoubtedly some truth in these arguments. Yet globalization and the growth of knowledge industries are also consistent with national policies that increase investment in primary and secondary education, aimed at improving access to schooling, mainly for low-income children.

For all developing countries, and for the poorest of them especially, education represents a crucial longterm investment, and identifying the education strategies that will allow them to take advantage of the new economy is critical. Which education strategies are most appropriate to meet the objectives of sustainable poverty reduction and long-term development in the new global economy? How should DMCs respond to new demands for flexible and better-trained labor? What should be the appropriate response in a country such as Cambodia compared to countries such as PRC, India, or Indonesia? What does it mean to "invest effectively" in an education system at various stages of education and economic development in moving toward the new knowledge-based economy?

Defining effective investment in education in a global economic environment and a knowledge-based economy means understanding how education policy strategies that respond to new global conditions can be made relevant to a local economic and social context. "Education is a moving target that evolves as old needs are met and new needs emerge. Education influences and is influenced by the context in which it is developed. This synergistic relationship implies that education must be in a constant state of change as it responds to changing social and economic needs" (ADB 2002a, p.5).

The analysis here focuses on indicators of economic structural change, investment in education, and measures of the quality of education. Pinning down the "correct" education strategy for DMCs to do better in the global economy is not easy. The range of development levels, size of economies, and historical contexts in the region is great. Many of the issues in education are highly political, and politics is contextual rather than regional. However, by developing some key concepts about the nature of economic development and labor markets in the increasingly knowledge-based global economic environment, it is possible to generate some general guidelines for education reforms.

A review of education achievements and challenges throughout Asia follows. As DMCs develop further, many past experiences and present conditions relevant for some of them today may well be relevant for other DMCs in the future.

EDUCATION STATUS, ACHIEVEMENTS, AND CHALLENGES EVOLUTION OF SCHOOL-AGE POPULATIONS AND THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

The education goals formulated in Jomtien and Dakar include both quantitative and qualitative objectives. The Millennium Development Goals are formulated more exclusively in quantitative terms. The guiding commitment of government and external agencies is to assure free basic education and literacy for all. These quantified goals highlight the role of demographic factors, since the prospects for success are affected by both the quantity of school-age young people and the quantity of productive (i.e., working) members of society. A useful point of departure for this section is to detail the dynamics of demographic evolution and their implications for education policy.

All DMCs are in a demographic transition, as improvements in public health, sanitation, and nutrition facilitate a change—to varying degrees—from high to low mortality and fertility. Since reductions in mortality are usually most pronounced among young children and infants, these improvements have, in turn, affected fertility rates. With more children surviving, women respond with some delay—by reducing their fertility (helped by access to contraceptives and urbanization). Table 3 shows how DMCs are arrayed along a spectrum of high fertility and high mortality (especially Afghanistan, top right quadrant) to low fertility and low mortality (bottom left quadrant).

During this passage from high to low mortality and fertility a large generation of "boomers" is created. These are the children born during the transition phase when fertility is high and mortality is low. The existence of this large generation of young people—larger than any generation before or after it—greatly affects the size and age structure of the population. Most DMCs are located in the middle quadrants of the table, which implies that they are currently in the middle of this transition.

In the demographic transition, the total population at first increases, especially for the youngest cohorts. In a second phase, as the baby boomers enter the adult labor market, the share of this sector of the population increases and age dependency ratios are lowered. Assuming that labor markets are able to absorb these new workers, the result is a gain in productivity and economic expansion. It is during this transition when the boomers move from dependents to workers, often called the "demographic dividend" or "demographic bonus", that a temporary window of opportunity is created. This window is not permanent, since after 30 to 40 years a third phase is initiated where this large group of baby boomers enters the old-age population and requires support from smaller cohorts of younger workers.

Table 4 presents the total number of children aged 6-17 in DMCs for 2000 and (projected) 2025.5 For the region as a whole, between 2000 and 2025, the schoolage population in DMCs will fall by about 1% (10.3 million children). In every country the number of young people as a share of the total population is expected to decrease. But these numbers conceal wide regional differences (see also Box 3). In some countries, mainly in the Pacific and South Asia subregions, the decreasing shares of population aged 6-17 do not translate into decreasing total numbers of school-age children in 2025 because of persistent high population growth. Not surprisingly, the largest increases will be experienced in the poorest countries (Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic [Lao PDR], Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu), where the number of school-age children will likely keep increasing beyond 2025. In South Asia, the school-age population will increase by 13% (45.9 million) between 2000 and 2025. Afghanistan, where enrollment rates are currently the lowest in Asia, will see its school-age population double by 2025. In Southeast

	Tab	ble 3 Classification by Total Fertility R (most recent year	of Developing ate and Infant for which data	Member Countries Mortality Rate are available)
-		Tota	al Fertility Rate	
	1	Less than or equal to 2.1	Between 2.1 and 3.9	4 or more
	100 or more			Afghanistan
Nortality Rate	50-99	Azerbaijan Kazakhstan	Bangladesh India Kiribati Kyrgyz Republic Mongolia Myanmar Tajikistan Turkmenistan Uzbekistan	Bhutan Cambodia Lao People's Dem. Rep. Maldives Marshall Islands Nepal Pakistan Papua New Guinea Timor-Leste
Infant Mortality Rate	20-49	China, People's Rep. of Thailand	Indonesia Philippines Tuvalu Viet Nam	Micronesia, Fed. States of Nauru Samoa Solomon Islands Vanuatu
	Less than 20	Hong Kong, China Korea, Republic of Singapore Sri Lanka Taipei,China	Cook Islands Fiji Islands Malaysia Tonga	

Source: Table 5 of ADB, Key Indicators 2003.

⁵ Based on United Nations Population Division projections, medium variant, in World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision,

Table 4 Population Aged 6–17 in the World and in Developing Member Countries, 2000 and 2025

	As % of Total Population		'00'	00	Change 2		
	2000	2025	2000	2025	'000'	%	Peak Year ^a
World	23.5	19.2	1,430,446	1,512,545	82,099	6	2025
ADB DMCs ^b	24.1	18.5	792,527	782,256	-10,271	-1	2005
East Asia	20.5	14.8	273,040	222,779	-50,261	-18	1980
China People's Rep. of	20.6	14.9	263 083	215 532	-47 551	-18	2000
Hong Kong China	14.6	10.3	995	875	-120	-12	1970
Korea Ren of	17.6	11.4	8 232	5 723	-2 509	-30	1975
Mongolia	20.2	10.3	730	649	-2,503	-11	2000
Taipei China	23.2	10.0	150	049	-01	-11	2000
Taipei, china							
Southeast Asia	25.7	19.0	133,394	129,997	-3,397	-3	2005
Cambodia	33.4	26.4	4,392	5,771	1,379	31	2050
Indonesia	24.7	18.3	52,299	49,469	-2,830	-5	2000
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	30.5	25.3	1,611	2,186	575	36	2030
Malaysia	25.4	19.2	5,840	6,435	595	10	2010
Myanmar	25.6	19.3	12,172	11,524	-648	-5	2005
Philippines	28.5	21.0	21,604	22,835	1.231	6	2010
Singapore	17.1	9.6	687	470	-217	-32	2005
Thailand	21.6	16.0	13.151	11.807	-1.344	-10	1985
Viet Nam	27.7	18.6	21,638	19,500	-2.138	-10	2000
		*****	A.1.000	101000	2,100		2000
South Asia	26.8	21.3	365,823	411,733	45,910	13	2025
Afghanistan	29.5	29.1	6,315	13,078	6,763	107	2050
Bangladesh	29.2	22.2	40,256	46,251	5,995	15	2025
Bhutan	30.9	26.1	638	965	327	51	2050
India	26.0	19.9	264,576	272.537	7.961	3	2010
Maldives	31.6	27.4	92	153	61	66	2050
Nepal	29.2	24.5	6.865	9,265	2,400	35	2040
Pakistan	30.1	26.5	42 981	66,089	23 108	54	2035
Sri Lanka	22.0	15.8	4 100	3 395	-705	-17	1995
on Land	22.0	10.0	1,100	0,000	100		1000
Central Asia	27.8	18.5	17,922	14,922	-3,000	-17	2002
Azerbaijan	26.8	18.1	2,184	1,852	-332	-15	2000
Kazakhstan	24.2	16.5	3,779	2,546	-1,233	-33	1995
Kyrgyz Republic	27.5	18.8	1,354	1,216	-138	-10	2000
Tajikistan	31.0	20.4	1,888	1,674	-214	-11	2000
Turkmenistan	29.5	20.2	1,370	1,321	-49	-4	2000
Uzbekistan	29.5	18.7	7,347	6,313	-1,034	-14	2000
Pacific DMCs	29.9	23.2	2.348	2.825	477	20	2035
Cook Islands			-10.10		an and the	0.00	
Fiji Jelande	25.7	10.2	200	196	22	11	1005
Kiribati	25.1	19.5	209	100	-25	-11	1995
Marchall Jelande	***	***	•••	The second second		COLUMN TO THE	•••
Microposio End States of	20.0	22.0				4.5	1005
Moure	30.8	23.0	33	28	-0	-15	1995
Ranua Now Cuince	20.0	00.0	1 505	1.007			0040
Samoa	29.3	23.3	1,565	1,907	402	20	2040
Salinua Salaman Jalanda	30.6	25.0	53	56	3	6	2015
Solomon Islands	30.9	24.5	135	192	57	42	2040
Timor-Leste	37.5	24.4	263	292	29	11	2025
Tonga	28.7	22.3	29	27	-2	-7	1995
Tuvalu		***					
vanuatu	31.0	23.5	61	77	16	26	2035

a Indicates the year after which the number of children aged 6-17 starts decreasing or is expected to start decreasing. A value of 2050 means 2050 or after.

b For 35 out of 41 developing member countries (DMCs).

Source: Population data taken from United Nations, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision, medium variant.

Box 3 Age Pyramids of Pakistan and Singapore, 1950, 2000, and 2025

The very different demographic histories of Pakistan and Singapore are emblematic of the diversity in the Asia and Pacific region. In 1950, the two countries had similar profiles, as the shapes in the far left figures for each country are similar to one another. Because of high mortality rates, populations did not grow very quickly during this period, people did not live as long (denoted by few people in the upper reaches of the pyramids) and, as a result, the age pyramids for 1950 are relatively steep. But by 2000, dramatic changes had taken place for each country. For Singapore, between 1950 and 2000 the demographic transition from (relatively) high fertility and mortality to low fertility and mortality had been completed, with a resulting pyramid that provides a graphical representation of the "demographic dividend." The numbers of productive members of society aged 20–45 is greater than the number of young and old combined. For Pakistan, the story between 1950 and 2000 is very different. The shape is still that of a pyramid, but significant population growth has taken place. The result is a very large number of dependents—especially children aged 0–14—compared to productive members of society. The effects on education (among other outcomes) of these very different profiles are evident today, as Pakistan continues to devote a large share of expenditure to the primary sector while Singapore is more able to focus on additional levels of schooling and quality.



What does the future hold for these countries? Again, the picture is very different, as each country faces a distinct challenge. For Singapore the "window of opportunity" is clearly closing by 2025, as the pronounced shift toward older cohorts continues and the share of working-age people is shrinking. For Pakistan by 2025 decreases in fertility rates are beginning to be felt, as the pyramid is less steep in the lower age cohorts as a result of lower fertility. So the window of opportunity that comes from an increasing share of working adults will begin to open.

Asia, a reduction of the school-age population between 2000 and 2025 of 3% (3.4 million) is expected, despite large increases expected in Cambodia and the Lao PDR.

For other DMCs, the results of the demographic transition of the recent past are evident. The demographic transition is well advanced in East Asia. Both Hong Kong, China and Korea were at the forefront of the demographic transition in Asia, and completed their demographic transition from high to low mortality and fertility in a very short period (about 75 years). Their school-age population started decreasing in the 1970s. Between 2000 and 2025, the school-age population of East Asia will fall by 18% (50.3 million), largely resulting from a decrease in the PRC (18%, or 47.6 million). The school-age population in the Central Asian republics started decreasing in around 2000, and will experience a reduction of 17% (3 million), by 2025.

These demographic dynamics have important implications for education policy. For those DMCs where the numbers of young people are falling, the challenges are less about the supply of infrastructure and more about improving the quality of education and expanding access to tertiary education, adult skill development, etc. These demands may have to compete with those of an increasingly aging population, however. The DMCs that expect increasing numbers of school-age children, despite their declining share of total population, face a more varied set of challenges. They will clearly need to consolidate improvements in primary and secondary school coverage, while infrastructure demands (even at the primary level) will continue to be pressing. But since these DMCs will begin to enter the phase of the demographic dividend, where families become smaller and more adults earn higher incomes, the family resources available to aid in these initiatives should be greater, particularly in terms of providing more attention to children's academic needs at home. This will also make it possible for the public sector to turn to issues of quality and access to lower (especially preprimary) and higher levels of education.

The demographic transition does not only affect the number of school-age children, it also changes the nature of demand for education. As family size declines, women are more likely to enter the workforce and their demand for more (and higher-quality) education increases. In addition, structural change in the economy—especially a reduction in agriculture's share of total production will increase returns to education and will likely increase parental demand for better educated children.

Part of this structural change is likely to be seen in growing urbanization. The urban population represented about 27% of the Asian population in 1980, 36.7% in 2000, and may represent more than 51% in 2025.⁶ Urbanization will increase the demand for education since it reduces the opportunity cost of education.

In sum, the changing demographics of the Asia and Pacific region herald an ever-evolving set of challenges for policy makers. In some DMCs, the demographic dividend is more or less over; the share of the workingage population (i.e., those aged 15–64) will reach a peak in 2010–2015 in Azerbaijan; PRC; Hong Kong, China; Kazakhstan; Korea; Sri Lanka; Thailand; and Viet Nam. In other parts of the region, the changing demographics are very different, and many DMCs are just now entering this crucial phase.

It must be noted, however, that the demographic dividend represents an opportunity—not a *fait acquis* and governments must create certain conditions to take full advantage of it. One of them is to assure that the boomers will constitute a productive labor force that will be absorbed by the labor market. Education plays a crucial role in the early stages of this demographic transition: among the favorable conditions that facilitated the success story of East Asia was the availability of educated people. Bloom, Canning, and Malaney (2000) estimated that the demographic dividend, which started in the 1960s, accounted for one third of East Asia's growth during the economic miracle. So, although policy makers have a window of opportunity, they may face considerable difficulties in exploiting it.

PREPRIMARY EDUCATION (EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION)

Early childhood care and education (ECCE) is an important component of the education attainment process, and a number of justifications are frequently given for expanding access to ECCE. Most generally, ECCE is viewed as a human right for young children. The Jomtien and Dakar Frameworks for Action both include the goal to expand and improve early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children. More specifically, ECCE is an important component of future development. It provides intellectual stimulation that fosters learning capacity. Various studies have found that children with access to preprimary education score higher in exams in primary school (Raudenbush et al. 1991), are more likely

⁶ Based on United Nations Population Division projections, medium variant, in World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision.

to complete additional levels of schooling, and even earn more as adults (Myers 1992). Demographic factors also affect the need for preprimary coverage, since the ability of the family to provide care may decline as extended families become smaller and more dispersed, the number of single-parent families increases, and more women enter and remain in the paid labor force (Kamerman 2002). The task of providing an accurate picture of the contours of preprimary coverage in the Asia and Pacific region is complicated by variation in the definition of ECCE, institutional fragmentation in the provision of places, and relatively sparse household survey data describing the activities of the youngest family members. Table 5 presents some summary data for ECCE. In most DMCs, the official entrance age is 3 or 4 and the duration

Table 5 Preprimary Education in Developing Member Countries											
	Entrance Age	Duration (Years)	Gross Total	Enrollment R Male	latio (%) Female	Pupils per Teacher Ratio	School Year ^a	Private Enrollment as % of Total (1999)			
East Asia	nd ferstown			- design - stores of				Contraction of the second			
China, People's Rep. of	3	3	39.5	40.4	38.5	26.7	(1999)	0.0			
Hong Kong, China											
Korea, Rep. of	5	1	79.8	79.8	79.7	23.0	(2000)	75.4			
Mongolia	3	5	28.7	27.2	30.2	25.7	(2000)	3.7			
Taipei,China											
Southoast Asia											
Combadia		in a lot	0.0			00.0	(0000)	00 F			
Indonesia	- 3 E	3	0.0	0.3 19 E	0.8	23.9	(2000)	22.5			
Lao People's Dem Ren	2	2	10.0	18.5	19.2	15.9	(2000)	99.0			
Malaysia	3	2	51.9	50.0	52.9	25.5	(2000)	10.0			
Myanmar	4	2	1 9	1.9	1 g b	21.5 b	(2000)	40.1			
Philippines	5	- 1	30.7	30.0	31.5	22.0	(1008)	58.2			
Singapore	3	3	50.1	50.0	51.5	52.5	(1000)	50.2			
Thailand	3	3	83.3	84.1	82.4	24.8 b	(2000)	18.7			
Viet Nam	3	3	43.2	44.9	41.4	22.1	(2000)	51.1			
		1.1.1					1				
South Asia											
Afghanistan											
Bangladesh	3	3	24.6	23.2	26.1	39.0 ^b	(2000)				
Bhutan	4	2		***		22.4	(2000)	100.0			
India	3	3	19.7	19.8	19.6	35.4	(1998)	***			
Maldives	3	3	49.9	49.3	50.5	31.4	(2000)				
Nepal	3	3 .	12.7	14.1	11.2	21.9	(2000)				
Pakistan	3	2	55.0	63.1	46.5		(2000)	35.3			
Sri Lanka	4	1									
Central Asia								and the second			
Azerbaijan	3	3	23.0	22.6	23.5	10.0	(1000)				
Kazakhstan	3	4	12.9	13.1	12 7 ^b	65	(2000)	13.0			
Kyrgyz Republic	3	3	14.2	14.5	14.0	12.6	(2000)	1.0			
Tajikistan	3	4	8.7	9.4	7.9	10.0	(2000)	1.0			
Turkmenistan	. 3	4					(2000)	-			
Uzbekistan	3	3			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
Pacific DMCs	State and										
Cook Islands	4	1	85.9	86.4	85.4	13.6	(2000)	24.6			
Fiji Islands	3	3	15.4	15.2	15.5		(1998)	***			
Kiribati	3	3				·					
Marshall Islands	5	1		***	***	11.3	(1998)				
Micronesia, Fed. States of	3	3	46.0	43.4	48.9	23.4	(2000)	***			
Nauru	5	1	140.9	143.9	137.9		(1998)				
Papua New Guinea	5	2	18.3	18.9	17.7 0	34.4 b	(1999)				
Samoa	3	2	35.9	34.3	37.5 0	22.0	(2000)	100.0			
Solomon Islands	5	. 1	***			10 Jaw					
Tongo			20.0			10.0 0	(2000)	100.0			
Tunch	3	2	30.6	26.8	34.9 0	18.2 -	(2000)	100.0			
Vanuatu	3	. 3	73.5	70.0	76.6 h	17.4 5	(1998)	100.0			
valuatu	4	2	13.2	10.0	10.0 0	11.4 0	(2000)	100.0			

a Indicates the starting year, e.g., 2000 refers to school year 2000/01.

b Estimate, from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

c National estimate.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics web site.

averages, officially, about 3 years. Coverage is generally low, with few DMCs having participation rates above 50% of the relevant population. This may be somewhat misleading, however, as the figures in Table 5 refer to the percentages of children who have reached the entrance age for preprimary schooling (but not yet the entrance age for primary) and are covered in some sort of program. For example, in many DMCs, 1-year kindergarten programs are available, usually for children aged 5 or 6, and participation rates are much higher than those presented in Table 5 for the entire preprimary cycle. In other words, more children have at least some experience with preprimary education than these figures imply (Kamerman 2002). But for other kinds of preschool programs and day care for children younger than 5, participation is very low.

How has coverage evolved over the years? Table 6 sheds some light on this question for selected DMCs in three different time periods. The results demonstrate, on average, substantial expansion in coverage over the last 30 years. This is especially notable in PRC, Korea, and Thailand. However, as stated before, it is important to note that these numbers represent enrollment ratios for the relevant age groups (e.g., 5–6-years-olds in Korea). So interpretation of these data by DMC over time is complicated by the use of different age categories between DMCs and even by year within the same DMC.

For the preprimary level of schooling a high degree of gender equity is apparent, as young males and females are equally likely to be enrolled across the region (Tables 5 and 6). What is less clear is the extent to which this would be the same with greater access. Private participation rates also vary considerably by country, as private entities (such as nongovernment organizations) are responsible for a considerable share of the preprimary school places in most areas. This is especially the case in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. How does quality vary by provider? Most analyses have documented wide-ranging levels of quality within many DMCs (Kamerman 2002, Myers 1992). Wealthy families are more likely to enroll their children in preschool programs that are of better quality, and to begin to prepare children for primary school several years before they actually enroll. Fees—even in publicly provided services—can be prohibitive for some families. And in rural areas, day care and early-age preschool programs are available infrequently, and most communities have to manage with 1-year kindergarten programs.

CHALLENGES

Several challenges face DMC policy makers concerning ECCE. The first is institutional in nature, as the current state of ECCE is notable for a fragmented delivery of services that often includes several ministries with oversight of different levels. The delivery of the various services is rarely integrated, which reduces effectiveness and coverage (Haddad 2002, Kamerman 2002).

Second, a lack of systemic coherence in the provision of ECCE is a handicap when the sector competes for public resources with other levels of schooling. One way to reduce the public costs of these programs is through fees, but if these are implemented without targeted subsidies then poorer users may be left out. This in turn highlights one of the most pressing challenges in this area: expanding access to high-quality ECCE for the most vulnerable children. Studies have found that the biggest benefits accruing from preprimary schooling are for poor children, many of whom need extra preparation for primary schooling because of their home environments (Myers 1992). But access constraints and high costs mean that these children are often the last ones to enroll, which only serves to exacerbate inequalities later in life.

	Table 6 Evolution of Preprimary Coverage: Gross Enrollment Ratios, Selected DMCs, Various Vears									
	1970			Concorto	1990			2000 ^a		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
DMC										
China, People's Rep. of	6			23	23	23	40	40	39	
Hong Kong, China	48	48	47	80	79	81				
India	2	2	2	3	4	3	30	30	30	
Indonesia	6	6	6	18			19	18	19	
Korea, Rep. of	2	3	2	55	56	55	80	80	80	
Philippines	2	2	2	12			31	30	31	
Thailand	4	4	4	43	43	44	83	84	82	

a Some data under this head relate to 1999 or 2001.

Sources: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, various years; UNESCO Institute for Statistics web site. Third, improving the quality of ECCE at all levels is a necessity in many DMCs. A distinction between simple day-care services and preschool is necessary, since the former—while providing an important service for families—have very different functions from the latter. In many preschools, teachers have little or no training, so one necessary component for upgrading quality is to get better-trained staff to work with these children. This will not be easy, however, especially in the poorest regions of DMCs, because competent teachers are needed at every level of schooling.

Finally, better information about ECCE is needed in order to assess both the coverage and quality of the services that are provided. At the institutional level, it falls to government ministries to rationalize the provision of this service and develop integrated implementation schemes. This will also help policy makers conduct comprehensive analyses of the sector, including assessing total costs. International organizations collecting household survey data should, for their part, consider broadening the scope of survey designs to include more questions about preschool activities. Survey data from the Asia and Pacific region include little information on education for children below the age of 6.⁷

The demand for ECCE is likely to increase in the near to middle term. Families are becoming smaller as fertility rates decline, and as household and family structures change. Furthermore, children are often born at the time when parents have the most social mobility and opportunities to update their skills and increase their earnings. Thus, early childhood intervention programs that provide good quality child care and education, in addition to helping children, are critical to helping parents undertake important labor market activities (Castañeda and Aldaz-Carroll 1999).

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Primary education has been the focus of many government and multilateral organization interventions in recent decades. The international goals laid out in the World Declaration on Education for All and the Millennium Development Goals are largely geared to primary-level education. During the last 40 years, the Asia and Pacific region has experienced an unprecedented expansion of this level of schooling. Some of the positive effects of these efforts on human development were detailed earlier, and will be reviewed again when the secondary and tertiary levels are considered in later sections. But since many children fail to complete the primary cycle in some DMCs, and quality and equity remain concerns, the primary level still deserves its share of attention from policy makers.

Table 7 demonstrates the changes that have taken place in selected DMCs over the last 40 years. In 1965, most of these DMCs had more adults with less than complete primary education than all the other education levels combined. By 1990, this figure had improved everywhere and, in many cases, the improvements were substantial. In 1965, 82% of Bangladeshis older than 25 had not completed even primary school, but by 1990 this figure had fallen by half and 25% had completed secondary school. Large gains were also realized in Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Malaysia; Singapore; and Thailand, though some DMCs, including Afghanistan, India, Myanmar, Pakistan, and Papua New Guinea, still had large numbers of adults who had not completed primary school in 1990.

The current status of primary education in the region is detailed in Table 8. Between these data and those presented in Table 7 it is possible to form a more complete picture of the current status—and challenges—for primary education.

The numbers in Table 8 reveal that primary school coverage in DMCs is generally very high. Most DMCs have gross enrollment ratios of at least 90%, although ratios that are higher than 100% are indicative of inefficiencies, such as high rates of repetition or numerous children who enter school late. Unfortunately, the percentage of students making it to grade 5 is missing for most DMCs. This is an important measure of efficiency that predicts the supply of students available for additional levels. In general, the most efficient systems are found in the Central Asian republics, East Asia, and Southeast Asia. Grade repetition rates are the highest in the Pacific and South Asia.

Table 8 shows that boys and girls are equally represented in most primary school systems in the region. This is an important accomplishment in its own right, as this picture—even 20 years ago—would probably have been very different. The notable exceptions are in Southeast Asia and South Asia. India, Lao PDR, Nepal, and Pakistan have the largest differences in gross enrollment ratios between boys and girls. The persistence of these discrepancies in enrollment rates in some

⁷ In most socioeconomic household surveys, questions on education are only asked of people older than 5 or 6 years. Even when questions are included for younger members of the household they are not always answered, as parents and/or interviewers may not consider day care to be preschool. The end result is that access to ECCE appears to be underestimated in most survey data sets.

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	Less Than Primary		Completed Primary		Completed Secondary		Completed Tertiary			
	1965	1990	1965	1990	1965	1990	1965	1995		
Afghanistan	90	86	4	9	3	3	3	2		
Bangladesh	82	39	9	26	6	25	3	11		
China, People's Rep. of		30		34		34	1	2		
Fiji Islands	0	0	84	49	11	35	5	16		
Hong Kong, China	37	14	40	30	18	43	5	14		
India	76	62	21	20	3	14	0	5		
Indonesia	73	32	25	54	2	12	0	4		
Korea, Republic of	43	5	35	22	18	54	4	19		
Malaysia	52	25	39	45	8	27	1	4		
Myanmar	80	52	11	32	8	14	1	3		
Pakistan	84	74	12	10	4	14	0	3		
Papua New Guinea	80	69	15	24	5	6	0	1		
Philippines	30	11	52	54	10	15	8	23		
Singapore	51	29	26	35	22	31	1	7		
Sri Lanka	32	16	48	46	20	36	0	2		
Thailand	44	22	50	65	5	5	1	10		

Table 7 Percentage of Population (25 and older) by Highest Level of Completed Education, 1965, 1990/1995

Notes: Each percentage refers to the total who have only that level of schooling.

Sources: Barro, Robert and J.W. Lee. 1996. International Measures of Schooling Years and Schooling Quality. In American Economic Review, Papers and Proceedings, 86(2): 218-223.

subregions requires policy interventions such as targeted subsidies, public education campaigns to encourage parents to enroll all their children, and school construction programs to reduce the distance to school

The data in Tables 7 and 8 say little about quality, however. Few topics within education policy circles receive as much attention as school quality, but defining precisely what constitutes quality—even before one attempts to collect representative data across DMCs—is difficult (UNESCO 2002). ADB has made one attempt at defining at least the characteristics of "quality", which include multiple components, as follows (ADB 2002b):

- teaching methodologies designed to encourage independent thinking;
- capable, motivated, well-trained teachers;
- appropriate, well-designed curriculum;
- effective learning materials including, but not limited to, textbooks;
- a safe, well-maintained learning environment;
- a valid, reliable examination system;
- effective school leadership, including instructional supervision;
- ample direct instructional time;
- adequate financing; and
- effective organizational structure and support.

Measuring and monitoring these various dimensions are highly problematic. Measures such as sixth grade completion and overall repetition rates, as well as available data on the percentage of teachers with academic credentials, provide only indirect clues about the quality of what is taking place in the average classroom. Better data are provided by international applications of standardized tests, even if relatively few DMCs participate. One of the largest of these undertakings is the Third International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) conducted in the 1990s. Table 9 shows how four DMCs compare with other countries from around the globe. The results are impressive, as three of the DMCs scored among the highest in fourth grade mathematics among the 26 participating countries. These are remarkable results that highlight how far education has come in Korea; Hong Kong, China; and Singapore in the last 30 years. Thailand scored lower, although it is not at the bottom. With so few DMCs included though, it is hard to draw many inferences from these results, but at the same time the success of these DMCs demonstrates how quality does not have to suffer with universal coverage.

The degree of private participation in primary schooling is detailed in Table 10. A number of initiatives to increase school autonomy and parental participation have been implemented in DMCs in the last two decades. Privatization can be seen as an extreme form of decentralization—but not the only way in which control is devolved to local participants. These other kinds of decentralization initiatives are prevalent but harder to categorize in a region as large and diverse as the Asia and Pacific region. Privatized participation is easier to define, but the data are limited. Table 10 shows mainly limited growth in privately supplied places in primary schooling between 1980 and 1996 for eight DMCs.
			Gro	ss Enrol	Iment	Pupil		Surviv	al to G	rade 5 ⁸		Private
	Entrance	Duration	Total	Ratio (6) Female	Teacher	School	Total	(%) Male	Female	Repetition Rate (%) ^a	as % of Total (1999)
Fact Acia	Age	(rears)				Ratio	Tear					
Chipa Deeplois Dep of	0	~	100.4	105.0	107.0	10.0	(1000)	07.2	07.4	07.0	0.6	0.0
Upper Kepe Chine	0	0	100.4	105.2	107.8	19.8	(1999)	91.3	97.1	97.0	0.6	0.0
Hong Kong, China			100.0	100.0	101.5	20.4	(2000)			***	•••	4.5
Mongolio	0	0	101.1	100.7	101.5	32.1	(2000)	***		•••		1.5
Tainal China	8	4	98.8	97.0	100.6	32.3	(2000)	***	***	***	0.8	0.9
raipei, crima	555		100.5	100.0	101.0		(2000)		312			***
Southeast Asia												
Cambodia	6	6	110.1	116.8	103.3	52.9	(2000)					1.6
Indonesia	7	6	110.0	111.2	108.8	22.2	(2000)	90.5	87.6	93.6	5.9 °	17.6 ^d
Lao People's Dem, Rep.	6	5	113.1	121.5	104.4	29.9	(2000)	54.2	54.8	53.5		2.0
Malavsia	6	6	98.7	98.6	98.9	18.2	(2000)					5.7
Myanmar	5	5	89.0	89.3	88.7	32.3	(2000)	68.6	76.0	62.2	0.5	
Philippines	6	6	112.6	112.7	112.5	35.2	(2000)		110000		1.9	6.7 ^d
Singapore	6	6	97.5	98.0	97.0	COLL	(1998)					
Thailand	6	6	94.8	96.9	92.7	20.8 °	(2000)	97.1	95.6	98.8	3.5	13.1
Viet Nam	6	5	105.6	109.0	102.2	28.0	(2000)	82.8	55.5	00.0	3.3	0.3
		-	20010			20.0	(=====)	0210			0.0	0.10
South Asia												
Afghanistan	7	6	14.8	28.7	0.0	42.7	(2000)					
Bangladesh	6	5	100.2	99.7	100.9	57.1	(2000)				6.5 °	15.2 "
Bhutan	6	7		23.0	19.0	41.1	(1999)	87.5	86.3	88.8	12.1	1.7
India	6	6	101.6	110.8	91.7	40.0 ^e	(1999)	59.7	62.0	56.7	3.9	17.9
Maldives	6	7	131.1	131.1	131.2	22.7	(2000)	***				
Nepal	6	5	118.2	127.7	108.0	37.0	(2000)					12.3
Pakistan	5	5	74.4	93.3	54.4 e	44.1 e	(2000)					34.8
Sri Lanka	5	5	105.9	107.4	104.4		(1998)				5.1	1.5 ^d
Control Acia												
Anotheline	~		00.0			10.0						
Azerbaijan	6	4	98.3	97.4	99.2	18.6	(1999)			***	0.5	44.0
Kazakhstan	(4	98.8	99.3	98.2	18.7	(2000)	***	***	***		0,5
Kyrgyz Republic	6	4	101.4	103.2	99.5	24.5	(2000)	***		0.000	0.3	2.0
Tajikistan	(4	104.3	108.3	100.2	21.8	(2000)				0.3	***
Turkmenistan	1	4	109.0	109.0	109.0	***	(1996)	1 1 1 1 1 1	S 66		***	
Uzbekistan	6	4	85.5	86.0	85.0		(1999)			5 55 S	1225	
Pacific DMCs												Real Providence
Cook Islands	5	6	96.0	98.4	1 93.4	c 18.0	° (2000	51.5	5		2.6	15.0
Fili Islands	6	6	110.4	1 110 8	3 110.0	° 23.0	° (1998)				
Kiribati	6	6	127 0	126	7 129 1	c 24.4	° (1999	1				
Marshall Islands	6	6		78.0	79.0	14.9	(1998	6			6.3	
Micronesia Fed States	of 6	6	142	2 136	1 148.8	23.4	° (2000				0.0	
Nauru	6	6	81 0	79	8 82.5	C 22.5	C (1998				0.7 °	
Papua New Guinea	7	6	83	9 97	5 70.7	¢ 36.0	¢ (1990			a. 344	5.1	2 1 d
Samoa	5	0	102	0 104	6 101 1	c 24.0	c (2000				1.0	15.9
Solomon Islanda	6	0	102.	5 104.	0 101.1	24.0	12000	02.0			1.0	11.7 d
Timor Losto	0	0	*			•*•			· ·			TT' 1
Tanda			110	7 440	E 444.0	c	c (0000	**				7.4
Tungh	5	6	112.	6 105	0 101.4	c 20.9	(2000		• •		0.0	1.1
Verwetu	0	6	103.	0 105.	0 101.1	c	c (1998				0.5	2.0
vanuatu	ю	6	117.	0 113.	0 121.3	23.5	(2000	1	9		9.9	3.8

Table 8 Primary Education in Developing Member Countries

Most recent data available. а

Indicates the starting year, e.g., 2000 refers to school year 2000/01. Estimate from UNESCO Institute for Statistics. b

C

Refers to school year 1990/91. d

National estimate. e

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics web site.

Table 9 Fourth Grade Mathematics Scores, 1995 Third International Mathematics and Science

Study	Mathematics Score
Singapore	625
Korea, Republic of	611
Japan	597
Hong Kong, China	587
Czech Republic	567
Ireland	550
United States	545
Canada	532
England	513
New Zealand	499
Thailand	490
Portugal	475
Iceland	474
Average for all 26, 1995 TIMSS countries	529

Source: TIMSS 1995, available: http://timss.bc.edu/timss1995.html.

able 10 Private E Primary School	nrollme Enrolln	nt as P nent, Va	ercent o arious Y	of Tota ears
	1980	1990	1996	1999
Bangladesh	15	15		
Indonesia	21	17	17	
Korea, Republic of	1	1	2	2
Malaysia		0	1	6
Philippines	5	7	7	
Singapore	26	24	27	
Sri Lanka		1	2	
Thailand	8	10	13	13

Sources: UNESCO, World Education Reports 1993 and 2000; UNESCO web site.

CHALLENGES

DMCs face multiple challenges in primary schooling, but do not all face these challenges to the same extent, so before a consideration of some specific issues for the future, a scheme is required to classify where the different DMCs stand. In very general terms, the most pressing problems in the region are nonuniversal rates of primary school completion and low school quality. In some DMCs, most children are enrolled in primary school, but many fail to remain enrolled long enough to complete this important cycle. In others, there is near universal completion but quality appears inadequate. A few DMCs appear to have resolved both these issues.

Table 11 classifies a number of DMCs along these two important dimensions (coverage and quality). In the absence of valid, comparable data on school quality the positioning along the vertical axis is, admittedly, somewhat arbitrary. In some cases (Hong Kong, China; Korea; and Singapore) we know from studies like the TIMSS that quality is high. In others (e.g., Kazakhstan) we have no such test score data but relatively high rates of secondary and tertiary enrollment are indicative of quality at lower levels. For most DMCs, though, we can only speculate about quality and, based on most studies of the subject, conclude that it is lacking.

The classification scheme in Table 11 provides a lead-in to the specific problems confronting DMCs. These problems are, in some cases, partly responsible for how DMCs are arrayed along the coverage-quality nexus. In other cases, the problems that are identified here will have important implications for DMCs' ability to improve their relative position in the future.

The Demographic Pressure

The objective of basic (primary) education for all has been nearly achieved in many DMCs. The substantial gains in expanded primary education enrollments already achieved in East Asia will likely occur in Southeast Asia in the near future (ADB 1997). As mentioned earlier, the share and size of the school-age population will rise in some DMCs, but decline in others. These changing demographics mean that in some subregions,



Source: Author's estimates.

fewer places for primary schooling will need to be filled in the future, which will free resources to address coverage at other critical levels, and quality at all levels. Other DMCs will have to expand the supply of primary school places just to keep up with current enrollment ratios. And in some cases, the challenge of meeting EFA targets over the next 25 years is sizable, as rising populations will only increase the demands placed on systems that are currently unable to meet every need.

Table 12 provides a representative taxonomy of DMCs with regard to the future of EFA targets. Once again we see the futility of generalizing for the region, as significant variation exists among DMCs. For many of them, the demographic dividend will start to be felt over the next 15 years. PRC, Kazakhstan, and Korea for example, will see the demand for primary spaces decline by as much as 22%. In other DMCs with universal or near-universal coverage (e.g., Malaysia) the work that remains in the future is minimal in terms of guaranteeing

full coverage. But in a handful of the poorest DMCs the prospects are alarming. For example, in order to achieve EFA by 2015, Afghanistan would have to expand current primary school coverage by more than 10 times the current capacity. Nepal and Pakistan would need to achieve increases of 70–100%.

Improving Quality

Improving school quality is commonly cited by education specialists as a necessary component of development strategies for the future, but they provide few specifics of how best to accomplish this. Later in this chapter this issue is tackled in some detail, so this section touches lightly on specific elements of teaching strategies or curriculum. But for the primary sector in the Asia and Pacific region there is no question that quality is a concern. Therefore, how should DMCs approach this issue?

		Net Primary	Number of Children	Forecast Population	Change in Number of Children in School to Achieve EFA in 2015		
	6-11 in 2000	in 2000 ^a	6-11 in School in 2000	6-11 in 2015	Number	%	
East Asia	North States	A nation and the	a constraint the			A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACT	
China, People's Rep. of	130,152	93.2	121,246	107,523	-13,723	-11	
Korea, Rep. of	4,028	99.5	4,007	3,113	-894	-22	
Mongolia	363	88.8	322	323	1	0	
Southeast Asia							
Cambodia	2,196	95.4	2,095	2,718	623	30	
Indonesia	26.098	92.2	24,050	25,471	1,421	6	
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	872	81.4	710	1,054	344	48	
Malaysia	3,115	98.5	3,068	3,217	149	5	
Myanmar	6,288	83.2	5,233	5,970	737	14	
Philippines	11,337	92.7	10,514	11,474	960	9	
Thailand	6,413	85.4	5,478	6,180	702	13	
Viet Nam	11,104	95.4	10,589	9,507	-1,082	-10	
South Asia				a nonnean da			
Afghanistan	3.413	14.8 ^b	506	5,716	5.210	1.029	
Bangladesh	21.237	88.9	18.879	23.091	4,212	22	
India	137,520	84.0	115,517	137,160	21,643	19	
Maldives	48	99.0	48	70	22	47	
Nepal	3,689	72.4	2,670	4,538	1,868	70	
Pakistan	23,151	66.2	15,327	30,413	15,086	98	
Sri Lanka	1,966	97.0	1,907	1,773	-134	-7	
Central Asia							
Azerbaijan	1.132	91.3	1.033	869	-164	-16	
Kazakhstan	1,845	88.7	1.636	1,297	-339	-21	
Tajikistan	979	100.0	979	808	-171	-17	
Pacific DMCs							
Fiji Islands	105	99.3	104	101	-3	-3	
Papua New Guinea	865	83.8	725	968	243	34	

Table 12 Simulated Changes in Primary School Age Population in 2015 and Enrollment Changes Required to Meet Education for All Goals, Various DMCs

a Or closest year for which data are available.

b Net enrollment ratio not available. The gross enrollment ratio is used.

Sources: Population data taken from United Nations, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision, medium variant. Net enrollment ratios taken from UNESCO Institute for Statistics web site, except India, taken from: S. Devarajan. Making Services Work for Poor People. World Bank. (Undated). Policy makers frequently assume that primary school quality and coverage are competing investments. If DMC governments have to spend more money to keep up with population growth, then it seems reasonable that less funding is available to recruit higher-quality teachers or to buy learning materials, etc. In the poorest DMCs, there is no question that demography works against quality investments, but in general the argument that quality must necessarily suffer as coverage expands, is unfounded. This is an admittedly difficult proposition to test, but one fairly recent example—provided by Ester Duflo (2001)—shows that returns to schooling (a common way of measuring quality) continued to increase in Indonesia during a period of rapid expansion of primary school coverage.

Instead of viewing school quality and universal coverage as *competing* policy instruments, policy makers may therefore be better served to view them as *complementary*. It is all too easy to assume that low net enrollment ratios are due to widespread poverty or lack of schools. But what if poor people are simply choosing not to invest in the available schooling option? Investments in school quality not only raise human capital skills, but they are also likely to stimulate more demand for primary schooling and more attendance on the part of the clients (Bedi and Marshall 2002). In addition, by expanding the supply of additional levels of schooling, policy makers can increase household demand for primary education (Lavy 1996).

High rates of repetition are commonly cited as indicators of low school quality. Just as many children desert schools where they perceive few benefits, grade repetition may result from children making little effort or from low home "production" (Carnoy 1995a). But there is also likely to be a systemic component to grade repetition, as shortages of spaces in higher grades within the primary school cycle, or at additional levels (middle, secondary, etc.), place pressure on lower levels (Carnoy 2000a, Marshall in press).

In other words, the analysis of the quality of a given level of schooling must consider the function of that level of schooling. In DMCs with relatively high rates of secondary and tertiary schooling, the primary school is seen simply as a preparation stage for additional "critical" levels of schooling. But when the primary level is where most desertion takes place, the importance of addressing not only the quality provided at this level but also its function in the education system as a whole takes on added significance.

Increasing Equity

Equity is still a concern in the Asia and Pacific region, but with the expansion of primary schooling in recent decades the equity issue has, to some extent, been shifted to middle and secondary schooling. This will be looked at again in the next section.

However, even when primary school coverage reaches 100% of the target population, it is possible to have problems with equity. For example, gross enrollment ratios can be misleading about grade attainment, as the really important data point is the completion of the primary cycle, which allows the individual to continue in the system. When the analysis is shifted from whether or not primary-age children are enrolled to whether or not they complete the primary cycle, the picture changes considerably in some DMCs. Even in DMCs with nearuniversal rates of primary school completion, children from poorer backgrounds may require more time to complete the cycle and hence may be entering the next cycle (if they enter it at all) at a disadvantage.

With ever-increasing levels of primary school coverage and completion rates, it does not appear that household demand for education is particularly sensitive to the price of schooling, especially in comparison to higher levels. In the poorest DMCs (Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, etc.) there are clearly households that cannot afford even basic schooling for their children; but these are more commonly the exceptions in the region. But how free is "free" primary education? Even when education is "free" and publicly provided, there are costs. Families must often purchase uniforms, materials, transportation to and from the school, as well as pay fees to schools for exams and enrollment. Opportunity costs are also very real, as the time young people spend in school may reduce the amount of time they can spend working in the fields or at home. With each school level these costs increase, and the burdens placed on lowerincome families may become prohibitive.

Further, high rates of gross enrollment and even primary school completion rates may mask differences in the quality of primary school human capital formation. For example, recent household survey data from Tajikistan show that most children from all five wealth quintiles are enrolled in primary school. But access to school materials, quality of facilities, etc. are differentiated by socioeconomic group (Figure 1). This, in turn, implies that while students from different backgrounds may be receiving the same amount of education (i.e., completing primary schooling), the skills they are accumulating may not be equal.



Source: State Statistics Committee of Tajikistan, Living Standards Monitoring Survey 2002.

The quality issue is particularly relevant as returns are rising to higher levels of schooling in an increasingly global economy (see next part of the chapter). If more sorting is taking place at the primary level, as parents seek out the best public schools or shift their children into private schooling, then once again universal coverage may mask important differences in accumulated skills.

Finally, the issue of gender equity continues to be a focal point in some DMCs. With regard to actual enrollment, this issue is largely confined to a handful of DMCs that have noticeable differences in enrollment ratios by gender. But just as gross enrollment data and even primary school completion rates can mask differences between social classes, these same indicators can hide important differences between males and females. The differentiation that occurs at higher levels especially tertiary—with regard to major area of study is likely to have its roots in the earliest levels of schooling. So policy makers must be on guard to address cultural factors that work against female human capital formation even as their share of enrollment is equal (Box 4).

SECONDARY EDUCATION

With growing numbers of primary school graduates, the critical level of schooling is shifting in many DMCs to secondary schooling. The challenges that face this sector are similar to those for primary, although some issues (such as equity) are likely to be more pressing at this level. Table 13 shows how gross enrollment ratios have evolved over time together with the percentage of secondary schooling devoted to vocational education.

Table 14 presents the current status of secondary education for the region. The figures are similar to those presented in the previous section for primary schooling. The Central Asian republics and East Asia have the highest rates of coverage, followed by Southeast Asia, and South Asia. Predictably perhaps, the lowest enrollment ratios are found in the poorest DMCs, and there is more overall variation in secondary enrollments compared with primary schooling. This has important implications for equity at what is becoming, for most DMCs, the critical level of schooling for determining human capital and opportunities on the labor market. 24

Box 4 Gender Equity in Pakistan

Pakistan is often cited as a country with low levels of gender equity in educational opportunity. The ramifications of this issue may be serious in the future, given the important roles women play in raising children and ever-increasing rates of female participation in the labor market. With household survey data it is possible to deepen this analysis and consider both the underlying causes of gender inequality and more specific measures of the scope of the problem. Box table 1 shows the percentage of Pakistanis who have ever enrolled in school by gender and age. The schooling histories of adults are noticeably different, and confirm the existence of gender inequalities in Pakistan. The results however reveal that gender differences have been reduced over the years. The differences by age group are thus indicative of what appears to be an improving landscape regarding gender.

Box Table 1 Percentage of People Ever Enrolled in School, by Age and Gender, Pakistan, 2000/01												
						Age i	in Years					
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13-17	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Boys	67	75	76	80	85	78	81	75	61	56	48	31
Girls	55	59	65	58	65	58	58	43	26	19	11	4
Ratio Girls/Boys	0.81	0.79	0.87	0.73	0.77	0.74	0.72	0.58	0.43	0.34	0.22	0.13

Source: Pakistan, Federal Bureau of Statistics, Integrated Household Survey, 2000-01.

Box table 2 sheds some more light on the underlying causes of gender differences in enrollment ratios in Pakistan by summarizing the responses of parents about the main reason why their school-aged children were not enrolled in school at the time of the 2000/01 survey. Box table 2 confirms that cultural reasons explain a large part of the reason why females are less likely to be enrolled.

Box Table 2 Main Reason for Not Enrolling Children 7–12 in School, Pakistan (%)

	Gender				
Reason	Boys	Girls			
School too expensive	32	26			
Parents/elders do not approve	7	26			
School too far away	11	16			
Child not willing	26	9			
Had to help with work/at home	3	4			
No female staff at school	0	4			
Education is not useful	1	1			
Others	19	13			
Total	100	100			

Household Survey, 2000–01.

Tables 13 and 14 show that there has clearly been an expansion of secondary schooling in the region in the last 20 years. For South Asia and Southeast Asia, the growth has been especially notable, and has coincided with large increases in primary school completion rates. Understanding the symbiotic relationship between primary and secondary schooling, as between any two contiguous levels of schooling, is an important component of education policy. It may be too easy to conclude that the growth in secondary enrollment during the last 20 years has resulted simply from more students completing primary schooling. Instead, by placing more emphasis on secondary schooling (building more schools, etc.), policy makers in the region have no doubt increased demand for primary schooling. It is impossible, of course,

to disentangle the extent to which the growth in secondary schooling is attributable to changes in supply and demand, but the important point to note is that the direction of influence does not automatically flow from the lower to the higher level. Changes in higher levels of schooling can influence completion rates in lower levels.

However, even as secondary enrollment expanded and completion rates in primary schooling increased, the completion problem in many DMCs has shifted to the secondary level. Completion rates, available for only some DMCs, suggest that except for Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and the former Soviet Central Asian republics, the high dropout rates in secondary education are an important feature of this level of

Table 13 Trends in Gross Enrollment in Secondary and Vocational Education as Percentage of Total Secondary, 1980–2000

	Secondary Gross Enrollment (%			nent (%)	Vocational	Education	
	1	980	199	9/2000	(% of Total	Secondary)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	1980	1995/1998	
Kazakhstan	93	93	87	87	11.8	8.2	
Kyrgyz Republic	110	108	83	84	8.1	6.0	
Uzbekistan	105	94	1444	•••	7.7	6.5	
China People's Rep. of	46	37	63	60	21	15.0	
Hong Kong China	64	65	00	00	6.6	3.0	
Korea Papublic of	79	74	07	07	20.5	20.2	
Nored, Republic of	10	14	31	51	20.0	20.2	
Cambodia	8	5	17	12			
Lao PDR	21	16	36	20	22	1.1	
Thailand	20	28	70	80	15.6	18.0	
Viet Nam	12	40	65	61	10.0	2.6	
VICE NAME	42	40	00	01	0.0	2.0	
Fiji Islands	55	57			5.5	5.2	
Papua New Guinea	12	8	21	18	0.0	10.2	
Samoa			76	80	1.3	0.0	
Afghanistan	10	4	144		8.8	0.0	
Bangladesh	19	9	54	56	1.0	1.0	
India	30	20	50	40	1.3	1.1	
Nepal	22	9	54	45			
Pakistan	14	8	39	32	1.5	1.1	
Sri Lanka	55	57	72	74	1.0	0.0	
Indonesia	29	23	55	54	10.7	12.7	
Malaysia	48	46	99	104	1.8	2.7	
Philippines	64	69	76	79	0.0	0.0	
Singapore	60	60		***	7.4	3.9	

Source: UNESCO, Education Statistics, various years.

education in DMCs. Reducing these rates requires a rethinking of the function of this education level. Secondary education is steadily becoming "massified" in Asia. Even lower-end enrollment DMCs, such as Indonesia and those in South Asia (excluding Sri Lanka), now have gross enrollment rates of about 50%.

Several issues emerge. The first is the structuring of the curriculum in mass secondary education. In many DMCs, traditional secondary education caters only to a small elite of students in general secondary schools preparing for university, plus a group of students in vocational education preparing for specific types of jobs in the industry and services sectors. Mass secondary education is a continuation of primary school, providing general academic and life skills to a general population of young people.

The second issue in DMCs with a high share of private secondary education is whether this is an appropriate mode of financing for providing general education to all young people at this level. Table 15 presents the share of private participation in secondary schooling between 1980 and 1996 for eight DMCs. The data that are available are limited, so sweeping conclusions are not warranted. But in contrast to primary schooling, where a slight increase in private participation is found for some DMCs, the general trend in secondary schooling (for these DMCs) is toward contraction. This is unsurprising, as increasing demand for higher levels of schooling necessarily increases public pressure on public institutions to provide more spaces-preferably free of charge or at limited expense to the client. Of course, private management of education does not necessarily mean private financing. It is possible to publicly finance privately managed education through vouchers, for example. However, it seems that except for Singapore, the trend is for DMCs that are rapidly expanding secondary education to increase public provision. The impact of the Asian financial crisis of 1997 somewhat reinforced this process in the most crisisaffected countries of Southeast Asia. Higher unemployment lowers income forgone and increases demand for education. At the same time, lower economic growth rates reduce demand for private schooling. This suggests expansion of public secondary education, but not private.

	Entrar	nce Age	Gross Enrollment Ratio Duration (Years) (%)		nt Ratio	Pupil per	E	Private nrollment as % of Total		
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Total	Male	Female	Ratio	Year ^a	(1999)
East Asia							1213			
China, People's Rep. of	12	15	3	3	62.8	65.9	59.5 ^b	17.1	(1999)	0.0
Hong Kong, China						75.0	79.0		(2000)	
Korea, Rep. of	12	15	3	3	94.1	94.1	94.1	21.0	(2000)	45.2 °
Mongolia	12	16	4	2	61.1	55.2	67.2	21.1	(2000)	0.2
Taipei,China		***	***			98.1	100.5		(2000)	
Southeast Asia										
Cambodia	12	15	3	3	187	23.8	13.5	19.6	(2000)	0.6
Indonesia	13	16	3	3	57.0	57.6	56 4 b	14.3	(2000)	19.2 C
Lao People's Dem Rep	11	14	3	3	37.6	43.6	31.3	22.7	(2000)	0.0
Malaysia	12	15	2	1	70.2	45.0	74.0	10 A b	(2000)	0.5
Muanmar	10	14	1	2	20.6	20.5	27 E b	20.9 b	(2000)	***
Dhilippings	10	14	4	2	30.0	39.0	37.5	30.0	(2000)	20.40
Cingeners	12	15	3	1	11.3	13.8	80.9	30.4	(2000)	30.4
Singapore	12	16	4	3	***	15.1	14.1		(1996)	
Inaliand	12	15	3	3	81.9	84.0	79.9	22.3	(2000)	16.2 °
Viet Nam	11	15	4	3	67.1	70.1	64.0	26.9	(2000)	11.3
South Asia										
Afghanistan	13	16	3	3		32.1	11.6		(1996)	
Bangladesh	11	16	5	2	45.7	44.6	46.9	38.4	(2000)	
Bhutan	13	15	2	2		11.0	9.0	32.6	(1999)	0.4
India	12	15	3	3	48.7	56.7	40.1	33.6	(1999)	
Maldives	13	16	3	2	55.3	53.4	57.2	15.3	(2000)	
Nepal	11	14	3	2	50.6	57.5	43.2 b	29.6	(2000)	26.3
Pakistan	10	15	5	2	24.1	28.7	193 b	21.0 b	(2000)	22.4
Sri Lanka	10	15	5	3	72.1	69.8	74.5 b		(1998)	2.5 °
									,	
Central Asia								1000000000		
Azerbaijan	10	15	5	2	80.2	80.0	80.3	8.0 ^b	(1999)	
Kazakhstan	11	16	5	2	88.5	89.8	87.1	11.9 ^b	(2000)	0.6
Kyrgyz Republic	10	15	5	2	85.6	85.5	85.8	13.7	(2000)	2.0
Tajikistan	11	16	5	2	78.5	85.7	71.2	15.5 ^b	(2000)	
Turkmenistan	11	16	5	2		112.3	111.7		(1996)	
Uzbekistan	10	15	5	2	•••	99.6	88.7	***	(1996)	
Pacific DMCs						3				
Cook Islands	11	15	4	1	60.2	59.0	62 5 b		(2000)	12.6
Fiii Islands	10	16	4	2	26.0	37.0	25.0		(2000)	12.0
Fiji Islanus Kiribati	12	10	4	5	30.0	37.0	35.0		(1990)	
Maraball Jalanda	12	15	0	2		42.0	47.0	04.0	(1998)	
Missonalia Fod States of	12	14	2	4	100.0	47.0	51.0	21.6	(1998)	***
Micronesia, Fed. States of	12	14	2	4	132.2	127.4	137.2	29.6	(2000)	
Nauru Daava Mary Guiana	12	16	4	2	53.9	52.3	55.6 b		(1998)	
Papua New Guinea	13	1/	4	2	21.1	23.7	18.2	22.2	(1999)	
Samoa	11	13	2	5	75.5	72.6	78.7 0	19.9 "	(2000)	31.9
Solomon Islands	12	15	3	4	***	30.0	18.0		(1998)	***
Timor-Leste	1220		***	***						1000
Tonga	11	15	4	2	99.6	96.6	102.9 ^b	9.7	(2000)	74.5
Tuvalu	12	16	4	2	78.3	83.1	73.1 ^b		(1998)	
Vanuatu	12	16	4	4	28.3	30.7	25.7 6	26.3 0	(2000)	25.8

Table 14 Secondary Education in Developing Member Countries

a Indicates the starting year, e.g., 2000 refers to school year 2000/01.
b Estimate from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.
c Data refer to school year 1990/91.

Sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics web site; World Bank, Edstats web site; Country sources.

Secondary School En	us Years	elected	DMCs
	1980	1990	1996
Bangladesh	95	90	
Indonesia	49	50	42
Korea, Republic of	46	41	38
Malaysia		4	3
Philippines	48	36	29
Singapore	28	27	33
Sri Lanka		2	2
Thailand	13	10	6

Source: UNESCO, World Education Reports 1993 and 2000.

The third issue is the role of vocational education in this broader expansion. Vocational education expansion is one means to include students from a lower socioeconomic background in a less academic and more practical form of secondary education. It also dampens expectations of attending university, so reducing pressure for higher education expansion. But vocational education has a drawback in the new global economy. It has traditionally trained students in specialized skills that become obsolete if not put to use immediately. In most DMCs, the share of secondary places devoted to this sector is small and declining. Some notable exceptions are PRC, Korea, and Thailand. The PRC pushed vocational education in the 1980s (and 1990s) as a means of reducing demand for tertiary education (Bianchi, Carnoy, and Castells 1988). For Korea and Thailand, the resiliency of the sector may be attributable to rapidly growing industrial labor markets in the 1990s.

Many governments originally had high expectations for vocational training, which was expected to attract foreign investment, reduce the burdens on higher education, provide firms with skilled labor, ensure rapid growth in strategic sectors, and reduce poverty and inequalities. But some analysts affirm that vocational education is largely ineffective and expensive (World Bank, undated). In general, the evidence is mixed on the relative return to vocational versus general secondary education. Much depends on traditions in particular societies and on relations between employers and schools.⁸

"In response to trends toward industrialization and use of technology, DMCs frequently invest in vocational and technical schools. [...] A variety of studies indicate that publicly-provided technical-vocational education systems generally have had a weak record in meeting employer demands (ADB 2001a, pp.93–94). "Vocational training has often been used to reduce enrollment pressures on academic secondary school tracks. It has

Both the increasing trend in secondary coverage and the decreasing trend in vocational education are likely to continue in the future. Increasing returns to secondary and tertiary education are responsible, to some extent, in both cases. As enrollment at a given level of schooling expands to approach universal attainment, the value of completing that level as a "credential" is reduced. In other words, there may be an upward ratcheting in the level of formal schooling needed for access to economic and social benefits, and in the minimum attainment required for pursuing more advanced degrees. This works against vocational training, which may be viewed as too narrow a training regime for success in today's labor markets and is likely also to represent a terminal level of schooling (i.e., no access to tertiary). Nevertheless, in societies where graduates of technical secondary schools are highly regarded and there is a tight relationship between technical education and industry (as in the PRC, for example), vocational education works well.

position graduates better for employment in the modern

sector" (Chapman 2002, p.17).

CHALLENGES Expanding Coverage

The success in achieving high rates of primary education will continue to increase the pressure for governmentled expansion of secondary education (ADB 1996). One potential implication is a reallocation of resources to accommodate this surge. "Primary education, which has been the centerpiece of considerable government support and international assistance, will see its resource base level off as the focus of capital and recurrent expenditures shifts to the next level up the system" (Chapman 2002, p.17).

The challenge for most DMCs is expanding coverage for the poorest members of society, conditional on them completing primary school. As young people enter this age cohort their time becomes more valuable, and the combination of increasing opportunity costs and direct costs at higher levels works against poor people. This highlights the necessity of a public commitment, and is reflected in the decline of the private share of secondary school places.

⁸ For a comprehensive review of these issues, see International Journal of Manpower, 1997, Vol. 18, No. 1/2.

For many of the DMCs that have made the biggest gains in expanding secondary coverage, the trend is likely to be aided by demographics. The share of children in the age group is declining, and for a handful of DMCs the number of places they need to make available may actually decline. In most DMCs, it will be necessary to continue expanding coverage, which should be aided by increasing numbers of adult workers in the economy and a slowing of primary school age population growth. For those DMCs that will continue to face challenges in achieving universal primary school coverage, the difficulties of making quick progress on the secondary school supply front are likely to be considerable.

Increasing Equity

Part of expanding access necessarily involves improving equity. But how unequal is the current distribution of secondary schooling? The data presented in Table 13 generally show similar rates of enrollment between males and females. But what about by socioeconomic class? For most DMCs, it appears that significant differentiation exists by income group. This can be expected, and mirrors the situation that these DMCs faced a generation (or two) earlier in primary school.

Table 16 shows how much work remains in the region to expand secondary school access to the poorer segments of society. Although these data are only for four DMCs, they cover a diverse group and are likely to be representative of the challenges facing most DMCs trying to expand the secondary level. For example, in Indonesia, those children from the lowest wealth quintile are less than one third as likely to be enrolled in secondary school as those from the highest. The pattern continues for Nepal and the Philippines, where the probability of being enrolled increases steadily as an individual moves up through the quintiles. The gender differentials for

Indonesia and Nepal are also suggestive of potential challenges in the future with regard to equity. The poorest households appear to favor male schooling at this level, although the same is not true in the Philippines, where girls are much more likely to be currently enrolled.

Improving Quality

Improving school quality at all levels is a constant challenge (Box 5). For DMCs, the challenges in secondary schooling are multifaceted. One is informational in nature, and refers to the need to collect valid data about school quality. Policy makers are continually looking for the lowest-cost solutions to raise both academic achievement and grade-completion rates, but this requires information. Public entities that collect data on schools and schooling processes serve an important focus. Participating in international studies of achievement, such as the Third International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMMS 1995 and 1999) and the Programme for International Student Assessment 2000, is another way to collect these kinds of data. The results of these assessments show that Hong Kong, China; Korea; Singapore; and Taipei, China are top performers in mathematical and scientific literacy, and that Malaysia is above average (also see Table 23, below). Other participating DMCs (Indonesia, Philippines, and Thailand) are ranked significantly lower (TIMSS 1995 and 1999, OECD/UNESCO 2003).

Another challenge is that secondary schools will have to adapt to changes in labor markets, as the kinds of skills that are required in today's global workplace where many DMCs have successfully inserted themselves—are constantly changing. A related challenge will be to prepare more students for enrollment in tertiary education, the rate of which is already increasing in some DMCs and will almost certainly rise in most others.

Wealth Quintile	Indones (13	ia (1997) 1-16)	Kazakhsi (11	an (1999) Nepal (-16) (11-		(1996) (-14)	Philippin (12	es (1998) (-15)
(1 = poorest)	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All	60	59	97	98	22	14	51	55
1	33	23	93	97	12	6	22	37
2	51	52	96	98	14	5	40	56
3	61	64	98	99	16	9	54	65
4	73	75	96	98	24	15	64	75
5	89	82	99	99	40	33	73	70

Source:

: ADB computations from demographic and health survey data, available: http://www.measuredhs.com. Wealth quintiles are defined based on household's asset ownership.

Box 5 School Quality in the Republic of Korea and Thailand, Eighth Grade

The need to address school quality is a recurrent theme in education policy circles worldwide. But what factors matter the most? The answer to this question has proven elusive to some extent, especially considering the need to conduct context-specific analysis that considers the effects of policy levers at the local level. One method of weighing the factors that matter most is to use internationally comparable data, such as the TIMSS data. The box table presents some data from their 1999 application of math exams. The Republic of Korea scored second in the sample of 38 countries, and has very little variation within the sample, whereas Thailand was 27th and is notable for a lot of differences within the sample. So this makes it possible to compare factors that appear to predict test scores both across national boundaries and within.

The results in the box table provide some clues about differences in school quality. Korean teachers are generally better educated and are interrupted less frequently in class. But they are not more experienced and do not work in classes with fewer students. The Korean schools are also better equipped, and clearly serve a better educated client base. Do these variables account for the large differences in achievement between Korean and Thai students? Probably not. This in turn highlights the challenge of identifying the teacher and teaching characteristics that matter the most.

	Republic	of Korea	Thailand			
School/Teacher Characteristic	Lowest 25%	Highest 25%	Lowest 25%	Highest 25%		
Teacher Experience Teacher Education:	12.8	12.4	11.1	15.4		
Has Only Secondary	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	5.3%		
Has MA or Higher	9.1%	16.7%	1.3%	4.4%		
Frequency Teacher:						
Uses Tests	2.0	2.2	2.9	2.8		
Uses Worksheets	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.7		
Is Interrupted	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.9		
Average Class Size	43.9	44.8	47.3	47.5		
Number of Computers	37.0	38.2	24.6	50.6		
Internet Access (% Yes)	51.0	52.0	18.8	26.1		
Average Parental Educ.	4.0	4.2	2.0	3,3		
MA = master of arts.						
Notes: Teacher experience parental education in school,	measured in are ordinal m	years. Frequer easures. Numb	ncies of action er of computer	s and avera s refers to		
Source: TIMSS 1999, avail	able: http://ti	mss.bc.edu/tim	ss1999.html.			

Box Table Schools and Teachers' Characteristics for the Lowest and Highest 25% Peformers in Mathematics at Eighth Grade, Republic of Korea and Thailand, TIMSS 1999

TERTIARY EDUCATION

Higher education in the information age will play a greater role in preparing Asia's labor force than in the past. Some analysts have argued that the economic return to higher education is rising because of the shift to science-based industry and services worldwide (Carnoy 2000b), but also because of the very nature of economic and education expansion (Carnoy 1972). This seems to have been borne out by the empirical data. The economic returns to higher educated labor, particularly in rapidly industrializing economies, are rising relative to investments in secondary and primary school (Mingat and Tan 1996, Ryoo et al. 1994).

Many DMCs expanded higher education enrollment rapidly in the 1980s and 1990s in response to this trend, but not all. Hong Kong, China; Korea; Philippines; Singapore; and Thailand all now have relatively high levels of the age cohort enrolled in tertiary education, though DMCs such as Singapore still have a surprisingly low percentage of the labor force older than 25 with university education. The Central Asian republics also have relatively high tertiary-level enrollment rates, although the high-quality education system developed during the Soviet era collapsed in the early 1990s in terms of curricula offered and physical infrastructure. However, many major players in the new world economy have low levels of tertiary enrollment even among the young. For example, Bangladesh, PRC, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, to name just those heavily involved in the global economy, have traditionally underinvested in higher education and relied on highquality secondary schooling to supply productive labor for economic growth. Even though they are gradually expanding higher-education enrollment, they continue to lag behind.

Table 17 Teruary Education in Developing member countries								
	Gross	s Enrollment (%)	Ratio	School	Science and Engineering Students as % of Total Tertiary	School		
	Total	Male	Female	Year ^a	Students	Year ^a		
East Asia						1 - 101		
China, People's Rep. of	7.5			(1999)				
Hong Kong, China		29.0	26.0	(1997)				
Korea, Rep. of	77.6	97.0	57.0	(2000)	32.1	(1997)		
Mongolia	33.3	24.3	42.3	(2000)	24.0	(1997)		
Taipei,China								
Southeast Asia								
Cambodia	2.8	4.1	1.6	(2000)	13.2	(1997)		
Indonesia	14.6	16.4	12.7	(2000)	39.2	(1996)		
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	3.3	4.2	2.5	(2000)				
Malaysia	28.2	27.1	29.3	(2000)				
Myanmar	11.5	8.4	14.7 ^D	(2000)	55.7	(1995)		
Philippines	31.2	29.8	32.7	(2000)	13.7	(1996)		
Singapore		47.0	40.0	(1997)				
Thailand	35.3	38.9	31.7	(2000)	18.0	(1996)		
Viet Nam	9,7	11.2	8.2	(2000)	•••			
South Asia								
Afghanistan		3.0	1.0	(1997)				
Bangladesh	6.6	8.5	4.6	(2000)				
Bhutan	0.0	0.0	4.0	(2000)				
India	10.5	12.5	83	(1999)	24.6	(1997)		
Maldives	10.0	12.0	0.0	(1000)	24.0	(1001)		
Nepal	4.6	7.1	1.9 0	(2000)	13.3	(1997)		
Pakistan		4.4	2.6	(1997)	2010	120017		
Sri Lanka		6.0	5.0	(1997)	34.1	(1996)		
Central Asia								
Azerbaijan	22.3	23.1	21.4	(1999)	37.0	(1997)		
Kazakhstan	30.9	28.2	33.7	(2000)	19.6	(1995)		
Kyrgyz Republic	41.1	40.2	42.0	(2000)	13.6	(1994)		
Tajikistan	14.0	21.2	6.8	(2000)				
Turkmenistan		18.5	20.0	(1997)	***			
Uzbekistan		35.3	39.6	(1997)				
Pacific DMCs								
Cook Islands	1.00		1					
Fiii Islands		16.6	10.3	(1997)				
Kiribati				(12001)				
Marshall Islands								
Micronesia, Fed. States of	14.9			(1998)				
Nauru				,/				
Papua New Guinea	2.3	2.8	1.8	(1998)	10.3	(1996)		
Samoa	10.9	10.7	11.2 b	(2000)		the second		
Solomon Islands				dicate case b	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Timor-Leste								
Tonga	3.8	3.8	4.3	(1999)				
Tuvalu								
Vanuatu	0.3	0.4	0.3	(1998)	S 10			

Table 17 Tertiary Education in Developing Member Countries

a Indicates the starting year, e.g., 2000 refers to school year 2000/01.

b Estimate from UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Sources: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics web site (for Gross Enrollment Ratio);

World Bank, World Development Indicators 2002 (for Science and Engineering Students).

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Table 18 Percentage of Higher Education Students, Graduates, and Women in Natural Sciences, Engineering, and Agriculture, 1996, Selected DMCs

	% of '	Total Enro	ollment	% c	of Gradua	tes	% Women Students in Field
	1980	1990	1996	1980	1990	1996	1996
Cambodia			23				11
China, People's Rep. of	47	47	53	49	43	35	
Hong Kong, China	53			33		42	
India	28		25	19			30
Indonesia	21	21	28	13		27	24
Kazakhstan		1260	42			40	39
Malaysia	30	26		34	32		
Myanmar			37	***		30	61
Philippines	29	38			23	28	
Korea, Rep. of	49	36	34	48	33	38	17
Singapore	53	51		57		58	
Sri Lanka	33	33	29		25	29	31
Tajikistan			23			18	13
Thailand		18	21		20	18	

Sources: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook and World Education Report, various years.

Table 17 provides an overview of tertiary education in the region. The data are somewhat sparse at this level compared with primary and secondary levels. Wide regional disparities are evident, as rates are relatively high in the Central Asian republics and very low in South Asia and some DMCs in Southeast Asia. Some DMCs—especially Korea, Philippines, and Thailand have relatively high rates of coverage. In general, more men are enrolled than women, though this too varies considerably on a country-by-country basis.

Currently, DMC universities generally fall into two types: prestigious public and private universities that admit most of the "good" students coming out of secondary schools; and a range of other institutions, mainly public in some DMCs and private (for profit and nonprofit) in others.

The proportion of private enrollment at the tertiary level has increased in almost all DMCs over the past 20 years. The increase occurs (i) because of flight from prestigious public universities that have grown large, have lost some of their elite quality, and have become less secure; and (ii) because of enrollment expansion into low prestige "overflow," for-profit universities that absorb many of the students who cannot gain access to public universities. DMCs, more than countries in other regions, engage in "twinning" arrangements with universities elsewhere, mainly in Australia.

In addition, tertiary education includes nonuniversity institutions, usually polytechnics, as well as higher normal schools for training teachers. Such nonuniversity institutions have expanded rapidly in the past 20 years. Some DMCs have focused considerable energy in seeking to develop new kinds of institutions of this type. Finally, higher distance learning institutions are important in some DMCs.

This pattern of "horizontal differentiation" characterizes many DMC university systems. Korea, Indonesia, and Philippines, all have more than 60% of their higher education enrollment in private institutions (World Bank 2000). Malaysia had only 10% of its higher education students attending private institutions in the early 1990s, but decided, in the middle of the decade, to expand higher education enrollment by subsidizing private institutions, mainly those based on twinning arrangements with Australian and United Kingdom institutions.

Table 18 shows that the percentage of students and graduates in natural sciences and engineering has remained stable in most DMCs in proportion to the total number of tertiary students. DMCs generally do well in producing scientists and engineers. Several East Asian economies, such as PRC, Korea, and Singapore, tend to train a very high share of their students in science and engineering. Korea's enrollment in sciences and engineering faculties in the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s stayed at about 35% of total university enrollment. The PRC's enrollment in science and engineering fluctuated at 40–50% in the 1980s and 1990s.

It makes sense that those DMCs with a high and rising fraction of their labor forces in manufacturing would have an increasing demand for engineers. Other DMCs have closer to one fourth of their tertiary enrollment in science and engineering. Many DMCs are not doing particularly well in including young women in their science and engineering graduate pool. The PRC, Indonesia, Korea, and Malaysia all have relatively few women attending science and engineering faculties.

The PRC, which had to make up the time lost in "the Great Leap Forward" and the Cultural Revolution when the Government emphasized primary and secondary schooling but neglected university education, has had great difficulty expanding higher education (ADB 2003). With only 6% of the age cohort in higher education, and 40% in science and engineering, only 2.4% of the age cohort is preparing itself in these fields.

The other crucial point, of course, is the quality of the science or engineering instruction that students in these various DMCs get. Young people in Hong Kong, China; Korea; Singapore; and Taipei,China do much better than students in other DMCs—and better than students in many industrial countries—in mathematics at the secondary level (Table 23, below), and therefore should be able to be trained more easily in science and engineering subjects at the university level.

CHALLENGES

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Quality of Higher Education

Globalized demand for certain types of higher-level skills puts upward pressure on the returns to higher educated people around the world, particularly in those economies more closely tied to the globalization process. Estimated rates of return in DMCs such as Hong Kong, China (Chung 1990); India (Asaoka 2003); Korea (Ryoo et al. 1994); Malaysia; and Singapore-as well as a number of Latin American and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countriesshow that returns to university education are often as high or higher than to either secondary or primary education. Furthermore, some of these same studies measured returns for several different years in the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, and suggest that returns to university have risen *relative* to returns to primary and secondary education. Rising returns to higher education, relative to lower levels of schooling, also characterize many countries where measured returns to investment in university remain lower than to investment in primary and secondary education.

Rising returns to university place pressure on universities to accommodate more students. Universities will be absorbing an increasingly broad base of the youth population, which may mean that in order to maintain even current quality, they will need to provide remedial education to many students who have had inadequate basic mathematics and language skills preparation in primary and secondary education. This may seem illogical, given the apparent higher costs per student in higher education compared to secondary. But radically changing the nature of primary and secondary education to increase how much middle- and lowerincome students learn there may be even more expensive, since it involves many more students, may require attracting a much more highly qualified younger teacher corps (at very high cost), or adding high-quality afterschool programs.9 Furthermore, higher education will end up incorporating more and more students even if the average quality of primary and secondary education does not improve, as history has shown. Unless the higher education system is willing to confront the new composition of its student body with new policies, as the secondary education system has had to confront its new realities, higher education will gradually deteriorate (World Bank 2000).

Asian governments have not responded to the increased pressure on the university system to expand by investing in remedial education. Rather, lower-income and generally less well-prepared entrants have either been absorbed in new, lower-quality higher education institutions, often private, or in public and private nonuniversity postsecondary technical schools, or have been admitted to large public universities with new, high-quality public and private universities created for students from a higher socioeconomic level.

Financial constraints on increased public spending for education have pushed DMCs to expand higher education by allowing for the rapid growth of private universities, often at least partly financed by Ministry of Education subsidies to students. Most of these students are not academically gifted enough to secure a place at the top public universities, so a private one, even with its high fees, is their best hope. Many commercial, private universities tend to be diploma mills, serving students from lower-income families. The return to private university students is generally lower than the return to those who attend more prestigious public universities.

⁹ Assume, for example, that 80% of the age cohort attends the first year of upper secondary education (say, 10th grade), and that three fourths of those students need considerable additional investment (say 50% more spending per pupil for 3 years) to raise their performance significantly. Assume further that only 30% of the age cohort attends the first year of university, and that one third of those students requires 50% additional spending per pupil to make it through to the end of the year. If public spending per pupil is three times as high in university as in upper secondary education, these assumptions would result in a 15% increase in education spending providing remedial education at the university level versus a 30% increase in spending if provided at the secondary level, each for 3 years of additional spending.

A newer form of postsecondary education, often private, is distance education using computer technology. Whereas a number of studies suggest that the amount that students learn in distance education courses matches classroom education, the cost-effectiveness of such education may well be less than classroom education if employers put little value on distance learning degrees.

One way to compare university systems and to secure some idea of their quality is to estimate graduate/ enrollment ratios. Cohort data are hard to obtain, but

these ratios can be approximated if they are estimated in the same year. This underestimates the ratio because enrollment is increasing over time, and it underestimates the ratio more for DMCs with more rapid enrollment growth. Even with these biases, comparing ratios suggests that higher education systems in DMCs vary greatly in their capacity to bring students to graduation. This may be the result of little accountability in the system or high opportunity costs that drive students to work while in university and to prolong their completion of studies (Figure 2).

Some analysts have identified declining spending per student, as enrollment expanded in the 1980s and the early 1990s, as the cause of low quality in developing country universities (World Bank 2000). Figure 3 suggests that some DMCs, such as Malaysia (and Singapore, not shown, that spent more than \$10,000 per student in tertiary education in 1997), spend relatively high amounts of public money per university student, whereas in the highly privatized

systems—such as those of Bangladesh, India, Korea, or Philippines—public spending per student is relatively low. However, this is a much better measure of public effort than quality since we do not have data on private spending per student.



Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, various years.

The "practical" solution to expanding the tertiary system without lowering the quality of public tertiary education seems to be to privatize higher education in some form. Privatization allows for expansion without reducing spending per student in the higher-cost institutions, and allows for maintaining quality without devoting more public resources to the higher education system at the expense of increasing spending in primary and secondary education. Yet the main way privatization has been achieved creates a dual system, with lowerincome students bearing most of the cost of the



rce: World Bank. 2000. Task Force on Higher Education and Society. Higher Education in Developing Countries: Peril and Promise.

privatization, since they are the ones attending (lowquality) private, higher education institutions. Charging fees to or taxing higher-income students is politically difficult, even though this is the most just and economically efficient way to improve quality. Charging fees might improve higher education by making more total resources available and by pushing students to complete more quickly, but it might also have the opposite effect.¹⁰ The Indonesian and Philippine higher education systems do no better in their finishing rate than other DMCs that are mainly publicly funded.

¹⁰ Unfortunately, this issue has not been tackled empirically, and the data are lacking to measure the extent to which fees may affect completion time.

Increasing Competitiveness

Expansion and reform of tertiary education will help make DMCs increasingly competitive in a rapidly changing global economy. From this perspective, tertiary education in DMCs will have to focus on:

forming a well-trained cadre of scientists and ٠ engineers:

increasing the general knowledge base and • achievement levels in language skills and mathematics of the labor force as a whole, i.e., develop the problemsolving capacity and flexibility needed for a range of production and service jobs; and

serving as a locus of research and development activities linked to private and public sector enterprises and regional economic development programs. Research and development could also link to training science and engineering cadres.

Higher education plays a crucial role in technology transfer and development at two levels. First, it has the capability to develop the production and management skills required to utilize and organize the new technology; therefore, higher education is important to the technology transfer process in those industries that use and produce information technology. Second, with the spread of science-based industries, the university is the site that can combine the basic research needed for the advance of such industries with the training of researchers and appliers of research for industry.

Are DMC universities and other tertiary education institutions organized to undertake these tasks? Despite the potential difficulties for DMC universities to convert from traditional bases of elite formation, a number of them have managed to become centers of research and research-based training, at least in certain university faculties.

However, if DMC universities are to flourish they need to overcome two main constraints. One problem is that universities do not do well alone. Their success as research-based training institutions relies heavily on the existence of research-oriented industries willing to employ a significant number of the products of this scientific training in research-based activities. This was the case with the 19th century German universities and that country's chemical and pharmaceutical industries; it was also the case with US universities and rapidly growing US agro-industries, chemicals, transportation, and other manufacturing sectors in the 20th century, but it is not the case in most DMCs in the early years of the 21st century. Governments therefore have to consider how to develop closer links between research-based universities, publicly supported research centers, and private industry. Most of these links will be through the research-trained graduates of universities working outside universities, and the increased demand by industry for research-trained students. It is these research and research-training networks that form the basis of innovative, information economies.

A second problem is that there is a well-documented negative effect on professorial commitment to teaching when faculty hiring and promotion are based mainly on research output (Massy 1996). Nevertheless, research universities are important to overall innovation, both in carrying out basic research that does not have immediate applicability in private and public enterprises, and, more recently, even in "frontier" research that has almost immediate potential for profitability (in biotechnology or computer science, for example), as well as training graduate students for research in industry. Because of this importance, DMC governments need to think about how to support research and research-based training at major universities.

Income Equity Issues

Higher (and rising) returns (both private and social) to higher education mean that those who get that education benefit more from their investment in education than those who stop at lower levels of schooling. In most DMCs, those who get to higher levels of schooling are also those from higher socioeconomic backgrounds. So not only do those families with more affluent backgrounds have more capital to start with, in these circumstances they receive a higher return to their investments.

There has been considerable debate in the economic literature about the relationship between income distribution and the returns to higher levels of schooling. In recent years, the debate has been couched in terms of the effect of technology on the relative demand for skilled and unskilled labor and its consequent effect on the distribution of earnings (see Carnoy 2000b, for a review of this debate). Most economists argue that new technology has increased the demand for skills and that this is a major cause of greater income inequality in both industrial and developing countries. But there is a strong counterargument that much of the increase in income inequality in the past 20 years, in countries such as the US or United Kingdom, has been the result of incomes

policies that have stimulated rapidly rising incomes among already high income earners while keeping minimum wages relatively low and putting political pressure on unions to constrain wage demands. This argument does not deny that increased global competition favors those with higher level skills in relatively short supply and hurts those with lower level skills. But the argument also allows for the strong possibility that incomes policies can influence income distribution. Thus, increased global competition and technological change in the past two decades may have contributed to increased returns to university education, but incomes policies associated with neoliberal policies may also have contributed to increased income inequality. In that sense, higher returns to education are not the cause of increased income inequality but rather the product of greater inequality. Perhaps the most that can be said is that greater returns to higher education are associated with more unequal income distribution, whatever the cause of that more unequal income distribution.11

Financing Tertiary Education

Many DMCs have a much higher share of enrollment in private higher education than other parts of the world. For example, in Indonesia, Korea, and Philippines, the vast majority of higher education students study at private institutions (World Bank 2000). Even so, as in other parts of the world, DMC higher education systems are characterized by a number of different financing models. Those prevailing in DMCs are as follows:

• The "traditional" model in which secondary students who complete higher secondary education and, in many cases, pass a university entrance examination, gain automatic entrance to public universities. The state finances most students in such public universities. Fees are nominal. High-scoring students gain access to better funded and more prestigious public universities. Examples of this model are the Central Asian republics, Malaysia and Singapore (both before the mid-1990s), Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. • The "Korean/Japanese model," in which the students who do best in secondary school and in the entrance test for admission to university, generally attend relatively high-cost public universities. Other high-scoring students attend a small number of prestigious private universities. Only a minority of students attend public universities and other public tertiary institutions, and the majority attend private universities and other postsecondary institutions, with much lower cost per student than the public tertiary institutions. After the mid-1990s, Malaysia adopted a version of this model. The Malaysian Government promoted the expansion of private universities, many of them twinning with Australian and United Kingdom universities.

• The "Chinese model" in which all universities are public, but students must increasingly pay fees and universities are pushed to go into private business to raise money directly. (In Singapore, students also pay fees amounting to about 20% of the cost of university education.) This cost-recovery model keeps tertiary education in the public sector but attempts to "tax" families for using public higher education.

• The "Philippine model" in which a very high proportion of all students (at least 80%) pay for their higher education directly in private institutions of widely varying quality.

All of these models are characterized by a limited number of reasonably high-quality universities with both undergraduate and graduate education, where staff are expected to do research and research is supported with government funds. In all the large DMCs but the PRC, some of the universities are public and some are private.

The main advantage of the traditional model is that it allows for greater access for all students to postsecondary education (the highest income students still tend to get into the better universities) because universities are essentially free. But this is offset by two main disadvantages: (i) the quality of the main universities depends entirely on public funding, so any decline in the state's capacity to fund or to increase its funding results in lower quality; and (ii) heavy subsidies to higher-income families through free higher education is inequitable, especially in societies where higher-income families pay a low proportion of their income in taxes.¹²

The Korean and Philippine models seem to incorporate the main disadvantages of the traditional model without the advantages, since the high-cost universities expand relatively slowly, and most of the

In the DMC context, great care has to be used in analyzing these greater returns to higher education. In most DMCs, a high percentage of university graduates is employed by the public sector, where salaries are often higher than in the private sector. This means that high returns to university may reflect "artificially" high incomes of government employees, which are, in effect, a subsidy to the politically powerful higher education securing an inordinately high percentage of the total public budget for education, with relatively high public spending per student compared to primary and secondary spending, and university graduates receiving relatively high salaries through employment in the public sector.

¹² The details of each country's system are still, of course, important in making comparisons.

expansion takes place in low-quality private universities, where lower-income students pay fees and attend mainly in the evening, after work.

The traditional model in Malaysia and Singapore was constrained through limits on the growth of enrollment in higher education until the 1990s. Per student costs remained relatively high in both DMCs, but the total budget for university expanded much more slowly than in many other DMCs.

Gender Equity Issues

In addition to raising the returns to higher levels of education, globalization appears to have raised the return to women's education. In many countries, returns to education for women are higher than those for men (Ryoo et al. 1994, Psacharopoulos 1989). The reasons for the increased participation of women in labor markets are complex, but two main factors have been the spread of feminist ideas and values and the increased demand for low-cost semiskilled labor in developing countries' electronics manufacturing and other assembly industries. The worldwide movement for women's rights has had the effect of legitimizing equal education for women, women's control over their fertility rates, women's increased participation in wage labor markets, and women's right to vote (Castells 1997, Ramirez et al. 1997). The increased demand for low-cost labor and a greater sense by women that they have the same rights as men has brought enormous numbers of married women into the labor market worldwide. This, in turn, has created increased demand for education by women at higher and higher education levels. So globalization is accentuating an already growing trend by women to take as much education as men-or more.

This does not mean that women receive wages equal to men's. Nor does it mean that women are taking higher education in fields that are most lucrative, such as engineering, business, or computer science. Women are still vastly underrepresented in the best-paid professions even in the world's most "feminized" countries, such as Sweden or the US. But globalization seems gradually to be changing that, for both positive and negative reasons. The positive reasons are that flexible organization in business enterprise requires flexible labor, and women are as flexible or more flexible than men, and that ICT is spreading democratic ideas worldwide. The incorporation of women into manufacturing in DMCs as distinct as Indonesia or Korea testifies to the global economy's impact on greater women's participation in the wage sectors of DMCs. The negative reasons are that

women are paid much less than men almost everywhere in the world, and it is profitable for firms to hire women and pay them lower wages than men. Yet both sets of reasons gradually seem to be driving up both the education level of women as well as the price of women's labor relative to men's. For example, the share of women in science and engineering university faculties is increasing worldwide. Such increased professionalization of women probably contributes to the transformation of family life, while serving to democratize societies and raise greatly the average level of schooling.

LITERACY

Both the Jomtien and Dakar conferences recognized literacy as a human right, and one of the goals of EFA is to increase adult literacy by 50% before 2015. The challenges of meeting this goal are substantial, however, especially for some of the DMCs in the Asia and Pacific region. One problem is that most attention goes to addressing the education needs of children, and literacy programs serving adults are harder policy choices to justify (UNESCO 2002). There is no question that the most effective long-term policy for promoting literacy is to guarantee universal access to high-quality primary schooling. But for millions of adults who have remained outside the formal schooling system, the realities of illiteracy have serious consequences for their personal development as well as that of their children. Some of these have already been detailed in earlier sections, as low levels of maternal education are associated with more frequent births, higher incidences of infant mortality, and less frequent consultations for antenatal care. Another obvious area where the ability to read is important is in the labor market, as the work prospects for literate adults are very different from those who are illiterate.

Table 19 presents the status of adult illiteracy in DMCs. In 2000, more than 860 million adults worldwide were considered illiterate, or roughly 20% of the total adult population. For the Asia and Pacific region, the largest numbers of illiterate adults are in Bangladesh, PRC, India, and Pakistan. The scope of the problem in South Asia is large. In Pakistan, more than 72% of adult women are illiterate, while the total number of illiterate Indian women accounts for more than 20% of illiterate adults in the world.

Women show higher illiteracy rates than men in virtually all DMCs, for several reasons. One is discrimination, as females have historically received less schooling than males. Adult males may also have more

learning opportunities at their workplaces. Finally, since women tend to live longer than men, at any given time there are more women in the oldest age cohorts who grew up in times of low school coverage. requires intertemporal data. One way to do this is to look at literacy rates for different age groups. Table 20 does this for three DMCs.

As with primary and secondary schooling, a full understanding of the status of adult illiteracy in DMCs Tables 19 and 20 show how the problem of female illiteracy varies across the region. For example, more than 90% of Nepalese women older than 40 cannot read;

Table 19 Adul Developin	It Illitera	cy (popula er Countr	ation aged ies, 2000	15 and ov Estimates	er),	
	111	teracy Rate	(%)	Illite	rate Adults	(000)
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	14.8	7.9	22.1	141,903	38,424	103,499
Hong Kong, China	6.7	3.1	10.8	387	91	306
Korea, Rep. of	2.2	0.9	3.6	831	159	673
Mongolia	1.6	1.4	1.7	26	11	14
Taipei,China		5.1	12.6	***		
Southeast Asia						
Cambodia	32.0	19.8	42.8	2,352	689	1,660
Indonesia	13.2	8.2	18.1	19,377	6,018	13,306
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	35.2	23.8	46.6	1,064	354	716
Malaysia	12.6	8.6	16.6	1,846	636	1,211
Myanmar	15.3	11.1	19.5	4,897	1,740	3,161
Philippines	5.1	4.9	5.2	2,395	1,161	1,235
Singapore	7.7	3.8	11.7	243	59	184
Thailand	4.5	2.9	6.1	2,081	647	1,440
Viet Nam	7.5	5.5	9.3	3,901	1,419	2,463
South Asia						
Afghanistan		49.0	79.0			
Bangladesh	60.0	50.6	69.8	50,558	22,035	28,445
Bhutan ^a		39.0	66.0			
India	42.8	31.6	54.6	286,951	109,367	177,689
Maldives	3.1	3.0	3.2	5	3	3
Nepal	58.3	40.6	76.0	7,922	2,808	5,065
Pakistan	56.8	42.6	72.1	46,702	17,980	28,871
Sri Lanka	8.4	5.6	11.0	1,167	401	745
Central Asia						
Azerbaijan ^a	2.7	2.7	2.7			
Kazakhstan	0.6	0.3	0.9	72	20	53
Kyrgyz Republic ^b	1.3					***
Tajikistan	0.8	0.4	1.2	30	8	22
Turkmenistan						
Uzbekistan	0.8	0.4	1.2	126	31	94
Pacific DMCs						
Cook Islands		7.0	6.0			
Fiji Islands	7.1	5.1	9.2	39	14	25
Kiribati ^c	8.0	6.0	9.0			
Marshall Islands	3.0	3.0	3.0			96
Micronesia, Fed. States of		23.0	34.0			
Nauru	5.0	5.0	5.0			
Papua New Guinea	36.1	29.4	43.2	1,040	443	594
Samoa	1.4	1.1	1.7	1	1	1
Solomon Islands						
Timor-Leste	57.0	56.9	57.2			
Tonga ^a	1.0	1.0	1.0			
Tuvalu ^a	5.0	5.0	5.0			
Vanuatu	***					

a Refers to 1999.

b Refers to 2001.

c Refers to 1998.

Sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics web site; ADB, country strategy and program updates; ESCAP, Asia-Pacific in Figures 2003.

	Indonesia (1997)			N	Nepal (1996)			Philippines (1998)		
Age Group	Cannot Read	With Difficulty	Easily	Cannot Read	With Difficulty	Easily	Cannot Read	With Difficulty	Easily	
12-20	7.5	5.3	87.2	67.5	7.2	25.3	1.6	8.7	89.8	
21-40	14.8	8.5	76.7	77.4	4.3	18.2	4.2	13.6	82.2	
> 40	27.1	11.7	61.1	91.9	1.9	6.2	7.1	22.8	70.1	

Source: Demographic and health survey data, available: http://www.measuredhs.com.

the figure is 68% for women aged 12–20. With such a large stock of young illiterate women, high female illiteracy rates are a problem that is likely to persist in Nepal for some time, unless there are active adult education programs. In the Philippines, in contrast, very few members of the youngest cohort cannot read or can only read with difficulty, so this is unlikely to be an issue in the future. The averages for Indonesian women are indicative of the rapid progress made in primary and secondary schooling in the last 30 years, as almost 40% of women older than 40 cannot read (or read with difficulty) compared to less than 13% of women aged 12–20. For most DMCs, a similar trend to the one in Indonesia, of gradually declining illiteracy rates among younger female cohorts, is likely to continue.

CHALLENGES

The challenges for meeting literacy goals in the future and eventually eradicating this problem are not identical for all DMCs. For those that have achieved (or are close to achieving) universal primary school coverage (and completion) and are moving on to address issues of low quality and access at higher levels, the future of literacy is promising. But for others the future is more uncertain, as the combination of growing populations and nonuniversal access at even the primary school level portend large numbers of illiterate adults (especially women) in the future.

The policy challenge, therefore, is twofold. For some DMCs it is simply a question of targeting comparatively small groups of adults who are likely to be overrepresented by women living in rural areas. For this group the costs of literacy programs may prove to be relatively high, since these adults may have left the school system originally because of a lack of interest in schooling or may reside in the most isolated parts of the country. For other DMCs the scope of the problem is far greater, as large numbers of young people are likely to remain outside the formal schooling system. Initiatives to address literacy needs for this group must be weighed, as is the case with all education programs, against the needs in preprimary, primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors.

A range of policy levers is available for addressing illiteracy. These include distance learning programs that make use of multimedia technology and communitybased programs that bring learning programs directly to the populations that are in most need. An example of the latter in Pakistan, the Bunyad Literacy Community Council, has developed almost 3,000 local learning centers since 1993 (UNESCO 2002).

Literacy assessments are important tools in the battle against illiteracy. Once armed with better data on the scope of the problem as well as the underlying cultural attitudes that play a role in illiteracy, policy makers will be better equipped to design effective interventions. Sharing experiences with others, both within DMCs (such as among nongovernment organizations) and between DMCs, is another necessary component of an effective strategy. This latter point highlights the need for engagement of multilateral organizations in the literacy issue (Sasaoka 1990).

REFORMING EDUCATION IN THE NEW GLOBAL CONTEXT

As the first part of this chapter showed, DMCs span a wide range of education development. Most economies in the region have restructured in the past three decades and simultaneously expanded and variously reformed their education systems. South Asia and some DMCs in Southeast Asia still have high rates of illiteracy and relatively low percentages of pupils who reach the fifth year of primary school. For these DMCs, the essential goals of universal basic education and literacy remain priorities. At the other end of the spectrum, the Central Asian republics and a number of East Asian and Southeast Asian DMCs have reached universal primary education, high percentages of the age group in secondary school, and even relatively high percentages of the age group in postsecondary education (with the significant exception of the PRC). For these DMCs, new priorities include increased enrollment and completion at secondary and tertiary levels and higher quality of education at all levels. The Pacific DMCs form yet another group with often high levels of education development but limited needs for educated labor.

Every DMC faces a different set of initial economic and political conditions as it measures up to the global economy. Some economies are mainly agricultural, and others industrialized, already making the transition to a service-based economy. Some DMCs have highly developed civil societies, others do not.

A major objective of both the economic restructuring and the education reforms has been to bring economies more into line with new global forces that demand greater international competitiveness, flexibility, and innovativeness from enterprises, as well as greater skills and flexibility from the labor force. Education policy choices are particularly important in helping DMCs participate in the potentially large gains from knowledgebased production and services. Consequently, DMC governments are under much greater pressure than in the past to expand education and increase its quality to develop the highly skilled labor forces needed to compete in the global economy. They also have to meet the demands of families striving to give their children an advantage in an increasingly competitive environment in which to secure a good job. At the same time as such competition intensifies, there is an increasing tendency toward inequality and inequity of access to good education. DMC governments are also striving to meet internationally set goals for universal primary education and adult literacy. And because most governments do not have the public resources to meet all these demands, they are under pressure to reduce costs or, at the least, to raise the cost-effectiveness of their public education investments. This often means turning to a mixture of financing (private/public), which has implications for both equity and effectiveness.

In these conditions, what are the best strategies for meeting new demands in education? How should DMCs think about education reform in this new global economic context? Assessments, reforms, and adjustments of education policies are needed on a continuous basis, driven by objectives of competitiveness, equity, and costeffectiveness.

Each situation demands its own particular strategy for education expansion and improvement. To develop national strategies, planners can draw a number of lessons from the past. The experience of the 1980s, 1990s, and early 2000s provides major guideposts for education reforms and strategies.

COMPETITIVENESS-DRIVEN REFORMS

The objective of competitiveness-driven reforms in today's global economy is to improve the economic productivity of the labor force. Competitiveness-driven reforms focus on improving education attainment and the quality of education at each grade of schooling. Such reforms are aimed at raising the quality of labor, on the assumption that labor quality is at least in part a function of workers' levels of cognitive skills. Studies by Murnane et al. (1995), Hanushek and Kimko (2000), and Birdsall and Sabot (1993), all emphasize the notion that pupils' cognitive knowledge as measured by test scores—especially mathematics test scores—are increasingly important for economic development.

In these circumstances, reforms that increase the average level of schooling and the average amount of student achievement in each year of schooling are considered to contribute to higher productivity in the work force, hence to economic growth.

Greater competitiveness implies greater investment in those levels of schooling that have the highest economic rates of return. The higher the return to a level of education, the larger the contribution of education spending on that level to economic growth. In the past, analysts such as George Psacharopoulos contended that returns were highest to investment in primary education in developing countries (e.g., Psacharopoulos 1985). This would mean that public spending on primary education makes the greatest contribution to economic growth. Since investment in primary education mainly benefits pupils from low-income households, investment in primary education benefits such children more than children from high-income households. Thus, the higher returns to primary education suggested that reforms shifting public resources to primary schools (reforms such as EFA), could be competitiveness-driven and equity-driven, i.e., that there was no contradiction between increasing efficiency and equity in the education system.13

¹³ Note that here the discussion touches only on benefits measured by economic returns. For benefits that cannot be measured in this way, see the section Equity-Driven Reforms, below.

A different view was presented by analysts who argued that as education systems expanded, there was a tendency for rates of return to investment in primary education to fall and for returns to higher levels of education to rise (e.g., Carnoy 1972, Carnoy and Marenbach 1975). Early theoretical work by Carnoy (1972), and more recent research findings (Carnoy 1995, Mingat and Tan 1996) on the returns to education suggest that (i) for low-income countries, primary education is the best investment; (ii) for middle-income countries, secondary education yields the highest returns; and (iii) for higher-income countries, tertiary education yields the highest returns. Mingat and Tan's research accounts for externalities that benefit society, e.g., the increased productivity of educated workers may increase the productivity of coworkers, and a rise in the general education of the labor force may increase the potential for innovations and adaptations leading to more longterm efficiencies in the workplace. Even without externalities, as education expands and the economy develops-requiring increasing proportions of higher educated workers to produce increasingly sophisticated goods and services-the pattern of returns changes, increasing the relative rates of return to higher levels of education.

In several of the DMCs for which return estimates are available (Table 21)—including DMCs such as India, with a relatively high share of pupils who do not reach fifth grade—the returns to investment in secondary and university education are significantly higher than to investment in primary education. Under these conditions, an education strategy that focused on expanding enrollment at higher levels of schooling would indeed produce more economic growth—but not necessarily greater equity. Greater equity, as discussed below, could be simultaneously achieved by increasing the private contribution to the costs of these high-yield levels of schooling. In India, for example, this would represent exactly the opposite of the current policy, which is to spend large amounts of public money per student in the best universities in the country, which generally cater to relatively affluent students.

Research in Korea on rates of return in manufacturing over a 14-year period in 1974–1988 (Ryoo et al. 1994) provides another example of the relative increase of returns to higher education. In Korea, private returns to investment in lower levels of schooling fell sharply when the education system expanded rapidly in the 1970s and 1980s (Table 22). Returns to investment in higher education also fell, but less quickly, and ended up higher than returns to lower levels of schooling. This suggests that despite rapid increases in enrollment in universities, the return remains high for those who are able to complete their university course.

This trend can also be approached by estimating returns in a single country. Hiromi Asaoka (2003) estimated returns to primary, secondary, and higher education across different states of India on the basis of state survey data for 1993. She shows that for urban males, returns to primary education are lower in states with higher average per capita income, returns to

Table 21 Private Rates of Return, by Level of Schooling, Selected DMCs, Various Years (%)									
	Year	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Upper Secondary	Universi			
China, People's Rep. of	1999					5.7			
Hong Kong, China	1976	****		18.5		25.2			
India	2000	7.8	7.4	17.7	9.7	12.7			
Indonesia	1989			11.0		5.0			
Korea, Rep. of	1986		3.4	10.1		17.9			
Malaysia	1978			32.6		34.5			
Nepal	1982			15.0		21.7			
Pakistan	1975	20.0		11.0		27.0			
Papua New Guinea	1986	37.2		41.6		23.0			
Philippines	1988	18.3	1	10.5	144	11.6			
Singapore	1966			20.0		25.4			
Sri Lanka	1981			12.6		16.1			
Taipei, China	1972	50.0		12.7		15.8			
Thailand	1970	56.0		14.5		14.0			

Sources: For all DMCs except PRC and India: Psacharopoulos G. 1994. Returns to Investment in Education: A Global Update. World Development 22(9):1325-43.

For the People's Republic of China: Han, C. 2001. Tuition Increase and Private Returns to Higher Education in Urban China in 1999. Stanford University School of Education MA Monograph, August. Table 9.

For India: Duraisamy, P. 2000. Changes in Returns to Education in India, 1983-94, by Gender, Age, Cohort, and Location. New Haven: Center Discussion Paper no. 815, Economic Growth Center, Yale University.

Table 22 Rates of Return to Schooling, Manufacturing Sector, by Gender, Republic of Korea, 1974–1988 (%) Middle/Primary High School/Middle Junior Coll./High School College/High School Male Female Male Male Female Female Female Male Year 1974 20.2 80 75 14.8 14.8 12.5 16.5 15.1 1976 3.2 1.6 8.7 9.3 14.7 15.8 17.5 16.7 15.0 17.4 1979 6.1 3.1 11.7 12.4 17.8 18.8 1981 2.9 1.0 6.0 6.5 12.8 19.3 16.1 18.7

9.0

4.0

4.4

12.2

9.0

6.3

15.4

8.5

6.2

Source: Ryoo, J., Y.S. Nam, and M. Carnoy. 1994. Changing Rates of Return to Education Over Time: A Korean Case Study. In Economics of Education Review (March).

10.0

4.6

4.4

secondary education slightly decline with higher average income, and returns to investing in university education are greater, the higher the average per capita income in the state.

42

3.4

2.7

1986

1986

1988

2.2

2.3

1.8

Figure 4 represents another perspective on these relationships. The figure suggests that in low-income DMCs, greater enrollment in primary education is positively associated with higher economic growth, whereas greater enrollment in higher education is negatively associated with growth. In the higher-income DMCs, it is greater enrollment in higher education that is positively associated with economic growth.



Source: Mingat A. and J.P. Tan. 1996. The Full Social Returns to Education. In Human Capital Working Papers. World Bank.

As mentioned at the beginning of the section *Quality* of Higher Education, globalization generally increases returns to higher levels of education, hence pressure for more education and for more rapid expansion of higher secondary and university education. Of course, in many DMCs with large rural populations, expanding primary education and reducing dropouts at that level will remain a major concern. But even there, the pressures for expanding secondary education will increase. Two of the main issues for planners will be how to expand these more expensive types of schooling effectively and how to assure that access to higher levels is not limited to the already most advantaged groups in society.

17.8

13.4

11.0

20.3

20.0

11.8

At the same time that economic competitiveness considerations are pressuring many middle- and high-income DMCs to focus on expanding higher levels of education, equity considerations are pushing them to focus on expanding and improving basic education. From an equity perspective, the social good (as measured, for example, by improved children's health and nutrition, and lower fertility rates) increases more from public spending on basic education than on higher levels (Carnoy 1993). In terms of improving the social conditions of the greatest number of children, it is more efficient to invest scarce public resources at the primary level, shifting them away from subsidizing secondary and, particularly, university education. This is the position of the EFA program, and many DMCs that are already competing in world markets in more technologically sophisticated goods and services (India, for example)-and therefore very concerned with the quantity and quality of university graduates-also need to be conscious of bringing reasonable quality primary education to the majority of the school-age population that does not complete that level.

In the future, because work will increasingly be organized around multitasking and workers will hold a number of different jobs during their work careers, planners should also reconsider long-held views about the balance between vocational and general education. As education expands to ever-higher levels, the nature of different levels, particularly secondary, changes as well, becoming increasingly preparatory for postsecondary level, while vocational education moves out of the secondary to postsecondary level. Both these shifts should alter the organization and objectives of secondary schooling.

Other measures of future competitiveness are both quantitative, e.g., the proportion of the labor force with higher levels of schooling (secondary and university), and qualitative, e.g., student test scores.

The first of these measures suggests that DMCs vary greatly in the proportion of the labor force with higher levels of schooling. In the mid-1990s, DMCs such as Afghanistan, with 3% of the adult population with completed secondary school as highest level of education (1990) and 2% with completed university (1995); or even Pakistan and India, with 14% (1990) and 3-4% (1995), respectively, were at one end of the spectrum. While Korea, with 54% (1990) and 19% (1995), respectively; Hong Kong, China with 43% and 14%, respectively; and the Philippines, with only 15% of the adult population with completed secondary school as the highest level attained, but 23% with completed university, were at the other end of the spectrum. Since these proportions are for the entire population over the age of 25, they considerably underestimate the average education level of those in their 30s, who have a higher average level of education than their elders. Nevertheless, DMCs in both East Asia and the Pacific have a higher proportion of the labor force with completed secondary school than, e.g., Latin American countries, but they have a much lower proportion with completed university than Latin American countries. South Asia does worse at both levels, while the PRC is expanding its university graduate population rapidly, but still has only about 6-7% of the relevant age cohort attending university (World Bank 2000).

The second measure is education quality. Various recent reforms in DMCs have focused more on increasing student achievement in each year of schooling than on expanding enrollment at higher levels of education. The most popular of these achievement-focused reforms are decentralization and privatization, and most recently, school accountability. (For a further discussion of accountability, see Carnoy, Elmore, and Siskin 2003.) The first two are looked at in more detail in *Review of*

Solutions, below, but their supporters' main claim is that they increase the "efficiency" of schooling, by extracting more "effort" from teachers and administrators, focusing more attention on instruction, and therefore improving learning. By decentralizing and privatizing the management of schools from the central government to local administrations or even to the schools themselves, it is argued, parents and local officials would have more of a stake and responsibility in education quality and more direct control over what takes place in school. This would make teachers more responsive and responsible. The increased efficiency of schooling, the argument continues, reduces repetition and dropouts, and so increases students' average attainment.

In terms of quality, some DMCs already do very well. Several DMCs are among the world's best in international tests, particularly in mathematics. Eight DMCs were among the 38 countries that took part in the 1999 TIMSS test (Table 23). Hong Kong, China; Korea; Singapore; and Taipei, China scored much higher than and Malaysia higher than—the average score on the test. Students in Thailand scored lower than average, as did students in Indonesia and the Philippines, though Filipino students were in the seventh grade and all the other countries' students were in the eighth grade when they took the test.

These results suggest that economies such as Korea or Singapore should have higher future economic growth rates than Indonesia or the Philippines. In reality, of course, this may not always prove to be the case. What is more certain, though, is the notion that productivity is currently much higher in the four top-scoring DMCs and that, therefore, the *potential* for future economic growth remains high.

Table 23 Mathematics Results of Third International Mathematics and Science Survey, Eighth Grade,^a 1999, Selected Countries

M	ean Score	
Singapore	604	
Korea, Rep. of	587	
Taipei,China	585	
Hong Kong, China	582	
Japan	579	
Netherlands	540	
Australia	525	
Malaysia	519	
United States	502	
England	496	
Thailand	467	
Iran	422	
Indonesia	403	
Philippines	345	
Average for All 38, 1999 TIMSS Countries	487	
	The second s	

a Seventh grade in the Philippines.

Source: TIMSS 1999, available: http://timss.bc.edu/timss1999.html.

More important, international test results tend to turn student achievement into national objectives, on the grounds that higher achievement means higher economic growth. Hence, reforms (e.g., new curricula, computers in the classroom, privatization, school accountability) that are put forward with the claim that they will increase mathematics achievement are pushed to the top of the education agenda. Such reforms also include increased emphasis on teaching science and mathematics, and on education measurement to monitor and stimulate education improvement.

EQUITY-DRIVEN REFORMS

Equity-driven reforms are reforms that attempt to improve education's important role as a source of social mobility and social equalization. Such reforms can be aimed at reducing inequalities of access to schooling, by socioeconomic background, gender, or ethnic group, An obvious but controversial example of a reform that attempted to favor a previously disadvantaged economic group is Malaysia's affirmative action plan in universities, which reserved places for Malays over higher-scoring Chinese in admission to the University of Malaysia. Other examples include India's efforts to increase access to universities for scheduled castes, as well as, in various DMCs, compensatory education for children from lower-income families, government education programs that target the lowest-income schools, and programs expanding girls' education.

Another type of equity-driven reform involves reducing public spending per student at higher levels of education, especially university, relative to lower levels of schooling, and attempts to recover part of the students' costs in universities by charging tuition fees, mainly for students who attend private secondary schools.

The goal of equity-driven reforms is to increase economic opportunity for disadvantaged groups by improving the quantity and quality of the education available to them. Since education attainment is a crucial factor in the opportunity, equalizing access to highquality education can play an important role in improving economic outcomes for the groups targeted by equitydriven reforms.

The shift of focus from higher levels to lower levels of education is justified increasingly on equity grounds. The Jomtien and Millennium Development Goals objectives of universal basic education emerged in large part from concerns that a high proportion of many developing country populations were being left behind in the economic development process. Poverty within developing countries is highly correlated with illiteracy and lack of primary schooling. This shift is also consistent with Jomtien's objectives of focusing on girls' education, since in many developing countries, illiteracy is much higher among women, and girls are less likely to complete primary and secondary schooling.

Do these equity-driven goals stand in contradiction to the objective of making a country more competitive economically? Is there an inherent conflict between schooling's role in preparing labor for a modernizing economy and its role in equalizing opportunity and providing social opportunity?

The answer to these questions is complex. If, for example, the direct economic returns to investment in primary schooling are greater than the returns to investment in secondary schooling and university, then focusing increased resources on primary education can simultaneously achieve both equity and competitiveness goals. If, however, the returns to investment in higher levels of schooling are significantly greater than those to investment in primary education, competitiveness, at least in the short run, could be somewhat compromised by investing more resources in primary education. On the other hand, even if the measured returns to primary education are relatively low, investing, for example, in girls' primary education when girls have been systematically deprived of access to schooling, can unleash many benefits not measured by economic returns. These benefits include improved health of young children (primarily looked after by women), and hence higher achievement outcomes of those children, and, eventually, reduced population growth among the poor, as well as lower levels of poverty (Carnoy 1993). All these outcomes could lead to increased competitiveness.

Globalization tends, though, to direct governments away from equity-driven reforms for two main reasons. The first is that globalization increases the returns to high-level skills relative to lower-level skills, reducing the complementarity between equityand competitiveness-driven_reforms. The second is that inmost developing countries and in many industrial countries, finance-driven reforms dominate education change in the new globalized economic environment, and such reforms tend to increase inequity in the delivery of education services. The next section discusses these reforms.

FINANCE-DRIVEN REFORMS

Globalization increases pressure on governments to expand education access as part of the drive to economic competitiveness, and as part of the increasing returns to university education. However, increased economic competition requires countries to foster private domestic capital formation and to create the conditions of financial stability that attract foreign capital. The increased emphasis on conservative macroeconomic policies places tight constraints on public education spending, and so limits governments in expanding education access and in increasing education equity.

Industrial and developing country governments are therefore pushed to increase spending on education to produce a more educated labor force and to attract global financial capital. Yet at the same time, they face an international financial agenda of limiting public spending, including spending on education, which may prevent governments from increasing education equity, and, in many cases, may force them to underinvest in those levels of education yielding high productivity returns.

With specific regard to DMC financing of education, available data show a number of important trends. Many DMCs (most outside Central Asia and the Pacific) spend relatively little public money on education as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) (Table 24), compared to industrial countries and compared, for example, to Latin American countries.

DMCs such as Bangladesh, Indonesia, India, Nepal, Philippines, and Thailand have a high percentage of secondary and tertiary students in private education, suggesting that a significant proportion of funding for education comes directly from families (Tables 14 and 15).

In 1980–1997, most East Asian and Southeast Asian DMCs were able to do well in expanding education, not because they increased the share of GDP spent on education, but rather because they had relatively high economic growth rates. The rapid growth of GDP per capita enabled these DMCs to spend more per head on education, even as most of them kept the spending on education as a proportion of GDP relatively low. High growth rates also ensured that individual families could afford to contribute significant resources directly to their children's education.

With the Asian financial crisis of 1997 and the

resultant slowing of economic growth in many DMCs, this expansion of education has been slowed in the highgrowth DMCs, mainly because of the high dependence of education finance on private contributions in many of them. With the general slowdown in economic growth, private contributions necessarily fell, such that education spending has been most affected in DMCs with the highest proportion of private spending (though recent data suggest that public funding for education may have increased in recent years to partly compensate for declining private funding).

The economies of the former Soviet Central Asian republics contracted in the 1990s and have reduced the share of spending on education, while DMCs such as the PRC, relatively little affected by the financial crisis and with a high public proportion of education spending, have recently focused on increasing the private contribution to education costs.

Although most DMCs were able to avoid financedriven reforms in the past because of high economic growth rates and, in some, a high proportion of spending on education coming directly from families, especially for secondary and higher education, the realities of the global economy in recent years dictate that they must be highly conscious of the cost-effectiveness of various education strategies and are likely to have to constrain public spending on education. The financially correct choices will become much more important than in the past.

REVIEW OF SOLUTIONS

Improving and expanding education to reach the goals of competitiveness- and equity-driven reforms in Asia under new conditions of financial constraints will be challenging. Policy planners are seeking education reforms that promise increased education productivity and public spending effectiveness, but before investing heavily in such reforms, they need to pay close attention to experiences elsewhere.

Some of the most common reform recommendations circulating globally (mainly through international agencies) are system management and finance (decentralization and privatization), classroom use of ICT, and improved teaching. It is important to review what is known about each of these "solutions."

	As % of Total As % of Public		School	Share of Level in Total Public Expenditure on Education (%)					
	GDP	Expenditure	Year ^a	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	School Year ^a	
East Asia						17 - 18 - 18 -	a larrest the second		
China, People's Rep. of	2.08		(1999)	37.4	32.2	15.6	14.8	(1996)	
Hong Kong, China	2100		(1000)	01.4	OLIL.		1.110	(2000)	
Korea, Rep. of	3.82	17.38	(2000)	45.3	36.6	8.0	10.0	(1995)	
Mongolia	2.35	2.19	(2000)	19.9	56.0	14.3	9.8	(1996)	
Taipei, China				2010				200000	
AND A DESCRIPTION OF A									
Southeast Asia									
Cambodia	1.92	10.05	(2000)		***				
Indonesia				<	73.5>	24.4	2.1	(1996)	
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	2.32	8.85	(2000)	54.9	26.4	7.9	10.8	(1996)	
Malaysia	6.25	26.65	(2000)	37.3	35.5	20.2	7.0	(1996)	
Myanmar	0.46	8.99	(1999) ^b	***					
Philippines	4.23	20.60	(1998)	54.7	23.5	17.8	3.9	(1996)	
Singapore	3.69	23.62	(2000) b	25.7	34.6	34.8	4.9	(1995)	
Thailand	5.43	30.97	(2000)	50.4	20.0	16.4	13.3	(1996)	
Viet Nam		****		43.0	26.0	22.0	9.0	(1996)	
South Asia									
Afghanistan									
Bangladesh	2.46	15.70	(2000)	44.8	43.8	7.9	3.5	(1996)	
Bhutan	5.16	12.86	(2000)	44.0	35.6	20.4	0.0	(1997)	
India	4.06	12.72	(1999)	39.4	40.5	20.1	0.0	(1996)	
Maldives	3.91	11.24	(1998) ^b						
Nepal	3.71	14.10	(2000)	49.3	20.9	17.9	11.9	(1996)	
Pakistan	1.77	7.77	(2000) b						
Sri Lanka	3.05		(1998)	<	74.8>	9.3	16.0	(1996)	
Central Asia									
Azerbaijan	4.21	24.41	(1999)	14.6	63.9	7.5	13.9	(1996)	
Kazakhstan				10.4	61.1	13.4	15.1	(1996)	
Kyrgyz Republic	5.43	1. Sec. 1999	(1998)	6.6	68.0	14.1	11.2	(1996)	
Tajikistan	2.08	11.82	(1999)	14.9	71.2	7.1	6.8	(1996)	
Turkmenistan									
Uzbekistan									
Basifia DMCs					-				
Cook klands		12.10	range b						
COOK Islands		13.10	(2000) *		***	***	***		
Fiji Islands Kiribati	5.17	17.00	(2000) -		19992	-**			
Morehall Jelende	10.50		(topp) h	***		1			
Miarshall Islands	16.56		(1999)	177	***	***	***		
Micronesia, Fed. States of	5.50		(1999) 5		(22.5.1)		***		
Nauru Denus New Origina		7.00	(2000) 0	999					
Papua New Guinea	2.29	17.50	(2000) 0				***		
Samoa Salaman Jalanta	4.17	13.27	(2000) 0			***			
Solomon Islands	3.62	15.40	(2000) 0	***	***	***	***		
Tanaa		***	in a new h	***	***	***			
Tonga	5.29	17.80	(2000) 0	***		***	***		
Nanuatu	7 00	16.80	(1999)	***					
vanuatu	7.28	17.36	(2000) 0				25		

Table 24 Public Expenditure on Education in Developing Member Countries

Indicates the starting year, e.g., 2000 refers to school year 2000/01. Estimate from UNESCO Institute for Statistics. а

b

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics web site.

DECENTRALIZATION

Virtually every DMC has formulated official policies endorsing some level of decentralization. Although there is considerable variation in form, two important processes are (i) the devolution of authority and responsibility for schools from central-level administration to intermediatelevel organization and ultimately to schools, often relying more on local communities for school financing; and (ii) the removal of barriers to private education. These have been widely discussed elsewhere (e.g., Bray 1996, Hannaway and Carnoy 1993, Rondinelli and Puma 1995, Benveniste et al. 2003).

Decentralization is discussed extensively in the education management literature, where its merits are strongly contested. Advocates argue that decentralization shifts decision making to those closer to the community and school, which in turn leads to decisions more responsive to local conditions and needs. They believe that it is a way to encourage greater community (parent) participation and financial support for schools. Opponents suggest that decentralizing authority and responsibility may only shift the same old problems to levels of the system that are less well prepared to cope with them, and that decentralizing management invites corruption and inefficiency, or at least spreads it. They point out that since communities do not necessarily speak with a single voice, decentralization has sometimes increased tension at the local level and allowed local majorities to create very unequal education for local minorities. Both advocates and opponents are probably right to some degree. Decentralization as a force for more relevance and allocative efficiency or an invitation to confusion and inefficiency depends largely on the leadership at the district, community, and school levels. Similarly, the efficiency of a centralized system depends on leadership at the central level.

Even in the most enthusiastically decentralized settings, not all functions are decentralized. Curriculum and testing remain central functions virtually everywhere. However, districts, communities, and schools are taking more responsibility for such activities as teacher selection and deployment, selection of textbooks and other instructional materials, facilities construction and maintenance and, most importantly, financing. It is not yet clear that decentralization can legitimately be regarded as an *education* innovation. That is, it is not clear that it results in different experiences for students in classrooms or in how much students learn. Similarly, the impact of greater community financing depends on whether the new funds are in addition to current government funding or are merely displacing it. Much of the value to education of greater decentralization will be determined by how communities and schools use their greater autonomy. The wise use of resources to improve the quality of schooling will demand school managers who understand the elements of good instruction and who are not drawn off by pressures to spend money on show rather than substance. Unfortunately, such managers represent a scarce resource.

From the literature and international experience with decentralization, six general points can be made:

• The motives for decentralization are not necessarily related to education. It is often undertaken to increase community financial contribution as a means of easing the financial burden on central government (hidden taxation). In Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands, for example, it has been undertaken as a way of diffusing regional political tensions. There is no empirical evidence that decentralized school systems are more effective or efficient than centralized systems. There is relatively little evidence to suggest that decentralizing an education system changes the experience of children in classrooms.

• Many countries have had de facto decentralization for a long time due to weak management at the central level or poor communication across all levels. In these settings, local schools have always had to rely on their communities to provide what central government has been unable, or unwilling, to provide.

Many countries have constitutional decentralization in which provinces or states have management authority over schools, and sometimes have authority to tax at the local level. Such federal systems of education (India, for example) have always depended on the capacity of state governments for shaping their primary and secondary systems, and sometimes even universities. Where financing is a mixture of local and central government funds, states with weaker administrations and poorer populations tend to be much less autonomous with respect to the central government, whereas states with high-capacity administrations and ample resources are much more likely to have highly independent school systems (Rhoten 1999).

• Rather than feeling empowered by decentralization, some communities feel exploited. They are asked to contribute more resources but do not see a corresponding improvement in the quality of education. Other communities have autonomy but such a low level of resources that they feel marginalized.

• Decentralization places quite different demands on administrators at all levels—at the top, because they have to relinquish authority, and at the local level, because they have to assume greater authority and responsibility (Chapman 2002).

• Decentralization can bring unintended problems that education managers at levels above the school need to anticipate. For example, decentralization fosters inequities. One reason that countries centralize some education functions is to ensure an equitable distribution of resources across communities of different economic means. Decentralizing and pushing local communities to take more financial responsibility for their own schools can lead to greater inequities within a country as richer communities are able to finance their schools at a much higher level than poorer communities (Chapman 2002).

In short, decentralization of management can work well in countries where there is sufficient capacity at the local level to allocate resources efficiently and to produce effective education. Ironically, it is precisely those countries with good management at the central level that usually have more capacity at the local level. The advantage of schools well run locally is that they are indeed rooted in the community and can be flexible to community needs as well as provide a sound basic education. The advantage of a well-run centralized system is that it can provide effective schools across socioeconomic levels, reducing the negative consequences of unequal management capacity in different localities.

PRIVATIZATION

Privatization is a form of decentralization, and like decentralization, almost every DMC has adopted it to some degree, with at least some private education. In many cases, private education is partially subsidized by the public sector. DMCs are showing new interest in allowing (in some cases encouraging) private schooling, partly in response to the push for decentralization, partly to reduce financial stress on public education, and occasionally because of the evidence that private schools may offer a better education for less money (Chapman 2002, Bajracharya et al. 1997, Kyrgyz Research Institute 1997). Private education is more prevalent at the secondary and higher education levels than at the primary level.

A major argument for privatizing education finance is that it increases the resources available for education (Chapman 2002). Thus, encouraging privately funded schooling is one way in which governments can keep

public spending on education in check, yet focus on certain levels of education or certain groups of children. It is important to differentiate among the forms of privately funded education. For example, Pakistan has a relatively high proportion of students in private primary and secondary schools, but universities are almost entirely publicly funded. This is a classic case of using public funds to subsidize successful students (and those from a higher socioeconomic background) more than lowerincome students. Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Korea, Nepal, and Philippines have a relatively high percentage of private enrollment in both secondary and higher education, suggesting a policy of relying more on family contributions and less on taxes to fund education. Since capital markets are highly imperfect for individuals to make education investments, such a policy that relies heavily on private contributions to fund secondary and higher education is bound to be inequitable, but probably not as inequitable as high private enrollment at lower levels and total public funding at university level.

Another argument for private education is that it is more effective in terms of bringing pupils to higher levels of achievement than public education, and more cost effective. Since one of the major goals of competitiveness-driven reforms is to raise education quality, turning to vouchers or other forms of public subsidy to private education to create larger markets in education and raise education quality is an attractive option for many countries.

However, policy makers have to be careful about claims that private schooling can solve the long-standing problem of improving the quality of primary and secondary education at relatively low public cost. Early studies of private education in Asia (Jimenez and Lockheed 1994) that purported to show greater costeffectiveness for private schools were later shown to have seriously underestimated private school costs (Tsang 1995), and the effectiveness estimates were not corrected for selection bias. More recent and more careful studies that analyze Chile's national voucher plan and New Zealand's choice plan suggest that once the socioeconomic background of students is accounted for, those in private schools do not achieve significantly higher academically than students in public schools (McEwan and Carnoy 2000, Fiske and Ladd 2000). Furthermore, although parents who have education choice for their children are more satisfied than parents who have no choice, increasing enrollment in privately managed schools by way of giving full government subsidies to private education appears to foster inequity in the distribution of students by socioeconomic class among schools.

With increased emphasis on decentralization and privatization, students from higher socioeconomic levels secure access to better schools in regions that are more likely to spend more per pupil for education, particularly in those schools attended by pupils of a similar social background. Competition for such higher-return education also becomes more intense as the return to higher education rises, because the rewards (and risks of not succeeding) run higher. More affluent parents become increasingly conscious of where their children attend school, what those schools are like, and whether they provide access to higher levels of education. The end result is, therefore, that schooling becomes more stratified at lower levels rather than less stratified, especially under conditions of scarce public resources. National economic competition on a global scale is translated into subnational competition among socioeconomic groups for access to education resources.

When decentralization and privatization reforms are analyzed in this context, their likely contribution to rising inequality becomes much clearer. If returns to university (and in lower-income countries, to secondary education) are pushed up by globalization, intensifying the competition for access to higher education, more affluent parents tend to increase the amount they spend on primary and secondary school to ensure their children's university enrollment. This means that if private education at primary and secondary school or "cram schools" performs the function of improving such access, parents who can afford it are more likely to move to regions with better public schooling, while private school enrollment expands relative to public school enrollment. In countries such as Japan and Korea, parents spend tens of thousands of dollars on additional, specialized, private after-school courses so that their children can pass university entrance exams. Even in the public system, wherever possible, parents with more motivation and resources will seek selective public schools that serve pupils from a more affluent background. These same parents, willing to spend on the best (often private) primary and secondary schools for their children, then end up fighting for places at highquality, essentially free, public universities.

EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY

Today, use of computers in DMC schools and universities is rapidly spreading. Many learning tools have been developed for these computers, from learning games to software for computer-assisted instruction to teacherassisting software. In the more advanced DMCs, many schools are connected to the World Wide Web, and students even in remote areas can have access to increasing amounts of information previously available only to populations living near large city and university libraries. Through the web, teachers and students can access curricular, teacher training, and other learning materials, some provided by their own central or state government administrations, and others through private providers. ICT is being used in distance education to replace earlier correspondence schools and education television. The new distance education is usually webbased.

Computers are also ubiquitous in education administrative offices. Even before desktop computers became widely used in business in the 1980s, ministries, state offices of education, universities, and school districts used computers to store information about students and school personnel. The World Bank and regional development banks recommended computer systems to developing countries for linking local, regional, and central administrative offices and for collecting and analyzing information about system performance.

With all this computer-based technology already in school systems and universities, should not some major changes be observed in the way education is managed, the way work is organized in the education industry, and the way young people learn? Most analysts agree that the changes are much smaller than expected, yet that the potential for change is great (Carnoy 2002).

Historical research (Cuban 1986) suggests that classroom teachers resist any technology that does not facilitate their achieving the diverse goals that the education system sets for them. Teacher resistance to ICT may be an important reason for ICT's "failure" to permeate teaching. But teachers may resist ICT because they do not feel comfortable using it except for the most rudimentary operations, and resources are not available to train them in teaching methods that incorporate ICT into everyday teaching. Furthermore, for ICT to permeate teaching, students may have to have access both to computers on a scale only available in a limited number of schools (every student with a computer) and to databases that are now largely proprietary. It can be concluded that the general lack of teachers' computer skills is the single largest barrier to the spread of ICTbased learning in schools. Yet it is important to note two additional facts: first, that the training required to make large numbers of teachers computer-literate is not cheap. It requires substantial resources, as a number of experiences in industrial countries suggest. Second, even if the teachers were highly trained in computers and each student were provided with a computer, teacher content knowledge might still be insufficient to produce

significant gains in student achievement, and student interpretive skills might be inadequate to sift and analyze the vast amount of new information they might find on the Internet.

A common use of ICT in business—to increase productivity by analyzing employee performance and working with employees to improve it—is a highly underdeveloped management practice in education. Again, the main obstacle to education managers (or teachers) analyzing the vast amount of data on student performance is lack of skills in using ICT for data-based management. Management training in education is almost entirely devoid of data analysis or the use of ICT for data-based management.

In universities, many, if not most, teachers and administrators in fact have these skills, and, as a result, teaching, research, and administration at the tertiary level have been much more generally affected by the information revolution than primary or secondary schools. However, despite some innovative alternative forms of higher education in DMCs that are web-based-for example, Universiti Tun Abdul Razak (UNITAR) in Malaysia-there has been no great rush to dismantle the traditional university. Indeed, again despite the much greater flexibility of electronic learning, traditional universities are still favored by most students, in large part because of the social role they serve. Thus, an important barrier to more intensive and pervasive computer learning in schools and universities may be a private and social preference for traditional classroom education.

Nevertheless, there seems to be a major potential for distance education using web-based learning systems, particularly at the university level and particularly for students who already have jobs but want to gain university or graduate degrees studying part time. High-quality web-based distance education is not cheap, however. Producing good courses and providing the mentoring required to ensure that students successfully complete courses may actually cost more than traditional university education, as evidenced by the best of such universities, the Open University of Catalonia in Barcelona, Spain. The largest distance universities-those in Indonesia and South Africa-are less expensive to run, but do not meet the standards of traditional universities. The major saving in distance education accrues to students, in the form of the income they do not forgo while studying.

Perhaps the greatest potential for ICT in education is in education management and the improvement of traditional teaching. Combined with easily estimated student achievement gains available to teachers and school administrators on a regular basis, greater use of ICT would allow for constant assessment of student education progress and teacher and school performance in comparison with established norms. Teacher access to lesson plans, networks of teachers, pedagogical techniques, and other forms of teaching assistance in specially designed databases creates many possibilities for teacher self-improvement.

Most educators are coming to an old conclusion: it is difficult to improve learning in schools by whatever means without improving the teachers' knowledge of the subject matter (including ICT skills). Teachers cannot develop higher-order thinking skills in students without having acquired such skills themselves, and to a much greater depth than required for the material they are supposed to teach. ICT use, just like anything else in schools, depends on teacher skills, as well as their effectiveness. And this holds true in universities as well as primary and secondary schools.

IMPROVING TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS

Educators contend, with good reason, that high-quality teaching is fundamental to high student achievement. There is now considerable evidence in the US that variation in student achievement gains in a given academic year is greater among classrooms in a school than among schools in a district or region (e.g., Hanushek et al. 1998). Although such results do not identify teacher characteristics or teaching quality per se, they do suggest that something about what some teachers are doing produces more student learning than what other teachers are doing, even using a similar curriculum. Other evidence, from Brazil and Mexico, suggests that teacher education and content knowledge have a significant relationship to student achievement gains in basic education (Carnoy, Gove et al. 2003, Santibañez 2002). The Mexican data are especially interesting since teachers in Mexico take a test every year to measure their competencies-subject matter content knowledge is the single variable that has a significant impact on test score gains in both primary and secondary school.

In the new, globalized economy, one of the major concerns of DMCs is to improve the quality of the labor force and to equalize access to learning opportunities for a much greater proportion of the young population. A corps of teachers able to transmit the academic skills required for students to be effective workers in the new economic environment is key to keeping the advanced DMCs competitive, to making other DMCs more effective economic players, and to modernizing vast regions of South Asia and Central Asia.

We have some clues as to teacher effectiveness in the DMCs from the TIMSS scores shown in Tables 9 and 23. It would be difficult to argue that teachers in DMCs such as Hong Kong, China; Korea; Malaysia; Singapore; and Taipei, China are ineffective given the relatively high levels of student achievement there. When production functions were estimated for mathematics achievement in a number of countries using TIMSS 1999 results and controlled for socioeconomic background, eighth grade students in Korea and Singapore scored about one standard deviation above US students and half a standard deviation above Czech, Netherlands, and Hungarian students, whereas students from Thailand scored above US students but below European students. This suggests that, despite relatively low TIMSS mathematics scores in Thailand, teachers there may be rather effective in teaching students mathematics, given their parents' education levels and the academic resources they bring from home. Pupil-teacher ratios are relatively low in both primary and secondary school in Thailand (about 22 pupils per teacher), which may reflect either a high percentage of small rural schools or good working conditions for teachers and students.

Assuming that DMC governments would like to improve teacher effectiveness, what steps do they need to take?

Reducing Class Size

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The most common pressure by parents and teachers on schools as a means of increasing teacher productivity is class-size reduction. Good data on class sizes in DMCs are unavailable, but one indicator is available—pupil-teacher ratios. These ratios have fallen consistently in most DMCs in the past 20 years, so that in most of the DMCs outside South Asia, the ratio in primary school is below 35 and for many DMCs, below 30. As DMCs grow richer, they reduce teacher-pupil ratios. The major exceptions are in South Asia, where India has 43 pupils per teacher in its primary schools, and Bangladesh and Pakistan more than 50. Assuming that many of these schools are in remote rural areas with probably fewer students per teacher, urban classrooms must have even larger class sizes.

Most studies in the past showed little relationship between teacher productivity and class size (Lockheed and Verspoor 1986, Hanushek 1986). This led to some international agencies recommending that countries not reduce class size once it reached 45 students, since further reductions would not produce higher achievement (unless there were fewer than 20 students in the class). However, the analysis that formed the basis of this recommendation was fraught with problems, mainly that students who are in large classes are not necessarily the same as students who are in small classes-paradoxically, more desirable schools in urban areas probably have larger class sizes than less desirable schools. The students in the less desirable schools may have less motivated parents. It took an expensive experiment in the state of Tennessee, US, where students and teachers were randomly assigned to classes with 15 and 25 students, to show that smaller class size did have a significant effect on student achievement and that the effect was quite large and persisted throughout the student's academic career. In addition, students from lower socioeconomic backgrounds seemed to make larger gains in smaller classes than students from more affluent families (Krueger 2000).

Despite recommendations by international agencies, pupil-teacher ratios in East Asia and Southeast Asia have continued to fall. In South Asia, on the other hand, pupil-teacher ratios have remained constant or even risen. Class-size reduction is not usually a specific policy measure but rather a function of the growth of public revenues, teacher supply, and student demographics. In much of Asia, rapid economic growth in the 1980s and 1990s (at least until 1997) led to class-size reduction and rising teacher salaries (ILO 1996).¹⁴ If there is a shortage of teachers, class size generally remains constant or rises. In such cases, countries with economic growth will use increased public revenues to increase teacher salaries, although many countries have tried alternatives to higher salaries (such as using secondary school graduates with short-term training courses). Prior to independence, the Central Asian republics with their command economies had a large supply of teachers and relatively large education budgets. Their class sizes were set low (in part because of the dominant rural nature of those societies), but in the transition of the past 10 years, completely new economic and labor market conditions have prevailed, and class sizes have risen.

Have these trends resulted in diverging education quality? There are insufficient data on student outcomes over time by DMC to answer this question, but it is likely that if class size rises significantly under the pressure of finance-based reforms, student outcomes would deteriorate. At the same time, policy makers must keep in mind that even in countries where class size decreased, student outcomes (and teacher productivity)

¹⁴ There were exceptions, such as Malaysia, which held teacher salaries down (but allowed gradual reductions in class size) until the early 1990s, and then implemented a salary increase.

in many schools, particularly in rural areas, probably did not rise, mainly because teacher quality itself did not improve.

Improving Teacher Quality

At the core of the teacher quality problem are teacher "effort" and teacher "capacity." These two issues generally dominate education improvement in this era of emphasis on raising student achievement. The two concepts are very different. The first, teacher effort, is mainly a problem associated with rural and marginal urban schooling, i.e., with low-income students, and specifically with teacher absenteeism and time on task. If teachers do not appear in the classroom to teach or spend very little time teaching while in the classroom, the most important factor in increasing productivity is to ensure that teachers teach the required number of days and hours, so that students have the opportunity to learn. A few very recent studies in Latin America suggest that getting teachers to teach the required number of days per year and the required number of hours per day has a large and significant effect on student achievement (Marshall 2003). Studies of teacher absenteeism are almost nonexistent and the subject is rarely discussed, but if education equity is to be improved, increasing the quality of education for low-income students, hence increasing teacher effort in low-income schools-schools that also have poor teaching conditions and are often distant from the nearest town-is fundamental.

Increasing teacher quality in low-income DMCs and in low-income and predominantly rural regions of DMCs is therefore at least partly and perhaps largely a function of ensuring that teachers give students an adequate opportunity to learn. For example, in Bangladesh, the average contact time between teachers and students in primary education is only 2.5 hours a day, and in many schools it is only 2 hours, according to the United States Agency for International Development.¹⁵ The strategies for achieving that goal vary from providing an infrastructure of technical assistance, in-service training, and social support for rural teachers; organizing a private education alternative that relies heavily on parent support, such as the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee's schools; and allowing local communities to monitor teacher attendance and to pay incentives to those teachers who meet attendance goals.

The second issue—increasing teacher capacity in terms of knowledge of subject matter and teaching skills in higher-income DMCs and most of Asia's urban areas is even more complex. The usual approach to improving teacher capacity is in-service training, but little (if any) in-service training is oriented to improving teacher content knowledge, and there are serious questions about the link between teacher in-service training and improved student performance.

Most analysts argue that preservice training has to be substantially improved if it is to significantly change teaching quality. The institutional sites of teacher training are changing. Teachers in lower-income DMCs are gradually being trained in tertiary-level rather than secondary-level teacher training institutions, and in higher-income DMCs, in universities rather than normal schools for teacher training. The trend toward raising the professional status of teaching by means of a shift in preservice training from nondegree or nondiploma to baccalaureate degrees and longer periods of preservice preparation is a general trend (UNESCO 1993). But the major consideration, especially with regard to the quality of primary school teachers, is the quality of secondary school education in the country. Most of the subject matter knowledge acquired by primary teachers in core subjects such as mathematics, science, and languages is acquired in secondary school, not in teacher education programs. Thus, DMCs such as Korea and Malaysia, with high standards at the secondary education level, can produce better primary school teachers than Indonesia or the Philippines. With regard to the quality of secondary school teachers, it is much more likely that their tertiary education certifies them in subject matter knowledge and that they specialize in teaching that subject.

In DMCs, teacher education requirements at the beginning of the 1980s were already higher than in most other developing countries (Ghani 1990). Sri Lanka developed an innovative teacher education program called Colleges of Education; these colleges were defined as centers of excellence and intended for secondary school graduates who had qualified for university admission to prepare them as primary school teachers in a 3-year course. This was intended to upgrade primary education. Yct Sri Lanka also faced shortages of rural teachers that forced the Government to recruit secondary school graduates as "trainees," placing them immediately in rural schools and providing them with distance education and in-service training (Mendis et al. 1992).

The major problem for teacher education in most countries, then, is how to change the curriculum of teacher preparation toward greater subject matter knowledge and a focus on teaching a highly standardized primary

¹⁵ See www.usaid.gov/bd/education.html.

and secondary school curriculum that is both demanding and effective. Teacher education classroom courses could probably be shorter and a teacher practicum supervised by a master teacher could be longer, perhaps a full year. This would reduce the cost of teacher education, do a better job of unifying theory and practice, and give young teachers an opportunity to model themselves on a highly skilled practitioner.

Another element in increasing teacher capacity may be incentives. Most DMCs raised teacher salaries substantially in the 1980s and early 1990s because of rapid economic growth (ILO 1996). This helped in teacher recruitment and may have helped avoid a decline in the quality of new teachers as wage rates in other professions rose rapidly with economic growth, eroding the relative material position of teaching as a profession. However, the rapid increase of women entering the labor force throughout Asia also helped maintain the supply of teachers, even with the pressure of increased access for women to other, higher-paying professions. This balance varies from country to country, but policy planners have to be acutely aware of the relative salaries and wages (per hour of work) of teachers compared to workers of the same gender and the same education in other professions. Ultimately, relative salaries are a major incentive for drawing high-quality individuals into teaching. For example, Malaysian planners noted that, in the early 1990s, the quality of applicants to teacher training institutions was declining and this appeared to be related to a sharp decline in salaries of teachers relative to those in other professions.

Wage incentives are not the only way to increase teacher capacity. The conditions of work are also important, with class size a major factor. Other incentives may increase teacher capacity—for example, wage or other premiums based on demonstrated improvements in subject knowledge and teaching skills. In many countries of the world, teachers have to take a test to be certified and qualify for a teaching position. National certification can be applied at different points in a teacher's career and can include a portfolio of teaching practices as well as subject matter examinations. Such certifications could be a prerequisite for merit pay increases as well as designations, such as master teacher, which carry with them additional status (and responsibility).

Some analysts have recommended incentive pay associated with average school gains on state diagnostic tests given to students—this is usually associated with national or regional accountability systems that include census-type "high stakes" tests given to all students in certain grades. These are relatively rare in developing countries because they are quite costly, but Chile applies such a test to 4th, 8th, and 10th graders every 2 years. Many states in the US do so as well. On the other hand, many DMCs use high stakes student tests at the secondary level, and these are often seen as a measure of secondary school quality. Nevertheless, absolute pass rates are not a very good measure of value added or teacher quality, particularly where schools admit their students selectively. Thus, it is very difficult and expensive to implement teacher-incentive pay schemes based on student performance gains, and for this reason perhaps such schemes are rarely used.

Mathematics in the Curriculum

Analysts using the TIMSS data have focused on various aspects of the mathematics curriculum that have important implications for delivering higher quality mathematics education and hence preparing students for the more competitive global economy. The fact that some DMCs are already at the top of the scale in mathematics performance suggests that approaches to mathematics in these DMCs, which include curricular choices and teacher preparation to teach those curricula, may serve as models for the rest of Asia.

According to the TIMSS studies (Schmidt et al. 2002), the main curriculum issue is whether the mathematics material covered in the TIMSS is presented to the students by the spring of eighth grade. We have TIMSS data on mathematics material for three DMCs—Korea, Singapore, and Thailand—in 1995 and 1999. The questions to teachers in 1995 allow us to construct a mathematics coverage table, whereas in 1999, we can only construct a table that suggests what is covered, but is not specific.

The 1995 data suggest that Korea covers the main subjects tested in the TIMSS fairly universally (Table 25). Only a small percentage of students in Singapore study two of the five "hard" subjects in seventh and eighth grade, but all the students study three of the subjects. In Thailand, a much smaller percentage of students is exposed to any of these subjects. This certainly suggests that one reason that Thai students score lower on the TIMSS is that, on average, they receive less exposure to the subjects tested.

The 1999 data show us the distribution of students and average test scores across classes covering mainly "numbers"; algebra; algebra and geometry; and algebra, geometry, and numbers (Table 26). In both Korea and Singapore, most students are in classes that are more general. In Korea, students in the different types of mathematics courses get the same scores on the TIMSS,

Table 25 Mathematics Subject Coverage in Seventh and Eighth Grades, Three DMCs, 1995, Percentage of Students Exposed to Subject

	Korea, Rep. of	Singapore	Thailand	
Subject				
Basic 1-D and 3-D Geometry	71	99	38	
3-D Geometry	60	8	18	
Functions, Relations, and Patterns	70	2	25	
Linear Equations	89	100	48	
Other Equations and Patterns	87	99	54	

Source: TIMSS 1995, available: http://timss.bc.edu/timss1995.html.

Table 26 Mathematics Score and Proportion of Pupils in Track in Eighth Grade, Three DMCs, 1999 ^a									
	Korea, I	Rep. of	Singa	pore	Thai	land			
	% Pupils	Score	% Pupils	Score	% Pupils	Score			
Track					ALCONT OF ALL OF				
Numbers	6	56.0	9	51.8	45	***			
Algebra	19	56.0	29	57.8	2	-			
Algebra and Geometry	20	56.8	11	60.8	4				
Algebra, Geometry, Numbers	50		45	***	45				

a Percentage of pupils in track and average mathematics score.

Source: TIMSS 1999, available: http://timss.bc.edu/timss1999.html.

but in Singapore and Thailand that is not true. Nevertheless, scores in Korea and Singapore are much higher across classes, suggesting that teachers and curriculum combined may produce better results than in Thailand.

Other DMCs would, therefore, do well to observe how mathematics is taught in countries such as Korea and Singapore, and attempt to emulate them. Obviously, it may not be possible to provide exactly the same curriculum elsewhere, since teachers have to be trained to teach similarly to Korean and Singaporean teachers, to the extent possible given local cultures and conditions, while students have to have the same kind of support at home. It is possible that these conditions may not be possible to fulfill, but it may be worth at least analyzing what it would take to reproduce such mathematics teaching elsewhere.

The main point is that the student achievement success observed in high-scoring countries is due to a combination of interacting factors. The mathematics curriculum being used in, say, Korea requires other conditions prevailing in Korea, including teacher training and teacher knowledge of the subject matter, as well as, possibly, relations among teachers and the supervision system in schools. A country that wants to implement a new curriculum, whether in mathematics or other subjects, needs to pay close attention to what existing teachers are capable of or the degree of preparation that teachers will need to implement it successfully. Many studies have shown that unless experienced teachers are trained in a new curriculum and unless new teachers are prepared in preservice education around the curriculum, it will be implemented with enormous variation and often not in the intended way. One of the elements of a successful curriculum is that it is deep and focused. The curriculum should be clear on what skills teachers should teach in every grade and emphasize teaching those skills well.

CONCLUSIONS

It is of course a truism to say that globalization is having a profound impact on national development. This new trend is presenting considerable challenges and opportunities to all economies, including DMCs. Indeed, DMCs have already played a vital role in shaping globalization. They have provided much of the new competition for manufactured goods in world markets and have supplied large numbers of highly educated migrants to industrial countries' research and development sectors.

A major element in globalization is the rapid expansion of ICT industries, and increased flexibility of labor. As knowledge-based industries and services expand at the heart of the new information economy, those countries that can take most advantage of the transformation are those with the best-educated, most trainable workers. The Asia and Pacific region has responded by increasing the average education of its labor force more rapidly than any other region of the world. Students in a number of DMCs score the highest in mathematics in international tests, suggesting that the quality of instruction in those education systems is very high.

This education success, combined with the continued demographic transition in most of the region, presents many opportunities to those DMCs that are able to capitalize on them. Each DMC will have to make its own objective assessment of its capacities (present and future, based on the current situation and factors such as the demographic pressure and financial capacity), and make political and strategic choices related to the position it wants to occupy in the global economy. Education strategies will be crucial to maximizing the benefits of this changing environment and to taking advantage of globalization.

This review has concentrated on a number of such strategy issues related to increasing enrollment and improving the quality of education in the new global environment. It has been seen that globalization puts increasing pressure on countries to expand secondary and higher education. So in the future, both the more advanced and the low-income DMCs will need to pay special education to these upper levels of schooling. In addition, there are important economic and social benefits of universal literacy-many DMCs still have high rates of illiteracy and significant proportions of young people who do not complete primary school. Financing such expansion and improvement is a major issue, so public and private funding will certainly play an important role in every DMC if reasonably high-quality education is to reach all the region's children in an equitable fashion, and education access is to expand rapidly enough to meet emerging demands.

It has also been argued that there is little empirical evidence to support the increasing emphasis placed on many of the most popular current education reforms in the region, such as decentralization and privatization of education, and using computers for improving student academic achievement. Indeed, it is difficult to avoid the hard reality that even in the computerized global economy, it still takes well-trained, knowledgeable teachers working imaginatively with pupils to improve academic performance significantly. High-quality teacher education centered on curricula that help students meet the economic needs of the modern world, as well as an education system capable of assuring that teachers deliver those curricula equitably to all children, are the core elements of quality education. Internationally comparable data on inputs, outputs, and outcomes of education and training systems will be needed for planning, monitoring, and assessing these new strategies, though the traditional set of indicators (e.g., enrollment ratios, literacy rates, repetition rates, and percentage of teachers with academic credentials) performs poorly for this purpose. As put by ADB in 2001:

The devolution of education dialogue and decisions and the emergence of local strategic education planning require that new kinds of data, information, and indicators be made available and analyzed at provincial, local, and school levels. Local, national, and international data and indicators minimally adequate for informed education decisions are frequently unavailable in many DMCs. This is true at all levels of education policy making, planning, and evaluation from the central education bureaucracy to the school (ADB 2001a, p.147).

The strategy to remedy to this problem consists in the development over time of (i) a regional education indicator system; (ii) new information collection and processing capacities at the provincial and district levels; and (iii) on-site assessment and monitoring capabilities at the school level. [...] The indicator set should include attention to each major policy area but should also probe deeply into areas where other indicator sets are weak, such as the learning environment, education and work, home conditions, and student achievement (ADB 2001a, p.148).

The hard reality of what it takes to create a highquality education system for the new global economy should give education policy makers pause. There is no magical "silver bullet" that can transform a poor learning environment. The enormous amount of reform rhetoric and various reform efforts have only had a small positive impact on the amount that the average student learns in a given country by the eighth grade or the end of secondary school. The results are confounded by a number of factors, including the average social class of the students attending these grades at different points in time and the changing nature of knowledge having relevance in an advanced, postindustrial society. But, overall, reforms seem to be more successful in raising the quality of schooling for the most disadvantaged groups than raising the performance of the more typical student in any given grade.

At the same time, intergenerational literacy studies (e.g., OECD 2000) show that the average young person
is learning more, *mainly by staying in school longer*, and that this has been the traditional means of increasing formal knowledge in industrial and postindustrial societies. From an economic and political standpoint, this strategy of increasing achievement levels in the labor force by increasing average education attainment makes eminent sense. We can expect that school graduates in DMCs will be more able, more trainable, and probably more productive in succeeding generations even if the quality of primary and secondary school in each DMC improves little. However, lower-income students will probably do much better in the DMCs that try to improve the least-good schools than in the DMCs that do not. In other words, enhancing education equity requires improvement in schools as well as increase in access.

Thus, in the quest for improving access both to a higher quality and higher levels of schooling, DMCs have to choose their strategies carefully. Asia is a vast region with great variation in economic, social, and education conditions. Economies are at different stages of development and their education systems are at different stages of expansion. But globalization is encouraging all DMCs to make wise strategic choices as they seek to maximize economic and social opportunities in the coming decades.

The PRC and South Asia hold most of the region's population, but many of the most interesting lessons to be learned about education strategies in the new global environment come from other, much smaller nations. Variation is, indeed, a good teacher. Starting with the largest, though, DMCs include:

PRC and India. These are two huge DMCs with diverse populations that have greatly expanded access to secondary education in the past 25 years, but that offer relatively limited access to higher education, particularly given their increasingly important role in the world economy. Both spend much more in terms of public resources per student on higher education relative to costs per student at lower levels of schooling than other DMCs. Both are major suppliers of highly skilled labor to industrial countries. Both have the potential to be major players at the high end of the knowledge economy. India, much more than the PRC, has to be concerned about equity issues, since a much smaller proportion of the youth age cohort attends secondary school than in the PRC. However, both DMCs need to be concerned about their higher education systems: India's is 60% private, with enormous variation in the quality of the institutions. The best Indian universities are public, and spending per student at them is inordinately high. The PRC is moving toward charging fees in public institutions as a means to expand, but is starting from a very low base. India has world-class elite universities, but like the PRC, needs to make universities much more research oriented and much more tied into a productionsector innovation system. India also has to consider how it justifies spending so much public money per student in these elite universities while public primary education has still not reached every child and while lower-income students have to pay to attend low-quality private universities.

• Hong Kong, China; Korea; Malaysia; Singapore; Sri Lanka; and Taipei,China. These are world-class economic competitors with high-quality schooling and more than 75% of their young people enrolled in secondary school. In the past 10 years, Singapore has greatly increased enrollment at the university level, a conscious decision to prepare its young people for new roles in the global economy. Korea and Hong Kong, China have even higher levels of university enrollment. Malaysia and Sri Lanka are still far behind on this score; for the others, the main education issue is how to improve their university systems so that their graduates can be innovative as well as competent, and to increase the equity of higher education access.

Indonesia, Philippines, and Thailand. These • are all potentially important players in the new global economy, but vary in the main issues they face in education. Indonesia has expanded secondary education rapidly, but not university, and faces the issue of relatively low student achievement levels. Furthermore, Indonesia's education system is highly privatized, particularly at the secondary and university levels, making it more difficult to expand education with quality improvements during difficult economic times. Raising quality while expanding education, both important issues for Indonesia, will not be easy. The Philippines, with its highly privatized secondary and university education and high proportion of students enrolled at both levels, has compensated for low-quality student performance by very high attainment levels: one fourth of its population over 25 years old has attained tertiary level education, higher than Korea, and the highest among major DMCs (World Bank 2000). Thailand has lower levels of attainment than the Philippines, but higher student achievement in mathematics and science, at least according to the TIMSS results. Thailand has, however, greatly expanded secondary and higher education enrollment in the past 20 years, almost entirely within the public sector.

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• Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam. These three countries are poorer than the previous group and, generally, much more rural. Cambodia and the Lao PDR are still in a phase of reaching their youth population with primary education. Myanmar is expanding its education system but remains largely outside the world economy. Viet Nam has the potential of rapidly expanding education and producing high levels of student achievement.

• Pakistan. This is its own special case of a large country that participates actively in the world economy, but still has problems with investing sufficiently in education so that its youth population, particularly in rural areas, can finish primary school. In 2000, only 39% of the age cohort, urban and rural, was enrolled in secondary school—and only 32% of girls. Clearly, expanding education access is a major education issue.

٠ Central Asian Republics and Mongolia. These are generally marked by relatively low per capita income and mainly rural populations, but have high education access, high levels of education in the labor force, and much greater equality of access than, for example, most of the DMCs of South Asia, or Indonesia and the Philippines. We have no measure of the quality of education in, say, Kazakhstan's schools, but we do know that an average child in that country has a relatively high probability of attending tertiary education, and that even children from low-income families have some chance of reaching higher education. Should these DMCs access significant foreign investment (some have oil reserves), they may be poised to prosper in the next growth cycle. Their main strategy issue is probably to assure continued provision of reasonable quality schooling and university in a period of severe readjustment from a command to a market economy. Creative approaches to teacher supply may become an important factor in such a strategy.

• Pacific DMCs. Some of these DMCs, such as Samoa, have high enrollment rates in secondary education, but others, such as Papua New Guinea, do not. For most of the island countries, tourism and public services are the major employers. They also export some of their populations because of limited possibilities at home. Yet the two main sources of employment require educated populations, so, small as they are, these countries must focus on expanding secondary education.

In general, DMCs seem to have a significant advantage over other developing areas in future economic competitiveness: Asian societies are usually characterized by more equal income distribution than Africa's and Latin America's, and this may make it easier to mobilize physical and human capital for economic growth. Another advantage in many DMCs is the success that they have had in producing scientific and technical personnel who can contribute to an innovation-based economy and produce the knowledgebased services (including higher-quality education and management technology) that are crucial to higher productivity. Many DMCs also have relatively highquality primary and secondary education.

However, it will be difficult to build effectively on these strengths if, as some experts think, many DMC economies stagnate or grow slowly over the next decades because of political instability generated by religious conflict, geopolitical conflict, or internal private and public sector corruption (ADB/OECD 2002). Economic development has always depended on stable political and macroeconomic environments. In the global economy, with its huge capital flows moving worldwide almost instantaneously, political stability and smoothly functioning legal systems are an indispensable complement to widely available basic and technical education.

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MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Millennium Development Goals

Between 1990 and 1995, a series of United Nations (UN) conferences were held to address various key development areas, i.e.,

- Education (World Conference on Education for All, Jomtien, Thailand, 1990)
- Children (World Summit for Children, New York, United States, 1990)
- Environment (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1992)
- Population (United Nations International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, Egypt, 1994)
- Social Development (World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, Denmark, 1995)
- Women (Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, China, 1995)

Each of these conferences identified goals and targets reflecting a broad consensus amongst international organizations and their member countries.

In 1996, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) synthesized a core set of seven of these international goals, identified as the International Development Goals (IDGs), in a report titled *Shaping the 21st Century: The Contribution of Development Co-operation*. An accompanying list of 29 monitoring indicators was established to measure the progress toward achievement of the IDGs.

The UN subsequently pushed for a more universal acceptance of these goals. At the occasion of the Millennium Summit in September 2000, the 189 member states of the UN adopted a revised list of 8 goals, 18 targets, and 48 monitoring indicators. These widely agreed goals and targets are referred to as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The UN General Assembly approved the MDGs as part of the Secretary-General's Millennium Roadmap.

The MDGs slightly differ from the IDGs. Some changes were needed to reach a consensus.¹ One goal was added to the original IDGs, i.e., the "Development of a Global Partnership for Development", which emphasizes the necessary role of both industrial and developing countries in achieving the mutually reinforcing goals.

The ADB endorsed the MDGs in April 2002. Their achievement has since become a priority in the ADB Medium-Term Strategy and Long-Term Strategy Framework.

The MDGs serve as a common framework to guide the international community in the design and monitoring of development programs and policies. By incorporating time-bound quantitative targets defined in terms of multisectoral development outcomes, they provide a framework for assessing aid effectiveness.

In March 2002, the Heads of Multilateral Development Banks meeting in Monterrey, Mexico issued a statement on Better Measuring, Monitoring, and Managing for Development Results. By this statement, these institutions committed to upgrade the performance assessments of their assistance to developing countries, in the framework of the MDGs.

A compromise had to be found, in particular about the 6th IDG relating to access to family planning.

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8 Goals, 18 Targets, and 48 Monitoring Indicators

The MDGs consist of 8 goals, 18 targets, and 48 monitoring indicators. Some indicators, particularly for goals 7 and 8, remain under discussion. Additions or revisions to the list may be made in the future. Definitions of the MDG indicators can be found in Part 6 - Definitions.

GOALS	TARGETS		INDICATORS		
Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Target 1 Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day	1.	Proportion of population below \$1 a day (percentage of the population living on less than \$1.08 a day at 1993 international prices)		
		2.	Poverty gap ratio at the \$1 a day poverty line		
	Target 2	з.	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption		
	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	4.	Prevalence of underweight in children (under 5 years of age)		
		5.	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption		
Goal 2	Target 3	6.	Net enroliment ratio in primary education		
Achieve universal primary education	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a	7.	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5		
	full course of primary schooling	8.	Literacy rate of 15-to 24-year-olds		
Goal 3 Promote gender equality and	Target 4 Eliminate gender disparity in primary and	9.	Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education		
empower women	secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015	10	Ratio of literate females to males among 15- to 24-year- olds		
		11	Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector		
in a start of the second second	demoniti beloit o lu sono	12	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament		
Goal 4 shall all all all all all all all all all	Target 5	13	Under-5 mortality rate		
Reduce child mortality	Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate	13. Under-5 mortality rate and 2015, 14. Infant mortality rate 15. Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized			
		15	Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles		
Goal 5	Target 6	15	Maternal mortality ratio		
Improve maternal health	Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	17	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		
Goal 6	Target 7	18	HIV prevalence among 15- to 24-year-old pregnant women		
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases	spread of HIV/AIDS	19	. Contraceptive prevalence rate		
		20	Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS		
	Target 8	21	Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria		
	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	22	. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures		
		23	Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis		
		24	. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected under the directly observed treatment, short-course (DOTS) case detection and treatment strategy		
Goal 7	Target 9	25	Change in land area covered by forest		
Ensure environmental sustainability	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs	26	Land area protected to maintain biological diversity		
	and reverse the loss of environmental resources	27	GDP per unit of energy use		
		28	. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita)		
	Target 10 Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	29	Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source		
	Target 11	30	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation		
ning in particle structure of the prevention	Have achieved, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	31	Proportion of population with access to secure tenure		

GOALS

Goal 8

Develop a global partnership for development

The last goal-global partnership for development-is about the means to achieve the first seven.

Target 12

Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction-both nationally and internationally)

TARGETS

Target 13

Address the special needs of the least developed countries (includes tariff- and quota-free access for exports enhanced program of debt relief for highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt, and more generous official development assistance (ODA) for countries committed to poverty reduction)

Target 14

Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states

Target 15

Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

Target 16

In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

Target 17

In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries

Target 18

In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

INDICATORS

Some of the indicators listed below will be monitored separately for the least developed countries, Africa, landlocked countries, and small island developing states.

Official Development Assistance

- 32. Net ODA as a percentage of DAC donors' gross national income
- 33. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water, and sanitation)
- 34. Proportion of ODA that is untied
- 35. Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing states
- 36. Proportion of ODA for the transport sector in landlocked countries

Market Access

- 37. Proportion of exports (by value, excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas
- 38. Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing
- 39. Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OECD countries
- 40. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

Debt Sustainability

- 41. Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt canceled
- 42. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
- 43. Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief
- 44. Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points

Other

- 45. Unemployment rate of 15- to 24-year-olds
- 46. Proportion of population with access to affordable, essential drugs on a sustainable basis
- 47. Telephone lines per 100 people
- 48. Personal computers per 100 people

Goal 1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

		Target 1		
	Halv	e, Between 1990 and 2015, se Income/Consumption is L	the Proportion of People ess than \$1 (PPP) a Day	
DMC	Proportion of Population Below \$1 (PPP) a Day (%)	Poverty Gap Ratio at \$1 a Day	Share of Poorest Quintile in National Income or Consumption (%)	(Year) ^a
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	16.1	3.7	5.9	(2000/1998)
Hong Kong, China			53	(1996)
Korea Rep of	< 20	< 0.5	7.9	(1998)
Mongolia	13.9	31	5.6	(1995/1998)
Taipei,China	1010			(1000/1000)
Southeast Asia				
Cambodia			6.9	(1997)
Indonesia	7.2	10	8.4	(2000)
Loo PDP	26.2	6.2	7.6	(2000)
Lao Fur	20.3	0.5	1.0	(1997)
Minomor	< 2.0	< 0.5	4,4	(1997)
Dhilipping	116	 0.7		(2000)
Philippines	14.0	2.1	5.4	(2000)
Singapore			5.0	(1998)
Thailand	< 2.0	< 0.5	6.1	(2000)
Viet Nam	17.7	3.3	8.0	(1998)
South Asia				
Afghanistan				
Bangladesh	36.0	81	9.0	(2000)
Bhutan	50.0	0.1	5.0	(2000)
India	24.7	0.0	0.4	(1000)
Maldinea	54.1	0,2	8.1	(1999)
Majores	27.7			(4000)
Nepar	31.1	9.7	1.0	(1995)
Pakistan	13.4	2.4	8.8	(1998)
Sri Lanka	6.6	1.0	8.0	(1995)
Central Asia				
Azerbaijan	3.7	< 1.0	9.0	(2001)
Kazakhstan	1.5	0.3	8.2	(1996/2001)
Kyrgyz Republic	2.0	0.2	9.1	(2000)
Taiikistan	10.3	2.6	8.0	(1998)
Turkmenistan	12.1	2.6	6.1	(1998)
Uzbekistan	19.1	8.1	9.2	(1998/2000)
Pacific DMCs				
Cook Islands				
Fillelande	20.0			(1007)
Kirihati	20.0			(1991)
Mamball Jalanda	***			
Marsagain Fod States of	***			
Micronesia, red. States of		***		
Nauru		***		
Papua New Guinea	***		***	
Samoa	***	***		
Solomon Islands	***	***	***:	
Timor-Leste	1999	***		
Tonga		***		
Tuvalu		***	***	
Vanuatu				

a When two different years are mentioned, the first one refers to the proportion of population below \$1 and the poverty gap ratio, and the second one to the share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption. When only one year is mentioned, it refers to the three columns.

b For children aged 0 to 47 months.

c Refers to 1992.

d Refers to 1989.

e Refers to 1993.

f Refers to 1987-1989.

g For children aged 6 to 59 months.

h Refers to 1986-1988.

i Refers to 1994.

Goal 1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger (Continued)

			Target 2	and the second	100 Mar		
		of People	d 2015, the Proportion ffer from Hunger	lalve, Between 1990 an Who Su	H		
	imum Level on (%)	Population Below Min ary Energy Consumption	Proportion of of Diet	children (%)	nderweight C ears of Age (evalence of U Under Five Y	Pr
DMC	1998-2000	1996-1998	1990-1992	(Year)	Latest	1995	1990
East Asia							
China, People's Rep. of	9	9	16	(1998)	10 ⁰	13	21
Hong Kong, China					-		-
Korea, Rep. of		40			***		in .
Mongolia	42	42	34	(2000)	13	10 ^K	12 ^{0, c}
Taipei, China	•••	***	***		***	***	1445
Southeast Asia							
Cambodia	36	37	43	(2000)	46	47	52
Indonesia	6	6	9	(2000)	25	34	38 ^d
Lao PDR	24	28	29	(2000)	40	40	44 ^e
Malaysia	***	74	3	(1999)	18	20	25
Myanmar	6	7	10	(2000)	36	43	32
Philippines	23	24	26	(1998)	32	30 ^e	34ª
Singapore		***	+++		***	***	
Thailand	18	21	28	(1999/2000)	10	18	19 "
Viet Nam	18	19	27	(2000)	33	45'	45 ^r
South Asia							
Afghanistan	70	58	63	(1997)	48		40
Bangladesh	35	33	35	(1999/2000)	48	57 ^m	66 ^g
Bhutan				(1999)	19		38 h
India	24	23	25	(1998-1999)	47 ⁿ	53 ^{e, n}	64
Maldives		111		(1997-1998)	30	43	39
Nepal	19	23	19	(2001)	48	49 ⁿ	51
Pakistan	19	18	25	(1999/2000)	38	38	40
Sri Lanka	23	23	29	(2000)	33	331	38 ^{e, j}
Central Asia							
Azerbaijan	23	37		(2000)	17	10 ^{g.1}	
Kazakhstan	8	11	***	(1999)	4	8 ⁿ	
Kyrgyz Republic	8	10		(1997)	11 ⁿ		
Tajikistan	64	47	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1				122
Turkmenistan	8	9	***	(2000)	12	***	
Uzbekistan	19	4		(1996)	19 ⁿ	634	2414
Pacific DMCs							
Cook Islands			***	(1999)	10	***	
Fiji Islands			110	(1999/2000)	8		8 ^e
Kiribati		***		(1999)	13		
Marshall Islands	***	1		(1999)	17		
Micronesia, Fed. States of		444					
Nauru	***	***					
Papua New Guinea	27	26	25	(1999/2000)	30	***	36
Samoa		400		(1999)	17		· · · · ·
Solomon Islands				(1999)	21		21 ^d
Timor-Leste	444	444			***		
Tonga	1 Sec. 1		***	(1999)	2		144
Trumbu				(1999)	0	-	
luvalu							

For children aged 3 to 59 months.

k Refers to 1998.

| Refers to 1996.

m For children aged 6 to 71 months.

n For children aged 0 to 35 months.

o For children aged 0 to 72 months.

Sources: World Bank, World Development Indicators Online, May 2003.

UNICEF, Global Database, Internet Website.

WHO, Global Database on Child Health and Malnutrition.

ESCAP, Theme Study: Sustainable Social Development in a Period of Rapid Globalization: Challenges, Opportunities and Policy Options, 2002. ADB, Millennium Development Goals in the Pacific, Relevance and Progress, March 2003.

Goal 2. Achieve Universal Primary Education

	Target 3											
			Ensure t	hat, by 2015 Cor	, Children Eve nplete a Full C	rywhere, Bo Course of Pr	ys and Girls Alik imary Schooling	ke, Will be Able	to			
		1	2012	Net I	Enrollment Rat	tio in Primar	y Education (%)	a	10 N			
		Т	otal			Girls		19.10	Boys			
DMC	1990	1995	Latest	(Year)	1990	1995	Latest ^h	1990	1995	Latest ^b		
ast Asia												
China Dooplo's Rop of	07.4	07.0	62.2	(1000)	05.3	07.0	04.7	00.4	07.0	01.0		
China, People's Rep. of	91.4	91.9	93.2	(1999)	90.0	91.9	54.7	99.4	97.9	91.8		
Hong Kong, China		89.5	***	10000		91.0			88.1			
Korea, Rep. of	103.7	93.3	99.5	(2000)	104.0	93.8	99.9	103.3	92.9	99.2		
Mongolia	90.1	79.6	88.8	(2000)	90.9	81.0	90.6	89.4	78.2	87,1		
Taipei,China	- ***	1224	1.111				111	.111		•••		
outheast Asia												
Cambodia		97.7 ^e	95.4	(2000)		89.9 8	89.7			100.4		
Indoresia	96.8	95.4	92.2	(2000)	94.9	93.9	91.5	98.6	96.9	92.7		
Lao PDR	62.6	70.0	81.4	(2000)	57.6	65.9	78.1	67.4	73.0	84.7		
Malaveia	02.0	102.21	0.9 5	(2000)	02.5	102.41	08.7	02.0	101.01	09.7		
Mulaysia	00.5	102.2	00.0	(2000)	07.0	102.4	90.1	93.9	101.9	90.3		
Nydriffidr	99.5	400.0	03.2	(2000)	97.3	***	03.0	101.7		83.5		
Philippines	96.8	100.6	92.7	(2000)	96.3		93.4	70.4		92.1		
Singapore	96.4	92.3			96.0	91.7		96.8	93.0			
Thailand	75.9		85.4	(2000)	74.6		84.1	77.1		86.7		
Viet Nam	90.5	***	95.4	(2000)	86.5		92.2	94.4	***	98.4		
outh Asia												
Afghanistan	26.8	28.7 d			18.9	145 ^d		34.2	42 1 d			
Bandladesh	64.0	20.1	88.0	(2000)	59.7	70.7	80.7	68.0	80.5	88.1		
Bhutan	12.0		00.0	(2000)	12.1	13.1	03.1	44.4	00.0	00.1		
India	13.9	***			13.4		***	14.4	***			
Inuio Maldina	***	***		(0000)	***		20.2	446	***	00.0		
Maldives			99.0	(2000)			99.3		000	98.6		
Nepal	87.8		72,4	(2000)	65.8		67.1	108.1	1000	77.3		
Pakistan	35.4	1122	66.2	(2000)			48.4	***		82.9		
Sri Lanka	87.3		97.0	(1998)	85.6		97.2	89.0		96.9		
entral Asia												
Azerbaijan			91.3	(1999)			92.7			89.9		
Kazakhstan	86.7		88.7	(2000)	86.3		88.2	97.1		80.1		
Kuraz Dopublia	00.7	01.6	00.7 90 E	(2000)	00.5	02.6	81.2	07.1	06 5	03.1		
Talihistan	76.7	94.0	100.0	(2000)	75.0	92.0	01.3	92.5	90.5	83.6		
Tajikistan	10.1	1.885	102.6	(2000)	15.9		98.5	11.5		106.6		
Turkmenistan				incom				+++				
Uzbekistan	99.5	99.6	99.6	(2000)	99.3	99.4	99.5	99.7	99.5	99.6		
acific DMCs												
Cock Islands			84.6	(2000)		100	82.5			86.4		
Fiii Islands	100.9 °	1995	99.3	(1998)	101.5°		99.5	100.4 °	V310-	99.2		
Kiribati			1000							0012		
Marshall Islands												
Microposia Fod States of		***					***			1.1		
Mouro			01.0	(1000)	.447		00.4	***	244			
Nauru		***	81.0	(1998)		***	82.4	***		79.6		
Papua New Guinea	68.5		83.8	(1999)	66.2		79.7	70.4	7.7.7	87.5		
Samoa	112.3	97.0	96.9	(2000)	117.6	97.1	95.4	107.6	96.9	98.3		
Solomon Islands	83.3				77.0		111	89.1				
Timor-Leste	65.3 ^d	71.0 ^e	74.2	(1999)								
Tonga			91.5	(2000)			90.4			92.4		
Tuvalu		1000	103.6	(1998)		1000	101.1	2557	1.55	105.8		
Vanuatu	70.7		05.0	(2000)	71.2		100 5	70.0		100.0		

a Ratios exceeding 100% indicate discrepancies between estimates of the school-age population and reported enrollment data.

b Latest year is same as for total.

c Refers to 1991.

d Refers to 1993.

e Refers to 1996.

Joal 2.	Achieve	Universal	Primary	Education	(Continued))
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	San Ra	Na sa k			get 3 (Cont.)	Tar				
		e to	e, Will be Able	s and Girls Alike	rywhere, Boys	Children Eve	hat, by 2015, Com	Ensure th		
			e 5 (%)	who Reach Grad	ng Grade 1 v	f Pupils Starti	Proportion o			
		Boys	S SIW		Girls			tal	To	
DMC	Latest ^b	1995	1990	Latest ^b	1995	1990	(Year)	Latest	1995	1990
East As										
China, People's Rep. of	100 ¹	93	***	100 ¹	94		(1998)	1001	94	86
Hong Kong, China		00			00	100	(1000)		100'	100
Mongolia	4**	98	99		99	100	(2000)	99	98	99
Taipei,China			***			***	(2000)			
Southeast As	62	E4 8	Fed	62	46.8	ben	(1000)	62	10 e	bob
Lamboula	03	99	06 d	100	40	42 91 d	(1999)	03	49	49 80 d
Lao PDR	53	57	56 °	54	54	50 °	(1999)	53	55	53 °
Malaysia		98 ^d	98		100 d	98	(2000)		99 ^d	98
Myanmar	55			55			(1999)	55		
Philippines	***				***		(2000)	67 ^g	67 ^g	70 ^g
Singapore						0.022				5444
Thailand	96		***	99		312	(1998)	97	95	98
Viet Nam	•••					***	(1999)	115	610	40 °
South As										
Afghanistan										
Bangladesh	60			70			(1999)	65	•••	
Bhutan	89	81 0		92	84 ^u		(1999)	90	82 ^d	112
India	70	61 -	***	65	55 "	***	(1998)	68	59 -	14441
Maidives	57	***	50 C	70	***	520	(1000)	62	***	52°
Pakistan	.51		52	10		32	(1999)	02	***	54
Sri Lanka		83	94		84	95			83	94
Overheit Au										
Central As		100			eo h				ozh	
Kazakhstan	***	100	***	***	80	***		- + + +	92 h	***
Kyrgyz Republic									92 h	
Tajikistan	***									1 444
Turkmenistan			***							
Uzbekistan	***			***						1000
Pacific DM										
Cook Islands							(1998)	51		
Fiji Islands	42					444	(
Kiribati	95	86	93	93	86	99	(1996)	95	89	98
Marshall Islands	***	***		7444	***	++++			***	(100
Micronesia, Fed. States of	***		***			***		***		-
Papus New Culese	200	Fof	60	5105	cof	 E0		***	Fot	50
Papua New Guinea	80	29	00	77	00	56	(1998)	83	86	28
Solomon Islands	05	***	***			***	(1990)	00	81 d	85
Timor-Leste		***				***				
Tonga		93	85		84 ⁱ	75		***	92	84
Tuvalu		89		1111	98			*** ;	96'	
Vanuatu	76		89 °	100		91 °		100		90 0

f Refers to 1994.

g Refers to proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 6 (for Philippines) or who finish elementary education (for Viet Nam). h Refers to proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 4.

Refers to 1992.

j Estimate from source was >100% and has been converted to 100%.

Goal 2. Achieve Universal Primary Education (Continued)

				Tar	get 3 (Cont.)				
		Ensur	e that, by 20: C	15, Children Ever omplete a Full C	rywhere, Boys course of Prim	and Girls Alike ary Schooling	, Will be Able t	0	
	Real Providence			Literacy Rate	of 15-24 Yea	r Olds (%)			10.7
		Total		The second	Female		12112	Male	
DMC	1990	1995	2002	1990	1995	2002	1990	1995	2002
Fast Asia									
China People's Rep. of	95	97	98	93	95	97	98	98	99
Hong Kong China	98	99	99	98	99	100	99	99	99
Korea, Rep. of	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mongolia	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Taipei,China			***	***					***.
Southeast Asia									
Cambodia	74	76	80	66	69	76	82	82	85
Indonesia	95	97	98	93	96	98	97	98	99
Lao PDR	70	74	79	61	66	73	80	82	86
Malavsia	95	96	98	94	96	98	95	97	98
Myanmar	88	90	91	86	89	91	90	91	92
Philippines	97	98	99	97	98	99	97	98	99
Singanore	99	100	100	99	100	100	99	99	100
Thailand	98	99	99	98	98	99	99	99	100
Viet Nam	94	94	96	94	94	96	95	94	95
South Asia									
Afghanistan									
Bangladesh	42	45	50	33	36	41	51	54	58
Bhutan	74	40	50	00	50	<u>7</u> +	91	04	00
India	64	69	74	54	60	67	73	77	81
Maldives	98	99	99	98	99	99	98	99	99
Nepal	47	55	63	27	35	46	67	73	78
Pakistan	47	53	59	31	37	44	63	68	72
Sri Lanka	95	96	97	94	96	97	96	97	97
Central Asia									
Azerbaijan									
Kazakhstan	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Kyreyz Benublic	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	100	200
Taiikistan	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Turkmenistan									
Uzbekistan	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pacific DMCs									
Cook Islands									
Fili Islands	98	99	99	98	99	99	98	99	99
Kiribati						~~	00		
Marshall Islands					***				
Micropesia, Fed. States of									
Nauru								***;	***
Papua New Guinea	69	72	77	62	67	73	74	77	81
Samoa	99	99	100	99	99	100	99	99	99
Solomon Islands									
Timor-Leste	01-1			100	-182				
Tonga									***
Tuvalu								***	
Vanuatu					1.77	1222			

Sources: UNESCO, Statistical Yearbook 1999 and Institute for Statistics, Internet Website.

UNSD, Millennium Indicators Database, Internet Website.

Country sources as cited in ADB Poverty and Development Indicators Database.

UNDP, East Timor Human Development Report 2002.

Goal 3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

		a Yight		2225		Targe	ot 4					
			Eliminate G	ender Dispa	arity in Pri	mary and s	Secondary I	Education, er than 20	Preferably 15	by 2005,		
				R	atio of Gir	Is to Boys	in Educatio	n Levels ^a				
		P	rimary			Secor	ndary			Te	rtiary	
DMC	1990	1995	Latest	(Year) ^b	1990	1995	Latest	(Year) ^b	1990	1995	Latest	(Year) ^b
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	0.93	0.99	1.02	(1999)	0.75	0.89	0.90	(1999)	0.50		0.50	(1997)
Hong Kong, China	1.02	1.02	1.00	(2000)	1.05	1.07	1.05	(2000)	0.73		0.90	(1997)
Korea, Rep. of	1.01	1.00	1.01	(2000)	0.97	1.00	1.00	(2000)	0.49	0.57	0.59	(2000)
Mongolia	1.02	1.01	1.01	(2000)	1.14	1.31	1.22	(2000)	1.80	2.35	1.74	(2000)
Taipei, China	1.00	***	1.01	(2000)	1.05		1.02	(2000)	1.00		1.08	(2000)
Southeast Asia												
Cambodia	0.83	0.82	0.88	(2000)	0.58	0.60	0.57	(2000)	0.17	0.19	0.38	(2000)
Indonesia	0.97	0.96	0.98	(2000)	0.81	0.86	0.98	(2000)	0.64	0.55	0.77	(2000)
Lao PDR	0.79	0.82	0.86	(2000)	0.64	0.66	0.72	(2000)	0.45	0.43	0.59	(2000)
Malaysia	1.00	1.01	1.00	(2000)	1.07	1.14	1 11	(2000)	0.98	0.40	1.08	(2000)
Myanmar	0.96	0.06	0.00	(2000)	1.00	1.03	0.05	(2000)	1.25	113	1 75	(2000)
Philippines	0.97	0.08	1.00	(2000)	0.00	1.01	1.10	(2000)	1 38	1 20	1.10	(2000)
Sindaporo	0.07	0.50	0.00	(1009)	0.95	TIMT	0.08	(2000)	0.69	1.00	0.95	(1007)
Theiland	0.97	377.2	0.99	(1990)	0.94	***	0.90	(1990)	1.10		0.00	(1997)
Viet Nam	0.98		0.96	(2000)	0.97	***	0.95	(2000)	1.18	***	0.82	(2000)
Courts Auto				2								
South Asia	0.55	0.50	0.00	(0000)	0.00	0.00	0.00	10000	0.00		0.00	(1007)
Afgnanistan	0.55	0.50	0.00	(2000)	0.50	0.36	0.00	(2000)	0.50		0.33	(1997)
Bangladesh	0.87		1,01	(2000)	0,51	0.55	0.55	(2000)	0.14		0.55	(2000)
Bhutan	0.61		0.83	(1999)	0.25		0.82	(1999)				Manual I
India	0.76	0.81	0.83	(1999)	0.60	0.65	0.71	(1999)	0.50	0.62	0.66	(1999)
Maldives	0.97	0.97	1.00	(2000)	1.03	1.04	1.07	(2000)		***	312	
Nepal	0.61	0.71	0.84	(2000)	0.43	0.56	0.75	(2000)	0.25	***	0.27	(2000)
Pakistan	0.48	0.54	0.58	(2000)	0.50	0.57	0.67	(2000)	0.50		0.59	(1997)
Sri Lanka	0.98		0.97	(1998)	1.09	117	1.07	(1998)	0.67		0.83	(1997)
Central Asia												
Azerbaijan	0.99	1.08	1.02	(1999)	1.00	1.07	1.00	(1999)	0.69		0.93	(1999)
Kazakhstan	1.00	1.00	0.99	(2000)	1.02	1.01	0.97	(2000)	1.25	1.28	1.19	(2000)
Kyrgyz Republic	1.02	0.97	0.96	(2000)	1.06	1.13	1.00	(2000)	1.08	1.11	1.05	(2000)
Tajikistan	0.97		0.93	(2000)	0.94		0.83	(2000)	0.54		0.32	(2000)
Turkmenistan	0.99		0.97	(1998)	1.02	***	0.99	(1996)	1.15		1.08	(1997)
Uzbekistan	1.00		0.99	(1999)	0.92		0.89	(1996)	1.11		1.12	(1997)
Pacific DMCs												
Cook Islands			0.95	(2000)			1.08	(2000)				
Fili Islands	1.00	0.99	0.99	(1998)	0.97	1.01	0.95	(1998)	0.60		0.62	(1997)
Kiribati			1.02	(1999)			1.12	(1998)				Vere a la
Marshall Islands	224		1.01	(1998)			1.09	(1998)				
Micronesia, Fed. States of			1.10	(2000)			1.08	(2000)				
Nauni		1445	1.04	(1998)			1.06	(1998)				
Panua New Guinea	0.84	0.85	0.91	(1990)	0.66	0.69	1.08	(2000)	0.25	0.50	0.66	(1998)
Samoa	1.09	1.00	0.07	(2000)	1.00	0.00	1.00	(2000)	1.00	0.00	1.05	(2000)
Solomon Islande	0.86	2.00	0.99	(1008)	0.62		0.60	(1008)	1.00	-11	1.03	120001
Timor Locto	0.00		0.00	(1999)	0.02	***	0.00	(1990)	***	***	***	
Tanda		4.5.5	-0.00	(2000)		310	4.07	10000	***	111	4 00	(1000)
Turolu	102	***	0.99	(2000)-			0.00	(1000)			1.28	(1993)
Vanuetu	0.05		0.96	(1998)	0.74		0.88	(1998)				(1000)
vanuatu	0.95		1.07	(2000)	0.74		0.84	(2000)			0.62	(1998)

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 level of education. b Indicates the starting year of a school year, e.g., 2000 refers to school year 2000/2001.

c Refers to 1993.

d Refers to 1998.

e Refers to 2002,

f Refers to 2000. g Refers to 2001.

h Refers to 1999.

Goal 3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women (Continued)

		Target 4 (Cont.)									
	Eliminate Gender Disparity in Primary and Secondary Education, Preferably by 2005, and to all Levels of Education no Later than 2015										
	Ratio of	Literate Fema f 15 to 24 Yea	iles to Males	Share of Won in the Non-	nen in Wage E Agricultural S	Employment ector (%)	Proportion in Nat	of Seats Held	by Women		
DMC	1990	1995	2002	1990	1995	2001	1990	1997	2002		
East Asia				17							
China, People's Rep. of	0.95	0.97	0.98	37.7	38.7	39.2	21	21	22		
Hong Kong China	0.99	1.00	1.01	41.2	42.5	45.5	~~	Au ch	4-6		
Korea Dea of	1.00	1.00	1.01	91.2	92.0	43.3 44 E	0				
Notea, Rep. of	1.00	1.00	1.00	30.1	30.0	41.5 47.7 d	2	3	0		
Mongolia	1.00	1.01	1.01	48.6	***	41.1.	25	8	11		
Taiper, China	711	557		173/	7.7.1	454	<u></u>		1515		
Southeast Asia											
Cambodia	0.80	0.84	0.90	40.6		51.7		6	7		
Indonesia	0.97	0.98	0.99	29.2	29.0	29.7 e	12	13	8		
Lao PDR	0.76	0.80	0.85	42.1			6	9	21		
Malavsia	0.00	1.00	1.00	37.8	36.3	36.5	5	9	10		
Muanmar	0.06	0.00	0.00	25.0	50.5	50.5	2	0	10		
Dhilippingg	1.00	1.00	1.00	30.2	40.0	40.0			10		
Philippines	1.00	1.00	1.00	40.4	40.0	42.2	9	11	18		
Singapore	1.00	1.01	1.00	42.5	41.0	46.9	5	3	12		
Thailand	0.99	0.99	0.99	45.3	44.0	46.8	3	6	9		
Viet Nam	0.99	1.00	1.01	52.9	***	2227	18	19	26		
South Asia											
Afghanistan				17			Λ				
Paordadach	0.65	0.69	0.71	17.6	02.2	10 00	10	0	og		
Daligiauesi	0.05	0.00	0.71	11.0	20.0	22.9	TO	9	9-		
Briutan		0.70	0.00	11.9		4 7 4	2	4	9		
India	0.74	0.78	0.83	12.7	14.4	17.1	5	1	9		
Maldives	1,00	1.00	1.00	21.2	31.6	36.7	6	6	6		
Nepal	0.41	0.48	0.59	11.7			6	3	6		
Pakistan	0.49	0.54	0.61	6.6	7.5	7.9	10	2 °	2 "		
Sri Lanka	0,98	0.99	1.00	39.1	44.0	46.6	5	5	5		
Central Asia											
Azerbaijan				35.0	39.5	45.4		12	11		
Kazakhetan	1.00	1.00	1.00	50.0	00.0	10.90	***	12	10		
Kurmat Dopublic	1,00	1.00	1.00	33.5	AG 4	49.0	***	13	10		
Taillistan	1 00	1 00	1 00	97.7	40.4	44.0	***	1	10		
Tajikistan	1.00	1.00	1.00	39.1	44.0	0.10		3	13		
Turkmenistan					100	***	26	18	26		
Uzbekistan	1.00	1.00	1.00	47.3	43.5	37.9		6	7		
Pacific DMCs											
Cook Islands	144		224	38.4	38.2 °	1127					
Fiii Islands	0.99	1.00	1.00	29.9	30.2	37.8	2.24	4	6		
Kiribati					0.227.002				5		
Marshall Islands									3		
Micronocia Fod States of				***			***		2		
Marina Marina		115			***	111	6	6	***		
Danua Mau Cuissa	0.04	0.07	0.00	04.4	***	****	0	b			
Papua New Guinea	0.84	0.87	0.90	24.1		***	***	2	2		
Samoa	1.00	1.00	1.00	***	***;	2.5.5	444	4	6		
Solomon Islands	-00	111	345	33.3	***	686	697	2	28		
Timor-Leste		14		27.9	***						
Tonga					***	***					
Tuvalu	***	***	1424	****	4445		8	8	8 d		
Vanuatu	100		144			122	4				

Sources: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, Internet Website.

United Nations Statistics Division, Millennium Indicators Database, Internet Website. Country sources.

Goal 4. Reduce Child Mortality

Marsh Marsh 199				Target 5		1			
		Redu	ice by Two Thir	ds, Between 1	990 and 2015	, the Under-fi	ve Mortality Ra	ate	- COLORY
	Unde (p	er-Five Mortal er 1000 live l	ity Rate births)	Infar (per	t Mortality Ra 1000 live birt	ate hs)	Proportio Immuniz	n of 1-Year Ol ed Against Me	d Children asles (%)
DMC	1990	1995	2001	1990	1995	2001	1990	1995	2001
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	49	46	39	38	37	31	98	93	79
Hong Kong, China				6	5	3			
Korea, Rep. of	9	6	5	8	6	5	93	93	97
Mongolia	107	88	76	77	67	61	92	85	95
Taipei, China	***			5	6	6			
Southeast Asia									
Cambodia	115	120	138	80	88	97	34	75	59
Indonesia	91	66	45	60	46	33	58	59	76
Lao PDR	163	134	100	120	105	87	32	62	50
Malavsia	21	12	8	16	11	8	70	86	88
Myanmar	130	117	109	91	83	77	68	82	78
Philionines	66	51	38	45	36	29	78	84	75
Singapore	8	5	4	7	4	2.5	84	99	80
Thailand	40	34	28	34	20	24	70	85	0.0
Viet Nam	50	43	38	36	32	30	87	95	97
County Ania									
South Asia	000	057	057	107	107	4.05	00		
Aignanistan	260	257	257	167	165	165	20	41	41
Bangladesn	144	116	11	96	15	51	82	96	64
Bhutan	166	133	95	107	93	74	79	85	78
India	123	104	93	84	74	67	91	83	56
Maldives	115	95	11	80	67	58	96	96	99
Nepal	145	120	91	100	85	66	68	71	/1
Pakistan	128	118	109	96	90	84	76	56	75
Sri Lanka	23	19	19	20	17	17	80	87	99
Central Asia									
Azerbaijan	105	105	105	74	74	74	66 ^c	97	99
Kazakhstan	67	71	76	54	57	61	95	95	95
Kyrgyz Republic	83	72	61	69	61	52	94 ^d	97	99
Tajikistan	78	78	72	57	57	53	92	80	97
Turkmenistan	97	90	99	56	55	76	76 ^c	92	98
Uzbekistan	62	63	68	47	48	52	85	91	99
Pacific DMCs									
Cook Islands	32	29	23	26	24	19	67	96	84
Fiji Islands	31	25	21	25	21	18	72	94	90
Kiribati	88	77	69	65	57	51	75	47	77
Marshall Islands	92	81	66	63	59	54	52	57	89
Micronesia, Fed. States of	31	26	24	26	22	20	81	90	84
Nauru		30	30		25	25		99 ^e	95
Papua New Guinea	101	98	94	79	79	70	66	42	49
Samoa	42	29	25	33	24	20	89	96	92 ^f
Solomon Islands	36	30	24	29	25	20	70	68	78
Timor-Leste	205 ^a	184	144	109 ^a	100 ^b	85			1475
Tonga	27	24	20	23	20	17	86	94	93
Tuvalu	56	56	52	40	40	38	95	94	99
Vanuatu	70	56	42	52	43	34	66	60	94

a Refers to 1993.

b Refers to 1996.

c Refers to 1992.

d Refers to 2001.

e Refers to 1997.

f Refers to fully immunized children.

Sources: WHO, Statistical Information System, Internet Website,

UNICEF, State of the World's Children 2003 and End Decade Databases, Internet Website.

UNSD, Millennium Indicators Database, Internet Website.

ASEAN, Asean Development Indicators, September 2002 (draft).

Country sources.

ESCAP, Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2001.

Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health

	Target 6											
	Na State	Reduce	by Three Quarte	ers, Between 199	90 and 2015, the	Maternal Mo	ortality Ratio	D				
		Maternal M (per 100,00	ortality Ratio ^a 00 live births)			Proportion of by Skilled He	of Births Att alth Person	ended inel (%)				
DMC	1990	1995	Latest	(Year)	1990	1995	Latest	(Year)				
East Asia												
China People's Rep. of	95	60	56	(1998)	50 ^b	85 ^e	70	(1999)				
Hong Kong China	7	00	2	(1999)	100	100 e	10	(1000)				
Koron Don of	120	20	20	(1006)	05 0	100						
Mondelia	130 GE	20	150	(1990)	100	100	100	(2000)				
Wongolia	65	00	150	(2000)	100	100	100	(2000)				
Taipei, China	12	8	8	(2000)								
Southeast Asia												
Cambodia	900	590	437	(2000)	47	43	32	(2000)				
Indonesia	650	470	213	(2000)	32 °	37 e	58	(2001)				
Lao PDR	650	650	530	(2000)		14 e	17	(2000)				
Malausia	20	20	20	(1000)	02	05	07	(2000)				
Manaysia	500	170	20	(1999)	55	578	51	(2001)				
Myanmar	080	170	470	(1000)	94	bro	50	(1997)				
Philippines	280	240	1/2	(1998)	58	53	56	(1998)				
Singapore	10	9	2	(1999)		100~	100	(1998)				
Thailand	200	44	13	(2000)	71	95	98	(2001)				
Viet Nam	160	95	95	(2000)	95	77'	70	(2000)				
South Asia												
Afghanistan	1700	820			9							
Bangladesh	850	600	300	(1998)	7	10 ^e	13	(1999-2000)				
Bhutan	1600	500	000	(1000)	16	12 e	10	(1000 2000)				
India	570	440	407	(1008)	21 d	12	12	(1008 1000)				
Moldhing	510	200	401	(1990)	54	008	42	(1990-1999)				
Maidives	4500	390	500	(4000)	20	90	10	(1995-2001)				
Nepal	1500	830	539	(1996)	1-	9ª	12	(2000)				
Pakistan	340	200	340	(2000)	19~	18*	20	(1998-1999)				
Sri Lanka	140	60	23	(1996)	85		95	(1996)				
Central Asia												
Azerbaijan	22	37	25	(2001)		99*	88	(2000)				
Kazakhstan	80	80	39	(2001)		100	99	(1999)				
Kyrøyz Benublic	110	80	50	(2001)	99	98	99	(2000)				
Tajikistan	130	120	45	(2000)	55	708	71	(2000)				
Turkmoniston	55	65	11	(1006)		068	07	(2000)				
labelister	55	60	24	(1990)	100	100	100	(2000)				
Uzbekistan	55	00	34	(2001)	100	100	100	(2000)				
Pacific DMCs												
Cook Islands			0	(1999)			100	(1998)				
Fiji Islands	90	20	38	(1998)		100 ^e	99	(1998)				
Kiribati			0	(1998)		72 ^e	85	(1998)				
Marshall Islands			0	(1996)			95	(1998)				
Micronesia Fed. States of			274	(1999)			93	(1999)				
Nauru			0	(1994)			00	120001				
Papua New Guinea	030	300	370	(1006)	***	52 g	47	(1007)				
Comon	900	390	10	(1000)	50	55-	47	(1997)				
Salmaa	30		43	(1998)	52 05 ⁰	***	100	(1998)				
Solomon Islands	***	60			85		85	(1999)				
limor-Leste		850	420	(1999)	16 4	23.6	30	(1999)				
Tonga			81	(2000)	1844	94 °	92	(2000)				
Tuvalu			0	(1997)			99	(1997)				
Vanuatu	280	32	68	(1993)	79 ^{.e}	89	***					

a 1990 and 1995 data are based on WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA modelled estimates.

b Refers to 1988.

e Refers to 1994; for Bangladesh, refers to 1993-1994. Refers to 1997.

f

g Refers to 1996; for Pakistan, refers to 1996-1997.

Sources: UNICEF, State of the World's Children 2003, Global Database, and Internet Website. WHO, Country Profiles from Regional Offices, Internet Website. ASEAN, Asean Development Indicators, September 2002 (draft). Country sources.

c Refers to 1991.

d Refers to 1993.

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

	Targ	et 7	Target 8					
	Have Halted by 2015 a the Spread	and Begun to Reverse of HIV/AIDS	Have Halted by 2015 the Incidence of Malaria	and Begun to Reverse and Other Major Diseases				
DMC	Number of Living Children Orphaned by HIV/AIDS (one or both parents)	Prevalence of HIV among 15-24 Year-Old Women (low/high estimate, %)	Prevalence of Malaria (per 100,000 people)	Death Rate Associated with Malaria (per 100,000 people)				
	2001	2001	2000	2000				
Fast Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	76,000	0.06 / 0.11	1	0				
Hong Kong, China	0	0.00 / 0.00		***				
Korea, Rep. of	1,000	0.01/0.01	9	0				
Mongolia	0		***	0				
Taipei,China	*16	m / w	***	*14				
Southeast Asia								
Cambodia	55,000	1.99 / 2.98	476	14				
Indonesia	18,000	0.05 / 0.07	920	1				
Lao PDR	***	0.02 / 0.03	759	28				
Malaysia	14,000	0.09 / 0.14	57	1				
Myanmar	4 400		224	20				
Singaporo	4,100	0.12 / 0.10	15	2				
Thailand	290.000	1 32 / 2 00	130	9				
Viet Nam	22,000	0.13 / 0.20	95	9				
Carally Andre								
South Asia			027	0				
Bandladesh	2 100	0.01 / 0.01	951	0				
Bhutan	2,100	0.017 0.01	285	5				
India		0.46 / 0.96	7	3				
Maldives		/	0	3				
Nepal	13,000	0.18 / 0.38	33	8				
Pakistan	25,000	0.03 / 0.07	58	4				
Sri Lanka	2,000	0.03 / 0.04	1,110	9				
Central Asia								
Azerbaijan		0.01/0.02	19	0				
Kazakhstan	***	0.02 / 0.04	0	0				
Kyrgyz Republic	***	0.00 / 0.00	0	0				
Tajikistan	***	0.00 / 0.00	303	0				
lutkmenistan	***	0.00 / 0.00	1	0				
UZDERISIAN	***	0.0070.00	1	0				
Pacific DMCs								
Cook Islands	***	/		6				
Fiji Islands		/	***	7				
Kiribati	***	/		17				
Marshall Islands				15				
Naura	***	/	***	10				
Papua New Guinea	4 200	0.25 / 0.53	1.688	28				
Samoa				6				
Solomon Islands		/	15,172	8				
Timor-Leste		/						
Tonga		/		9				
Tuvalu		/		14				
Vanuatu		*** / ***	3,260	11				

a Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course.

b Refers to 1998. c Refers to 2000.

d Refers to 1997.

e Refers to 1999.

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases (Continued)

		Target 8		
		Have Halted by 2015 and Begun to the Incidence of Malaria and Other Ma	Reverse jor Diseases	
	Prevalence of Tuberculosis	Death Rate Associated with Tuberculosis	Proportion of Tub Under DC	erculosis Cases DTS ⁸ (%)
DMC	(per 100,000 people) 2001	Latest Year	Detected 2001	Cured 2000
Fast Asia				
China People's Rep. of	113	19	29	95
Hong Kong, China	83		59	76
Korea, Rep. of	70	10	61 ^b	82 d
Mongolia	194	10	73	87
Taipei.China	. 104	10	15	01
Southeast Asia				
Cambodia	585	77	41	91
Indonesia	271	65	21	87
Lao PDR	158	31	40	82
Malaysia	120	22	74 ^c	90 ^e
Myanmar	162	34	59	82
Philippines	297	67	58	88
Singapore	46	4	21	85
Thailand	135	27	75	69
Viet Nam	179	20	85	92
South Asia				
Afghanistan	314	103	15	86
Bangladesh	233	47	26	83
Bhutan	129	20	26	90
India	178	41	23	84
Maldives	50	3	88	95
Nepal	201	30	60	86
Pakistan	171	46	6	74
Sri Lanka	58	6	74	77
Operational Age in				
Arechalian	80	17		04
Azerbaijan	82	1/		91
Kazakhstan	181	47	69	79
kyrgyz Republic	143	21	***	82
Tajikistan	114	21		
Turkmenistan	84	23	36	69
Uzbekistan	92	10	8	80
Pacific DMCs				
Cook Islands	34	4	67	80 ^e
Fili Islands	34	4	59	85
Kiribati	84	6	200	91
Marshall Islands	84	10	75	91
Micropesia Fed States of	84	17	17	93
Nauru	34	7	100	25
Paoua New Guinea	236	60	0	63
Samoa	230	5	50	00
Solomon Jolando	04	0	50	92
Timer Leste	04	0	07	91
Topda	24			
Tunatu	34	3	53	93
Vanuatu	34	8		
vanuatu	04	9	00	00

Sources: UNAIDS, Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic 2002, Internet Website,

UNSD, Millennium Indicators, Internet Website.

WHO, WHO Report 2003 and 2002 (Global Tuberculosis Control), and Country Profile of Maldives.

Goal 7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability

			Target 9			10.00	
	1	ntegrate the Princ Programs,	iples of Sustainable Deve and Reverse the Loss of	lopment into Country Po Environmental Resource	olicies and es		
	Proportion Covered b	of Land Area y Forest (%)	Ratio of Area Prot Biological Diversity	tected to Maintain to Surface Area (%)	Energy Use (kg. per \$1 GD	oil equivalent) P (PPP)	
DMC	1990	2000	1985	2002 ⁸	1990	2000	
East Asia							
China People's Rep. of	15.6	17.5	0.2	7.8	1.8	4.1	
Hong Kong China	10.0		0.2	43.0 °	8.9	10.9	
Koros Don of	62.9	62.2	10	6.0	4.1	2.6	
Mongalia	03.0	05.5	4.0	0.5	4.L	5.0	
Iviongolia Talani Ohi	1.2	0.8	3.0	11.5	***		
Taipei,China	51,6	58.1	5.8 *	20.3 ***			
Southeast Asia							
Cambodia	56.1	52.9	0.1	18.5			
Indonesia	65.2	58.0	7.6	19.7	3.7	4.2	
Lao PDR	56.7	54.4	0.0	13.1			
Malavsia	65.9	58.7	4.7	5.3	3.8	4.3	
Myanmar	60.2	52.3	0.0	0.9	5.0	7.0	
Dhilippings	22.4	10.4	1.2	5.7	7.0	6.9	
Sindapara	22.4	2.3.4	1.0	10	2.0	2.0	
Singapore	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.9	2.9	3.9	
Inaliand	31.1	28.9	5.3	13.9	4.9	5,1	
viet Nam	28.6	30.2	0.5	3.5	2.8 °	4.2	
South Asia							
Afghanistan	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.3			
Bangladesh	9.0	10.2	0.2	0.8	8.5	10.8	
Bhutan	64.2	64.2	20.2	21.20	0.0		
India	21.4	21.6	3.7	5.2	33	5.5	
Maldivor	2.3	2.2	5.1	4.2	5.5	5.5	
Need	20.7	07.0	7.4	0.0	0.6	3.7	
Repai	32.1	21.3	1.1	8.9	2.0	3.1	
Pakistan	3.6	3.1	8.4	4.9	3.5	4.0	
Sri Lanka	35,4	30.0	9.9	13.5	6.3	7,8	
Central Asia							
Azerbaljan	11.5	13.1		5.5	1.3 °	1.9	
Kazakhstan	3.7	4.5		2.7	1.1°	2.2	
Kyrgyz Republic	4.0	5.2		3.6	2.6°	5.4	
Talikistan	27	2.8		4.2	110	23	
Turkmenistan	80	80		4.2	190	14	
Uzbekistan	4.6	4.8		2.0	1.0 °	1.2	
De 16 - DMD-							
Cook Islands	05.7	05.7		100			
COOK ISIANDS	95.7	95.7		1.0-	***		
riji islands	45.5	44.6	0.3	1.1		19750	
Kinbati	38.4	38.4	•••	36.6	•••		
Marshall Islands	0.0		1444	110	***		
Micronesia, Fed. States of	34.8	21.7		1			
Nauru	0.0			The search in the search in the			
Papua New Guinea	70.1	67.6	0.0	2.3	10 11 11		
Samoa	46.1	37.2		3.6 ^c			
Solomon Islands	90.3	88.8	0.0	0.0 ^c			
Timor-Leste	36.6	34.3					
Tonga	5.5	5.5		6.0°			
Tuvalu	0.0	5.5	200	0.0		SV 1999	
Vapuatu	26.0	26.7		0.00	***		
vanuard	30.2	30.7	***	0.0		***	

a Data in 2002 are tentative and are being finalized according to source.

b Refers to nature protected areas as percent of national territory.
c Refers to available data nearest column heading,
d Refers to proportion of total population.

Goal 7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability (Continued)

	Target 9 (Cont.)						Ta	rget 10	Target 11		
	Integra into (te the Pri Country P the Loss	inciples olicies a of Envir	of Sustainab nd Programs conmental Re	le Developn , and Rever sources	nent se	Halve by 201 People Without to Safe I	5 the Proportion of Sustainable Access Drinking Water	Significantly the Lives of 100 by 20	/ Improve 0 Mn Dwellers 020	
	Carbon D (per cap)ioxide En lita, metri	nissions c tons)	Consu Depleting C	mption of O FCs (ODP m	zone etric tons)	Proportion of Popu Access to an Impr	ulation with Sustainable roved Water Source (%)	Proportion of Urba Access to Improv	n Population with ed Sanitation (%)	
DMC	1990	1995	1999	1990	1995	2001	1990	2000	1990	2000	
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	2.1	2.6	2.3	41829	75291	33923	71	75	57	69	
Hong Kong, China	4.6	4.9	6.2	644				100 ^c		99 ^c	
Korea, Rep. of	5.6	8.3	8.4	24126 °	10039	6724		92	67	76	
Mongolia	4.7	3.5	3.2	7 ^c	7	9	***	60	47 °	46	
Taipei, China	***		***	***	***	***					
Southeast Asia											
Cambodia	0.0	0.1	0.1					30	56 ^c	56	
Indonesia	1.0	1.2	1.2	1457 °	8351	5003	71	78	66	69	
Lao PDR	0.1	0.1	0.1	4 ^c	43	41		37	67 ^c	67	
Malaysia	3.0	5.8	5.4	3384	3427	1947		95 °		100 ^c	
Myanmar	0.1	0.2	0.2	16	49	39		72	67 ^c	84	
Philippines	0.7	0.9	1.0	2981	3382	2049	87	86	85	93	
Singapore	13.8	18.1	137	3167	774	22	100	100	100	100	
Thailand	1.7	31	33	6660	8248	3375	80	84	95	96	
Viet Nam	0.3	0.5	0.6	303 °	480	243	55	77	52	82	
South Acia											
Afdhanistan	0.1	0.1	0.0					12	12	25	
Regidnistan	0.1	0.1	0.0	105	001	00000	0.4	15	10	20	
Phyton	0.1	0.2	0.2	190	201	000	94	91	01	11 CE	
bhutan	0.2	1.0	0.5	4050	6400	ECAAC		02	80	05	
India	0.8	1.0	11	4358	6402	5014	68	84	44	61	
Maldives	0.7	1.2	1.3	4	6	14		100	98-	100	
Nepal	0.0	0.1	0.1	20 -	25	94 °	67	88	69	73	
Pakistan	0.6	0.7	0.7	751	2104	1666	83	90	77	95	
Sri Lanka	0.2	0.3	0.5	209	520	190	68	77	94	97	
Central Asia											
Azerbaijan	6.4 °	4.3	4.2	481 ^c	456 °	52		78	90 ^c	90	
Kazakhstan	15.6°	10.3	7.4	1214	826 ^c	524 ^c	544	91	100 [°]	100	
Kyrgyz Republic	2.5 °	1.2	1.0	118 ^c	82	53		77		100	
Tajikistan	3.7 °	0.9	0.8	91 [°]	32	28		60	97°	97	
Turkmenistan	6.9°	7.5	6.4	141	56	19 [°]		112		233	
Uzbekistan	5.3 °	4.4	4.8	2454 ^c	294	53 ^c		85	96 °	97	
Pacific DMCs											
Cook Islands								100	100	100	
Fili Islands	1.1	1.0	0.9	38	60	0		47	91	75	
Kiribati	0.3	0.3	0.3	2 1 C	1	00		48	91	54	
Marshall Islands				1	1	10		88 0		920	
Micronesia, Fed. States of		***		*	*	*		41		45 d	
Nauru					***	10.01					
Panua New Quinea	0.6	0.5	0.5	280	10	15	40	42	02	02	
Samoa	0.8	0.9	0.0	20 10	10	20	40	90	100	05	
Solomon Jelonde	0.6	0.0	0.0	2 0	4	2	***	71	70	95	
Solomon Islands	0.5	0.4	0.4	2	4	1		11	13	98	
Trans	0.0	4.0	1.01					100		bio	
Tonga	0.8	1.2	1.2	2	2	1		100	88	94	
Tuvatu		0.5		0-	0	0		100	/9~	100	
vanuatu	0.4	0.4	0.3		100	111		88	82 *	100	

Sources: WB, World Development Indicators 2003.

UNSD, Millennium Indicators Database, Internet Website.

UNICEF, State of the World's Children 2003, and End-Decade Database, Internet Website.

FAO, State of the World's Forests 2001.

WRI, World Resources 1986.

WHO, Country Profiles, Internet Website.

Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of China 2002 for Taipei, China.

Goal 8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Real Property in the	March 19	Target 15		Target 17				
	Deal Comprehensively v	with Debt Problems of	Developing Countries	Provide Access to Affordable Essential Drugs				
	Debt Servi	ce as a Percentage of f Goods and Services	Exports	Proportion of Population with Access to Affordable Essential Drugs on a Sustainable Basis ³				
DMC	1990	1995	2001	1997				
Fact Asia								
Cona, People's Rep. of	11.7	9.9	7.9	80				
Hone Kone, China	21	1.8	1.8 [†]					
Homa Ren of	10.8	7.9	13.0	100				
Hendelin	17.0	10.2	77	200				
Trioni Chien	17.5	0.1	0.0	00				
taiper, unina	0.5	0.1	0.0					
Southeast Asia								
Cambodia	4.0 ^c	0.7	1.3	50				
Indonesia	33.3	29.9	23.6	80				
Lag PDR	8.7	6.3	9.0	80				
Malavsia	12.6	7.0	6.0	95				
Myanmar	9.1	19.1	3.1	50				
Philaniops	27.0	16.1	18.6	80				
Consona	0.9	0.0	1.11	100				
Trailand	16.0	11.6	25.1	200				
Mad Mark	10.9	11.0	20.1	80				
Sen Marn	***	4,1	0.7	80				
South Asia								
Afghanistan				50				
Bangladesh	27,4	14.2	7.3	80				
Bhutan	5.5	10.9	3.3	80				
Intia	32.4	27.8	11.7	80				
Malowes	4.8	3.4	4.6	80				
lianal	13.4	6.9	19	50				
Dalidan	22.0	27.5	25.8	80				
Critaria	12.0	21.5	23.0	05				
oli idina	13.0	0.0	2,1	35				
Central Asia								
Azerbaijan		1.3	5.3	80				
Kazakhstan	100.	3.9	31.4	80				
Kyrgyz Republic	0.4 ^d	13.2	29.8	80				
Taikistan	0.0 ^c	0.0	9.1	50				
Turkmenistan	0.4 0	4.7	31.8	80				
Uzbekistan		6.4	25.9	80				
Pasific DMCc								
Cool Islands								
COUNT ISIDE ILS	12.0	E 0	24					
Ministerius	12.0	0.9	2.1					
USDAM	13.3	8.7						
Marshall Islands	39.8	47.8	61.4	95				
Micronesia, Fed. States of		43.0	22.0	200				
Nauru	744	***						
Papua New Guinea	37.2	20.8	12.7	80				
Samua	5.8	4.2	10.8 ^g	80				
Solomon Islands	11.9	3.8	6.9 ^g					
Timor-Leste		***						
Tonga	2.9	4.8	2.8					
Tuvalu			***					
Vanuatu	2.1	1.5	1.1					

a Entres refer to the following code: 50 means less than 50%; 80 means between 50-80%; 95 means between 80-95% and 100 means greater than 95% of the population have access to affordable essential drugs. b Latest year is same as for total.

a Refers to 1992.

d Refers to 1993.

Refers to 1996. Refers to 1998.

Goal 8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development (Continued)

						Target 16				
	In Coop	peration w	ith Develo	ping Countrie	s, Develop an	d Implement	Strategies for D	ecent and Produc	tive Work	for Youth
	1.			Une	employment R	ate of 15 to	24 Year Olds (%)			1
		10	ital	-		Female			Male	
DMC	1990	1995	Latest	(Year)	1990	1995	Latest ^D	1990	1995	Latest ^b
East Asia										
China, People's Rep. of	2.5	2.8	3.2	(2000)	1.2	1.1		0.9	0.8	
Hong Kong, China	3.4	6.9	11.3	(2001)	3.3	5.9	9.2	3.6	7.7	13.5
Korea Rep. of	7.0	6.3	9.7	(2001)	5.5	5.3	82	95	79	12.2
Mongolia	1.0	0.0	011	(2002)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.15	shifte t fee
Taipei,China	5.1	5.3	10.4	(2001)	***	***	***			
Southaast Asia										
Combadia		25	1.0	(2001)						
Gamboura		2.5	10.4	(2001)	5.0	0.4.0	45.0		0.00	40.0
Indonesia	4,8	8.7	13.4	(1990)	5.0	9.1	15.0	4.6	8.5	12.2
Lao PDR		3.1	***	10000		***			225	
Malaysia	11.2	9.0	8.6	(2000)	***/	***				***
Myanmar	***	***								
Philippines	15.5	16.2	19.1	(2001)	19.3	19.2	23.0	13.2	14.5	16.7
Singapore	5.2 ^c	5.0	4.7	(2000)	5.9 ^c	5.5	5.6	4.6 °	4.5	3.8
Thailand	4.4	1.9	6.7	(2000)	4.3	1.9	6.1	4.4	1.9	7.1
Viet Nam										
South Asia										
Afghanistan	1111									
Bangladesh	2.6 ^h	7.1 e	10.8	(2000)	2.4 h	5.8 ^e	10.4	29h	8.1 e	11.1
Bhutan				(=====)					-	
India	20.21				180			34 5	1750	
Malaines	23.2	***			10.0			04.0		
Natures	***	***			***		***	++*		***
Nepal	2.0		10.4	(2000)	0.4	10.0	00.0	4.0	7.7	44.0
Pakistan	3,0	9.0	13.4	(2000)	0.4	18.2	29.3	4.0	00.0	11.2
Sri Lanka	33.4	24.1	23.1	(2000)	47.0	31.2	31.0	22.9	20.2	20.0
Central Asia										
Azerbaijan	***	•••			***	***		***	144	***
Kazakhstan					***		***	***		
Kyrgyz Republic		2.3	***			2.6	***		2.0	
Tajikistan	A	117				***		1.		***
Turkmenistan			***:						22.5	
Uzbekistan	***		•••				***	***	***	***
Pacific DMCs										
Cook Islands					***				***	
Fiji Islands										
Kiribati										
Marshall Islands		202			2017			DRICK SHARE	500	100
Micronesia, Fed. States of	20.5	0.00	100			100	201	100	500	200
Nauni										
Panua New Guinea			***			***				
Somes		***	***				***		111	
Salaman Jalan da	***	N. 1			57.7		***	***		55 B
Solomon Islands	***		1915		***:	•••	1999	(2000)		***
Timor-Leste			***		***	***	***		***	***
longa	***		***		***	•••	177	***		
Tuvalu			***		***	***	***			
Vanuatu	***	444			***		444	***	***	

g Refers to 2000.

h Refers to 1989.

i Refers to 1991.

j Refers to 1994. k Refers to 1997.

Refers to 1999.

Goal 8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development (Continued)	oal 8.	Develop a Global Partnership for Developmen	nt (Continued)
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					18	Target	30.150				
		ologies,	f New Techr	ne Benefits (nunication	Available t and Comm	ctor, Make nformation	Private Se Especially	tion with the	In Coopera		
	s ion)	rnet Users 00 populat	Inte (per 1	se .	uters In Us opulation)	sonal Comp (per 100 pc	Per	ubscribers	Cellular S	Lines and (per 100	Telephone
DMC	(Year)	Latest	1995	(Year)	Latest	1995	1990	(Year)	Latest	1995	1990
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	(2002)	4.60	0,00	(2001)	1.90	0.23	0.04	(2002)	32.78	3.60	0.59
Hong Kong, China	(2002)	43.09	3.25	(2001)	38.66	15.43	4.73	(2002)	149.72	66.21	47.46
Korea, Rep. of	(2002)	55.19	0.82	(2002)	55.58	10.90	3.68	(2002)	116.80	45.43	30.78
Mongolia	(2001)	1.67	0.01	(2001)	1.46	0.34		(2001)	13.30	3.50	3.20
Taipei,China	(2002)	38.25	1.17	(2002)	39.57	9.83	3.44	(2001)	153.89	46.57	31.37
Southeast Asia											
Cambodia	(2002)	0.22	0.01 K	(2001)	0.15	0.05	-	(2001)	1.91	0.22	0.04
Indonesia	(2001)	1.91	0.03	(2001)	1.10	0.50	0.11	(2002)	9.11	1.80	0.60
Lao PDR	(2002)	0.27	0.01	(2002)	0.33	0.11 ^e	***	(2002)	2.12	0.39	0.16
Malaysia	(2001)	27.31	0.15	(2001)	12.61	3.03	0.84	(2001)	51.21	21.57	9.42
Myanmar	(2001)	0.02	0.00	(2001)	0.11			(2001)	0.64	0.36	0.17
Philippines	(2001)	2.56	0.03	(2001)	2.17	0.96	0.35	(2002)	21.95	2.77	1.00
Singapore	(2002)	53.97	2.84	(2001)	50.83	19.85	6.56	(2002)	125.49	49.20	36.29
Thailand	(2002)	7.76	0.10	(2001)	2.78	1.41	0.42	(2001)	22.19	8.31	2.54
Viet Nam	(2002)	1.85	0.00 ^e	(2002)	0.98	0.14	0.01 °	(2002)	9.19	1.08	0.15
South Asia											
Afghanistan							444	(2002)	0.19	0.15	0.22
Bangladesh	(2002)	0.15	0.00 k	(2002)	0.34	0.02 ×	***	(2002)	1.32	0.24	0.20
Bhutan	(2002)	1.45	0.11	(2002)	1.45	0.39	***	(2002)	2.84	0.90	0.37
India	(2002)	1.59	0.03	(2001)	0.58	0.13	0.03	(2002)	5.19	1.30	0.60
Maldives	(2002)	5.38	0.00	(2002)	3.58	1.23		(2002)	25.29	5.67	2.93
Nepal	(2001)	0.26	0.00	(2001)	0.35	0.12	0.05 ^d	(2002)	1.51	0.41	0.32
Pakistan	(2001)	0.34	0.00	(2001)	0.41	0.35	0.13	(2001)	2.89	1.70	0.75
Sri Lanka	(2002)	1.06	0.01	(2002)	1.32	0.11	0.02	(2002)	9.58	1.47	0.74
Central Asia											
Azerbaijan	(2002)	3.68	0.00					(2002)	22.82	8.57	8.63
Kazakhstan	(2001)	0.93	0.01					(2001)	15.67	11.90	8.00
Kyrgyz Republic	(2002)	2.98	0.07	(2002)	1.27	112		(2002)	8.79	7.92	7.15
Tajikistan	(2002)	0.05	0.03			***		(2002)	3.86	4.50	4.54
Turkmenistan	(2002)	0.17	0.05			***		(2001)	8.19	7.14	5.99
Uzbekistan	(2002)	1.09	0.00				· · · ·	(2001)	6.91	6.82	6.87
Pacific DMCs											
Cook Islands	(2001)	16.00	1.16			in.	444	(2001)	34.25	27.12	16.24
Fiji Islands	(2002)	2.64	0.01	(2002)	4.80	4.04		(2001)	21.09	8.72	5.76
Kiribati	(2001)	2.32	0.61	(2001)	1.05	0.73		(2001)	4.79	2.61	1.66
Marshall Islands	(2001)	1.65	0.00	(2002)	5.30	0.03	0.01	(2001)	8.56	7.19	1.12
Micronesia, Fed. States of	(2001)	4.30	0.28 ^e					(2001)	8.67	7.37	2.50
Nauru							***	(2001)	28.98	18.64	13.33
Papua New Guinea	(2001)	0.94	0.00 ^e	(2001)	5.67	4.15	***	(2001)	1.37	0.99	0.80
Samoa	(2002)	2.22	0.17 ^k	(2001)	0.62	0.06		(2002)	7.48	4.64	2.56
Solomon Islands	(2002)	0.50	0.02	(2002)	4.05	2.33 ^k		(2002)	1.71	1.84	1.47
Timor-Leste					+9.8		***				
Tonga	(2002)	2.93	0.12	(2001)	1.42	0.61 ^k		(2002)	14.70	7.11	4.58
Tuvalu	(2001)	10.00					***	(2001)	6.50	5.09	1.33
	100041	0.74	0.008	10000	0.00	o or K		the second second		0.00	4 19.10

Sources: UNSD, Millennium Indicators Database, Internet Website.

ITU, World Telecommunication Development Report 2002 and past issues, and Internet Website.

WB, Global Development Finance 2003 Online.

ADB, Key Indicators Country Tables for Hong Kong, China; Taipei, China; Singapore; Kiribati; Marshall Islands and Federated States of Micronesia. ILO, Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2001-2002.

Country sources as cited in ADB Poverty and Development Indicators Database.

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PART III

REGIONAL TABLES

Table 1: Poverty, Inequality, and Human Development

	Pop (Nat	ulation in Poverty (tional Poverty Line)	%) a		Proportion of Population Below \$1			
	Total	Urban —	- Rural-	Real Property in the second	(PPP) a	Day (%)		
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of		< 2.0	3.5	(2000)	16.1	(2000)		
Hong Kong, China				1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.		(
Korea Ren of	3.6			(2000)	< 20	(1998)		
Mongolia	35.6	39.4	32.6	(1998)	13.9	(1995)		
Taipei,China	0.6 ^b			(1999)		(1000)		
Southeast Asia								
Cambodia	35.9	25.2 °	40.0	(1999)	100			
Indonesia	18.2	14.5	21.1	(2002)	7.2	(2000)		
Lao PDR	38.6	26.9	41.0	(1007)	26.3	(1007)		
Malausia	0.1 d	20.5 2.0d	41.0 42.0 ^d	(1000)	20.3	(1007)		
Malaysia	20.0	0.0	13.2	(1999)	< 2.0	(1997)		
Myanmar	22.9	23.9	22.4	(1997)				
Philippines	34.2	20.4	47.4	(2000)	14.6	(2000)		
Singapore		***			***			
Thailand	13.1	10.2	15.5	(2000)	< 2.0	(2000)		
Viet Nam	37.4	9.0	44.9	(1998)	17.7	(1998)		
South Asia								
Afghanistan		***						
Bangladesh	49.8	36.6	53.1	(2000)	36.0	(2000)		
Bhutan	25.3 ^e			(2000)				
India	26.1	23.6	27.1	(1999)	34.7	(1999)		
Maldives	43.0	20.0	50.0	(1998)		(
Nenal	42.0	23.0	44.0	(1996)	37.7	(1995)		
Pakistan	20.0	20.0	36.3	(1008)	12.4	(1008)		
Sri Lanka	25.2	14.7	27.0	(1995)	6.6	(1995)		
Central Asia								
Azerbaijan	68.1			(1005)	27	(2001)		
Kazakhatan	27.0	20.2	26.0	(1990)	5.1	(2001)		
Nazaklistan	21.9	20.5	50.9	(2002)	1.5	(1990)		
Nyrgyz Republic	52.0	43.9	50.4	(2000)	2.0	(2000)		
Tajikistan	83.0	***	***	(1998)	10.3	(1998)		
Turkmenistan	***		***		12.1	(1998)		
Uzbekistan	29.0	***	***	(1999)	19.1	(1998)		
Pacific DMCs								
Cook Islands			***		***			
Fiji Islands	25.5 ^d	27.6 ^ª	22.4 d, f	(1990)	20.0	(1997)		
Kiribati			***					
Marshall Islands								
Micronesia, Fed. States of	39.5			(1998)				
Nauru				N-MARKAN				
Panua New Guinea	38.0	16.0	41.0	(1996)	***			
Samoa	48 d, g	1010	41.U	(1007)				
Solomon Islands	40	***	175	(1991)	***			
Solomon Islands	44.0	000	10.0	(0001)	***			
Ilmor-Leste	41.0	26.0	46.0	(2001)				
Tonga		***	112					
Tuvalu	(444);							
Vanuatu					***			

a When available, official poverty lines are used. In some countries, no official poverty line is available, and data may have been computed by non-governmental agencies.

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

c Urban areas do not include Phnom Penh where poverty incidence in 1999 is 9.7 percent.

d Refers to percentage of poor households.

e Based on a poverty line obtained from a pilot study.

f Rural areas refer to rural villages only; poverty incidence in rural settlements is 26.2 percent.

g Refers to food poverty.

Table 1: Poverty, Inequality, and Human Development (Continued)

Incom	ne ^h Ratio			Human Develo	opment Index		
of Hig to Lo	hest 20% west 20%	Gini Coefficient ^j	1980	1990	2000	Rank in 2000	DMC
							East Asia
7.9	(1998)	0.40	0.554	0.625	0.726	96	China, People's Rep. of
9.6	(1996)	0.43	0.795	0.859	0.888	23	Hong Kong, China
5.3	(2000)	0.32	0.732	0.815	0.882	27	Korea, Rep. of
9.1	(1998)	0.35	0.650	0.657	0.655	113	Mongolia
5.5	(1999)	0.33					Taipei,China
							Southeast Asia
4.7	(1999)	0.45		0.501	0.543	130	Cambodia
5.2	(2000)	0.30	0.530	0.623	0.684	110	Indonesia
5.9	(1997)	0.36		0.404	0.485	143	Lao PDR
7.1	(1999)	0.44	0.659	0.722	0.782	59	Malavsia
	100000				0.552	127	Myanmar
97	(2000)	0.46	0.684	0.716	0.754	77	Philippines
9.8	(1998)	0.42	0.755	0.818	0.885	25	Singanore
5.0	(2000)	0.42	0.645	0.713	0.762	70	Thailand
3.9	(1998)	0.36	0.045	0.605	0.688	109	Viet Nam
							South Asia
							Afdhanistan
19	(2000)	0.45	0.252	0.416	0.478	145	Bandladesh
4.5	(2000)	0.45	0.355	0.410	0.4(0	140	Bhutan
F 7	(2000)	0.34	0.424	0.544	0.494	104	Ditutali
D. /	(1997)	0.38	0.434	0.511	0.577	124	India
	11005			0.676	0.743	84	Maidives
5.9	(1995)	0.34	0.328	0.416	0.490	142	Nepal
4.8	(1998)	0.33	0.372	0.442	0.499	138	Pakistan
5.4	(1995)	0.48	0.650	0.697	0.741	89	Sri Lanka
							Central Asia
6.0	(2001)	0.36		224	0.741	88	Azerbaijan
4.8	(2001)	0.31		***	0.750	79	Kazakhstan
4.2	(2001)	0.32			0.712	102	Kyrgyz Republic
5.0	(1998)	0.35		0.740	0.667	112	Tajikistan
7.8	(1998)	0.41		***	0.741	87	Turkmenistan
3.9	(2000)	0.27		0.731	0.727	95	Uzbekistan
							Pacific DMCs
		***					Cook Islands
9.8	(1990)	0.49	0.683	0.723	0.758	72	Fiji Islands
					***		Kiribati
		***				***	Marshall Islands
•••	(1998)	0.41	***		•••	444	Micronesia, Fed. States of
	(1000)	0.10	0.111	0.470	0.505	400	Nauru
12.6	(1996)	0.48	0.441	0.479	0.535	133	Papua New Guinea
***		***	***	0.666	0.715	101	Samoa
				***	0.622	121	Solomon Islands
		0.35 *		***			Timor-Leste
		and the second				***	Tonga
***							Tuvalu
			2444		0.542	131	Vanuatu

h Refers to income or expenditure.

i Urban only.

j Calculated based on income or expenditure and refers to the same year as that of the Income Ratio.

k Refers to 2001.

I Rank among the 173 countries classified in UNDP, Human Development Report 2002.

Sources: ADB, Poverty Database.

WB, World Development Indicators 2003.

ADB, Millennium Development Goals in the Pacific, Relevance and Progress, March 2003. UNDP, Human Development Report 2002, and Pacific Human Development Report 1999. UNDP, East Timor Human Development Report 2002.

Country sources.

Table 2: Education Indicators

	Gross	s Pre-Prin	nary School	Enrollment F	Ratio (%)	Gross Primary School Enrollment Ratio (%)					
	199	0		latest Year		19	90		Latest Year		
DMC	Female	Male	Female	Male	(Year)	Female	Male	Female	Male	(Year)	
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	23	23	39	40	(1999)	120	130	108	105	(1999)	
Hong Kong, China	81	80			Access of	103	102	100	100	(2000)	
Korea, Rep. of	55	56	80	80	(2000)	105	105	101	101	(2000)	
Mongolia	43	35	30	27	(2000)	98	96	101	97	(2000)	
Taipei,China a					100000	100	100	101	100	(2000)	
Southeast Asia											
Cambodia	6	5	7	6	(2000)	108	134	103	117	(2000)	
Indonesia			19	18	(2000)	114	117	109	111	(2000)	
Lao PDR	7	6	8	7	(2000)	92	118	104	121	(2000)	
Malavsia	35	35	53	51	(1999)	94	94	99	99	(2000)	
Myanmar			2	2	(2000)	105	108	89	89	(2000)	
Philippines		- 202	32	30	(1008)	100	113	113	113	(2000)	
Sindapora		***	52	50	(1000)	103	105	07	110	(1009)	
Thoiland	50	40		0.4	(2000)	102	100	02	50	(1990)	
Viet New	50	49	02	04 4E	(2000)	100	100	100	100	(2000)	
viet ivant			41	40	(2000)	100	100	102	109	(2000)	
South Asia											
Afghanistan			***			19	35	0	29	(2000)	
Bangladesh			26	23	(2000)	66	77	101	100	(2000)	
Bhutan b					10000	15	24	19	23	(1999)	
India	3	4	20	20	(1998)	84	110	92	111	(1999)	
Maldives		100	51	49	(2000)	132	136	131	131	(2000)	
Nenal			11	14	(2000)	81	132	108	128	(2000)	
Pakistan			46	63	(2000)	30	82	54	03	(2000)	
Sri Lanka			40	00	(2000)	105	107	104	107	(1009)	
JII Latina		***	****	***		100	107	104	107	(1990)	
Central Asia											
Azerbaijan	18	21	24	23	(1999)	113	114	99	97	(1999)	
Kazakhstan	49	54	13	13	(2000)	87	88	98	99	(2000)	
Kyrgyz Republic	14	14	14	15	(2000)	111	111	100	103	(2000)	
Tajikistan		-	8	9	(2000)	90	92	100	108	(2000)	
Turkmenistan			***			91	92	109	109	(1996)	
Uzbekistan	71	71	***	***		81	82	85	86	(1999)	
Pacific DMCs											
Cook Islands			85	86	(2000)			93	98	(2000)	
Fili Islands	15	14	16	15	(1998)	125	125	110	111	(1998)	
Kiribati				77	1			129	127	(1999)	
Marshall Islands C								79	78	(1998)	
Micronesia Fed States of		24.4	49	43	(2000)			149	136	(2000)	
Nauru		375	138	144	(1008)			82	80	(1008)	
Panua New Guinea		1	18	10	(1000)	66	79	80	99	(1990)	
Samoa	U.	T	20	24	(2000)	107	117	101	105	(1999)	
Solomon Islando			30	34	(2000)	121	111	101	105	(2000)	
Times Lasta	32	32	***	***		18	aT	30	41	(1998)	
Tanga					(0000)		***		440	(0000)	
Tonga	•••		35	21	(2000)		***	112	113	(2000)	
ruvalu	***	177	89	/1	(1998)			101	106	(1998)	
vanuatu	***		11	70	(2000)	94	98	121	113	(2000)	

a For 1990, gross primary enrollment rates refer to 1985; while adult literacy rates for 1990 refer to age 25 years and over and exclude those who are self-educated.

b Data for 1990 gross enrollment rates refer to 1988 estimates.

c Adult literacy rates for 1990 refer to 1988 estimate of the population who has reached at least grade 4; 1999 estimates refer to population 10 years old and over who can read and write.

d Estimate from source was greater than 100%, suggesting a survival rate which includes repeaters.

e Refers to years other than specified in column heading, differs from standard definition or refers to only part of a country.

f Refers to 1998.

g Refers to 1999.

h Refers to 1995.

Table 2: Education Indicators (Continued)

Gross	Secondary	School Enr	ollment Rat	io (%)	Gros	s Tertiary	Enrollment	Ratio (%)		
199	0		Latest Year		19	90		Latest Ye	ar	
Female	Male	Female	Male	(Year)	Female	Male	Female	Male	(Year)	DMC
										East Asia
42	55	60	66	(1999)	2	4	4	8	(1997)	China, People's Rep. of
82	78	79	75	(2000)	14	24	26	29	(1997)	Hong Kong, China
88	91	94	94	(2000)	25	51	57	97	(2000)	Korea, Rep. of
88	77	67	55	(2000)	18	10	42	24	(2000)	Mongolia
97	93	100	98	(2000)	34	34	71	66	(2000)	Taipei,China ^a
										Southeast Asia
19	15	13	24	(2000)	0	1	2	4	(2000)	Cambodia
40	48	56	58	(2000)	6	13	13	16	(2000)	Indonesia
19	31	31	44	(2000)	1	2	2	4	(2000)	Lao PDR
58	55	74	67	(2000)	7	8	29	27	(2000)	Malaysia
23	23	38	40	(2000)	5	4	15	8	(2000)	Myanmar
73	74	81	74	(2000)	33	24	33	30	(2000)	Philippines
66	70	73	75	(1996)	15	22	40	47	(1997)	Singapore
30	31	80	84	(2000)	19	17	32	39	(2000)	Thailand
31	33	64	70	(2000)	1	3	8	11	(2000)	Viet Nam
										South Asia
6	12	12	32	(1996)	1	2	1	3	(1997)	Afghanistan
13	25	47	45	(2000)	1	7	5	8	(2000)	Bangladesh
2	7	9	11	(1999)						Bhutan ^b
33	55	40	57	(1999)	4	8	8	13	(1999)	India
51	49	57	53	(2000)						Maldives
20	46	43	58	(2000)	2	8	2	7	(2000)	Nepal
15	30	19	29	(2000)	2	4	3	4	(1997)	Pakistan
77	71	74	70	(1998)	4	6	5	6	(1997)	Sri Lanka
										Central Asia
90	90	80	80	(1999)	20	29	21	23	(1999)	Azerbaijan
99	97	87	90	(2000)	44	36	34	28	(2000)	Kazakhstan
101	99	86	86	(2000)	15	13	42	40	(2000)	Kyrgyz Republic
102	102	71	86	(2000)	17	27	7	21	(2000)	Tajikistan
108	106	112	112	(1996)	23	20	20	19	(1997)	Turkmenistan
95	104	89	100	(1996)	32	29	40	35	(1997)	Uzbekistan
										Pacific DMCs
		63	58	(2000)						Cook Islands
57	55	35	37	(1998)	6	11	10	17	(1997)	Fiji Islands
		47	42	(1998)						Kiribati
		51	47	(1998)						Marshall Islands C
		137	127	(2000)						Micronesia, Fed. States of
		56	52	(1998)						Nauru
10	15	18	24	(1999)	1	4	2	3	(1998)	Papua New Guinea
56	46	79	/3	(2000)	6	6	11	11	(2000)	Samoa
11	1/	18	30	(1998)						Solomon Islands
				(0000)					(1000)	Timor-Leste
		103	97	(2000)			4	3	(1999)	Tonga
		13	83	(1998)					(1000)	Tuvalu
14	19	26	31	(2000)			U	0	(1998)	Vanuatu

Sources: UNESCO, Internet Website.

WB, Edstats Website.

Country sources.

Table 2: Education Indicators (Continued)

	Pupils Starting Grade 1 Who Reach Grade 5 (%			ide 5 (%)	Literacy R	late, 15 Y	ears and C	ver (%)	Literacy Rate 15-24 Years Old (%)				
	199	90	La	test Year		199	0	200	0	199	90	20	02
DMC	Female	Male	Female	Male	(Year)	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
East Asia													
China, People's Rep. of			94	93	(1995)	69	57	78	92	93	97	97	99
Hong Kong, China						83	96	89	97	98	98	100	99
Korea, Rep. of	100	99	99	98	(1995)	93	98	96	99	100	100	100	100
Mongolia					(/	97	98	98	99	99	99	99	99
Taipei,China a			9			80	92	87	95				
Southeast Asia													
Cambodia	42	56	63	63	(1000)	10	78	57	80	66	81	76	85
Indonesia	81	96	100 d	00	(1000)	73	87	07	00	03	07	00	00
	50	50	100	52	(1005)	13	70	62	92	93	97	90	99
Lao PDR	50	50	54	57	(1995)	43	10	53	16	61	19	13	86
Malaysia	98	98	100	98	(1993)	74	87	83	91	94	95	98	98
Myanmar						74	87	80	89	86	90	91	92
Philippines						91	92	95	95	97	97	99	99
Singapore						83	94	88	96	99	99	100	100
Thailand			99	96	(1998)	89	95	94	97	98	99	99	99
Viet Nam						87	94	91	94	94	94	96	95
South Asia													
Afghanistan						12	40	21	51				
Bangladesh						24	44	30	49	33	51	41	58
Bhutan ^b	84	81	92	89	(1999)	23	51	34	61	00	U.L.		00
India	55	61	65	70	(1008)	36	62	15	68	54	72	67	91
Maldivos	00	OT	00	10	(1330)	05	02	45	07	09	10	00	00
Nanal	50	50				90	95	91	91	90	90	99	99
Nepal	52	52				14	47	24	59	21	67	46	78
Pakistan						20	49	28	57	31	63	44	72
Sri Lanka	95	94	84	83	(1995)	85	93	89	94	94	96	97	97
Central Asia													
Azerbaijan						96	99	97	97'				
Kazakhstan						98	99	99	100	100	100	100	100
Kyrgyz Republic			· · · · ·			96	99	98	99 g				
Tajikistan			···· ···			97	99	99	100	100	100	100	100
Turkmenistan						97 ^e	99 e	100	100 ^h				
Uzbekistan						98	99	99	100	100	100	100	100
Pacific DMCs													
Cook Islands	0.000	1. X.						94	93 f				
Fiji Islands		No.				86	92	91	95	98	08	00	00
Kiribati	99	03	03	05	(1006)	00	52	01	out	50	50	33	99
Marchall Jolanda C	55	33	33	30	(1990)		01	91	078				
Minerania Fad Ctotes of						90	91	91	970 77 f				
Microriesia, Fed. States of								66	// ·				
Nauru								95	95'				
Papua New Guinea	58	60	60	59	(1994)	48	64	57	71	62	74	73	81
Samoa			77	89	(1998)	100	99	98	99	99	99	100	99
Solomon Islands								100	100				
Timor-Leste													
Tonga	75	85	84	93	(1992)			99	99 ^f				
Tuvalu	98	89						95	95 ^f				
Vanuatu	91	89	100 ^d	76	(1998)			30	37 ^f				
								2233102700					

Table 3: Environment Indicators

	Proportion of Land Area Covered by Forest (%)	Average Annual Rate of Deforestation ^a (%)	Nat Protecto (as % of	ional ed Areas land area)	GDP pe of Ener (PPP \$ p equive	er Unit rgy Use ier kg oil alent)	Carbon I Emiss (per ca metric	Dioxide ions apita tons)
DMC	2000	1990-2000	1985	2002 b	1990	2000	1990	1999
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	17.5	-1.2	0.2	7.8	1.8	4.1	2.1	2.3
Hong Kong, China				43.0 ^c	8.9	10.9	4.6	6.2
Korea, Rep. of	63.3	0.1	4.8	6.9	4.1	3.6	5.6	8.4
Mongolia	6.8	0.5	3.0	11.5 11.5			4.7	3.2
Taipei,China	58.1	-1.2	5.8 °	20.3 0, 0				
Southeast Asia								
Cambodia	52.9	0.6	0.1	18.5			0.0	0.1
Indonesia	58.0	1.2	7.6	19.7	3.7	4.2	1.0	1.2
Lao PDR	54.4	0.4	0.0	13.1			0.1	0.1
Malaysia	58.7	1.2	4.7	5.3	3.8	4.3	3.0	5.4
Myanmar	52.3	1.4	0.0	0.9			0.1	0.2
Philippines	19.4	1.4	1.3	5.7	7.2	6.8	0.7	1.0
Singapore	3.3	0.0	4.3	4.9	2.9	3.9	13.8	13.7
Thailand	28.9	0.7	5.3	13.9	4.9	5.1	1.7	3.3
Viet Nam	30.2	-0.5	0.5	3.5	2.8 ^c	4.2	0.3	0.6
South Asia								
Afghanistan	21	0.0	0.0	03			0.1	0.0
Bangladesh	10.2	-1.3	0.2	0.8	8.5	10.8	0.1	0.2
Bhutan	64.2	0.0	20.2	21.2°	010	1010	0.2	0.5 ^c
India	21.6	-0.1	3.7	5.2	3.3	5.5	0.8	1.1
Maldives	3.3	0.0					0.7	1.3°
Nepal	27.3	1.8	7.1	8.9	2.6	3.7	0.0	0.1
Pakistan	3.1	1.5	8.4	4.9	3.5	4.0	0.6	0.7
Sri Lanka	30.0	1.6	9.9	13.5	6.3	7.8	0.2	0.5
Castral Asia								
Azerbaijan	12.1	10			100	1.0	C A C	10
Kazakhatan	15.1	-1.3		5.5	1.0	1.9	0.4 15.6 [°]	4.2
Kuraiz Dopublic	4.5	-2.2		2.1	2.5	Z.Z 5 4	15.0 2.5 ^C	1.4
Taiikistan	2.2	-2.0		3.0	110	2.4	2.5	1.0
Turkmenistan	8.0	-0.5		4.2	190	2.5	6.9 ^c	6.4
Uzbekistan	4.8	-0.2	•	2.0	1.0 °	1.4	5.3 [°]	4.8
Pacific DMCs								
Cook Islands	95.7	0.0		1.00				
Hiji Islands	44.6	0.2	0.3	1.1			1.1	0.90
Kinbati	38.4	0.0		36.6 °			0.3	0.3~
Marshall Islands								
Micronesia, red. States of	21.7	4.5						•••
Rapus Now Cuipon	67.6							0.5
Fapua New Guinea	07.0	0.4	0.0	2.3			0.6	0.5
Salaman Jelando	31.2	2.1		3.0			0.8	0.8
Timor Losto	00.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0			0.5	0.4
Tanga	34.3 E E	-0.0		600				1.00
Turdo	0.0	0.0		0.0			0.8	1.2
Vanuatii	26.7	.0.1		0.00			0.4	0.20
ranuatu	30.1	-0.1		0.0			0.4	0.5

a Positive figures indicate deforestation rates while negative figures indicate reforestation rates.

b Data in 2002 are tentative and are being finalized according to source.

c Refers to available data nearest the year/period indicated in the column heading.

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

Surces: Directorate-General Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of China 2002, for Taipei, China.

FAO, State of the World's Forests 2001, Internet Website for percent of forest cover and deforestation rate.

UN, Millennium Indicators Database, Internet Website for data on nationally protected areas nearest 2002. WB, World Development Indicators Online for data on GDP per unit of energy use and carbon dioxide emissions.

WB, World Development Indicators 2003 for the latest data on nationally protected areas.

WRI, World Resources 1986 for data on nationally protected areas in 1985.

Table 4: Health and Nutrition Indicators

	Daily Po Proteir (gra	er Capita 1 Supply ams)	Daily Pe Calorie (Calo	er Capita Supply pries)		Child Malnutritic (% of children under age 5)	חו
DMC	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	Latest	(Year)
East Asia							
China, People's Rep. of	65	85	2712	2979	21	10 ^k	(1998)
Hong Kong, China	94	107 ^a	3252	3231 ^a			
Korea, Rep. of	85	90	3040	3093			
Mongolia	75	78	2233	2084	12 ^{b, c}	13	(2000)
Taipei,China	92	97	2908	3047			(
Southeast Asia							
Cambodia	11	40	1920	2011	50	16	(2000)
Indonesia	56	49	1030	2011	oc d	40	(2000)
Loo PDP	50	60	2024	2913	38	25	(2000)
Lao FDR Malavaia	52	00	2159	2303	44 -	40	(2000)
Maraysia	63	//	2757	2917	25	18	(1999)
Myanmar	65	73	2620	2806	32	36	(2000)
Philippines	56	55	2357	2375	34 °	32	(1998)
Singapore	87		3114				
Thailand	49	56	2181	2459	19 ^e	10	(1999/2000)
Viet Nam	51	60	2220	2498	45'	33	(2000)
South Asia							
Afghanistan	55		1914	1755 ^a	40	48	(1997)
Bangladesh	45	46	2082	2158	66 ^g	48	(1999/2000)
Bhutan			2002	2100	38 ^h	10	(1000)
India	56	58	2294	2489	64	17	(1009/1000)
Maldives	73	113	2204	2400	201	20	(1990/1999)
Nepal	64	62	2024	2002	51	30	(1997/1996)
Pakistan	59	62	2454	2440	31	40	(2001)
Sri Lanka	47	53	2202	2345	38 ^{e, j}	38	(1999/2000)
							(2000)
Central Asia							
Azerbaijan		/1		2387		17	(2000)
Kazakhstan		76		2386		4	(1999)
Kyrgyz Republic		95		2877		11'	(1997)
Tajikistan		45		1716			
Turkmenistan		78		2715		12	(2000)
Uzbekistan		66		2286		19	(1996)
Pacific DMCs							
Cook Islands						10	(1000)
Fiji Islands	70	73	2596	2778	 o e	10	(1000/2000)
Kiribati	63	71	2501	2010	0	10	(1999/2000)
Marshall Islands	00	1 -	2091	2910		13	(1999)
Micronesia Fed States of						17	(1999)
Nouru							
Papua New Cuipea			0047				
Papua New Guinea	47	44	2217	21/7	36	30	(1999/2000)
Sdillod	10		10.10			17	(1999)
Solomon Islands	48	50	1946	2221	21 ^u	21	(1999)
Timor-Leste							
longa	78		2978			2	(1999)
luvalu						0	(1999)
Vanuatu	60	61	2492	2583		23	(1999)

a Refers to 1999.

b For children aged 0 to 47 months.

c Refers to 1992.

d Refers to 1989.

e Refers to 1993.

f Refers to 1987-1989.

g For children aged 6 to 59 months. h Refers to 1986-1988.

i Refers to 1994.

j For children aged 3 to 59 months.

k For children aged 0 to 72 months.

I For children aged 0 to 35 months.

m Refers to 1995.

n Refers to 1996.

o Refers to 1997.

p Refers to 1998.

Table 4: Health and Nutrition Indicators (Continued)

	Population to Safe	ion with Access Population with Access afe Water (%) to Sanitation (%)						
199	90	20	00	19	90	200	0	
Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	DMC
								East Asia
99	60	94	66	56	2	69	27	China, People's Rep. of
 07 ^m	 71 M			 76 ^m	 1 m			Hong Kong, China
67 ⁿ	22 11	97	30	10 17 n	4 0 ⁿ	16	4	Mongolia
						40		Taipei,China
								Southeast Asia
54 ^m	26 ^m	54	26	56 ^m	10 ^m	56	10	Cambodia
92	62	90	69	66	38	69	46	Indonesia
61 ^m	29 ^m	61	29	67 °	19°	67	19	Lao PDR
96	94 ^m	97 ^a	94	94	98 ^m	100 ^a	98	Malaysia
86 ^m	57 ^m	89	66	67 °	27°	84	57	Myanmar
93	82	91	79	85	63	93	69	Philippines
100		100		100		100		Singapore
87	78	95	81	95	75	96	96	Thailand
86	48	95	72	52	23	82	38	Viet Nam
								South Asia
40	19	19	11	13		25	8	Afghanistan
99	93	99	97	81	31	71	41	Bangladesh
60	30	86	60	80	3	65	70	Bhutan
88	61	95	79	44	6	61	15	India
77	68	100	100	95	4	100	41	Maldives
93	64	94	87	69	15	73	22	Nepal
96	77	95	87	77	17	95	43	Pakistan
91	62	98	70	94	82	97	93	Sri Lanka
-								Central Asia
93 "	58 "	93	58	90 "	70 "	90	70	Azerbaijan
98 "	82 '''	98	82	100 "	98 "	100	98	Kazakhstan
98 0	66 0	98	66	100 0	100 0	100	100	Kyrgyz Republic
93 "	47 ""	93	47	97 ***	88 11	97	88	Tajikistan
					 			Turkmenistan
97 ""	84 '''	94	79	96 '''	85 '''	97	85	Uzbekistan
								Pacific DMCs
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cook Islands
96	69	43	51	91	65	75	12	Fiji Islands
91	63	82	25	91 🔹	49	54	44	Kiribati
						92 ^a	45 °	Marshall Islands
								Micronesia, Fed. States of
								Nauru Danua New Oxista
88	32	88	32	92	80	92	80	Papua New Guinea
100	11	95	100	100	92	95	100	Samoa Salaman Jalanda
02	28	94	00	13	2	98	19	Timor Losto
		100	100		79			Topga
ga P	100 p	100	100	70 P	77 P	100	100	Tuyalu
100 p	64 P	63	94	82 P	33 P	100	100	Vanuatu
100	UT	00	54	02	00	100	100	Tunuadu

Sources: FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.

UNDP, Pacific Human Development Report 1999.

UNICEF, State of the World's Children, 2003, Internet Website.

WHO, Country Profiles, Internet Website.

ESCAP, Asia Pacific in Figures 2002.

WB, World Development Indicators Online, May 2003.

UNICEF, Global Database, Internet Website.

WHO, Global Database on Child Health and Malnutrition, Internet Website.

ESCAP, Theme Study: Sustainable Social Development in a Period of Rapid Globalization: Challenges, Opportunities, and Policy Options, 2002. ADB, Millennium Development Goals in the Pacific, Relevance and Progress, March 2003.

Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of China 2002.

Table 5: Mortality and Reproductive Health

	L	ife Expecta (ye	ancy at Birth ars)		Crude Bi (per 1,00	Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)		Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 people)		Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	
	199	90	200	01							
DMC	Female	Male	Female	Male	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	70	67	73	70	21	15	7	7	38	31	
Hong Kong, China	80	75	83	77	12	7	5	5	6	3	
Korea, Rep. of	74	67	79	71	16	17	6	10	8	5	
Mongolia	64	61	68	61	31	22	8	7	77	61	
Taipei,China	77	71	79	73	17	12	5	6	5	6 ^a	
Southeast Asia											
Cambodia	52	40	55	52	41	36	15	11	80	07	
Indonesia	63	60	67	64	25	21	10	7	60	22	
Los PDP	51	10	56	54	25	26	16	12	120	07	
Malauria	72	49	7.4	60	40	20	10	10	120	01	
Ivialaysia	(5	50	60	69	29	23	50	0	10	0	
wyannar	57	03	00	00	31	24	13	12	91	11	
Philippines	08	04	12	07	32	21	1	0	45	29	
Singapore	11	12	81	11	18	12	5	5		3	
Inaliand	/1	60	12	00	21	18	0	Ь	34	24	
Viet Nam	67	63	12	67	29	20		(36	30	
South Asia											
Afghanistan	42	41	43	43	49	48	22	22	167	165	
Bangladesh	55	55	62	62	33	31	12	9	96	51	
Bhutan	59 ª	57 *	63	61	40	35	12 ^a	9	107	74	
India	59	59	62	60	30	25	10	9	84	67	
Maldives	61	62	64	64	39	36	9	6	80	58	
Nepal	53	54	58	59	39	35	13	10	100	66	
Pakistan	60	58	65	62	41	37	13	10	96	84	
Sri Lanka	73	68	74	67	20	17	6	6	20	17	
Central Asia											
Azerbaijan	75	67	67	61	26	13	6	6	74	74	
Kazakhstan	73	63	67	59	22	16	8	10	54	61	
Kyreyz Republic	73	64	68	60	29	20	7	7	69	52	
Taiikistan	72	67	67	60	39	24	6	6	57	53	
Turkmenistan	70	63	67	59	34	26	7	7	56	76	
Uzbekistan	72	66	69	63	34	21	6	6	47	52	
Pacific DMCs											
Cook Islands	73	60	7.4	70	28	22	0	6	26	10	
Eiii Jelande	60	65	79	69	20	22	o A a	6	20	19	
Kiribati	50	CC CC	68	60	20	20	44	03	20	10	
Maraball Jelende	609	64.0	00	02	32	29	11	6.0	60	D1	
Marshall Islands	03	10	64	01		42	4	C	63	54	
Micronesia, Fed. States of	60	02	68	00	35	31-	1	6	26	20	
Nauru	69	64	66	59	23	23	5	5	25	25	
Papua ivew Guinea	56	54	61	58	34	33	11	10	79	70	
Samoa	68	65	70	67	33	28	7	6	33	20	
Solomon Islands	65	64	68	65	40	38	7	5	29	20	
Timor-Leste	54 0	51 °	59	56		27		14	109 °	85	
Tonga	71	67	71	68	30	25 °	7	7 ª	23	17	
Tuvalu	72	66	65	62	34	21°	6	5	40	38	
Vanuatu	66	63	67	65	37	32	8	6	52	34	

a Refers to available data nearest the year indicated in the column heading.

b 1990 and 1995 data are based on WHO, UNICEF, and UNIPPA modelled estimates. However, comparison between 1990 and 1995 data should be done with caution since the methodology used to derive the estimates are not exactly the same. Cross-country comparison should also be done with caution due to the estimates' large margin of uncertainty.

c Country definitions vary. Cross-country comparisons should be made with caution.

d Refers to 1988.

e Refers to 1991.

f Refers to 1993.

g Refers to 1994.

Table 5: Mortality and Reproductive Health (Continued)

	y nnel	ended by th Persor 6)	Births At Skilled Heal (tive Prevalence % of married 15-49 years)	Contracep Rate ^C (women	tio ^b hs)	ality Ra live birt	rnal Mort 100,000	Mate (per	tility Rate er woman)	Total Fer (births pe
DMC	st year	Lates	1990	est year	Lat	t year	Lates	1995	1990	2001	1990
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	(1999)	70	50 °	(1998)	91	(1998)	56	60	95	1.8	2.1
Hong Kong, China		***	100	(1992)	86	(1999)	2		7	0.9	1.3
Korea, Rep. of			95 *	(2000)	79	(1996)	20	20	130	1.5	1.8
Mongolia	(2000)	100	100	(2000)	40	(2000)	150	65	65	3.1	4.0
Taipei, China		***				(2000)	8	8	12	1.7	1.8
Southeast Asia								225			
Cambodia	(2000)	32	47	(2000)	24	(2000)	437	590	900	4.9	5.6
Indonesia	(2001)	58	32 0	(1998)	57	(2000)	213	470	650	2.4	3.0
Lao PDR	(2000)	17	14 5	(2000)	29	(2000)	530	650	650	5.0	6.0
Malaysia	(2001)	97	93	(1994)	55	(1999)	20	39	80	3.0	3.8
Myanmar	(1997)	56	94	(1997)	33	maaan		170	580	3.0	3.8
Philippines	(1998)	56	58	(2001)	50	(1998)	172	240	280	3.4	4.1
Singapore	(1998)	100	100 5	(1982)	74	(1999)	2	9	10	1.5	1.9
Thailand	(2001)	98	71	(1996)	12	(2000)	13	44	200	2.0	2.3
Viet Nam	(2000)	70	95	(2000)	74	(2000)	95	95	160	2.3	3.0
South Asia											
Afghanistan		314	9	(1973)	2	-	44.8	820	1700	6.8	6.9
Bangladesh	(1999-2000)	13	7	(2000)	54	(1998)	300	600	850	3.6	4.1
Bhutan			16 0.t	(2000)	31			500	1600	5.2	5.8
India	(1998-1999)	42	34	(1999)	48	(1998)	407	440	570	3.1	3.8
Maldives	(1995-2001)	10	55	(1996)	1/	14.0000		390	4500	5.5	0.1
Nepal	(2000)	12	10B	(1996)	29	(1996)	539	830	1500	4.6	5.3
Pakistan	(1998-1999)	20	19	(2000)	28	(2000)	340	200	140	0.2	0.8
Sh Lanka	(1990)	90	60	(1993)	00	(1990)	25	00	140	2.1	2.0
Central Asia	10000			(0000)		100041	05	07			0.7
Azerbaijan	(2000)	88	377	(2000)	55	(2001)	25	31	22	1.0	21
Kazakhstan	(1999)	99		(1999)	00	(2001)	39	08	110	2.0	2.1
Kyrgyz Republic	(2000)	99	99	(1997)	00	(2001)	00	120	120	2.5	3./ E 1
Turkespistan	(2000)	07	***	(1998)	31	(2000)	45	120	130	3.1	1.0
Uzbekistan	(2000)	100	100	(2000)	67	(1990)	34	60	55	2.5	4.2
OZDERISCHI	(2000)	100	100	(2000)	01	(2001)	04	00		2.0	- Tra
Pacific DMCs	(1000)	100		(1000)	~~	(4000)	0			0.78	10
COOK Islands	(1998)	100	1008	(1996)	00	(1999)	20	20	00	3.7	4.2
Fiji Islahos	(1998)	99	708	(1990-1999)	32	(1990)	30	20	90	2.08	1.0
Marchall Jelande	(1996)	05	120	(1990-1997)	20	(1996)	0			5.0	4.0
Marshall Islands	(1998)	95		(1990-1997)	20	(1990)	274		***	1.03	5.0
Moundaid, reu. States un	(1999) (MI	93		(1990-1991)	20	(1004)	2/4	111	***	4.0	4.0
Panua New Guinea	(1997)	47	•••	(1996)	26	(1996)	370	390	930	4.4	5.6
Samoa	(1008)	100	52	(1996,1997)	20	(1008)	13	550	35	43	4.8
Solomon Jelande	(1999)	200	85 e	(1007/1008)	26	(1990)	40	60		5.4	5.9
Timor-Leste	(1999)	30	16 [†]	(1999)	20	(1999)	420	850		4.0	5.7
Tonga	(2000)	92	94	(Landon)	20	(2000)	81	000		3.68	4.2
Tuvalu	(1997)	99	M.	(1997/1998)	40	(1997)	0		17.5	3.4 8	3.5
Vanuatu				(1997/1998)	-15	(1993) -	- 68	32	280	4.4	5.5

Sources: WHO, Internet Website.

UNICEF, State of the World's Children 2003, and Internet Website.

ESCAP, 2002 Population Data Sheet, Asia Pacific in Figures 2002, and Internet Website.

UNFPA, Internet Website.

UNDP, Pacific Human Development Report 1999, and East Timor, Human Development Report 2002.

UNSD, Internet Website.

SPC, Country Profiles, Internet Website.

Country sources.
Table 6: Population

									Urban Po	opulation
	Mid-	Year Popu	lation (mi	llion) ^a	Annual Pop	ulation Growt	th Rates (%)	As % of Tot	al Population	Annual Growth Rate (%)
DMC	1980	1990	2000	2002	1985-1990	1995-2000	2001-2002	1990	2000	1990-2002
East Asia	1043.7	1214.2	1345.9	1363.9						
China, People's Rep. of	981.2	1143.3	1267.4	1284.5	1.6	0.9	0.6	27.4	35.8	3.7
Hong Kong, China	5.1	5.7	6.7	6.8	0.9	1.6	1.0	99.9	100.0	1.9
Korea, Rep. of	38.1	42.9	47.0	47.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	73.8	81.9	1.9
Mongolia	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.4	2.1	57.0	56.6	1.3
Taipei, China	17.6	20.2	22.3	22.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	55.3	60.0	1.8
Southeast Asia	355.1	437.4	520.3	535.8						
Cambodia	6.5	8.6	12.8	13.5	2.8	4.8	2.6	12.6	16.9	6.2
Indonesia	147.3 ^e	179.4 ^e	206.3	211.1	1.7	1.6	1.2	30.6	41.0	4.5
Lao PDR	32	4.1	5.2	5.5	27	26	2.8	15.4	10.3	4.8
Malausia	13.8	17.8	23.5	24.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	10.9	57.4	2.7
Muanmar	22.1	10.9	50.1	50.4	1.0	2.4	2.1	45.0	07.7	5.7
Dhillioninan	33.1 40.2	40.0	50.1	04.0	1.9	2.3	2.0	24.0	21.1	2.8
Philippines	48.3	62.0	18.4	81.8	2.6	2.2	2.1	48.8	58.6	4.1
Singapore	2.4	3.0	4.0	4.2	2.2	2.6	0.8	100.0	100.0	2.9
Thailand	46.7	55.8	62.4	63.4	1.6	1.0	0.8	18.7	19.8	2.0
Viet Nam	53.7	65.8	77.6	79.7	1.9	1.6	1.3	20.3	24.1	3.5
South Asia	884.3	1104.8	1345.5	1395.4						
Afghanistan ^D	13.4	17.6	20.9	21.8	1.9	2.7	1.7	18.2	21.9	2.1
Bangladesh	85.4	108.7	129.8	131.2	2.1	1.6	1.5	19.8	25.0	4.7
Bhutan ^c			0.7	0.7		3.0	2.4	5.1	7.1	5.5
India	673.4	835.1	1014.9	1055.0	21	1.7	18	25.5	27.7	2.6
Maldives	158.0	214 0 ^e	271.0	281.0	32	20	16	25.0	27.6	2.6
Negal	14.6	18.1	22.0	201.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	20.0	11.0	5.0
Dakistan	02.6	108.0	127.5	142.7	2.1	2.4	2.0	9.0	11.0	5.3
Sri Lanka	14.7	17.0	105	10.0	2.0	2.4	2.2	30.6	33.1	3.4
JII Latina	14.7	11.0	10.0	19.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	21.3	22.8	1.8
Central Asia	47.2	57.5	63.9	65.7						
Azerbaijan	6.2	7.2	8.0	8.2	1.5	0.9	0.7	53.9	51.9	0.8
Kazakhstan	14.9	16.4	14.9	14.9	0.6	-1.2	0.0	57.0	55.8	-0.6
Kyrgyz Republic	3.6	4.3	4.9	5.0	1.9	13	0.8	37.7	34.4	0.2
Tajjkistan	40	53	6.2	6.4	3.0	15	2.1	31.7	27.6	0.0
Turkmenistan	29	3.8	53	5.8	3.1	2.1	5.2	15.0	11.0	0.0
lizbekistan	15.7	20.5	24.6	25.4	2 4	1.5	1.2	40.1	26.7	2.5
020Chi3tan	10.1	20.0	24.0	20.4	2.7	1.0	715	40.1	50.1	1.1
Pacific DMCs	5.0	6.1	7.9	8.4						
Cook Islands	17.9	17.0	17.9	18.4	-0.2	-1.6	1.1	57.9	59.0	0.9
Fiji Islands	634.0	737.0	810.0	819.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	41.6	49.4	2.9
Kiribati	56.7	72.3	84.5	87.4	2.3	2.3	1.7	34.7	38.2	2.5
Marshall Islands	30.9	46.2	52.7	56.6	2.6	21	3.8	64.4	65.8	1.6
Micronesia Fed States o	f 73.2 ^e	97.6	107.0	107.5	2.8	0.2	0.2	26.3	28.3	2.4
Nauru	7.0	9.4	11.8	101.0	20	2.4	0.2	100.0	100.0	0.4
Papua New Guinea	3.0	3.7	5.2	5.5	2.0	4.9	20	15.0	17.4	2.9
Samoa	156.0	160.2	170.7	477 7	0.1	4.5	0.2	15.0	17.4	4.0
Solomon Jelanda	205.0	210.3	170.7	100.0	0.1	0.8	0.5	21.3	22.1	0.3
Solomon Islands	225.0	319.0	459.0	490.0	3.6	3.1	2.9	14.5	19.7	6.7
limor-Leste	581.0	740.0	137.0	/63.0			1.8	7.8	7.5	-0.5
Tonga	91.8	96.4	100.3	101.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	31.3	32.7	0.6
Tuvalu	7.0	9.0	10.4	10.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	44.4	52.2	2.3
Vanuatu	115.1	147.3	191.7	202.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	18.7	21.7	4.4
TOTAL DMCs d	2335.3	2820.6	3283.5	3369.1	1.8	1.4	1.4	28.6	33.9	3.3
WORLD	4434.7	5263.6	6070.6	6198.3	1.7	1.4	1.0 ^g	43.5	47.2	2.3

a Except for Cook Islands, Fiji Islands, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu where units are in thousands.

b Prior to 1992, data exclude nomads. Beyond 1993, data are based on UN estimates.

c The Government of Bhutan adopted a new population series beginning 1994.

d For reporting countries only.

e Census figure,

f Estimate based on 2000-2001 growth rate.

g 2000-2001 growth rate.

Sources: Country sources.

UN, World Population Prospects, The 2002 Revision.

UN, World Urbanization Prospects, The 2001 Revision, Internet Website.

Table 7: Population by Age Group

				Age (as % of	Distributio	on ^a ulation)				Age I	Dependenc	y Ratio
	1	1980			1990			2002		1980	1990	2002
DMC	0-14	15-64	65 +	0-14	15-64	65 +	0-14	15-64	65 +			
East Asia						100						
China, People's Rep. of	36	60	5	28	67	6	29	65	6	67	50	54
Hong Kong, China	26	68	7	22	70	9	17	72	11	47	43	39
Korea, Rep. of	34	62	4	26	69	5	22	71	8	61	45	42
Mongolia	43	54	3	42	54	4	36	61	4	86	84	66
Taipei, China	32	64	4	27	67	6			***	57	50	4+4
Coutheast Asia												
Cambodia	10	57	2	45	50	2	12	54	2	75	02	OF
ladanaoin	40	57	0 0	45	02	3	43	04	5	70	54	60
Inconesia	40	50	3	30	00	4	30	65	0	18	00	54
Lao PUR	42	55	3	44	53	4	42	54	4	81	90	85
Malaysia	39	57	4	37	59	4	33	63	4	76	68	59
Myanmar	41	55	4	37	58	4	32	63	5	82	71	59
Philippines ^D	43	54	3	40	57	3	37	60	4	85	75	68
Singapore	27	68	5	22	73	6	22	71	7	46	37	41
Thailand b	40	57	4	29	67	5	25	69	6	77	50	45
Viet Nam	43	53	5	39	56	5	32	63	5	90	77	59
outh Asia												
Afdhanistan	12	55	2	14	52	2	12	54	2	03	80	05
Dependente al	43	50	0	44	100	cd	40	54	2	00	104	60
bangladesn	44	53	3	45	49	0	38	59	3	89	104	69
Bhutan	41	55	4	42	54	4	42	54	4	81	85	85
India	39	57	4	36	59	4	33	62	5	74	69	61
Maldives ⁰	43	53	4	47	50	3	43	54	4	89	100	87
Nepal	41	55	3	41	55	4	41	55	4	80	81	82
Pakistan	42	54	3	43	54	3	41	55	4	83	85	82
Sn Lanka	35	60	4	33	62	5	25	68	7	66	61	47
entral Asia												
Azerbaijan	35	60	5	22	62	5	27	66	8	67	61	53
Katakhetan	30	62	6	20	62	6	26	67	7	63	60	10
Kurra Donublic	32	62	c	32	57	5	20	64	6	75	7.4	49
Taillisten	31	57	0	38	57	0	32	61	0	15	14	02
Tajikistan	43	53	5	43	53	4	31	58	5	90	88	12
Turkmenistan	41	54	4	41	56	4	36	59	4	84	80	68
Uzbekistan	41	54	5	41	55	4	34	61	5	85	81	64
acific DMCs												
Cook Islands D	47	48	5	37	58	5	35	60	5	107	71	67
Fiji Islands	39	58	3	38	59	3	33	64	4	72	70	58
Kribati ^b	41	55	4	40	56	3	41	55	4	81	78	82
Marshall Islands b	50	46	3	51	46	3	44	53	2	115	117	87
Micronesia Fed States of b	46	50	4	46	50	4	40	56	Â	100	00	70
Nauni b	40	50	4	40	50	4	20	60	4 0	01	76	69
Draw New Cuirses b	41	52	1	42	57	1	39	00	2	91	70	74
Papua New Guinea	42	56	3	40	57	2	40	58	3	80	15	14
Samoa	42	57	3	41	56	4	41	55	5	79	80	84
Solomon Islands	48	49	3	46	51	3	45	53	3	102	95	91
Timor-Leste	40	58	2	41	56	2		***		72	77	
Tonga	43	53	3	39	56	4	37	57	6	87	77	75
Tuvalu b	32	63	5	35	59	6	34	60	7	59	68	68
Vanuatu	45	52	3	44	52	4	41	56	3	93	91	79
					· · ·		19 A			44		1000

a Estimated data using medium variant projections.

b Based on census year (Bangladesh - 1991; Cook Islands - 1981, 1991; Kiribati - 1979, 1990; Malaysia - 1991; Maldives - 1990; Marshall Islands - 1980, 1988; Federated States of Micronesia - 1980, 1989; Nauru - 1983, 1992; Papua New Guinea - 1980, 1990; Philippines - 1990; Thailand - 1990, Tuvalu - 1979, 1991).

c Refers to age group 15-59 years.

d Refers to age group 60 years old and over.

Sources: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of China 2001.

ESCAP, Asia-Pacific in Figures 2002.

UN, 2002 ESCAP Population Data Sheet, Internet Website.

UN, Demographic Yearbook 1999.

UN, World Population Prospects, The 2002 Revision.

Table 8: Labor and Employment by Gender and Economic Activity

	Economic	ally Active P	opulation (as	% of work	ing age popu	lation) ^a	1 22	% Emp	ployment in	Agricultu	ire	
	198	80	199	90	200	01	19	30	19	90	200)1
DMC	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	70.6 ^b	86.5 b	73.0	85.0	74.0	85.0	77.9 ^b	69.3 ^b	76.2	69.2		1444
Hong Kong, China	49.5 ^b	82.5 ^b	46.8	79.1	50.7	72.9	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.2 5	0.4 ^b
Korea Rep. of	39.5	70.5	47.0	74.0	49.2	74.2	39.0	31.0	20.3	16.3	12.5 ^b	9.70
Mongolia	74.0	90.0	71.6	84.8	70.0	81.0				110		1.224
Taipei,China	39.3	77.1	44.5	74.0	46.1	68.5	15.7	22.1				
Southeast Asia												
Cambodia	82.5	83.8	82.0	84.3	64 4 ^b	66.20			79 0 b	70.8 b		
Indonesia	37.1	80.4	44.6	82.7	51 2 b	83.60	54.2	57 3	56.3	55.6	42.00	40.76
Lao DDP	74.7	00.7	72.6	80.0	74.05	88 0 b	82.4	77.0	80.0	75.7	42.0	49.7
Malaysia	43.0	B4.0	44.0b	79.0b	18.0	78.0	12.9	22.0	25.3	26.4	12 10	anab
Minamor	71.00	07.0b	71.0	02.0	69.0	01.0	61.00	60.7b	23.3	20.4	1.5.4	20.5
Dhilippinga	50.1 b	70.0b	11.0	95.0	60.0	91.0	27.2	50.0	21.2	E0 4	00.00	10.7b
Prinippines	1.00	79.0	41.0	70.0	54.3	02.3	31.3	09.6	31.3 0.0D	0.00	20.9	40.1
Singapore	44.3	81.5	53.0	19.0	04.3	00.00	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0,4
Inaliand	70.0	87.8	70.3	81.1 01 5 b	64.9	80.0	74.5	09.3	TOOD	00 0 h		1.444
Viet Nam	74.0	86.0	/3.6	81.5	/3.0	81.0	•••	***	12.9	69.3	***	***
South Asia					and the second se	h						
Afghanistan	48.3	88.0	46.7	86.7	48.0	85.0 0	86.0	65.5	84.5	63.0		1.224
Bangladesh	4.5 °	84.1 0	67.4 9	89.1 0	55.9	87.2	8.9.0	63.5°	84.9	54.4	48.1 ⁿ	52.1 ⁰
Bhutan	57.9	91.7	57.1	91.0	57.0 0	88.0 ⁰	98.1	92.1	98.1	91.6		
India	49.0	91.0	43.0	89.0	45.0	88.0	57.5°	64.3 ⁿ		1992	144	144
Maldives	23.8 0	77.7 ^b	20.0	77.3	28.1 ^D	74.0 0		***				
Nepal	45.2 ^D	87.7 ^D	48.7 ^D	79.8 ^D	57.0 ⁰	86.0 ^D	95.4 ^D	88.7 ^b	***			***
Pakistan	7.0	87.2	11.3	84.9	13.7 ^b	70.4 ^b	75.1 0	47.9 ^b	72.2	48.4	66.3 ^b	40.7 ^b
Sri Lanka	31.3 ^b	79.4 ^b	45.3	77.9	36.5 0	75.7 ^b	51.0 ^b	44.2 ^b	42.6 ^b	36.9 0	48.8 ^b	37.7 ^b
Central Asia												
Azerbaijan	60.9	74.4	52.0	75.0	55.0	73.0						
Kazakhstan	62.6	77.9	61.0	78.2	59.0	74.0						
Kyrgyz Republic	61.0	75.0	58.6	74.2	60.0	72.0					53.2 ^b	51.7 ^b
Taiikistan	62.3	74.7	52.0	74.1	57.0	72.0						
Turkmenistan	64.1	77.4	59.4	78.1	63.0	78.0	1977					
Uzbekistan	63.5	73.7	59.1	74.6	62.0	73.0		111				
Papific DMCs												
Cook Jolondo	70 0 0	00 = 0	72.0	PE O	74.0	05.0	de ab	25.20			cob	40.00
COOK ISIAHOS	70.0	00.5	73.0	85.0	74.0	0.00	15.2	30.0	an ob	10.00	0.0	15.0
Fiji Islands	70.6 0.70	80.5 07.0 h	(3.0 1.1.0 b	85.0	74.0 70.0 ^D	0.06	23.2	47.9	23.8	49.6	28.0-	47.0°
Kinbad	0.1	37.3	14.2°	38.2"	78.0 °	91.0	1.2	9.2			1.0-	10.0
Marshall Islands	15.2	44.7	30.1	77.2°	35.4 -	00.3	0.4	1.4		144	3.0*	28.0"
Micronesia, Fed. States of	59.85	(415)	30.1 "	56.8 °	50.1	67.2°	(1995)	195		***	3.0 °	12.0 "
Nauru		***			46.0 0	65.0 °				***	··· .	***
Papua New Guinea	68.6	89.4	67.4	87.5	68.0 5	86.0	91.6	75.9	88.8	72.5	84.0	71.0
Samoa	14.6 0	78.7 "	40.2 "	77.3 0					*** 2		67.0 ^D	73.0 °
Solomon Islands	86.0	89.1	82.1	89.8	80.0 °	86.0 0			50.8	43.9°	1994	144
Timor-Leste	47.5	83.0	49.1	84.0	35.6	76.2	0.7	8.6	0.6	8.9	· · · · ·	
Tonga	13.5	71.8	36.0	75.0	41.0 0	73.0 ^b	2.4	59.6 [°]			1.0 0	53.0 ⁿ
Tuvalu ^e	10.2	39.00	14.7 ^b	37.5	86.0 ^b	85.0 0	0.90	5.7 0		***	34.0 0	45.0
Vanuatu	78.1 ^b	89.4 0	79.3 0	88.6 0		***	84.4 ^b	71.0 0			80.00	69.0 °

a Data for working age population refer to ages 15 years and over.

b Refers to data available nearest the reference year.

c Data refer to age group 15-54 years in the formal cash economy.

Table 8: Labor and Employment by Gender and Economic Activity (Continued)

		es	nt in Servic	6 Employme	9			ry	t in Indust	Employmen	%	
	001	2	90	19	10	198	001	20	90	199	80	19
DMC	Male	Female	Male	Female	Mate	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of		100	14.0	10.3	13.4 ^b	8.3 ^b		in .	13.5	16.8	17.2 b	13.7 b
Hong Kong, China	71.4 ^b	87.8 ^b	60.2	66.3	51.5	42.6	28.0 ^b	11.9 ^b	38.9	33.0	46.9	56.2
Korea, Rep. of	56.0 ^b	68.3 ^b	44.7	49.6	36.9	37.2	34.3 ^b	19.2 b	39.0	30.2	32.2	23.8
Morgolia												
Taipei, China					42.7	41.7		***			35.2	42.5
Southeast Asia												
Cambodia			23.4 ^b	17.8 ^b					5.8	3.3		
Indonesia	38.6 ^b	41.7 ^b	29.7	31.1	29.3	32.7	20.7 b	16.3 ^b	14.6	12.4	13.1	13.1
Lao PDR			16.9	14.1	16.2	13.4			7.4	5.0	6.5	43
Malaysia	45.9 ^b	57.8 ^b	46.3	46.8	39.9	36.3	33.2 ^b	28.7 ^b	27.3	28.0	25.7	20.0
Myanmar					24.2 ^b	16.3 ^b					10.3 b	8.3 ^b
Philippines	35.8 ^b	60.7 ^b	30.5	55.8	24.6	47.8	17.5 ^b	12.5 ^b	16.3	12.8	15.6	14.9
Singapore	66.8 ^b	77.0 ^b	62.7	66.9	64.6	58.8	327b	22.7 b	36.8	35.3	33.3	40.3
Thailand		1110			21.6	19.0					9.1	6.6
Viet Nam	***		13.6 ^b	16.2 ^b					17.1 ^b	10.8 ^b		
South Asia												
Afghanistan			27.5	26	26.0	18			9.5	12.9	8.5	12.3
Bandladesh	36.6 ^b	31.6 ^b	25.6	2.1	25.1 b	15.2 ^b	11.3 ^b	20.3 ^b	15.7	8.8	9.3 ^b	2910
Bhutan			7.2	1.5	6.2	1.1			1.2	0.3	1.7	0.8
India	202				20.9 ^b	35.9 ^b					14.8 b	6.6 ^D
Maldives												
Nepal					10.5 ^b	4.4 ^b					0.7 b	0.3 h
Pakistan	39.0 ^h	23.1 b	30.9	13.5	30.4 b	13.1 ^b	20.2 b	10.5 ^b	20.6	14.1	21.0 ^b	11.8 ^b
Sri Lanka	36.7 ^b	27.3 ^b	38.4 ^b	31.7 ^b	29.9 ^b	27.6 ^b	22.6 ^b	22.2 ^b	19.1 ^b	22.4 ^b	18.9 ^b	17.5 ^b
Central Asia												
Azerbaijan				1220		-						
Kazakhstan												
Kyreyz Republic	34.2 ^b	38.4 ^b	35.4 ^b	41.8 ^b	19720		14.1 b	8.4 ^b	17.7 b	10.8 ^b		
Tajikistan										***		
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan		***		+++	***	***			***			
Pacific DMCs												
Cook Islands	66.0 ⁰	87.0 ^b			48.9 ^b	72.5 ^b	18.0 ^b	7.0 ^b			15.9 ^b	12.3 ^b
Fiii Islands	31.0 ^b	62.0 ^b	35.4 ^b	66.8 ^b	34.7	69.9 ^b	22.0 ^b	10.0 ^b	15.0 ^b	9.4 ^b	17.4 ^b	6.9 ^b
Kiribati	74.0 ^b	93.0 ^b			60.9 ^b	91.1 ^b	16.0 ^b	6.0 ^b			29.9 ^b	7.7 ^b
Marshall Islands	55.0 ^b	64.0 ^b			82.7	95.7	16.0 ^b	33.0 ^b			15.9	4.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	75.0 ^b	90.0 ^b	1000				13.0 ^b	7.0 ^b				100
Nauru												
Papua New Guinea	16.0 ^b	11.0 ^b	18.5	8.4	15.7	6.3	13.0 ^b	5.0 ^b	9.1	2.8	8.4	2.2
Samoa	19.0 ^b	29.0 ^b					8.0 ^b	4.0 ^b				
Solomon Islands			40.0 ^b	40.2 ^b					16.2 ^b	9.0 ^b		
Timor-Leste			15.0	6.4	14.4	5.4			8.9	0.6	8.6	0.7
Tonga	39.0 ^b	41.0 ^b	-		30.9 ^b	92.0 ^b	7.0 ^b	58.0 ^b			9.6 ^b	5.5 b
Tuvalu	52.0 ^b	64.0 ^b			55.9 ^b	83.4 ^b	4.0 ^b	2.0 ^b			38.4 b	15.7 b
Vanuatu	25.0 ^b	19.0 ^b	414		22.9 ^b	13.5 b	6.0 ^b	1.0 ^b			6.1 ^b	2.1 b

Sources: ILO, Laborsta, Internet Website.

WB, World Development Indicators 2003, U.S. Census Bureau, Internet Website.

UNDP, Pacific Human Development Report 1999.

Country sources.

Table 9: Agriculture Production ^a

(per capita, kg)

		Cere	eals ^b			Coco	onuts	
DMC	1985	1990	1995	2002	1985	1990	1995	2002
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of C	323	356	346	313	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong, China			-	-	-	-		
Korea, Rep. of	216	197	153	149				
Mongolia	470	339	113	61				
Taipei, China d	160	140	119	85 ^e				***
Southeast Asia								
Cambodia	247	301	231	202	5	5	5	5
Indonesia	263	289	297	288	61	68	74	62
Lao PDR	395	384	319	457			144	
Malaysia	113	108	105	88	77	64	49	29
Myanmar	406	354	413	438	4	4	5	5
Philippines	233	238	209	215	157	178	173	53
Singapore					2	0	0	0
Thailand	497	379	444	481	24	26	24	22
Viet Nam	275	303	363	456	10	14	16	11
South Asia								
Afghanistan	221	168	158	161	100		112	
Bangladesh	247	255	231	303	1	1	1	1
Bhutan			260	149				
India	220	232	228	202	7	9	10	9
Maldives	0	0	0	0	62	59	48	81
Nepal	268	323	299	305	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	186	194	205	186	0	0	õ	0
Sri Lanka	171	152	165	149	132	113	121	100
Central Asia								
Azerbaijan			113	261	144	1444		
Kazakhstan			599	1074				
Kyrgyz Republic			205	386				
Talikistan		1012	43	68			100	
Turkmenistan			243	364				2.12
Uzbekistan	***		141	217		177		
Pacific DMCs								
Cook Islands	1992				552	253	206	272
Fiji Islands	42	39	26	20	308	341	254	207
Kiribati					1047	819	1046	1099
Marshall Islands					607	637	886	265
Micronesia, Fed. States of					0	0	1324	1302
Nauru					188	170	145	123 ^e
Papua New Guinea	1	1	2	2	330	175	173	93
Samoa					1116	861	791	788
Solomon Islands	22	0	0	11	1199	564	733	673
Timor-Leste								
Tonga	1.865			100	553	259	411	571
Tuvalu				-Vea 1	306	117	158	92
Vanuatu	5	5	4	3	2494	2422	1633	989

a Data for 2002 are provisional. Population data from Table 1 were used as denominator,

b Refers to total cereals production.

c Includes data for Taipei, China.

d Cereal production for Taipei, China refers to rice (paddy), maize, and sorghum only,

e Refers to production in 2001.

Table 9: Agriculture Production ^a (Continued) (per capita, kg)

all all	Ma	lize			Pa	ddy		
1985	1990	1995	2002	1985	1990	1995	2002	DMC
								East Asia
61	86	93	96	163	169	155	137	China, People's Rep. of ^C Hong Kong, China
3	3	2	1	193	180	142	140	Korea, Rep. of
12	20	1	7 e	142	113	97	77 e	Taipei,China d
								Southeast Asia
6	10	5	13	242	291	327	283	Cambodia
26	38	42	44	237	252	255	245	Indonesia
9	20	11	20	386	364	308	436	Lao PDR
2	2	2	3	111	106	103	85	Malavsia
â	5	6	13	386	3/3	401	420	Myanmar
72	78	59	53	161	159	150	162	Philippines
								Singapore
96	67	70	66	393	308	371	409	Thailand
10	10	16	29	265	292	349	427	Viet Nam
								South Asia
39	30	28	13	22	21	17	17	Afghanistan
0	0	0	0	231	246	220	291	Bangladesh
		120	68			86	62	Bhutan
9	11	10	10	128	134	125	111	India
0	0	0	0	440	2014	and a	de de de	Maldives
54	60	E4	CA.	170	102	176	174	Neos
04	00	04	04	112	193	110	114	Delister
2	2	2	2	168	45	163	147	Sri Lanka
								Control Asia
			4.0			0	0	Celitral Asia
115		2	10	***	112	0	2	Azerbaijan
	***	9	29		(44	12	13	Kazakhstan
***	***	32	86	***		2	4	Kyrgyz Republic
		3	5	***	115	4	5	Tajikistan
	***	27	2		344	17	8	Turkmenistan
***	•••	8	9	***	***	14	6	Uzbekistan
								Pacific DMCs
	***	***	***	***	++4	483	***	Cook Islands
2	3	2	2	40	36	24	18	Fiji Islands
	***	***	***	***	***			Kiribati Mamball Islands
								Material Fad Clates of
0	0	0	-0	0	0	1	1	Micronesia, Fed. States of
					***	***		Nauru
0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	Papua New Guinea
***		***	***				11	Samoa Solomon Islands
		***		6.6	U.	U.		Timor-Leste
44.6		***	***	***		(***)		Tonga
							100	Tuvalu
								Vanuatu
	***	***	***.	***	***		+++	vanuatu

Sources: FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website. Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of China 2002 and past issues.

Table 10: Land Use

			Cless a	Share in Total	Land Area (%))	8		
	Total Land Area		Agricu	ilture		Othe	ers	Cronne	had
	(1000 sq km)	Arab	le Land	Permanen	t Cropland			Per Capi	ta (sq m)
DMC	2000	1980	2000	1980	2000	1980	2000	1980	2000
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	9327.4	10.4	13.3	0.4	1.2	89.3	85.5	1021	1070
Hong Kong, China a	1.1	7.5	5.5		141	92.5	94.5	16	9
Korea, Rep. of	98.7	20.9	17.4	1.4	2.0	77.8	80.6	576	408
Taipei, China b	36.2	25.1	23.5			74.9	76.5	514	382
Southeast Asia									
Cambodia	176.5	11.3	21.0	0.4	0.6	88.3	78.4	3185	2928
Indonesia	1811.6	9.9	11.3	4.4	7.2	85.6	81.5	1765	1626
Lao PDR	230.8	3.4	3.8	0.1	0.4	96.5	95.8	2519	1832
Malaysia	328.6	3.0	5.5	11.6	17.6	85.4	76.9	3488	3238
Myanmar	657.6	14.6	15.1	0.7	0.9	84.8	84.0	3027	2094
Philippines	298.2	17.5	18.6	14.8	15.1	67.7	66.3	1993	1282
Singapore	0.6	3.3	1.6	9.8	0.0	86.9	98.4	33	2
Thailand	510.9	32.3	28.8	3.5	6.5	64.2	64.8	3917	2884
Viet Nam	325.5	18.2	17.7	1.9	4.9	79.8	77.4	1223	947
South Asia									
Afghanistan	652.1	12.1	12.1	0.2	0.2	87.7	87.6	6011	3694
Bangladesh	130.2	68.3	62.5	2.0	2.7	29.6	34.8	1072	654
Bhutan	47.0	2.2	3.0	0.4	0.4	97.4	96.6	976	2370
India	2973.2	54.8	54.4	1.8	2.7	43.4	42.9	2499	1672
Maldives	0.3	3.3	3.3	6.7	6.7	90.0	90.0	190	111
Nepal	143.0	16.0	20.3	0.2	0.5	83.8	79.2	1586	1296
Pakistan	770.9	25.9	27.6	0.4	0.9	73.7	71.5	2458	1597
Sri Lanka	64.6	13.2	13.8	15.9	15.8	70.9	70.4	1275	1034
Central Asia									
Azerbaijan	86.6		19.0		3.0		78.0		2369
Kazakhstan	2701.5		8.0		0.1	1000	92.0	1999	14564
Kyrgyz Republic	191.8		7.1		0.3		92.5		2923
Mongolia	1566.5	0.8	0.8	-	0.0	99.2	99.2	7120	4780
Taiikistan	140.6	0.0	5.2		0.9	o o cas	93.9	1220	1380
Turkmenistan	469.9		3.5		0.1		96.4		3207
Uzbekistan	414.2		10.8		0.9	***	88.3	***	1972
Pacific DMCs									
Cook Islands	0.2	4.3	17.4	21.7	13.0	73.9	69.6	3352	3911
Fiii Islands	18.3	4.9	10.9	4.4	4.7	90.7	84.4	2681	3519
Kirihati	0.7	110	2010	493	50.7	50.7	49.3	6349	4379
Marshall Islands	0.2		16.7 C	43.0	c	50.1	83.3 C	0040	590.6
Micronesia Fed States of	0.7		570		45 7 C	444)	18 6 C		33720
Nauni	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0		0012
Panua New Guinea	452.9	0.4	0.5	1 1	1.4	98.5	98.1	2199	1647
Samoa	28	19.4	10.4	22.7	23.7	56.0	56.0	7821	7147
Solomon Islande	28.0	1.4	15	0.4	0.6	08.1	97.0	2311	1207
Timor-Leste	14.0	4.7	A 7	0.7	0.7	94.6	94.6	1377	1085
Tonga	0.7	22.2	22.6	41 7	43.1	36.1	32.2	5011	1796
Tuvalu	541	da ha i da	20.0	Takef	Hora	100.0	100.0	JULL	4100
Vanuatu	12.2	1.5	2.5	7.4	7.4	91.1	90.2	9386	6260

a Arable land includes land under permanent crops.

b Arable land refers to cultivated land which includes temporary and permanent crops; it refers to all types of registered and unregistered land, including reclaimed river bed, reclaimed tidal land, slope-land, and virgin land, which are used for cultivation.

c Refers to 1999.

Sources: FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website,

ESCAP, Asia-Pacific in Figures 2002.

Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Statistical Yearbook 2002, for Taipei, China.

Table 11. Total and Per Capita GNI a

		Total GNI (US\$ mi	llion)		Per Capita GNI (U	S\$)
DMC	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	981925	1063436	1131185	780	840	890
Hong Kong, China	165826	176040	170336	25100	26410	25330
Korea, Rep. of	397554	423493	447639	8530	9010	9460
Mongolia	927	946	963	390	390	400
Taipei,China	290579	313955	286921	13110	14000	12630
Southeast Asia						
Cambodia	3018	3194	3339	260	270	270
Indonesia	119650	119049	144731	590	580	690
Lao PDR	1501	1519	1634	290	290	300
Malaysia	76565	75650	79327	3370	3250	3330
Myanmar						111
Philippines	78158	78463	80845	1040	1020	1030
Singapore	90619	93833	88812	22930	23350	21500
Thailand	119209	122604	118450	1980	2020	1940
Viet Nam	28060	30290	32762	360	390	410
South Asia						
Afghanistan						
Bangladesh	45372	47864	48617	350	370	360
Bhutan	442	478	529	570	590	640
India	437751	453415	477368	440	450	460
Maldives	522	568	562	1950	2070	2000
Nepal	5217	5587	5830	230	240	250
Pakistan	61407	61807	60047	460	450	420
Sri Lanka	15664	16408	16411	860	890	880
Central Asia						
Azerbaijan	4549	4862	5268	570	600	650
Kazakhstan	19327	18807	20078	1260	1250	1350
Kyrgyz Republic	1448	1373	1381	300	280	280
Taiikistan	1135	1113	1102	180	180	180
Turkmenistan	3274	3964	5143	640	750	950
Uzbekistan	15823	15429	13821	650	620	550
Pacific DMCs						
Cook Islands b	82	78	77	5030	4380	4270
Fill Islands	1847	1754	1755	2310	2160	2150
Kiribati	88	86	77	1000	940	830
Marshall Islands	110	114	115	2160	2200	2190
Micronesia, Fed. States of	228	245	258	1970	2070	2150
Panua New Guinea	2990	2424	3026	770	670	580
Samoa	3300	2424	260	1300	1410	1400
Solomon Jelande	205	242	200	750	640	500
Timor Leste	270	203	200	760	440	530
Tonga	165	101	154	1660	1620	1520
Tuvalu b	14	14	43	1260	1200	1260
Vanuatu	212	217	212	1100	1100	1050
vanuatu	213	211	212	1100	1100	1030

a Formerly total and per capita GNP.b Data are in terms of GDP converted from national currency to US\$ using the average nominal exchange rate for the year.

Sources: WB, World Development Indicators 2003 Online.

Country sources for Cook Islands; Taipei, China; Timor-Leste; and Tuvalu.

Table 12. Growth Rates of GDP and Major Sectors a

(percent)

			0	DP					Agric	ulture		
DMC	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	8.8	7.8	7.1	8.0	7.3	8.0	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.9
Hong Kong, China	5.1	-5.0	3.4	10.2	0.6	2.3		CIT.			4.1	4.1
Korea, Rep. of	5.0	-6.7	10.9	9.3	3.1	6.3	4.6	-6.6	5.4	2.0	1.9	-4.1
Mongolia	4.0	3.5	3.2	1.1	1.0	4.0	4.3	6.4	4.2	-14.9	-18.5	-10.5
Taipei, China	6.7	4.6	5,4	5.9	-2.2	3.5	-1.5	-6,6	2.7	1.2	-2.1	1.6
Southeast Asia												
Cambodia ^b	6.8	3.7	10.8	7.0	5.7	5.5	6.4	5.8	3.4	-1.5	2.2	-2.7
Indonesia	4.7	-13.1	0.8	4.9	3.4	3.7	1.0	-1.3	2.2	1.9	1.0	1.7
Lao PDR c	6.9	4.0	7.3	5.8	5.8	5.9	7.0	3.1	8.2	4.9	3.8	4.0
Malavsia	7.3	-7.4	6.1	83	0.4	4.2	0.7	-2.8	0.5	2.0	1.8	0.3
Myanmar	5.7	5.8	10.9	13.7			3.7	4.5	11.5	11.0	No.	190
Philippines	5.2	-0.6	3.4	6.0	3.0	4.4	3.1	-6.4	6.5	4.3	3.7	33
Singapore	8.5	-0.9	6.4	9.4	-2.4	22	0.7	-7.0	-1.8	-4.9	-5.9	-6.0
Thailand	-1.4	-10.5	4.4	4.6	1.9 *	5.2 *	-0.9	-1.5	2.2	6.4	2.7*	-10.8 *
Viet Nam	8.2	5.8	4.8	6.8	6.9	7.0 *	4.3	3.5	5.2	4.6	3.0	4.1 *
South Asia												
Afghanistan												
Rangladesh	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.9	5.3	4.4	6.0	3.2	47	7.4	3.1	0.0
Bhutan d	7.6	6.1	7.6	53	6.6	7.7	4.0	1.9	5.2	4.5	3.2	2.5
India d	4.8	6.5	6.1	4.4	5.6	4.4	-2.4	6.2	0.3	-0.4	5.7	.3.1
Maldues ^e	11.2	9.2	7.8	4.4	33	5.6	13	6.4	33	.0.2	5.0	17.0
Negal C	53	2.9	4.5	6.1	4.7	-0.6	4.4	0.9	28	4.9	5.5	22
Pakistan [©]	1.0	2.6	3.7	13	27	4.4	0.1	4.5	1.0	61	-2.6	1.4
Sri Lanka d	6.4	4.7	4.3	6.0	-1.5	4.0	3.0	2.5	4.5	1.8	-3.4	2.5
Central Asia												
Azerhaijan d	8.8	10.6	93	11.5	21.7	13.9	-4.6	6.2	2.8	13.5	7.8	-0.5
Kazakhstan	1.3	-1.7	2.5	9.9	13.5	9.6	0.0	-18.5	22.7	.3.7	15.4	33
Kurduz Republic C	9.9	20	3.8	5.6	53	-0.7	12.0	23	82	3.4	6.7	3.8
Taiikistan	1.7	53	37	83	10.2	9.1	0.2	6.5	3.8	0.4	0.1	15.0
Turkmenistan	-11.3	7.0	16.0	17.6	20.5	8.6	Wide	0.0	0.0	-4+1		9.5
Uzbekistan ^f	5.2	4.3	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.2	5.8	4.1	5.5	3.2	4.1	6.1
Pacific DMCs												
Cook Islands	-2.8	-4.2	5.8	9.8	-3.3		12.2	-18.1	-27.5	32.4	-24.0	
Fiji Islands ^d	-0.9	1.5	9.5	-3.2	4.3	4.4	-13.0	-7.2	16.2	-0.9	1.7	1.1
Kiribati ^C	5.7	5.0	13.4	1.6	1.8	0.9	-14.6	6.0	19.9	-8.5	0.2	-4.5
Marshall Islands	-10.4	2.5	0.8	-31	1.6	3.8*	2.119	010	2.010	0.0	012	410
Micronesia Fed States of	-4.6	-2.8	0.3	4.4	1.1 *	0.8*	10007				***	
Nauni	4.0	2.0	0.0	4.4		0.0						
Papua New Guinea 8	-39	-3.8	7.6	-1.2	-3.4	-0.5	20	-14.0	43	9.1	-5.4	3.6
Samoa	0.8	24	2.6	6.9	62	1.8	-6.5	3.4	35	0.3	-4.6	.7.2
Solomon Islands	-1.4	0.1	-0.9	-13.3	-10.1	-4.0	47	-7.5	-12.0	-25.1	-11.0	1.16
Timor-Leste	7.4	Ort	-35.0 *	15.0*	17.0*	3.0*	-19.1	110	12.0	2012	7.7.10	
Tonga C	0.1	2.4	21	67	3.0	-1.1	3.9	-0.1	2.1	10.8	1 2	.6 9
Tuvalu d	3.5	14.9	3.0	3.0	0.0	. det de	5.8	0.7	-0.1	10.0	1.5	0.0
Vanuatu	1.5	11.5	-3.2	2.7	-1.8	-5.2	3.3	15.1	-12.2	7.4	0.2	1.8

a Unless otherwise indicated, figures are based on constant market prices.

b Data for real GDP are based on producers' prices, while sectoral growth rates are based on constant basic prices.

c Data for real GDP are based on constant market prices, while sectoral growth rates are based on constant factor cost.

d Data for real GDP and sectoral growth rates are all based on constant factor cost.

e Data for real GDP are based on constant market prices, sectoral growth rates are based on constant basic prices.

f Staff estimates.

g Data for real GDP and sectoral growth rates are all based on constant purchasers' value.

Table 12. Growth Rates of GDP and Major Sectors ^a (Continued) (percent)

		Indu	ustry					Sen	vices			
1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	DMC
												East Asia
10.5	8.9	8.1	9.4	8.7	9.9	9.2	8.3	7.7	8.1	7.4	7.3	China, People's Rep. of
1.000			444	-4.6	-3.1					1.4	3.2	Hong Kong, China
5.4	-7.5	12.8	11.9	2.9	6.1	4.7	-6.0	9.9	7.9	3.4	7.6	Korea, Rep. of
-3.3	3.8	1.1	1.6	16.2	5.0	9.0	0.3	3.5	18.6	8.2	12.1	Mongolia
6.1	2.7	4.7	5.7	-6.0	5.4	7.4	6.2	6.0	6.1	-0.1	2.7	Taipei, China
												Southeast Asia
19.6	-2.5	19.3	30.7	12.9	17.7	3.4	4.8	10.9	5.7	4.2	4.5	Cambodia ^b
5.2	-14.0	2.0	5.9	3.3	3.7	5.6	-16.5	-1.0	5.2	4.6	4.4	Indonesia
8.1	9.2	8.0	8.5	10.1	10.3	7.5	5.5	6.7	4.9	5.7	5.7	Lao PDR ^c
7.5	-10.6	8.8	14.4	-3.2	4.3	11.1	-1.1	4.4	5.0	5.6	4.3	Malaysia
8.9	6.1	13.8	21.3			6.7	7.0	9.2	13.4	131-		Myanmar
6.1	-2.1	0.9	9.0	0.9	3.7	5.4	3.5	4.0	4.4	4.3	5.4	Philippines
7.6	0.4	6.6	10.9	-9.2	4.0	9.5	-0.5	5.7	7.6	2.2	1.5	Singapore
-1.7	-13.3	9.9	5.2	1.7*	10.7 *	-1.1	-10.0	0.4	3.7	2.0*	4.1 *	Thailand
12.6	8.3	7.7	10.1	10.4	9.4*	7.1	5.1	2.3	5.3	6.1	6.5*	Viet Nam
												South Asia
											1997	Afghanistan
5.8	8.3	4.9	6.2	7.5	6.5	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.5	Bangladesh
3.5	8.6	11.6	2.2	13.4	12.1	13.4	6.6	5.9	9.5	6.6	8.0	Bhutan ^d
4.3	3.7	4.8	6.6	3.3	6.1	9.8	8.4	10.1	5.6	6.8		India ^d
23.1	11.0	12.1	1.2	8.0	8.7	9.2	9.7	6.8	6.1	2.4	4.1	Maldives ^e
6.5	2.3	6.0	8.7	27	-3.3	4.8	6.7	5.4	5.7	5.3	-1.8	Nepal ^c
-0.3	6.1	4.9	1.3	3.1	2.8	3.6	1.6	5.0	4.2	4.8	5.1	Pakistan ^c
7.7	5.9	4.8	7.5	-2.1	1.0	7.1	5.1	4.0	7.0	-0.5	6.0	Sri Lanka ^d
												Central Asia
15.2	17.7	-9.0	24.7	38.0	26.3	11.2	5.8	34.0	0.2	12.6	5.8	Azerbaijan d
4.2	1.4	2.7	15.6	15.7	11.7	0.0	0.0	-0.7	9.4	11.8	9.4	Kazakhstan
22.7	0.0	0.0	5.6	7.0	-13.1	1.6	1.5	-3.0	10.9	1.4	0.0	Kyrgyz Republic C
-2.0	8.1	5.0			8.2							Taiikistan
					7.5						9.5	Turkmenistan
2.7	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.9	3.5	6.2	5.3	4.7	5.1	4.7	3.3	Uzbekistan ^f
												Pacific DMCs
6.4	3.3	7.0	6.8	-0.8		-6.9	-1.2	13.5	6.3	0.4	1000	Cook Islands
1.4	3.1	9.8	-7.4	7.4	5.1	2.3	3.3	7.8	-1.8	3.6	4.9	Fiji Islands d
17.4	32.9	55.5	43	21.6	-7.8	89	4.5	6.1	5.1	-0.5	3.2	Kiribati ^c
	01010	0010		a and		0.0		0.12	0.14	010	0.12	Marshall Islands
						1171				(***)		Micronesia Fed States of
				1999				121				Nauru
-17.0	9.7	5.7	.4.8	.3.3	-5.5	5.6	.6.5	12.4	-6.0	-1.5	0.7	Papua New Guinea E
-19	.9.2	1.4	11.4	10.2	-5.5	5.7	7.8	5.5	7.6	82	7.6	Samoa
-17.5	-17.2	-6.9	-25.0	-24.1	0.0	-1.7	57	-2.6	-6.7	-5.6	1.0	Solomon Islands
-4110	4114	- Crid	20.0	A. 71 A		-det f	- Crit	2.0	- Uri	0.0		Timor-Leste
-11.7	6.8	12.4	3.0	5.4	25	12	28	4.2	5.6	32	0.0	Topse
4.0	21.5	76.4	0.0	3.4	2.5	2.5	16.0	4.2	5.0	0,2	0.3	Turelu d
-3.2	-4.3	4.7	2.1	-5.1	-6.9	1.8	20.5	-7.9	1.8	-0.5		Vanuatu

Sources: Country sources. ADB, Asian Development Outlook 2003.

Table 13. Shares of Major Sectors in GDP a

(percent)

						Indu	stry					
	1	Agriculture	9		All		Man	ufacturing	only		Services	
DMC	1980	1990	2002	1980	1990	2002	1980	1990	2002	1980	1990	2002
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	30.1	27.0	14.5	48.5	41.6	51.7	44.2 ¹	37.0	44.9	21.4	31.3	33.7
Hong Kong, China	0.8	0.3	0.1 ^h	30.3	25.4	13.4 h	22.4	17.5	5.2 ^h	63.9	74.4	86.5 ^h
Korea Rep. of	14.9	85	4.0	41.3	43.1	40.9	29.7	28.8	29.2	43.7	48.4	55.1
Mongolia	13.6	15.2	20.7	34 3	40.6	23.5	28.9	35.6	9.5	52.2	44.2	55.8
Taipei, China	7.7	4.2	1.9	45.7	41.2	31.0	36.0	33.3	25.7	46.6	54.6	67.1
Southeast Asia												
Cambodia		55.6	35.6		11.2	28.0		5.2	20.2		33.2	36.4
Indonesia	24.8	10.4	17.5	12.1	30.1	14.5	11.6	20.7	25.0	21.9	11.5	29.1
Loo PDP C	24.0	61.0	50.4	40.4	115	94.5	1110	10.0	10.1	51.0	24.2	25.0
Malaunia	327	15.0	0.4	222	10.0	10 3		24.0	20.7	1.22	44.0	20.0 AC A
Malaysia	40 E	15.2	9.1 57.0 h	40.7	42.2	40.5 h	0.5	24.2	30.7	40.0	44.2	40.4 20.4 ¹
Myanmar	40.0	51.3	01.2	12.7	10.5	10.5	9.5	1.8	7.8	40.8	32.2	32.4
Philippines	25.1	21.9	14.7	38.8	34.0	32.5	25.7	24.8	22.8	36.1	43.6	52.8
Singapore	1.3	0.4	0.1	38.1	33.0	33.6	29.1	25.8	26.5	60.6	67.8	66.6
Thalland	23.2	12.5	9.0	28.7	31.2	42.5	21.5	27.2	33.8	48.1	50.3	48.5
Viet Nam 9	50.0	38.7	23.0	23.1	22.7	38.5	19.2	12.3	20.6	26,9	38.6	38.5
South Asia												
Afghanistan	***		***							1.1.1		12.0.0
Bangladesh	41.2	29.4	21.9	16.3	20.9	25.5	11.2	12.7	15.3	42.5	49.7	52.6
Bhutan ^c	56.7	43.2	33.9	12.2	25.3	37.4	3,3	8.2	8.1	31.1	32.7	31.6
India ^c	38.1	31.0	25.0"	25.9	29.3	25.9 ⁿ	17.7	18.7	15.3 "	36.0	39.7	49.2 ⁿ
Maldives	***							17.0		***		
Nepal ^c	61.8	51.6	40.6	11.9	16.2	21.8	4.3	6.1	8.4	26.3	34.1	40.8
Pakistan ^c	29.6	26.0	24.2	25.0	25.2	22.4	16.0	17.4	15.7	45.5	48.8	53.4
Sri Lanka ^e	26.2	22.9	20,1	29.8	27.3	26.3	18.2	17.3	15.9	44.0	49.8	53.6
Central Asia												
Azerbaijan ^c		30.8	15.2		30.8	49.5		23.1	6.7		38.5	35.3
Kazakhstan	26.0	41.8	7.9	47.4	37.0	35.5	32.4	21.0	29.3	26.6	21.2	56.6
Kyrgyz Republic C		33.6	38.6		35.0	24.9		27.1	20.7		31.4	36.5
Taiikistan ^{c.f}		27.1	29.3		45.5	28.4		36.5	24.6 ",		27.4	42.3
Turkmenistan ^f	16	18.0	22.5*		57.0	42.4		46.0	37.1 *.!		25.0	35.1
Uzbekistan ^c		33.1	34.6	111	33.0	21.6		22.4	16.0		34.0	43.8
Pacific DMCs												
Cook Islands		21.2	12.4 h		76	7.61		391	2 and		73.8	83.0 ^h
Fiii Islands ^C , f	22.1	22.2		21.5	24.1	1.10	11 0	12.7	210	56.4	53.7	00.0
Kiribəti 0	21.5	18.6	14.2	60	7.6	10.0	0.3	1.0	0.9	61.6	72.0	75.0
Marchall Jelande	21.0	10.0	12.01	0.5	12.0	16.01	0.5	1.2	1.61	01.0	74.0	sooh
Miamponia Fad States of	***	12.4	13.0	1994	13.0	10.0		1.2	1.0	111	(1.0	09.0
Micronesia, red. States of		-4.9-9			44.4			4.6.4.	***	***		
Danua Nav Origon E	22.4	20.0	20.0	000	20.4	44.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	10.0	40.0	24.5
Papua New Guinea *	33,1	29.0	20.9	26.8	30.4	41.0	9.5	9.0	8.5	40.0	40.6	31.5
Samoa	***	23.0	14.3		28.9	23.3		19.6	14.8	4.6	48.7	63.1
Solomon Islands ~	***	45.5			7.9		14.6	3.7	***	A.94	46.6	***
Timor-Leste				100		1034		***				
Tonga	38.5	34.7	28.6	14.4	13.6	15.1	7.0	6.0	5.6	47.1	51.7	56.4
Tuvalu ~		25.6	16.8 °		14.5	24.3	14.5	3.1	4.2"	***	59.9	58.9 "
Vanuatu		20.7	17.4		12.3	9.2	195	5.5	3.9	122	67.0	73.4

a Unless otherwise indicated, GDP data are at current market prices.

b Data for 1990 are at current market prices, while data for 2002 are at current basic prices,

c Data are based on GDP at current factor cost.

d Data for 1980 are based on NMP at current prices.

e Data for 2002 are at current factor cost.

f For 1990, data for Fiji Islands refer to 1989; data for Marshall Islands refer to 1991; data for Samoa refer to 1994; data for Tajikistan refer to 1992; data for Turkmenistan refer to 1993.

Sources: Country sources.

g Data are based on GDP at current purchasers' value.

h Refers to 2001.

i Includes mining and electricity, gas and water.

j Includes mining.

k Refers to 1998.

Table 14: Expenditure Shares in GDP ^a

(percent)

	Pri	vate Consum	otion	Govern	ment Consun	nption		Net Exports	i
DMC	1980	1990	2002	1980	1990	2002	1980	1990	2002
Fast Asia									
China People's Ren of	51.3	49.1	47.1	14.6	12.1	13.5	.1.1	4.0	.1.6
Hong Kong, China	60.3	56.6	55 7	6.0	7.2	10.2	1.0	9.5	-1.0
Koren Bon of	61.6	50.0	55.7	0.2	10.5	10.5	-1.9	0.5	9.7
Mongolia	57.4	62.0	77 5	27.0	10.5	10.0	-1.9	-0.5	25.0
Taisai Chias	51.4	54.0	62.4	150	29.0	10.4	-52.0	-20.3	-25.0
raipei, onina	91.9	0.40	03.1	15.9	11.2	12.0	-1.2	5.0	1.1
Southeast Asia									
Cambodia ^c	4+1	90.4	82.1	444	7.2	5.8	622	-6.0	-10.1
Indonesia	60.5	58.9	70.7	10.3	8.8	8.2	8.3	1.5	6.9
Lao PDR	***		+++		-1.4.4	1444		(abb)	
Malaysia	50.5	51.8	44.0	16.5	13.8	14.2	2.5	2.0	17.4
Myanmar d	82.3	88.3	88.7 ^h				-3.8	-1.7	0.0 ^h
Philippines	64.3	71.2	68.4	9.1	10.1	12.1	-2.5	-5.5	0.2
Singapore	51.5	46.1	43.0	9.8	10.1	12.9	-7.6	6.9	24.1
Thailand	65.4	56.6	56.5	12.3	9.4	11.2	-6.9	-7.3	8.5
Viet Nam		84.8	64.9*		12.3	6.2 *		-9.7	-3.2
South Acia									
Afdhanistan									
Randiadoch	04.0	02.0	70.0	10.5		5.0	10.5	4.0	5.0
Banglauesn	04.3	62.9	10.0 F4.ch	13.5	4.2	0.0	-12.5	-4.2	-5.0
Bhutan	07.3	00.3	01.0	24.8	15.7	20.5	-23.1	-4.0	-20.2
India	12.1	61.7	64.9	9.6	11.5	9.8	-2.1	1.5	2.9
Maldives	83.3		30.4	12.2		23.4	-39.6		20.8
Nepal ~	82.2	83.5	78.3	6.7	8.7	10.1	-7.2	-10.6	-12.8
Pakistan	82.2	71.4	75.0	10.0	15.1	11.4	-10.7	-5.5	-0.3
Sn Lanka	78.2	73.6	76.6	9.8	13.2	8.8	-22.0	-8.0	-14.7
Central Asia									
Azerbaijan		60.0	68.3		20.0	5.1		0.0	-6.2
Kazakhstan	73.6	73.3	55.9	11.5	12.0	11.6	-15.2	-20.4	6.7
Kyrgyz Republic		71.3	67.6*		25.0	18.0		-20.6	-4.1
Taiikistan	144		78.0 ^h	7453		3.4 h			1.9 ^h
Turkmenistan	172		44.5 ^h			12.7 ^h			5.5"
Uzbekistan	2444	81.0	70.8 ^h		5.8	9.2 ^h		-19.0	-1.1 ^h
Pacific DMCs									
Cook Islands									
Coon Islands	ED /	72.0	=7 0 h	15.0	475	17.1h		4.0	as all
Fiji Islands	58.4	(2.9	57.0	15.9	17.5	1/.1	-0.2	-4.0	11.4
Minibau Marekali teleside	2844			399	(357)	247	1948		
Marshall Islands		***					***		
Micronesia, Fed. States of						***	1.000	***	375.
Nauru			10	-17		10.01			
Papua New Guinea	61.5	59.0	69.7	24.1	24.8	16.9	-10.8	-8.3	-3.1
Samoa			444	8.99				-45.4	30
Solomon Islands		57.4	- 2016	0.650	31.1			-8.6	-195
Timor-Leste	1441	***	· · · ·				144		+++
Tonga	92.8	93.6	100.5"	14.8	19.1	23.2	-37.7	-31.2	-45.8
Tuvalu				0.00	195		111		
Vanuatu	765	63.3	58.9		30.9	27.7	1444	-29.2	-6.3

a Unless otherwise indicated, GDP data are at current market prices.

b Includes statistical discrepancy.

c GDP data are at current producers' prices.

d Private consumption includes government consumption.

e From 1990 onward. GDP data are at current producers' prices.

/ For 1980 and 1990, figures are based on NMP at current prices.

g GDP data are at current purchasers' value. h Data refer to 2001.

I For Papua New Guinea, the figure refers to 1999; for Vanuatu, the figure refers to 1997.

Sources: Country sources.

Table 15: Domestic Saving, Capital Formation, and Resource Gap

(percent of GDP)

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	Gros	s Domestic S	Saving	Gross	Capital Form	nation	F	lesource Gaj	, a
DMC	1980	1990	2002	1980	1990	2002	1980	1990	2002
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	34.1	38.7	39.4	35.2	34.7	41.0	1.1	-4.0	1.6
Hong Kong, China	34.5	36.0	33.9	35.4	27.5	24.2	1.0	-8.5	-9.7
Korea, Rep. of	23.8	37.2	29.3	31.7	37.7	26.0	7.9	0.5	-3.3
Mongolia	15.7	8.0	4.1	48.5	34.3	29.0	32.8	26.3	24.9
Taipei,China	32.6	28.1	24.3	33.8	23.1	17.2	1.2	-5.0	-7.1
Southeast Asia									
Cambodia	1000	2.3	12.1		8.3	22.2	1000	6.0	10.1
Indonesia	29.2	32.3	21.1	20.9	30.7	14.3	-8.3	-1.5	-6.8
Lao PDR			16.1			21.2			5.1
Malaysia	32.9	34.4	41.8	30.4	32.4	24.4	-2.5	-2.0	-17.4
Myanmar	17.7	11.7	11.3°	21.5	13.4	11.3°	3.8	1.7	0.0
Philippines	26.6	18.7	19.5	29.1	24.2	19.3	2.5	5.5	-0.2
Singapore	38.8	43.3	44.7	46.3	36.4	20.6	7.6	-6.9	-24.1
Thailand	23.0	34.3	32.0 ". 0	29.1	41.4	23.8*	6.2	7.1	.8.2
Viet Nam	20.0	2.9	28.8		12.6	32.1		9.7	3.3
South Asia									
Afghanistan									
Bandladesh	22	12.9	18.2	14.8	17.1	23.1	12.5	4.2	19
Bhutan	7.0	28.0	27.0°	31.0	32.0	18 1 0	23.1	1.0	20.2
India	21.2	22.0	24.00	20.9	25.0	20 40	23.1	1.6	1.6
Maldiupe	16	23.0	15.9	20.5	20,2	24.4	10.2	1.0	21.7
Negal	44.0	7.0	43.0	10.2	10 4	24.1	7.0	10.6	10.0
Pakistan	7.9	12.5	12.6	10.5	10.4	12.0	10.7	10.0	12.0
Sri Lanka	12.0	13.2	14.6	34.0	21.2	21.3	22.0	8.0	6.7
Control Acia									
Azerbaijan		20.0	26.6*		20.0	22.8		0.0	6.2
Kozolubstan b	14.0	14.7	20.0	20.1	20.0	25.0	15.0	20.2	6.0
Kurta Dopublic	14.3	2.7	16.00	50.1	24.2	19 5	10.2	20.5	1.7
Taiikistan	454	3.1	10.0	-0.4	24.3	16.5	***	20.0	1.7
Tudimoniston	***	***	42.00	***	***	27.20	***	***	-1.9
Uzbekistan	***	13.2	20.0 °	-2	32.2	21.1°		19.0	-5.0
Pacific DMCs									
Cook Islands									
Fill Jelande	25.6	11.2	10.00	31.9	14.2	14 5 0	6.0	2.0	26
Fiji Isidilus Kiribati	20.0	11.0	10.9	31.0	14.5	14.0	0.2	3.0	3.0
Marchall Islands	1.000		17773		***	***		***	
Micronecia End States of				1.00	***				
Nauru	1445			***	***	***		.225	***
Panua New Guinea	18.6	16.1	13.3d	25.2	24 4	16 4 d	6.6	83	31
Samoa	10.0	10.1	10.0	20.2	24.4	10.4	0.0	0.0	2.1
Solomon Islands		11.5	1990	222	20.1			0.0	
Timor Lorto		11.5	40.0		20.1	22.0*		0.0	70.0
Tongo	7.6	10.7	14 ed	20.1	10 5	20.00	37.7	21.0	72.0
Tunglu	-1.0	-12.1	-14.0	50.1	19.0	20.9	51.1	51.2	35.5
Venuetu		= 7	12.40	4.4	24.0	10.70		00.0	c
vanuatu		5.7	1.3.4	***	34.9	19./		29.2	0.3

a Derived as gross domestic capital formation less gross domestic saving.

b For 1980 and 1990, figures are based on NMP at current prices.

c Refers to 2001.

d For 2002, data for Papua New Guinea and Tajikistan refer to 1999; data for Tonga refer to 2000; and data for Vanuatu refer to 1997.

Sources: Country sources.

ADB, Asian Development Outlook 2003.

Table 16. Inflation Rate ^a

(percent)

East Asia Una, Recolvis Rep. of 6.4 14.7 24.1 17.1 8.3 2.8 -0.8 1.4 0.4 0.7 0.8* More, Rep. of 6.3 4.8 6.2 4.4 5.0 4.4 7.5 0.8 2.2 4.1 2.7 More, Rep. of 6.3 4.8 6.2 4.4 5.0 4.4 7.5 0.8 2.2 4.1 2.7 Tape, China 4.5 3.0 4.1 3.7 3.1 0.9 1.6 0.2 1.2 0.0 0.2 Southeast 4.5 3.0 4.1 3.7 3.1 0.9 1.6 0.2 3.3 1.11.1 1.1.5 1.19 1.20 0.0 0.2 3.3 Ibd FOR ¹⁹ 9.8 6.3 6.8 9.1 5.9 9.8 1.31 1.0 1.4 4.8 1.4 1.4 1.8 1.0 1.4 1.4 1.8 1.0 1.4 1.4 1.4 1	DMC	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	East Asia											
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	China, People's Rep. of	6.4	14.7	24.1	17.1	8.3	2.8	-0.8	-1.4	0.4	0.7	-0.8*
Vores, Rep. of Mongola 6.3 4.4 6.2 4.4 5.0 4.4 7.5 0.8 2.2 4.1 2.7 Taper, China 4.5 3.0 4.1 3.7 3.1 0.9 1.6 0.2 1.2 0.0 0.2 Sathess A.5 3.0 4.1 3.7 3.1 0.9 1.6 0.2 1.2 0.0 0.2 Sathess A.5 3.0 4.1 3.7 3.1 0.9 1.6 0.2 1.2 0.0 0.2 Sathess A.5 3.0 4.1 3.7 3.1 0.9 1.6 0.2 1.2 0.0 0.2 Cambodia P A.4 7.5 3.6 3.0 1.5 1.4 3.7 3.1 0.9 1.6 0.2 1.2 0.0 0.2 Cambodia P A.4 7.5 3.6 7.1 8.0 0.4 7.5 1.8 2.2 4.1 1.0 1.1 0.0 1.2 1.0 1.1 1.0 1.1 1.0 1.1	Hong Kong, China	9.6	8.8	8.8	9.0	6.4	5.8	2.9	-4.0	-3.7	-1.6	-3.1
	Korea, Rep. of	6.3	4.8	6.2	4.4	5.0	4.4	7.5	0.8	2.2	4.1	2.7
Tappel China 4.5 3.0 4.1 3.7 3.1 0.9 1.6 0.2 1.2 0.0 0.2 Southeast Agla Cambodia ⁹ 96.1 114.3 0.5 7.8 7.1 8.0 14.8 4.0 0.8 0.2 3.3 Indoness ⁶ 9.6 6.3 6.8 19.6 13.0 95.8 13.0 95.8 13.0 13.0 95.8 15.5 1.1 1.	Mongolia	153.8	268.4	87.6	56.8	49.6	36.6	9.4	7.5	11.8	8.2	1.5
Southeast Asia Carnotocla 5 1rdcnesia 6 1rdcnesia 7 1rdcnesia 7 1rdcnesi	Taipei, China	4.5	3.0	4.1	3.7	3.1	0.9	1.6	0.2	1.2	0.0	-0.2
	Southeast Asia											
$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Cambodia b	96,1	114.3	-0.5	7.8	7.1	8.0	14.8	4.0	-0.8	0.2	3.3
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Indonesia ^c	7.6	9.7	8.5	9.5	7.9	6.6	58.5	20.5	3.7	11.5	11.9
Malaysia 4.7 3.5 3.7 3.4 3.5 2.7 5.3 2.8 1.5 1.4 1.8 Myanmarb 21.9 31.8 24.1 25.2 16.3 29.7 30.1 21.0 -0.1 40.1 43.5 Philopines 8.6 7.0 8.3 8.0 9.1 5.9 9.8 6.6 4.4 6.1 3.1 1.0 -0.4 40.1 43.5 Thaland 4.2 3.3 5.1 6.1 5.6 6.8 1.0.3 1.6 1.6 0.7	Lao PDR b	9.8	6.3	6.8	19.6	13.0	13.0	95.8	139.7	20.5	12.3	13.0
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Malaysia	4.7	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.5	2.7	5.3	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.8
Philippines 8.6 7.0 8.3 8.0 9.1 5.9 9.8 6.6 4.4 6.1 3.1 Singapore 2.3 2.3 3.1 1.7 1.3 2.0 0.3 0.1 1.3 1.0 -0.4 Wet Nam 5.7 3.2 7.8 4.2 1.6 0.4 South Asis 5.7 3.2 7.8 4.2 1.6 -0.4 South Asis	Myanmar b	21.9	31.8	24.1	25.2	16.3	29.7	30.1	21.0	-0.1	40.1	43.5
	Philippines	8.6	7.0	8.3	8.0	9.1	5.9	9.8	6.6	4.4	6.1	3.1
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Singapore	23	23	3.1	17	1.3	2.0	-0.3	0.1	13	10	-0.4
Name N.	Thailand	4.2	33	5.1	61	5.6	5.6	8.1	0.3	1.6	1.6	0.7
South Asia Afghanistan	Viet Nam	112	1+4			5.7	3.2	7.8	4.2	-1.6	-0.4	
Afgnanistan	South Asia											
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Afghanistan											
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Bandladesh d	4.6	27	33	8.9	6.7	25	5.4	11 7	4.1	1.0	12
India India <thindia< th=""> <thindia< th=""> <thi< td=""><td>Bhutan</td><td>16.0</td><td>11.2</td><td>7.0</td><td>0.5</td><td>8.8</td><td>6.5</td><td>10.6</td><td>6.8</td><td>4.1</td><td>3.4</td><td>2.5</td></thi<></thindia<></thindia<>	Bhutan	16.0	11.2	7.0	0.5	8.8	6.5	10.6	6.8	4.1	3.4	2.5
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	India	11.8	6.4	10.2	10.2	0.0	7.2	13.2	4.7	4.0	20	11
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Maldivoc	16.9	20.2	2.4	10.2	6.0	7.5	1.4	2.0	4.0	0.7	4.1
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Noral C. d	21.1	20.2	0.0	7.6	0.2	7.0	-1.4	3.0	-1.2	0.7	0.9
Prosistin 10.6 9.9 11.2 13.1 10.7 11.8 7.8 5.7 5.0 4.4 3.5 Central Asia 19.9 3.0 -0.2 -8.5 1.9 1.5 2.8 Kazakhstan 1081.0 181.0 43.5 32.0 23.4 10.4 35.9 18.7 6.9 2.1 Tajikistan 1081.0 181.0 43.5 32.0 23.4 10.4 35.9 18.7 6.9 2.1 Tajikistan 1005.3 92.4 83.7 16.7 23.5 7.4 6.0 8.8 Uzbekistan 58.8 17.9 29.1 24.9 27.4	Delviston d	10.6	0.0	11.0	12.1	10.7	14.0	0.0	11.4	3.0	2.4	2.9
Sh Lahka 11.4 11.7 8.4 7.7 15.9 9.6 9.4 4.7 6.2 14.2 9.6 Central Asia Azerbaijan 1876.6 176.2 39.3 17.4 7.1 8.3 -0.6 6.4 6.6 Kazakhstan 1876.6 176.2 39.3 17.4 7.1 8.3 -0.6 6.4 6.6 Kazakhstan 1081.0 181.0 43.5 32.0 23.4 10.4 35.9 18.7 6.9 2.1 Tajikistan 7343.7 1.1 2131.9 40.6 163.6 43.2 27.5 32.9 38.6 14.5 Turkmenistan 58.8 17.9 29.1 24.9 27.4 27.6 Pacific DMCs 58.8 17.9 29.1 24.9 27.4 27.6 Pacific DMCs </td <td>Pakistan Sei Leelie b</td> <td>10.6</td> <td>9.9</td> <td>11.2</td> <td>13.1</td> <td>10.7</td> <td>11.8</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>5.7</td> <td>3.6</td> <td>4.4</td> <td>3.5</td>	Pakistan Sei Leelie b	10.6	9.9	11.2	13.1	10.7	11.8	1.8	5.7	3.6	4.4	3.5
Central Asia Azerbaijan 19.9 3.0 0.2 -8.5 1.9 1.5 2.8 Kazakhstan 1876.6 176.2 39.3 17.4 7.1 8.3 -0.6 6.4 6.6 4.6 Kyrgz Republic 1081.0 181.0 43.5 32.0 23.4 10.4 35.9 18.7 6.9 2.1 Tajikistan 7343.7 1.1 2131.9 40.6 163.6 43.2 27.5 32.9 38.6 14.5 Turkmenistan 1005.3 992.4 83.7 16.7 23.5 7.4 6.0 8.8 Uzbekistan 58.8 17.9 29.1 24.9 27.4 27.6 Pacific DMCs 58.8 17.7 2.0 1.1 4.3 0.7	Sri Lanka	11.4	11,7	8.4	6.6	15.9	9.0	9.4	4,1	0.2	14.2	9.0
Azerbaijan 19.9 3.0 -0.2 -8.5 1.9 1.5 2.8 Kazakhstan 1876.6 176.2 39.3 17.4 7.1 8.3 -0.6 6.4 6.6 Kyrgyz Republic 1081.0 181.0 423.5 32.0 23.4 10.4 35.9 18.7 6.9 21.4 Tajikistan 7343.7 1.1 2131.9 40.6 163.6 43.2 27.5 32.9 38.6 14.5 Turkmenistan 58.8 17.9 29.1 24.9 27.4 27.6 Pacific DMCs 58.8 17.9 29.1 24.9 27.4 27.6 Pacific DMCs 58.8 17.9 29.1 24.9 27.4 27.6 Marshall Islands 4.9 5.2 0.8 2.2 30.6<	Central Asia											
Kazakhstan 1876.6 176.2 39.3 17.4 7.1 8.3 -0.6 6.4 6.6 Kyrgyz Republic 1081.0 181.0 43.5 32.0 23.4 10.4 35.9 18.7 6.9 2.1 Tajhistan 7343.7 1.1 2131.9 40.6 163.6 43.2 27.5 32.9 38.6 14.5 Turkmenistan 1005.3 992.4 83.7 16.7 23.5 7.4 6.0 8.8 Uzbekistan 58.8 17.9 29.1 24.9 27.4 27.6 Pacific DMCs 58.8 17.9 29.1 24.9 27.4 27.6 Pacific DMCs 58.8 17.9 20.1 14.3 0.7 14.4 31.1 8.3 0.6 14.9 14.3 0.7	Azerbaijan			44.4		19.9	3.0	-0.2	-8.5	1.9	1.5	2.8
Kyrgyz Republic 1081.0 181.0 43.5 32.0 23.4 10.4 35.9 18.7 6.9 2.1 Tajikistan 7343.7 1.1 2131.9 40.6 163.6 43.2 27.5 32.9 38.6 14.5 Turkmenistan 1005.3 992.4 83.7 16.7 23.5 7.4 6.0 8.8 Uzbekistan 58.8 17.9 29.1 24.9 27.4 27.6 Pacific DMCs 58.8 17.9 29.1 24.9 27.4 27.6 Pacific DMCs 58.8 17.9 29.1 24.9 27.4 27.6 Pacific DMCs 58.8 17.9 29.1 14.3 16.7 3.4 59 3.2 Marshall Islands 4.0	Kazakhstan		144	1876.6	176.2	39.3	17.4	7.1	8.3	-0.6	6.4	6.6
Tajikistan 7343.7 1.1 2131.9 40.6 163.6 43.2 27.5 32.9 38.6 14.5 Turkmenistan 1005.3 992.4 83.7 16.7 23.5 7.4 6.0 8.8 Uzbekistan 58.8 17.9 29.1 24.9 27.4 27.6 Pacific DMCs Cook Islands 2.8 7.3 2.7 0.9 -0.6 -0.4 0.7 1.4 3.1 8.7 3.4 Fiji Islands 4.9 5.2 0.8 2.2 3.0 3.4 5.7 2.0 1.1 4.3 0.7 Kiribati ^{b, e} 4.0 6.1 5.3 3.6 1.1 1.9 3.6 1.8 0.4 5.9 3.2 Marshall Islands ^b 10.3 5.0 5.7 8.3 9.6 4.8 2.2 1.7 1.6 0.8 0.8 Marshall Islands ^b 10.3 5.0 5.7 8.3 9.6 4.8 2.2 1.7 1.6 <td>Kyrgyz Republic</td> <td></td> <td>1081.0</td> <td>181.0</td> <td>43.5</td> <td>32.0</td> <td>23.4</td> <td>10.4</td> <td>35.9</td> <td>18.7</td> <td>6.9</td> <td>2.1</td>	Kyrgyz Republic		1081.0	181.0	43.5	32.0	23.4	10.4	35.9	18.7	6.9	2.1
Turkmenistan 1005.3 992.4 83.7 16.7 23.5 7.4 6.0 8.8 Uzbekistan 58.8 17.9 29.1 24.9 27.4 27.6 Pacific DMCs 58.8 17.9 29.1 24.9 27.4 27.6 Pacific DMCs 58.8 17.9 29.1 24.9 27.4 27.6 Pacific DMCs 58.8 17.9 29.1 24.9 27.4 27.6 Mashall Islands 4.9 5.2 0.8 2.2 3.0 3.4 5.7 2.0 1.1 4.3 0.7 1.4 3.1 8.7 3.4 Micronesia, Fed. States of </td <td>Tajikistan</td> <td></td> <td>7343.7</td> <td>1.1</td> <td>2131.9</td> <td>40.6</td> <td>163.6</td> <td>43.2</td> <td>27.5</td> <td>32.9</td> <td>38.6</td> <td>14.5</td>	Tajikistan		7343.7	1.1	2131.9	40.6	163.6	43.2	27.5	32.9	38.6	14.5
Uzbekistan 58.8 17.9 29.1 24.9 27.4 27.6 Pacific DMCs 58.8 17.9 29.1 24.9 27.4 27.6 Pacific DMCs 58.8 17.9 29.1 24.9 27.4 27.6 Cook Islands 2.8 7.3 2.7 0.9 -0.6 -0.4 0.7 1.4 3.1 8.7 3.4 Fiji Islands 4.9 5.2 0.8 2.2 3.0 3.4 5.7 2.0 1.1 4.3 0.7 Kribat ^{b, e} 4.0 6.1 5.3 3.6 1.1 1.9 3.6 1.8 0.4 5.9 3.2 Marshall Islands ^b 10.3 5.0 5.7 8.3 9.6 4.8 2.2 1.7 1.6 0.8 0.8 Micronesia, Fed. States of 6.0 3.0	Turkmenistan				1005.3	992.4	83.7	16.7	23.5	7.4	6.0	8.8
Pacific DMCs Cook Islands 2.8 7.3 2.7 0.9 -0.6 -0.4 0.7 1.4 3.1 8.7 3.4 Fiji Islands 4.9 5.2 0.8 2.2 3.0 3.4 5.7 2.0 1.1 4.3 0.7 Kinbati ^{b, e} 4.0 6.1 5.3 3.6 1.1 1.9 3.6 1.8 0.4 5.9 3.2 Marshall Islands ^b 10.3 5.0 5.7 8.3 9.6 4.8 2.2 1.7 1.6 0.8 0.8 Micronesia, Fed. States of 6.0 4.0 3.0 2.7 1.6 1.9 1.8 2.0 0.0 Nauru 10.0 -3.7 -36.7 1.8 4.1 6.1 3.9 6.7 Papua New Guinea 4.3 5.0 2.9 17.3 11.6 4.0 13.6 14.9 15.6 9.3 11.8 Samoa <	Uzbekistan					***	58.8	17.9	29.1	24.9	27.4	27.6
Cook Islands 2.8 7.3 2.7 0.9 -0.6 -0.4 0.7 1.4 3.1 8.7 3.4 Fiji Islands 4.9 5.2 0.8 2.2 3.0 3.4 5.7 2.0 1.1 4.3 0.7 Kinbati ^{b, e} 4.0 6.1 5.3 3.6 1.1 1.9 3.6 1.8 0.4 5.9 3.2 Marshall Islands ^b 10.3 5.0 5.7 8.3 9.6 4.8 2.2 1.7 1.6 0.8 0.8 Micronesia, Fed. States of 6.0 4.0 3.0 2.7 1.6 1.9 1.8 2.0 0.0 Nauru 10.0 -3.7 -36.7 1.8 4.1 6.1 3.9 6.7 <	Pacific DMCs											
Fiji Islands 4.9 5.2 0.8 2.2 3.0 3.4 5.7 2.0 1.1 4.3 0.7 Kinbath ^{b, e} 4.0 6.1 5.3 3.6 1.1 1.9 3.6 1.8 0.4 5.9 3.2 Marshall Islands ^b 10.3 5.0 5.7 8.3 9.6 4.8 2.2 1.7 1.6 0.8 0.8 Micronesia, Fed. States of 6.0 4.0 3.0 2.7 1.6 1.9 1.8 2.0 0.0 Nauru 10.0 -3.7 -36.7 1.8 4.1 6.1 3.9 6.7	Cook Islands	2.8	7.3	2.7	0.9	-0.6	-0.4	0.7	1.4	3.1	8.7	3.4
Kribati b. e 4.0 6.1 5.3 3.6 1.1 1.9 3.6 1.8 0.4 5.9 3.2 Marshall Islands b 10.3 5.0 5.7 8.3 9.6 4.8 2.2 1.7 1.6 0.8 0.8 Micronesia, Fed. States of 6.0 4.0 4.0 3.0 2.7 1.6 1.9 1.8 2.0 0.0 Nauru 10.0 -3.7 -36.7 1.8 4.1 6.1 3.9 6.7	Fiji Islands	4.9	5.2	0.8	2.2	3.0	3.4	5.7	2.0	1.1	4.3	0.7
Marshall Islands b 10.3 5.0 5.7 8.3 9.6 4.8 2.2 1.7 1.6 0.8 0.8 Micronesia, Fed. States of 6.0 4.0 4.0 3.0 2.7 1.6 1.9 1.8 2.0 0.0 Nauru 10.0 -3.7 -36.7 1.8 4.1 6.1 3.9 6.7 Papua New Guinea 4.3 5.0 2.9 17.3 11.6 4.0 13.6 14.9 15.6 9.3 11.8 Samoa 8.5 1.7 12.1 -2.9 5.4 6.8 2.2 0.3 0.9 3.8 8.1 Solomon Islands 9.2 13.3 9.6 11.7 8.1 12.3 8.3 4.8 1.8 Timor-Leste 80.0 140.0 3.0 0.0 1.0 Torga 8.0 0.9	Kiribati ^{b, e}	4.0	6.1	5.3	3.6	1.1	1.9	3.6	1.8	0.4	5.9	3.2
Micronesia, Fed. States of 6.0 4.0 4.0 3.0 2.7 1.6 1.9 1.8 2.0 0.0 Nauru 10.0 -3.7 -36.7 1.8 4.1 6.1 3.9 6.7 .	Marshall Islands b	10.3	5.0	5.7	8.3	9.6	4.8	2.2	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.8
Nauru 10.0 -3.7 -36.7 1.8 4.1 6.1 3.9 6.7 Papua New Guinea 4.3 5.0 2.9 17.3 11.6 4.0 13.6 14.9 15.6 9.3 11.8 Samoa 8.5 1.7 12.1 -2.9 5.4 6.8 2.2 0.3 0.9 3.8 8.1 Solomon Islands ^b 10.8 9.2 13.3 9.6 11.7 8.1 12.3 8.3 4.8 1.8 Timor-Leste 80.0 140.0 3.0 0.0 1.0 Torga 8.0 0.9 1.2 0.4 2.8 1.9 3.1 3.9 5.3 6.8 10.5 Tuvalu ^b 2.2 2.3 1.8 5.6 0.0 1.6 0.6 7.0	Micronesia, Fed. States of		6.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea 4.3 5.0 2.9 17.3 11.6 4.0 13.6 14.9 15.6 9.3 11.8 Samoa 8.5 1.7 12.1 -2.9 5.4 6.8 2.2 0.3 0.9 3.8 8.1 Solomon Islands ^b 10.8 9.2 13.3 9.6 11.7 8.1 12.3 8.3 4.8 1.8 Timor-Leste 80.0 140.0 3.0 0.0 1.0 Torga 8.0 0.9 1.2 0.4 2.8 1.9 3.1 3.9 5.3 6.8 10.5 Tuvalu ^b 2.2 2.3 1.8 5.6 0.0 1.6 0.6 7.0	Nauru	10.0	-3.7	-36.7	1.8	4.1	6.1	3.9	6.7	1000		(10)
Samoa 8.5 1.7 12.1 -2.9 5.4 6.8 2.2 0.3 0.9 3.8 8.1 Solomon Islands b 10.8 9.2 13.3 9.6 11.7 8.1 12.3 8.3 4.8 1.8 Timor-Leste 80.0 140.0 3.0 0.0 1.0 Tonga 8.0 0.9 1.2 0.4 2.8 1.9 3.1 3.9 5.3 6.8 10.5 Tuvalu b 2.2 2.3 1.8 5.6 0.0 1.6 0.6 7.0	Papua New Guinea	4.3	5.0	2.9	17.3	11.6	4.0	13.6	14.9	15.6	9.3	11.8
Solomon Islands b 10.8 9.2 13.3 9.6 11.7 8.1 12.3 8.3 4.8 1.8 Timor-Leste 80.0 140.0 3.0 0.0 1.0 Tonga 8.0 0.9 1.2 0.4 2.8 1.9 3.1 3.9 5.3 6.8 10.5 Tonga 2.2 2.3 1.8 5.6 0.0 1.6 0.6 7.0	Samoa	8.5	1.7	12.1	-2.9	5.4	6.8	22	0.3	0.9	3.8	8.1
Timor-Leste 80.0 140.0 3.0 0.0 1.0 Tonga 8.0 0.9 1.2 0.4 2.8 1.9 3.1 3.9 5.3 6.8 10.5 Tonga 8.0 0.9 1.2 0.4 2.8 1.9 3.1 3.9 5.3 6.8 10.5 Tuvalu b 2.2 2.3 1.8 5.6 0.0 1.6 0.6 7.0 Vaniatu b 4.8 4.2 2.7 1.8 1.1 3.3 3.3 2.2 2.7 3.2 2.3	Solomon Islands b	10.8	9.2	13.3	9.6	11.7	81	123	83	48	1.8	50 year
Tonga 8.0 0.9 1.2 0.4 2.8 1.9 3.1 3.9 5.3 6.8 10.5 Tuvalu b 2.2 2.3 1.8 5.6 0.0 1.6 0.6 7.0 .	Timor-Leste	10,0	5.2	200.0	0.0	-sheaker I	Und	80.0	140.0	3.0	0.0	1.0
Tuvalu b 2.2 2.3 1.8 5.6 0.0 1.6 0.6 7.0 <td>Tonga</td> <td>8.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>0.4</td> <td>2.8</td> <td>10</td> <td>2.1</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>5.0</td> <td>6.9</td> <td>10.5</td>	Tonga	8.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	2.8	10	2.1	3.0	5.0	6.9	10.5
Vaniati ^b 48 40 27 18 11 33 33 20 27 20 00	Tuvalu b	2.0	2.3	1.0	5.6	0.0	1.6	0.6	7.0	0.0	0.0	1010
ALC 47 71 10 11 22 23 11	Vanuatu b	19	4.0	2.7	1.9	1.1	3.3	3.2	2.2	27	3.2	2.2

a Unless otherwise indicated, data refer to the rate of change of annual average consumer prices for the country.

b Data refer to capital city.

c Data refer to urban areas/selected cities only.d Data refer to the rate of change of period averages for the fiscal year.

e Data refer to the rate of change of retail price index.

Sources: Country sources.

ADB, Asian Development Outlook 2003 and past issues.

Table 17: Government Finance Indicators ^a

(percent of GDP)

		Total	Revenue			Total E	penditure			Fiscal B	alance b	
DMC	1990	1995	2000	2002	1990	1995	2000	2002	1990	1995	2000	2002
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	17.9	10.3	15.3	18.7	18.6	8.8 °	18.1	21.8	-0.8	1.5	-2.8	-3.0
Hong Kong, China	15.2	16.4	17.5	13.6*	14.6	16.7	18.1	19.1*	0.7	-0.3	-0.6	-5.5 *
Korea, Rep. of	17.9	19.3	26.0	26.6	16.2	16.7	21.0	22.7	-0.7	0.3	1.3	3.8
Mongolia	50.6	23.9	33.4	37.4	64.1	23.3	34.4	38.3	-13.5	1.5	-6.8	-5.7
Taipei,China	16.8	13.8	19.0	444	14.9	14.9	23.7		1.9	-1.1	-4.7	
Southeast Asia												
Cambodia	3.9	7.8	10.2	347	8.4	15.0	15.1	224	-4.5	-7.3	-1.4	344
Indonesia	18.8	17.7	16.2	18.6	19.6	14.7	17.4	20.4	-0.8	2.2	-1.2	.1.7
Lao PDR d	9.9	11.4	12.4	12.7	23.4	20.4	18.4	17.1	-9.7	-3.9	-2.5	-4.4
Malavsia	24.8	22.9	18.1	23.1	27.7	22.1	23.8	28.7	-2.9	0.8	-5.8	-5.6
Myanmar	9.6	6.5	4.2*		12.4	9.8	3.5*		-2.8	-3.2	0.7 *	
Philippines	16.6	18.9	15.3	14.1	20.4	18.2	19.3	19.3	-3.5	0.6	-4.0	-5.2
Singapore	32.3	36.1	30.7		21.3	16.2	19.1		10.8	14.6	10.2	of the
Thailand	18.9	18.6	15.2	16.1 *	13.9	15.4	17.4	17.6*	4.8	3.0	.2.2	-1.4=
Vietnam	14.7	23.3			21.9	24.1	100		-7.2	-0.8		111
South Asia												
Afghanistan	2.5	0.3	0.4	11.9*	9.0	7.9	2.8	11.4 *				
Bangladesh	12.0	15.2	17.6	16.4	12.4	13.7	15.3	8.4	-0.4	1.5	2.3	- 8.0
Bhutan	19.0	18.7	21.1	19.2 *	37.3	36.2	38.3	35.5*	-7.8	0.1	-3.5	-4.9 *
India	15.9	14.2	13.2		16.5	13.4	15.5	0.010	-4.2	-1.2	.2.8	1,0
Maldives	2010	25.7	30.0	32.3	2010	36.4	37.3	40.6		-10.6	-6.6	-7.8
Nepal	9.0	11.2	11.3	12.0	19.0	17.8	17.5	19.6	-8.1	-4.8	.4.7	-5.5
Pakistan	19.3	173	17.1	16.8*	25.9	23.0	23.5	22.3*	-6.5	-5.6	-6.6	.5.7 *
Sri Lanka	21.4	20.6	19.1	18.8	28.7	29.6	25.6	24.5	-10.0	-10.1	-9.9	-8.9
Central Asia												
Azerbaijan		19.5	19.9	15.2°	100	20.1	18.1	15.6		-0.6	1.8	-0.4
Kazakhstan	34.1 0	21.6	217	21.6*	51.1°	25.7	22.2	21.0*	.16.9	-4.0	-10	0.0*
Kyrgyz Republic	5.4	16.7	14.2	18.0	7.5	27.8	18.0	20.8	-21	-11.5	-2.0	-1.1
Taiikistan	5.1	10.0	12.0		1.00	17.4	12.5	2010	der de	-7.4	-0.5	
Turkmenisten		20.5	26.1			20.1	25.8			0.4	0.3*	
Uzbekistan		29.7	28.0			32.6	28.9	3+4		-2.9	-1.0	100
Pacific DMCs												
Cook Islands		36.5	31.7	36.8		44.3	36.5	43.7		-2.6	-1.8	03
Fiii Islands	28.1	25.2	26.0	25.1	29.8	25.7	30.9	28.6	-1.8	-0.3	-4.9	-3.4
Kiribati	97.2	98.7	106.7	a. or rat	139.9	101.4	109.4	2010	28.5	16.9	21.4	0.4
Marshall Islands	35.1	33.2	27.9	23.4 *	103.4	104.3	66.7	70.0*	22	-30.5	9.0	91+
Micronesia Fed States of	27.7	27.5	23.3	10.0*	94.3	81.1	73.2	66.7 *	11.3	-1.4	-6.7	2.4*
Nauni	-1.1	21.0	20.0	1010	Unit	Odrah	1.012	00.1	11.0	1.4	0.1	2.14
Panua New Guinea	24.9	25.2	26.3	23.1	34.2	29.8	33.7	32.7	.3.2	-0.6	.20	.33
Samoa	48 5	20.2	25.1	22.3	70.0	30.5	30.6	32 3	.3.7	.7.0	-0.7	.2.0
Solomon Islands	23.0	20.0	de se de se de	2210	31.8	0.5.0	5010	02.0	.4.7	1.0	-0.1	2.0
Timor Leste	20.0		1993	8.3*	01.0	11.12		14.1 *	1411	*1+	***	0.2*
Tonga	34.9	33.0	26.0	21.4 *	37.0	3/ 0	27.7	30.6*	0.7	12	.0.2	1.52
Turalu	54.0	52 F	2010	OT14	01.0	49.0	21.1	00.0	0.1	2.6	0.0	1.0
Vacuatu	27.7	24.2	20.6	23.1	37.6	20.3	20.1	267	.8.2	.07	7 4	.1.7
Variatu	21.1	2412	20.0	20.1	57.0	60.0	2017	20.1	0.2	- di+1	-134	11

a Reference period is calendar year except for countries enumerated in the General Guidelines section of the Introductory Notes.

b Includes grants and net lending whenever available.

c Refers to current expenditure only.

d Reference period prior to 1993 is calendar year while reference period after 1992 is fiscal year.

e Figure refers to current revenue only.

f Reference period prior to 1991 is calendar year while reference period after 1990 is fiscal year.

g Includes health expenditure.

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Table 17: Government Finance Indicators ^a (Continued)

(percent of GDP)

		Hea	ith			Defe	ence			Educa	ation		Co	Housir mmunity	ng and Amenit	ies	
19	90	1995	2000	2002	1990	1995	2000	2002	1990	1995	2000	2002	1990	1995	2000	2002	DMC
																	East Asia
	***		10(9(9))	***	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.7	4.0 ^g	2.0 ^g		2444	3990	20000	14.4	1111	China, People's Rep. of
. 1	.6	2.2	2.5	2.7*	0.3	0.1	-		2.8	3.1	4.0	4.3*	3.5	3.2	4.8	3.8*	Hong Kong, China
					3.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	2,6	2.4	3.1	0.2		0.1		Korea, Rep. of
	***	2.9	4.5			3.0	2.6			4.3	8.1			0.4	0.7		Mongolia
().1	0.1	0.2		- 212	1111	3.6		1.0	1.5	2.4		0.3	0.4	0.4		Taipei, China
																	Southeast Asia
1	5	0.3	0.9	***	3.1	5.5	3.3		0.8	0.9	1.3		4+4	444	***		Cambodia
(),3	0.6	0,3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.8	3.3	0.6	Indonesia
().1	0.1	1.0	+111	0443	6.641	1.6	1.4.5	0.5	0.1	1.0			0.3	14.0		Lao PDR d
1	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.8	4.1	4.0	2.7	3.7	5.5	4.8	5.9	8.1	1444	0.2	0.4	0.5	Malaysia
	+ * *		1.9.4	***	(***	12.51	+++							4+2.	***		Myanmar
().7	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.2	0.1	0.2	0,3	0.1	Philippines
	0.1	1.2	1.0	344	5.1	4.6	4.9		4.2	3.1	4.0		1.3	1.3	2.1	10.000	Singapore
	12.4	1.2	1.3	1.3*		2.3	1.4	1.4*		3.5	4.5	4.1 *		0.9	0.9	1.1*	Thailand
	***			***	-4.8.8		171			***			1994		+++	+++	Vietnam
																	South Asia
	***	1994		7.07	/ 2.8.4	1999			2444			1643		m	171		Afghanistan
(0.6	1.0	0.9		1.1	1.4	1.4	222	1.4	2.2	2.2		0.5	0.9	0.4		Bangladesh
																	Bhutan
	400 222	1000		310	1000					1921	1212						India
		3.7	3.9		100	4.3	6.5	200		4.7	6.8			1.7	3.5		Maldives
(0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.7	23	2.4	3.0	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.4	Nepal
	2.21												1/1/1		-		Pakistan
1	L.6	1.7	1.6	1,6	2.1	5.3	4.5	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	Sri Lanka
																	Control Asia
		1.4	0.0	0.8						2.5	3.0	20					Azerbaijan
	<u>***</u>	714	0.5	0.0		100		1.64		3.5	0.5	2.2	100	44.9	***	372	Kazakhatan
1	1.7	20	2.0	2.0	224	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	6.6	2.5	4.5	0.2	1.4	1.0	4.5	Kazakristan
	4.4	1 1	0.0	2.0		0.7	1.0	4.0	7.0	2.0	2.2	4.0	0.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	Tailkistan
	44.8	714	0.9	44.5	0.01	0+1	715		(444)	2.2	2.0	***		***	***		Turkmoniston
	44.0	(4.8.4					147		(00)	***						111	Uzbakistan
		(302		2000	- 10		(11)	***			***		++X		O2DENIStell)
										4.2						2	Pacific DMCs
	***	4.4	3.6	5.1	4.7.8	2.6	2.2	2.3	41.1	5.3	3.8	5.8		5.9	3.9	4.0	Cook Islands
	L.6	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.4	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	Fiji Islands
8	3.0	11.2	10.6	102	5.9	6.8	5.7	3.9	10.4	14.7	15.4		4.8	6.6	1.8	- 202	Kiribati
	122		141			19482	4.81	444	1999	147	1000						Marshall Islands
	110		14.0	***			***			111		***				***	Micronesia, Fed. States of
	+++	+++	14.4		***	1.00	***			***	10.0	4.4.4		***	***	***	Nauru
- 2	2.9	2.1	145		2.1	1.2			7.3	5.0		+++	0.4	0.8	***	1441	Papua New Guinea
	774	3.0	3.9	3.9	***	1.3	1.6	1.6		4.4	4.8	4.7					Samoa
	197	200	14.1							***		+++				***	Solomon Islands
	+++	4.6.6	1++	444	+++		***	5444		+++	***	+++		1444			Timor-Leste
1	2,8	3.4	6.1		1.3	1.6	1.2		4.0	5.0	5.7	7.0.0	1.774				Tonga
	744	+ * *						***	0.9.4	+++	+ * =	+++	(1999)				Tuvalu
1	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.6	5.0	5.2	5.7	6.9	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.1	Vanuatu

Sources: Country sources.

Table 18: Money Supply Indicators

		Gro	owth of Bro (per	ad Money cent)	(M2)				M2 as Pe	rcent of GE	OP	
DMC	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	19.6	14.8	12.6	12.6	15.4	19.9	122.2	133.4	143.3	148.1	159.4	179.0
- Hong Kong, China-	10.1	11.6	8.8	7.8	-2.7	-0.9	207.4	243.1	271.7	283.3	277.6	276.8
Korea, Rep. of	19.7	23.7	5.1	5.2	8.1	14.0	114.1	143.9	139.3	135.6	138.7	146.2
Mongolia	32.5	-1.7	31.6	17.6	27.9	42.0	20.4	20.5	23.8	25.4	29.7	38.2
Taipei, China	8.0	8.6	8.3	6.5	4.4	2.6	181.2	183.3	191.0	195.6	207.6	208.0
Southeast Asia												
Cambodia	16.6	15.7	17.3	26.9	20.4	31.1	10.7	10.6	11.0	13.3	15.2	18.4
Indonesia	23.2	62.3	11.9	15.6	13.0	4.7	56.7	60.4	58.8	59.1	58.2	54.9
Lao PDR	65.8	113.3	78.3	36.6	21.1		18.4	20.4	14.9	15.4	16.3	
Malavsia	22.7	1.5	13.7	5.2	2.2	5.8	103.7	104.7	112.1	103.7	108.3	106.1
Mvanmar	28.9	36.5	29.6	42.2	44.8	34.2	29.7	28.2	26.8	32.7	34.3	12.24
Philippines	20.5	8.0	19.3	4.8	6.9	9.5	43.4	42.7	45.6	42.4	41.4	41.4
Singapore	10.3	30.2	8.5	-2.0	5.9	-0.3	87.2	117.3	126.5	108.4	119.0	115.8
Thailand	16.4	9.5	2.1	3.7	4.2	2.6	91.7	102.7	104.7	102.4	102.3	99.0
Viet Nam	26.1	25.6	39.3	56.2	25.5		26.0	28.4	35.7	50.5	58.1	
South Asia												
Afdhanistan												
Bangladesh	10.8	10.2	12.8	18.6	16.6	13.1	28.1	27 0	28.7	31.5	34.4	36.1
Bhutan	58.6	16.4	31.4	15.1	7.6	28.5	39.5	39.6	45.1	46.1	43.4	48.7
India a	18.0	10.4	14.6	16.8	14.2	15.0	53.0	56.3	58 ()	62.4	65.3	40/1
Maldives	23.1	22.8	3.6	4.1	9.0	10.3	38.2	44.5	42.2	41.5	12.5	48.5
Nenal	11.0	21.0	20.8	21.8	15 3	4.4	37.0	42.0	44.7	49.0	52.3	53.3
Pakistan	10.0	7.9	43	12.1	11.7	16.8	48.2	47.1	44.8	46.9	18 3	51.7
Sri Lanka	13.8	9.7	13.3	13.0	11.4	10.0	32.4	37.1	38.7	38.4	39.0	39.3
Control Acia												
Azarbailar	26.2	17.0	10.0	20.4	24.7	14.2	12.1	10.0	10 E	10.0	12.0	49.9
Azerbaijan Kerstheten a	30.3	-17.0	20.2	20.1	34.1	14.5	10.2	10.0	10.0	15.3	17.7	13.3
Kussta Bonublio	20.2	-14.1	22.0	40.0	40.1	32.0	10.5	14.4	13.0	10.3	11.1	20.4
Taillistan	440.7	52.0	0.1	12.1 CA E	22.4	34.1	10.4	14.4	13.0	11.3	7.0	14,0
Tudraonistan	107.0	03.9	22.6	04.0	33.4	1.4	10.4	10.1	0.0	110	1,9	0.0
Libokistan	107.2	07.1	23.0	08.3	P.0.5	(000)	175	15.4	13.6	11.0	***	277
Ozuchistali	45,0	21.0	52.1			(att)	21.0	10.4	12.0	200		
Pacific DMCs												
Cook Islands	15.7	23.6	-0.8	16.2	3.6	-0.3	44.3	53.9	50.3	53.0	51.3	
Fiji Islands	-12.5	-0.3	14.2	-2.1	-3.1	7.9	44.4	41.3	42.2	43.2	38.2	38.6
Kiribati	-3.1	11.1	0.3	0.0	444	(6.9.4.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Marshall Islands		***			***							
Micronesia, Fed. States of	14.4	202		1999	***	04990	14.64		1914		222	1444
Nauru	244	***	944		111						***	14.94
Papua New Guinea	6.9	1.8	8.9	5.4	1.9	4.4	36.8	34.0	32.8	31.9	31.5	29.4
Samoa	13.2	7.5	15.7	16.4	6.1	9.2	32.0	32.7	35.7	37.4	36.2	37.7
Solomon Islands	6.3	4.8	4.5	0.4	-13.3	3.9		117	(477)			
Timor-Leste					155.0	7.1	10.50		302	6.2	13.2	14.5
Tonga	14.2	2.4	14.9	8.5	26.5	7.9	36.7	35.6	37.8	37.2	44.4	44.8
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu	-0.3	12.6	-9.2	5.5	5.6	-1.7	113.4	108.6	98,7	100.2	103.9	105.9

a Refers to M3.

Sources: Country sources.

Table 19: Growth Rates of Merchandise Exports, f.o.b. a

(percent)

DMC	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	18.2	8.0	31.9	23.0	1.5	21.0	0.5	6.1	27.8	6.8	22.3
Hong Kong, China	20.8	13.1	11.8	14.9	4.0	4.2	-7.4	0.1	16.6	-5.8	5.4
Korea, Rep. of	6.6	7.3	16.8	30.3	3.7	5.0	-2.8	8.6	19.9	-12.7	8.0
Mongolia	11.6	-1.5	-6.9	32.9	-10.4	6.4	2.4	-1.8	18.0	-2.7	0.5
Taipei,China	0.4	9.3	9.7	20.1	7.7	9.6	6.1	6.1	17.8	-10,4	8.9
Southeast Asia											
Cambodia	4.7	7.0	73.1	74.3	-24.6	33.9	6.0	6.6	36.4	3.6	28.5
Indonesia	16.6	8.4	8.8	13.4	9.7	7.3	-8.6	-0.4	27.7	-9.3	1.2
Lao PDR	37.3	81.4	24.9	2.4	3.1	-1.4	7.7	-10.5	9.6	-6.2	3.6
Malaysia	9.7	17.0	27.0	20.2	6.5	12.1	29.7	12.2	16.1	-10.4	6.0
Myanmar ^b	24.7	15.7	27.8	-6.7	8.8	17.5	4.8	32.4	42.4	34.5	7444.2
Philippines	11.1	15.8	18.5	29.4	17.7	22.8	16.9	18.8	8.7	-15.6	9.5
Singapore	1.4	15.6	23.3	13.7	5.2	5.3	-1.0	5.7	22.4	-8.3	2.7
Thailand	13.6	13.5	21.6	23.6	0.4	27.9	24.4	-1.4	25.2	4.3	2.2
Viet Nam	23.7	15.7	35.8	34.4	33.2	26.6	1.9	23.3	25.5	3.8	11.2
South Asia											
Afghanistan	-4.2	280.1	-84.7	58.1	-22.9	12.5	10.4	4.4	-17.5	-50.4	47.1
Bangladesh b	21.9	27.5	9.1	37.9	14.0	18.5	24.5	8.9	13.1	21.0	-1.4
Bhutan	17.5	14.5	4.6	60.8	6.1	20.3	4.2	11.5	9.2		
India b	21.9	29.9	18.5	28.6	11.7	9.5	7.4	14.2	27.6	2.7	6.8
Maldives C	-14.6	-19.0	43.3	12.6	-6.0	16.4	2.8	-4.3	18.8	1.4	18.1
Nepal b	85.5	26.0	11.7	-8.6	12.7	13.9	21.5	29.7	39.7	11.7	-14.6
Pakistan b	24.0	2.9	16.0	22.3	17.4	10.8	14.8	4.6	13.5	21.4	4.1
Sri Lanka	30.7	28.4	15.0	23.1	16.0	21.1	13.2	4.8	29.2	2.4	4.5
Central Asia											
Azerbaijan	-30.0	-51.2	-9.9	-2.4	-0.9	23.8	-22.4	53.3	87.8	32.6	-6.3
Kazakhstan	56.4	2.4	-	48.2	12.6	9.9	-17.9	10.1	50.1	-2.0	12.4
Kyrgyz Republic	***	7.1	0.2	20.2	23.6	19.5	-14.9	-11.6	11.2	-5.6	2.0
Tajikistan		146.5	22.6	50.1	-8.2	-3.2	-20.0	15.4	13.9	-16.9	13.1
Turkmenistan			-19.2	-13.6	-10.0	-55.6	-20.9	99.9	111.1	4.6	9.0
Uzbekistan		***		38.3	23.4	-4.4	-19.6	-8.3	0.9	-2.9	-5.7
Pacific DMCs											
Cook Islands	-36.0	18.7	-2.7	-0.2	-34.1	-6.8	40.8	12.1	196.3	-19.2	-32.3
Fiji Islands	0.4	3.8	19.2	5.4	20.7	-14.6	13.3	18.1	3.6	-1.6	-2.4
Kiribati	76.2	-22.2	40.3	41.1	-32.0	23.7	10.3	51.2	-24.0	244	424
Marshall Islands	218,4	-16.7	189.4	4.1	-16.7	-17.9	-63.4	33.6	-5.8		
Micronesia, Fed. States of	128.2	23.9	166.0	-50.0	-72.8	-24.8	-58.5	-36.1			
Nauru ^b	8.6	27.7	-25.5	-15.6			100	414			***
Papua New Guinea	29.4	23.5	8.2	27.5	-2.5	-7.6	20.4	35.0	16.1	5.0	11.5
Samoa	-7.5	15.1	-46.1	143.5	14.5	50.9	48.2	-1.4	-18.1	17.6	-12.2
Solomon Islands	31.7	36.6	13.7	22.5	14.5	-1.2	-6.2	-0.1	-45.5	-24.9	56.8
Timor-Leste c									-90.4	-20.0	50.0
Tonga	-18.9	26.2	-19.2	1.6	-16.5	-13.1	-13.1	75.9	-19.6	-8.7	
Tuvalu		(624)	-5.2	-52.5	91.0	3.3	-82.0				
Vanuatu	31.1	3.0	5.5	9.0	6.1	21.3	5.8	-23.0	8.9	7.5	-28.3

a Unless otherwise indicated, data are from the external trade statistics.

b Refers to fiscal year.

c Data are from the balance of payment statistics.

Sources: Country sources. ESCAP, SYAP 2001 for Nauru.

Table 20: Growth Rates of Merchandise Imports, c.i.f. ^a

(percent)

DMC	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	26.3	29.0	11.2	14.2	5.1	2.5	-1.5	18.2	35.8	8.2	21.2
Hong Kong, China	22.6	12.3	16.6	19.2	3.0	5.2	-11.5	-2.5	19.0	-5.4	3.3
Korea, Rep. of	0.3	2.5	22.1	32.0	11.3	-3.8	-35.5	28.4	34.0	-12.1	7.8
Mongolia	15.9	-9.4	-31.8	60.7	8.6	27.4	-12.4	1.9	19.8	3.8	8.3
Taipei, China	7.5	12.0	11.2	21.3	2.6	16.4	6.9	2.1	22.2	-17.2	7.6
Southeast Asia											
Cambodia ^b	55.5	6.2	58.0	59.5	-9.7	1.9	-1.8	9.0	31.3	4.2	44.4
Indonesia	5.5	3.7	12.9	27.0	5.7	-2.9	-34.4	-12.2	39.6	-7.6	1.1
Lao PDR	61.1	62.6	30.6	4.4	17.1	-6.0	-14.7	0.3	-3.4	-2.3	-1.8
Malaysia	0.6	15.7	32.8	24.6	1.5	12.0	3.3	8.9	25.3	-10.0	8.3
Myanmar ^a	0.5	47.7	5.2	23.6	14.3	22.0	17.4	-3.6	-7.3	21.9	
Philippines	20.3	21.4	20.6	25.8	21.8	11.2	-18.3	3.3	5.9	-42	72
Singapore	2.9	17.1	13.7	12.7	5.0	6.2	-13.6	10.8	23.4	-10.5	0.3
Thailand	7.8	12.9	17.4	28.8	3.9	5.0	-7.8	7.5	30.8	10.5	0.8
Viet Nam	8.7	54.4	48.5	40.0	36.6	4.0	-0.8	2.1	33.2	3.4	22.1
South Asia											
Afghanistan	-10.2	16.8	-15.9	-1.0	70.8	-8.6	-23.5	119.0	16.2	44.2	36.9
Bangladesh C	6.7	20.6	5.2	39.9	19.8	8.7	11.9	12.6	9.9	19.5	-2.9
Bhutan	51.0	-17.2	4.8	26.6	24.3	10.0	10.8	42.0	15.5		
India ^C	32.4	15.3	23.1	36.4	13.2	11.0	15.7	20.7	7.3	6.2	6.4
Maldives b, d	18.4	5.9	9.7	20.9	12.6	15.6	1.5	13.6	-3.4	13	-2.4
Nepal ^c	37.5	22.7	31.5	23.5	16.9	25.7	-4.9	-1.7	24.0	6.6	-7.7
Pakistan c	34.3	12.5	-0.1	24.2	23.9	17.1	-6.3	6.9	14.6	17.4	1.2
Sri Lanka	17.2	21.1	22.1	10.3	13.7	19.0	14.9	11.0	31.4	-3.8	9.7
Central Asia											
Azerbaijan	-50.0	-33.1	23.7	-14.2	43.9	-17.3	35.5	-3.8	13.1	22.1	16.4
Kazakhstan	-3.1	-16.6		-28.0	11.4	1.4	0.3	-15.3	37.9	27.8	0.7
Kyrgyz Republic		2.1	-12.9	39.5	60.4	-15.3	18.6	-28.7	-7.6	-15.7	25.6
Taiikistan	1.551/	175.0	7.1	24.5	-24.1	12.3	-5.2	-6.7	1.8	1.9	4.8
Turkmenistan			6.1	-19.3	-3.7	-9.9	-14.9	46.7	20.7	31.6	-9.8
Uzbekistan			***	10.9	63.2	-4.2	-27.3	-5.4	-5.2	6.4	-13,5
Pacific DMCs											
Cook Islands	44.4	3.9	-21.7	-9.9	-14.8	14.9	-2.2	11.2	42.0	-0.1	-8.5
Fiji Islands	-1.5	17.2	9.0	3.6	10.4	0.6	3.0	24.0	-1.3	2.9	8.0
Kiribati	52.1	-16.1	-14.8	31.7	2.2	8.1	-1.2	22.7	6.6		
Marshall Islands	9.6	-1.2	15.3	6.6	-3.3	-15.9	10.4	2.4	-1.1		
Micronesia, Fed. States of	11.5	10.8	17.9	-22.9	-15.5	-10.6	-34.3	-75.1	1000		
Nauru ^C	229.1	-42.4	-32.8								
Papua New Guinea	-4.6	-12.9	20.4	21.3	23.2	6.7	4.8	23.7	0.7	13.9	16.8
Samoa	20.4	-2.8	-23.0	12.4	6.9	5.1	11.5	22.0	0.1	28.7	1.2
Solomon Islands	6.8	33.6	5.3	14.4	2.1	27.6	-10.2	-12.5	-7.3	-13.4	1.0
Timor-Leste d									72.3	3.4	-11.8
Tonga	9.7	1.1	7.0	7.5	-6.4	0.3	11.2	13.7	5.7	25.9	
Tuvalu			11.7	-39.9	-8.6	35.8	40.1	444		141	
Vanuatu	0.7	3.3	8.6	2.5	2.1	-	3.4	10.6	-1.1	9.9	-8.1

a Unless otherwise indicated, data are from the external trade statistics.

b Refers to imports, f.o.b.

c Refers to fiscal year.

d Data are from the balance of payment statistics.

Sources: Country sources. ESCAP, SYAP 2001 for Nauru.

Table 21: Direction of Trade: Merchandise Exports

(percent)

То	A	sia	Wes	stern rope	North	h and America	Mid	ldle ist	So	uth erica	Afri	ca	Oce	ania	Res the \	t of Vorid
From	1990	2002	1990	2002	1990	2002	1990	2002	1990	2002	1990	2002	1990	2002	1990	2002
East Asia																
China, People's Rep. of	68.8	43.4	10.3	15.6	10.2	32.1	2.3	2.2	0.4	1.1	1.89	1.41	0.9	2.0	53	23
Hong Kong, China	46.5	63.6	19.8	14.7	27.3	15.8	1.5	1.8	0.6	12	1.7	0.9	17	1.0	0.9	10
Korea Rep. of	35.4	46.1	15.5	13.2	33.4	27.9	2.9	3.9	0.8	23	1.4	23	17	20	9.0	2.5
Mongolia	31.6	51.8	21.0	4.6	24	33.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	20.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	24.2	0.7
Taipei, China a	38.2	56.9	18.2	14.2	36.0	23.0	2.1	1.8	0.6	0.9	1.9	0.9	2.3	1.5	0.6	0.8
Southeast Asia																
Cambodia	00.0	13.5	50	22.8	0.4	62.2	01	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	03	0.2	0.1	20	0.1
Indonesia	67.7	59.6	12.2	13.0	13.0	16.2	20	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	12	10	4.0	0.7	1.5
Loo PDP	95.5	40.0	10.6	25.6	17	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	22.0
Malausia	50.0	49.9	15.6	12.0	10 1	02.7	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.0	2.6	1.0	4.2
Malaysia	09.0	00.0	10.0	13.0	10.1	23.1	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.3	14.2	0.7	2.0	2,0	1.3	1.5
Philippions	27.5	40.0	10.0	13.9	4.2	10.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.5	7.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.9
Philippines	37.5	48.0	18.8	17.4	40.2	30.7	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.3	0.2	1.2
Singapore	51.1	61.8	15.9	13.0	23.1	17.3	2.5	2.0	0.4	0.3	2.0	1.0	3.4	3.4	1.1	1.3
Inailand	39.2	51.5	24.1	15.7	25.3	21.9	5.4	3.6	0.2	0.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.8	1.9	2.1
Viet. Nam	40.3	42.2	6.9	25.8	0.6	17.0	1.0	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.3	8.0	50.7	3.4
South Asia																
Afghanistan	16.2	56.5	66.5	20.0	4.4	4.8	3.7	7.7	0.0	2.8	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.3	8.8	6.3
Bangladesh	13.9	6.0	33,4	43.6	32.3	30.0	4.9	2.3	0.4	0.2	3.3	0.7	2.0	0.4	9.8	16.8
Bhutan ^D	99.3	88.3	0.6	3.5	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
India	21.5	26.9	29.1	23.8	16.3	26.3	7.1	9.2	0.1	2.0	1.8	4.1	1.2	1.3	22.9	6.4
Maldives	47.0	36.6	26.5	9.9	26.3	52.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nepal	15.6	51.3	59.4	16.6	24.1	29.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	2.6
Pakistan	29.0	20.2	37.2	28.2	14.3	28.2	8.7	14.9	0.1	0.8	4.0	4.2	1.4	1.5	5.3	2.0
Sri Lanka	15.0	11.5	27.2	28.1	28.8	42.3	17.7	9.0	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.3	7.9	6.5
Central Asia C																
Azerbaijan	14.0	8.8	14.6	64.0	2.6	2.0	14.8	11.8	0.0	0.9	0.1	18	0.2	0.0	53.7	10.7
Kazakhstan	58.6	16.4	31.3	31.9	8.9	20.5	0.8	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	26.3
Kyrgyz Republic	40.5	26.6	11.2	34.0	0.5	73	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.8	22.4
Taiikistan	44.6	24.2	38.0	24.6	25	0.2	0.0	47	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	14.0	46.3
Turkmenistan	17	20.2	80.5	12.1	30	7.2	0.0	17.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	116	24.0
Uzbekistan	18.9	34.4	54.5	19.9	0.4	5.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	26.1	39.9
Parific DMCs																
Cool Jolando d	EE A	44.4	0.0	0.0	6.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.4	20.0	0.0	0.0
Cill Islands	44.2	44.1	0.0	44.0	10.2	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4	30.0	0.0	9.2
riji Islands	12.4	12.0	23.3	11.8	10.0	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.3	39.2	25.5	10.8
Manhall Islands b	13.1	89.4	18.1	4.2	8.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.5
Marshall Islands	/1.5	00.1	3.4	3.5	22.6	15.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2	14.8
Micronesia, Fed. States of -	88.1	79.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.9	2.5
Nauru	11.5	62.8	0.5	7.6	2.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	2.5	84.0	21.1	0.6	0.2
Papua New Guinea	45.2	26.0	24.7	8.5	2.7	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	27.2	25.7	0.0	36.6
Samoa	12.9	22.3	20.4	2.9	7.0	9,2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	59.6	64.5	0.0	0.7
Solomon Islands	65.4	91.9	22.7	2.0	3.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	4.8	0.0	0.4
limor-Leste	***		***						+++-	***		***				
Ionga	30.3	45.0	1.7	4.9	26.0	41.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.2	8.2	1.9	0.1
Tuvalu	0.0	0.0	12.8	86.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	16.7	9.9	70.5	0.8
Vanuatu	22.8	83.8	57.9	3.7	4.0	3.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	14.2	8.1	0.6	0.4

a Countries are classified following the country's trade groupings. Data under the heading 'Western Europe' refer to those of 'Europe'; data under 'Middle East' refer to those of 'Middle and Near East' countries.

b Based on reporting partner-country data. For Marshall Islands, data for 1990 refer to 1996; and data for 2002 refer to 2000.

c Data for 1990 refer to 1992.

d Data for 1990 refer to 1993.

e Data for 1990 refer to 1991; data for 2002 refer to 1996.

Sources: IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.

Country sources for Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; and Taipei, China.

UN, Trade Analysis System CD-ROM for Marshall Islands.

Table 22: Direction of Trade: Merchandise Imports

(percent)

From	As	sia	Wes	stern ope	North Central	and America	Mic	idle ist	Sor	uth rica	Afri	ca	Oce	ania	Res the V	t of Vorld
To	1990	2002	1990	2002	1990	2002	1990	2002	1990	2002	1990	2002	1990	2002	1990	2002
Fast Asia																
China People's Rep. of	52.7	57.7	18.1	143	16.0	11.1	0.0	2.2	20	23	0.7	17	28	22	6.0	75
Uning, People's Rep. of	75 7	70.2	10.1	10.6	10.0	7.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	4.4	4.4	0.5	0.4
Hong Kong, Ghina	10.1	19.2	12.2	10.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.3	4.72	1.1	0.5	0.4
Korea, Rep. of	35.2	40.3	13.1	11.5	25.4	11.4	7.0	15.8	1.6	1.9	0.6	1.3	4.3	4,4	12.7	1.4
Mongolia	33.1	43.7	38.8	8.7	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	1.5	27.2	36.5
Taipei, China a	43,6	56.9	17.5	13.0	24.9	17.3	6.0	6.4	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.9	3.4	2.9	0.2	0.2
Southeast Asia																
Cambodia	64.8	91.3	26.0	5.9	0.1	1.8	3.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.5	2.6	0.3
Indonesia	49.6	62.6	21.7	13.0	13.7	86	5.0	6.2	20	1.0	0.7	1.7	6.0	5.7	13	12
Lao PDP	87.8	90.0	9.7	4.8	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	17	0.5	2.9
Malauria	56.0	66 A	17 4	11.5	10.1	15.0	10	2.2	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	10	2.0	0.7	4.7
Walaysia	30.2	00.4	10.7	11.5	10.1	10.2	1.2	2.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	4.2	2.0	0.1	1.1
Myanmar	69.2	91.6	18.7	3.5	3.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	3.7	0.6	4.0	3.6
Philippines	46.3	58.4	12.5	8.4	21.1	20.8	11.8	7.8	2.5	0.7	0.7	0.2	4.3	2.5	0.9	1.2
Singapore	52.4	58.2	15.3	13.7	17.0	15.2	11.0	8.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	2.2	2.0	0.6	1.4
Thailand	58.4	59.0	18.3	12.2	12.1	10.5	4.1	8.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.7	2.4	4.1
Viet Nam	35.5	78.0	9.9	10.5	0.4	3.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.1	53.7	3.1
Courts Anton																
South Asia				10.4		40.4										
Afghanistan	80.4	64.4	15.1	12.4	1.4	10.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.1	0.3	2.3	5.8
Bangladesh	47.6	62.4	19.6	11.4	8.4	4.1	5.1	4.6	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.8	2.3	15.8	13.8
Bhutan ^D	11.2	65.9	72.2	29.6	11.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.6
India	18.7	25.5	33.7	21.7	12.9	8.4	18.3	9.2	1.7	1.8	2.8	3.8	3.4	2.7	8.5	27.0
Maldives	85.3	65.2	13.3	11.0	0.6	2.0	0.5	16.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	4.4	0.0	0.4
Nepal	70.6	60.7	18.2	99	28	2.6	0.0	19.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	5.8	21	1.9	4.9
Pakistan	31.1	31.0	26.9	10 /	14.2	7.7	10.1	33.0	0.0	0.5	25	3.0	2.4	25	30	2.0
Sri Lanka	52.8	65.3	16.5	15.8	9.0	3.5	11.5	9.4	0.8	0.5	44	0.5	2.8	43	23	0.8
			Lore	and ro		010			410	0.0			2.10	110	1010	0.00
Central Asia		121212		-22-22	1000	1000	T Salah	1212	2.22		04021		10.00		1010121	-
Azerbaijan	11.4	24,6	10.8	33.5	2.6	5.2	6.2	5.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	68.9	30.0
Kazakhstan	60.0	11.6	35.5	25.7	3.5	11.4	0.7	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	48.3
Kyrgyz Republic	37.9	46.9	3,5	15.4	6.2	9.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	52.4	25.6
Tajikistan	4.3	60.3	42.9	4.4	13.3	5.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	39.5	27.6
Turkmenistan	8.3	12.1	51.4	22.2	26.7	5.4	0.0	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	40.8
Uzbekistan	19.1	36.3	47.0	19.3	19.0	6.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	36.8
P. 10 PHO																
Pacific DMCs		-						-		140.00	1.142.7.47.1	Last 12				
Cook Islands	1.9	1.2	32.5	0.0	5.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.1	92.1	9.2	4.5
Fiji Islands	30.7	38.6	5.6	2.9	13.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	44.1	54.5	6.2	1.1
Kiribati	14.9	15.2	6.0	31.7	48.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	30.4	42.8	0.0	5.4
Marshall Islands d	18.7	12.2	0.0	0.0	75.7	82.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	5.5	0.1	0.1
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^e	19.7	12.5	0.0	0.0	72.1	43.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	19.8	5.6	23.8
Nauru	31.1	12.6	73	13.9	0.6	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24	0.1	58.5	60.7	0.1	2.6
Panua New Guinea	30.1	36.3	6.0	4.0	11.6	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.1	50.0	54.4	0.4	1.0
Campa	26.0	00.0	0.5	4.0	10.0	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	44.0	04.4 01 E	0.4	1.9
Salmoa	10.2	20.1	5.0	3.2	10.0	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	44.2	01.5	0.4	0.9
Solomon Islands	42.0	45.3	5.8	2.2	6.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	45.0	45.7	0.7	3.1
Timor-Leste				3.64			4.4.4		+++							***
Tonga	17.7	11.3	1.8	5.8	10.3	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	62.6	66.9	7.6	0.8
Tuvalu	31.9	13.0	32.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	17.2	0.0	67.9
Vanuatu	62.8	45.0	21.9	5.2	2.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	46.7	0.2	2.4
		_														

a Countries are classified following the country's trade groupings. Data under the heading 'Western Europe' refer to those of 'Europe'; data under 'Middle East' refer to those of 'Middle and Near East' countries.

b Based on reporting partner-country data.

c Data for 1990 refer to 1992.

d Data for 2002 refer to 2000.

e Data refer to imports, fob and 2002 data refer to 1999.

Sources: IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.

Country sources for Cook Islands; Marshall Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; and Taipei, China.

Table 23: Foreign Trade Indicators

(percent of GNP)

DMC 1990 2001 2002 1990 2001 2002 East Asia Dring, Poople's Rep. of Morg Morg Colls Morg Morg Colls Morg Morg Colls Morg Morg Colls Morg Mor			Total Trade			Trade Balance		Curre	nt Account Ba	alance
Eart Asia Chras Properby Rep. of 29.7 44.7 50.8 2.2 2.0 2.5 3.1 1.5 2.9 Moreg Kong, Chras 216.2 228.4 250.2 -0.5 -6.8 -4.6 7.5 10.7 Kores, Rep. of 53.4 68.4 65.9 -1.9 2.2 2.2 -0.8 1.9 1.3 Moregola 95.5 11.0 10.3.9 1.5.9 -1.1.1 -1.4.3 -38.5 -5.7 1.0.9 Centroda 17.4 80.1 10.1.8 -5.4 -6.1 -13.6 -3.5 -1.5 -1.7 Moresia 43.5 64.4 53.7 -3.5 15.7 15.2 -2.2 9.0 8.1 1.0 Mayaia 130.2 198.9 195.6 0.5 1.7.5 15.2 -2.2 9.0 8.1 1.0 Mayaina 130.2 198.6 0.5 1.1.0 -1.2 0.3 </th <th>DMC</th> <th>1990</th> <th>2001</th> <th>2002</th> <th>1990</th> <th>2001</th> <th>2002</th> <th>1990</th> <th>2001</th> <th>2002</th>	DMC	1990	2001	2002	1990	2001	2002	1990	2001	2002
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	East Asia									
Hors Korg, China ⁸ 218.2 228.4 250.2 0.5 6.8 4.6 7.5 10.7 Morgalen 95.5 110.9 103.9 15.9 11.1 14.3 38.5 5.7 100.9 Table, China 74.2 80.0 84.1 7.5 5.3 6.1 6.7 6.2 89.9 Controadia Controadia <	China, People's Rep. of	29.7	44.7	50.8	2.2	2.0	2.5	3.1	1.5	2.9
Kons, Rep. of Mongola 53.4 66.3 1.9 2.2 2.2 0.8 1.9 1.3 Mongola 74.2 80.0 84.1 7.5 5.3 6.1 6.7 10.9 Softenst Asia Carbockis 17.4 80.0 84.1 7.5 5.3 6.1 6.7 6.2 8.9 Softenst Asia Carbockis 101.8 5.4 6.1 1.56 -2.7 5.1 1.4 Carbockis 139.2 199.9 195.6 1.7.2 14.0 10.6 9.6 1.1 1.0 Mayriai 139.2 199.9 195.6 1.7.5 15.2 -2.2 9.0 8.1 Singapore 298.4 278.2 281.2 21.3 6.8 10.1 8.2 1.8 1.1 1.4 8.1 9.6 1.1 1.1 1.4 1.5 2.2 0.5 1.1 1.1 1.4 1.5 2.2 9.0 1.1 1.1 1.0 1.1	Hong Kong, China a	218.2	238.4	250.2	-0.5	-6.8	-4.6		7.5	10.7
Mongola 95.5 110.9 103.9 15.5 11.1 14.3 38.5 5.7 10.9 Controcia Tapel.Ohina 74.2 80.0 84.1 7.5 5.3 6.1 6.7 6.2 8.9 Southeast Asia Cantbodia* 17.4 80.1 101.8 5.4 6.1 13.6 3.5 5.1 4.7 Malexial 139.2 199.9 195.6 0.5 17.5 15.2 -2.2 9.0 8.1 Malexial 139.2 289.9 195.6 0.5 17.5 15.2 -2.2 9.0 8.1 10.9 Malexial 139.2 289.9 195.6 0.5 17.5 15.2 -2.2 9.0 8.1 10.9 12.3 10.8 10.1 1.8 0.0 1.8 0.0 1.8 0.0	Korea, Rep. of	53.4	68.4	65.9	-1.9	22	2.2	-0.8	19	13
Tapel China 74.2 80.0 84.1 7.5 5.3 6.1 6.7 6.2 8.9 Southeast Asia 17.4 80.1 101.8 5.4 6.1 13.6 -3.5 1.5 1.7 Mainysia 43.5 64.4 53.7 3.5 18.7 15.6 -2.7 5.1 4.4 Lap PDR* 30.5 54.6 45.7 -1.2 -1.4 -0.6 -9.6 -5.1 1.0 Mainysia 13.9.2 19.9 95.6 0.5 17.5 15.2 2.2 9.0 8.1 Myanmar 5.6 1.0 -1.7 -0.0 -1.8 -0.0 Philopines 48.2 8.49 85.0 -1.10 1.2 -0.3 -3.8 1.8 5.0 6.1* -0.7 -0.7 -0.6 Singapore 298.4 27.5 29.2 -7.3 -6.0 -5.1 -1.5 -2.2 0.5	Mongolia	95.5	110.9	103.9	-15.9	-11.1	-14.3	-38.5	-5.7	-10.9
Southeast Asia 17.4 80.1 101.8 5.4 6.1 -13.6 -3.5 1.5 -1.7 Indonesia 13.5 54.6 45.7 -1.2 14.0 -10.6 -9.6 -5.1 1.4 Lap PDR ^a 30.5 54.6 45.7 -1.2 -14.0 -10.6 -9.6 -5.1 1.0 Manmar 5.6 1.0 -1.7 -0.0 1.8 -0.0 Philopines 4.8.2 24.9 85.0 -11.0 -1.2 -0.3 -5.8 1.8 5.0 Singapore 298.4 278.2 281.2 -21.3 6.8 10.1 8.2 1.8.9 21.8 -2.0 1.5 6.1.2 <	Taipei,China	74.2	80.0	84.1	7.5	5.3	6.1	6.7	6.2	8.9
$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Southeast Asia									
Indonesia 43.5 64.4 53.7 3.5 48.7 15.6 -0.7 5.1 4.4 Lap PDR ¹⁶ 30.5 54.6 45.7 -12.2 -14.0 -0.66 -5.1 1.0 Mainysia 139.2 199.9 195.6 0.5 17.5 15.2 -2.2 9.0 8.1 Mainysia 139.2 129.9 195.6 0.5 11.0 -1.7 -0.0 1.8 -0.0 Philippines 48.2 84.9 85.0 -11.0 -1.2 -0.3 5.8 1.8.8 5.0 Singapore 298.4 278.2 281.2 -1.3 6.8 10.1 8.2 18.9 2.8 6.4 0.2.3 T m T m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m <td>Cambodia ^a</td> <td>17.4</td> <td>80.1</td> <td>101.8</td> <td>-5.4</td> <td>-6.1</td> <td>-13.6</td> <td>.35</td> <td>.15</td> <td>-1.7</td>	Cambodia ^a	17.4	80.1	101.8	-5.4	-6.1	-13.6	.35	.15	-1.7
Tab PDP, a TOS 54,e 45,7 42,2 41,0 41,06 4,66 5,1 1,0 Makeysia 139,2 198,9 95,6 0.5 17,5 15,2 -2,2 9,0 8,1 Makeysia 139,2 198,9 95,6 0.5 17,5 15,2 -2,2 9,0 8,1 Philippines 48,2 84,9 85,0 -11,0 -1,2 -0,3 -5,8 1,8 5,0 Singapore 298,4 278,2 281,2 -21,3 6,8 10,1 8,2 18,9 21,8 5,0 5,1 1,7 3,3 -4,5 5,5 6,1.* Viet Nam 79,7 104,0 103,9* -5,4 3,8 8,6* -4,0 2,3	Indonesia	43.5	64.4	53.7	3.5	18.7	15.6	-2.7	51	A A
Dot of the second sec	Lao PDR a	30.5	54.6	45.7	.12.2	.14.0	10.6	.9.6	-5.1	1.0
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Malavela	120.2	109.0	105.6	0.5	17.5	15.0	.0.0	0.0	0.1
mpringing 3.0 1.0 1.1 3.00 1.2.6 3.00 Singapore 298.4 278.2 281.2 -21.3 6.8 10.1 8.2 18.9 21.8 Thalland 66.5 112.1 107.4 11.8 2.7 3.3* -8.5 5.5 6.1* Wet Nam 79.7 104.0 103.9* -5.4 -3.8 -4.0 2.3 Bangladesh 16.9 32.5 29.2 -7.3 6.0 -5.1 -1.5 -2.2 0.5 Blutan 55.0 -3.8 <td>Maamar</td> <td>105.2</td> <td>1.50.5</td> <td>155.0</td> <td>17</td> <td>11.5</td> <td>10.2</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>5.0</td> <td>0.1</td>	Maamar	105.2	1.50.5	155.0	17	11.5	10.2	1.0	5.0	0.1
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Thilinging	10.0	2.0	OF O	-1.7	-0.0	0.2	-1.0	-0.0	5.0
Singapore 238.4 270.4 261.2 -221.3 0.8 10.1 6.2 18.9 21.8 Viet Nam 79.7 104.0 103.9* -5.4 -3.8 -8.6 +4.0 2.3 South Asia	Finippines	48.2	84.9	85.0	-11.0	-1.2	-0.3	-5.8	1.8	5.0
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Singapore	298.4	218.2	281.2	-21.3	6.8	10.1	8.2	18.9	21.8
Viet Nam $(9,7)$ 104.0 103.9^{*} -5.4 -3.8 -8.6^{*} -4.0 2.3 South Asia Mgtanistan ^a 16.8 67.4 59.8 -9.6 -62.2 -54.9 <t< td=""><td>Inailand</td><td>66.5</td><td>112.1</td><td>107.4*</td><td>-11.8</td><td>2.7</td><td>3.3*</td><td>-8.5</td><td>5.5</td><td>6.1*</td></t<>	Inailand	66.5	112.1	107.4*	-11.8	2.7	3.3*	-8.5	5.5	6.1*
South Asia Mganistan 16.8 67.4 59.8 -9.6 -62.2 -54.9 </td <td>Viet Nam</td> <td>79.7</td> <td>104.0</td> <td>103.9*</td> <td>-5.4</td> <td>-3.8</td> <td>-8.6*</td> <td>-4.0</td> <td>2.3</td> <td>***</td>	Viet Nam	79.7	104.0	103.9*	-5.4	-3.8	-8.6*	-4.0	2.3	***
Afganistan 16.8 67.4 59.8 9.6 -62.2 -54.9 </td <td>South Asia</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	South Asia									
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Afghanistan a	16.8	67.4	59.8	-9.6	-62.2	-54.9			14430
Bhutan 55.0 .	Bangladesh	16.9	32.5	29.2	-7.3	-6.0	-5.1	-1.5	-2.2	0.5
India 14.3 19.9 -2.0 -1.6 -2.3 Madiwes 8 76.1 74.8 -39.3 -33.0 -9.6 -7.3 Nepal 22.3 40.2 74.8 -2.5 14.1 -13.4 8.1 -2.6 -4.5 Pakistan 28.7 34.8 32.0 -4.6 -1.5 1.9 -4.0 0.6 4.5 Sri Lanka 58.5 69.7 66.3 9.3 -7.4 8.6 -4.9 -1.6 -1.6 Central Asia 65.6 62.9 15.5 8.2 -0.9 12.6 Kazakhstan 8 62.8 66.9 0.6 6.3 -1.3 1.8* Tajikistan 8 73.0 60.4* 0.3 2.8 -1.6 Virgiz Republic 8 73.0 55.6 -49.6	Bhutan	55.0			-3.8					
Maldives a 76.1 74.8 39.3 33.0 9.6 7.3 Nepal 22.3 40.2 34.8 12.5 14.1 13.4 8.1 -2.6 4.5 Pakistan 28.7 34.8 32.0 4.6 -2.5 1.9 -4.0 0.6 4.5 Sn Lanka 58.5 69.7 66.3 9.3 7.4 8.6 -4.9 -1.6 1.6 Central Asia	India	14.3	19.9		-2.0	-1.6		-2.3		
Nepal 22.3 40.2 34.8 :12.5 :14.1 :13.4 :8.1 :2.6 :4.5 Pakistan 28.7 34.8 32.0 4.6 -2.5 1.9 -4.0 0.6 4.5 Srit Lanka 58.5 69.7 66.3 9.3 -7.4 -8.6 -4.9 1.6 1.6 Central Asia 65.6 62.9 15.5 8.2 -0.9 12.6 Kazakistan ^a 65.6 62.9 15.5 8.2 -4.9 2.4 Kyrgz Republic ^a 125.7 120.5* 3.4 1.3* 5.7 1.4* Turkmenistan ^a 125.7 120.5* 3.4 1.8* 6.7	Maldives a	127	76.1	74.8	0204	-39.3	-33.0		-9.6	-7.3
Pakistan 28.7 34.8 32.0 4.6 2.5 1.9 4.0 0.6 4.5 Sri Lanka 58.5 69.7 66.3 9.3 -7.4 -8.6 -4.9 1.6 1.6 Central Asia Azerbaijan ⁸ 65.6 62.9 15.5 8.2 -0.9 -12.6 Kazakistan ⁸ 65.6 62.9 15.5 8.2 -0.9 -12.6 Kazakistan ⁸ 125.7 120.5* -3.4 1.3* 1.8* Tajikistan ⁸ 125.7 120.5* -3.4 1.3* 1.8* Tukmenistan ⁸ 73.0 60.4* 4.0 8.9* -0.7 0.6* Uzbekistan ⁸	Nepal	22.3	40.2	34.8	-12.5	-14.1	-13.4	-8.1	-2.6	-4.5
Sri Lanka Soft	Pakistan	28.7	34.8	32.0	-4.6	.25	-19	-4.0	0.6	4.5
Central Asia Azerbaijan $\frac{3}{2}$ 65.6 62.9 15.5 8.2 0.9 12.6 Kazakhstan $\frac{3}{2}$ 5.1 68.1 66.3 -0.2 9.9 13.2 44.9 -2.4 Kyrgy Republic $\frac{3}{2}$ 61.8 66.9 0.6 -6.3 -1.3 1.8* Tajikistan $\frac{3}{2}$ 125.7 120.5* -3.4 1.3* -5.7 -1.4* Turkmenistan $\frac{3}{2}$ 73.0 60.4* 40.0 8.9* -0.7 0.6* Uzbekistan $\frac{3}{2}$ 54.2 58.7 0.3 2.8 1.6 ^b Cook Islands $\frac{3}{2}$ 88.2 74.4 61.5 -73.0 -55.6 -49.6	Sri Lanka	58.5	69.7	66.3	-9.3	-7.4	-8.6	-4.9	-1.6	-1.6
Azerbaijan ^a 65.6 62.9 15.5 8.2 -0.9 -12.6 Kazakhstan ^a 5.1 68.1 66.3 -0.2 9.9 13.2 -4.9 -2.4 Kyrgyz Republic ^a 61.8 66.9 0.6 -6.3 -1.3 -1.8 Tajikistan ^a 125.7 120.5* -3.4 1.3* -5.7 -1.4* Turkmenistan ^a 54.2 58.7 0.3 2.8 1.6 ^b Pacific DMCs Cook Islands ^a 88.2 74.4 61.5 -73.0 -55.6 -49.6	Central Asia									
Arackinstan ^a 5.1 68.1 66.3 -0.2 9.9 13.2 4.9 -2.4 Kyrgy Republic ^a 61.8 66.9 0.6 -6.3 -1.3 -1.8* Tajikistan ^a 125.7 120.5* -3.4 1.3* -5.7 -1.4* Turkmenistan ^a 73.0 60.4* 4.0 8.9* -0.7 0.6* Watekistan ^a 73.0 60.4* 4.0 8.9* -0.7 0.6* Watekistan ^a 54.2 58.7 0.3 2.8 1.6 ^b Pacific DMCs 73.0 .55.6 -49.6	Azerhalian a		65.6	62.0		15.5	8.2		0.0	12.6
Hyggz Republic ³ 61.1 66.9 0.6 6.3 -1.3 -1.8* Tajikistan ^a 125.7 120.5* -3.4 1.3* -5.7 -1.4* Turkmenistan ^a 73.0 60.4* 4.0 8.9* -5.7 -1.4* Turkmenistan ^a 54.2 58.7 0.3 2.8 1.6 ^b Pacific DMCs Cook Islands ^a 88.2 74.4 61.5 -73.0 -55.6 -49.6 -0.7 0.6* Cook Islands ^a 93.5 82.5 -19.3 -15.9 -3.3 -3.5 Kiribati 61.6 43.6 ^b -79.0 -18.9 1.9 Marshall Islands ^a 84.0 -79.0 -18.8 7.8* 3.7* Nauru <t< td=""><td>Karakhetan a</td><td>5.1</td><td>68.1</td><td>66.3</td><td>.0.2</td><td>0.0</td><td>12.2</td><td>100</td><td>.4.9</td><td>24</td></t<>	Karakhetan a	5.1	68.1	66.3	.0.2	0.0	12.2	100	.4.9	24
Type Topolotic The blastice Diss The blastice Diss The blastice The blastice <t< td=""><td>Kurtar Dopublic 8</td><td>0.1</td><td>61.9</td><td>66.0</td><td>-0.2</td><td>0.6</td><td>13.2</td><td></td><td>1.2</td><td>1.0 *</td></t<>	Kurtar Dopublic 8	0.1	61.9	66.0	-0.2	0.6	13.2		1.2	1.0 *
Turkmenistan ^a 73.0 60.4* 4.0 8.9* -0.7 0.6* Uzbekistan ^a 54.2 58.7 0.3 2.8 1.6 ^b Pacific DMCs 54.2 58.7 0.3 2.8 1.6 ^b Pacific DMCs 61.6 43.6 ^b -19.3 -15.9 -3.3 -3.5 Kiribati 61.6 43.6 ^b -49.7 -31.7 ^b -18.9 1.9	Taukistan a	***	105.7	100.5	4.9.4	3.4	1.2 *	1.6+	-1.5	-1.0
Uzbekistan 73.0 60.4 ⁺ 4.0 8.9 ⁺ -0.7 0.8 ⁺ Uzbekistan 54.2 58.7 0.3 2.8 1.6 ⁺ 61.7 0.8 ⁺ Pacific DMCs 54.2 58.7 0.3 2.8 1.6 ⁺ <td>Tudimoniston 8</td> <td>*11</td> <td>123.7</td> <td>120.5</td> <td></td> <td>-3.4</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>115</td> <td>-5.7</td> <td>-1,4</td>	Tudimoniston 8	*11	123.7	120.5		-3.4	1.5	115	-5.7	-1,4
Dodekistant 54.2 58.7 0.3 2.8 1.6 Pacific DMCs Cook Islands ^a 88.2 74.4 61.5 -73.0 -55.6 -49.6 1.6° 1.6° 1.6° 1.6° 1.6° 1.6° 1.6°	Internetistan	200	73.0	60.4		4.0	8.9	***	-0.7	0.0
Pacific DMCs Cook Islands ^a 88.2 74.4 61.5 -73.0 -55.6 -49.6 Fiji Islands 93.5 82.5 -19.3 -15.9 -3.3 -3.5 Kiribati 61.6 43.6 ^b -49.7 -31.7 ^b -18.9 1.9 Marshall Islands ^a 84.0 -79.0 38.3 14.2 30.2* Micronesia, Fed. States of ^a 57.7 6.5 ^c -52.8 4.6 ^c 18.8 -7.8* 3.7* Nauru	uzbekistan -		54.2	58.7		0.3	2.8		1.6	***
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Pacific DMCs									
Fig Islands 93.5 82.5 -19.3 -15.9 -3.3 -3.5 Kiribati 61.6 43.6^{b} -49.7 31.7^{b} -18.9 1.9 Marshall Islands ^a 84.0 -79.0 38.3 14.2 30.2* Micronesia, Fed. States of ^a 57.7 6.5^{c} -52.8 4.6^{c} 18.8 $-7.8*$ $3.7*$ Nauru m <t< td=""><td>Cook Islands a</td><td>88.2</td><td>74.4</td><td>61.5</td><td>-73.0</td><td>-55.6</td><td>-49.6</td><td></td><td></td><td>1.000</td></t<>	Cook Islands a	88.2	74.4	61.5	-73.0	-55.6	-49.6			1.000
Kiribati 61.6 43.6° -49.7 -31.7° -18.9 1.9 Marshall Islands ^a 84.0 -79.0 38.3 14.2 30.2^* Micronesia, Fed. States of ^a 57.7 6.5° -52.8 4.6° 18.8 -7.8^* 3.7^* Nauru -52.8 4.6° 18.8 -7.8^* 3.7^* Nauru 1.2 0.5^* Papua New Guinea ^a 72.9 94.4 95.8 * 1.9 29.9 $28.4 *$ -2.0 1.2 0.5^* Samoa ^a 79.8 59.0 56.2 -64.0 -46.6 -45.8 4.9 -1.7 1.2 Solomon Islands 79.2	Fiji Islands	93.5	82.5	7.4.4	-19.3	-15.9		-3.3	-3.5	***
Marshall Islands ^a 84.0 -79.0 38.3 14.2 30.2* Micronesia, Fed. States of ^a 57.7 6.5 ^c -52.8 -4.6 ^c 18.8 -7.8* 3.7* Nauru -52.8 -4.6 ^c 18.8 -7.8* 3.7* Papua New Guinea ^a 72.9 94.4 95.8* 1.9 29.9 28.4* -2.0 1.2 0.5* Samoa ^a 79.8 59.0 56.2 -64.0 -46.6 -45.8 4.9 -1.7 1.2 Solomon Islands 79.2 <td< td=""><td>Kiribati</td><td>61.6</td><td>43.6</td><td></td><td>-49.7</td><td>-31.7 0</td><td></td><td>-18.9</td><td>1.9</td><td>19.64</td></td<>	Kiribati	61.6	43.6		-49.7	-31.7 0		-18.9	1.9	19.64
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^a 57.7 6.5 ^c -52.8 -4.6 ^c 18.8 -7.8 [*] 3.7 [*] Nauru	Marshall Islands a	84.0			-79.0		1222	38.3	14.2	30.2*
Nauru </td <td>Micronesia, Fed. States of a</td> <td>57.7</td> <td>6.5 ^c</td> <td></td> <td>-52.8</td> <td>-4.6 °</td> <td></td> <td>18.8</td> <td>-7.8 *</td> <td>3.7*</td>	Micronesia, Fed. States of a	57.7	6.5 ^c		-52.8	-4.6 °		18.8	-7.8 *	3.7*
Papua New Guinea 72.9 94.4 95.8* 1.9 29.9 28.4* -2.0 1.2 0.5* Samoa a 79.8 59.0 56.2 -64.0 -46.6 -45.8 4.9 -1.7 1.2 Solomon Islands 79.2 -10.2 -13.6 Timor-Leste 13.8* 7.1* Tonga a 64.1 61.3 -43.3 -50.7 10.4 -19.9 14.8* Tuvalu a 1.5 52.1d -51.4d 0.1 Vanuatu 70.6 53.7 52.4 -47.4 -29.7 -33.1 -3.8 0.8 -6.2	Nauru	***					***			
Samoa a 79.8 59.0 56.2 -64.0 -46.6 -45.8 4.9 -1.7 1.2 Solomon Islands 79.2 -10.2 -13.6 Timor-Leste 13.8 * 7.1 * Tonga a 64.1 61.3 -43.3 -50.7 10.4 -19.9 14.8 * Tuvalu a 1.5 52.1 d -51.4 d 0.1 Vanuatu 70.6 53.7 52.4 -47.4 -29.7 -33.1 -3.8 0.8 -6.2	Papua New Guinea a	72.9	94.4	95.8 *	1.9	29.9	28.4 *	-2.0	1.2	0.5*
Solomon Islands 79.2 -10.2 -13.6 Timor-Leste 13.8 * 7.1 * Tonga ^a 64.1 61.3 -43.3 -50.7 10.4 -19.9 14.8 * Tuvalu ^a 1.5 52.1 ^d -51.4 ^d 0.1 Vanuatu 70.6 53.7 52.4 -47.4 -29.7 -33.1 -3.8 0.8 -6.2	Samoa a	79.8	59.0	56.2	-64.0	-46.6	-45.8	4.9	-1.7	1.2
Timor-Leste 13.8* 7.1* Tonga ^a 64.1 61.3 -43.3 -50.7 10.4 -19.9 14.8* Tuvalu ^a 1.5 52.1 ^d -51.4 ^d 0.1 Vanuatu 70.6 53.7 52.4 -47.4 -29.7 -33.1 -3.8 0.8 -6.2	Solomon Islands	79.2			-10.2		275.24	-13.6		a service
Tonga [®] 64.1 61.3 -43.3 -50.7 10.4 -19.9 14.8* Tuvalu [®] 1.5 52.1 ^d -51.4 ^d 0.1 Vanuatu 70.6 53.7 52.4 -47.4 -29.7 -33.1 -3.8 0.8 -6.2	Timor-Leste								13.8*	7.1*
Tuvalu ^a 1.5 52.1 ^d	Tonga a	64.1	61.3		-43.3	-50.7		10.4	-19.9	14.8*
Vanuatu 70.6 53.7 52.4 -47.4 -29.7 -33.1 -3.8 0.8 -6.2	Tuvalu a	1.5	52.1 d			-51.4 ^d		0.1		
UTU VIA	Vanuatu	70.6	53.7	52.4	-47.4	-29.7	-33.1	-3.8	0.8	-6.2

a GDP at current market prices was used in the computation. b Refers to 2000.

c Refers to 1999.

d Refers to 1998.

Sources: Country sources.

Table 24: Foreign Direct Investment

(US\$ million)

DMC	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
East Asia	6816.8	12765.3	29028.5	35979.2	39193.8	44385.9	49354.2	64169.1	75624.0	114602.3	88180.1
China, People's Rep. of	4366.0	11156.0	27515.0	33787.0	35849.2	40180.0	44237.0	43751.0	38753.0	38399.3	52344.0
Hong Kong, China			***			***		14764.9	24581.2	61937.9	22834.3
Korea, Rep. of	1179.8	728.3	588.8	810.3	1775.8	2326.0	2844.2	5412.3	9333.4	9283.4	8892.8
Mongolia		2.0	7.7	6.9	9.8	15.9	25.0	18.9	30.4	53.7	
Taipei,China	1271.0	879.0	917.0	1375.0	1559.0	1864.0	2248.0	222.0	2926.0	4928.0	4109.0
Southeast Asia	13399.5	12103.1	15928.7	20148.6	23717.0	26892.2	28573.5	19949.7	21599.7	10949.6	20934.5
Cambodia	0.0	33.0	54.1	68.9	150.8	293.6	203.7	120.7	143.6	111.7	206.7
Indonesia	1482.0	1777.0	2004.0	2109.0	4346.0	6194.0	4677.0	-356.0	-2745.0	-4550.0	-1445.9
Lao PDR	6.9	7.8	29.9	59.2	95.1	159.8	86.3	45.3	51.5	33.9	83.3
Malaysia	3998.4	5183.4	5005.6	4341.8	4178.2	5078.4	5136.5	2163.4	3895.3	3787.6	3548.8
Myanmar	238.1	171.6	104.7	126.1	277.2	310.4	387.2	314.5	253.1	254.8	330.0
Philippines	544.0	228.0	1238.0	1591.0	1478.0	1517.0	1222.0	2287.0	573.0	1241.0	1620.7
Singapore	4887.1	2204.3	4686.3	8550.2	8787.7	8608.1	10746.1	6389.0	11803.2	5406.6	8608.8
Thailand	2014.0	2113.0	1804.1	1366.4	2068.0	2335.9	3894.7	7314.8	6213.0	3366.0	5791.5
Viet Nam	229.0	385.0	1002.0	1936.0	2336.0	2395.0	2220.0	1671.0	1412.0	1298.0	2190.6
South Asia	391.0	749.9	1120.4	1587.5	2939.4	3511.4	4896.9	3547.7	3073.4	3089.0	4596.8
Afghanistan				***	4+1			+1.1			2.04
Bangladesh	1.4	3.7	14.0	11.1	1.9	13.5	139.4	190.1	179.7	280.4	250.9
Bhutan	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	-0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
India	73.5	276.5	550.4	973.3	2143.6	2426.1	3577.3	2634.7	2168.6	2315.1	3445.1
Maldives	6.5	6.6	6.9	8.7	7.2	9.3	11.4	11.5	12.3	13.0	13.7
Nepal	2.2	4.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	19.2	23.1	12.0	4.4	-0.5	10.8
Pakistan	258.4	336.5	348.6	421.0	722.6	922.0	716.3	506.0	532.0	308.0	630.0
Sri Lanka	48.4	122.6	194.5	166.4	56.0	119.9	430.1	193.4	176.4	173.0	246.3
Central Asia		118.0	1417.4	907.9	1609.4	2027.6	2812.9	2510.6	2283.7	1505.0	
Azerbaijan		144	0.0	22.0	330.1	627.3	1114.8	1023.0	510.3	129.9	
Kazakhstan		100.0	1271.4	659.7	964.2	1137.0	1321.4	1151.4	1587.0	1282.5	
Kyrgyz Republic		0.0	10.0	38.2	96.1	47.2	83.8	109.2	44.4	-2.4	
Tajikistan		9.0	9.0	12.0	10.0	18.0	18.0	25.0	21.0	22.0	
Turkmenistan		1011	79.0	103.0	233.0	108.1	107.9	62.0			
Uzbekistan		9.0	48.0	73.0	-24.0	90.0	167.0	140.0	121.0	73.0	
Pacific DMCs	162.7	250.2	204.0	157.6	559.2	155.7	131.4	250.8	290.6	48.8	183.8
Cook Islands			***					***			
Fiji Islands	5.2	103.6	91.2	67.5	69.5	2.4	15.6	107.0	-33.2	-69.3	-23.1
Kiribati	0.4	0.4	-0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Marshall Islands			***								
Micronesia, Fed. States of		-			_				-	-	-
Nauru			110								
Papua New Guinea	116.7	104.3	62.0	57.0	454.6	111.3	28.6	109.6	296.5	95.9	175.9
Samoa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	20.0	3.0	2.0	-1.5	1.2
Solomon Islands	14.5	14.2	23.4	2.1	2.0	5.9	33.8	8.8	9.9	1.4	7.5
Timor-Leste			1000			100	0.000		1000		
Tonga	0.4	1.2	2.2	0.9	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.6
Tuvalu											
Vanuatu	25.5	26.5	26.0	29.8	31.0	32.7	30.2	20.4	13.4	20.3	20.1
Total DMCs (Reporting)	20770.0	25986.5	47699.0	58780.7	68018.7	76972.8	85768.9	90427.9	102871.4	130194.7	113895.2

Sources: WB, Global Development Finance 2003, Internet Website.

Country sources for Hong Kong, China; Kiribati; and Taipei, China. IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003 for Singapore.

Table 25: Official Flows From All Sources to DMCs

(US\$ million)

DMC	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
East Asia	2576.9	3599.4	5553.9	3636.4	8546.0	5014.0	9913.2	9127.0	8058.4	3213.0	2868.1
China, People's Rep. of	2674.9	3116.6	5372.3	3938.1	8796.0	5181.5	5044.7	3135.8	4320.3	2340.3	2911.9
Hong Kong, China ^a	36.1	-39.0	30.3	26.9	17.7	13.2	8.5	6.8	3.8	4.3	
Korea, Rep. of	-137.7	372.0	5.4	-513.3	-480.5	-371.9	4636.0	5704.9	3505.3	659.6	-233.1
Mongolia		143.9	138.5	178.6	212.6	175.4	218.3	203.0	215.7	199.0	189.3
Taipei, China a	3.5	5.9	7.4	6.2	0.2	15.8	5.7	76.5	13.3	9.7	
Southeast Asia	6932.4	7254.8	6161.1	5542.5	4651.8	1942.7	9359.4	7687.7	9671.0	6679.4	6129.9
Cambodia	91.0	206.2	305.8	337.4	517.5	418.5	333.4	346.4	253.1	374.8	399.0
Indonesia	3961.3	3825.3	2988.9	2292.7	1873.1	-190.6	1105.5	3281.2	4188.1	2592.6	1272.4
Lao PDR	190.7	155.4	175.4	197.5	279.4	383.6	315.3	265.6	279.9	267.9	245.8
Malaysia	383.1	143.4	-215.7	335.9	513.4	-674.0	-69.6	323.2	696.6	696.2	2217.0
Myanmar	127.3	122.7	89.9	153.7	79.6	132.1	77.0	153.8	81.5	106.7	121.4
Philippines	1421.1	2132.1	1684.9	794.9	-120.3	490.1	518.2	417.0	346.2	411.5	145.2
Singapore ^a	7.8	19.9	23.6	16.9	16.7	14.9	2.8	1.6	-1.1	1.1	
Thailand	568.3	135.4	952.8	675.3	858.5	751.3	6234.8	1375.9	2520.9	726.0	243.4
Viet Nam	181.7	514.6	155.6	738.3	633.8	616.9	842.1	1523.1	1305.9	1502.7	1485.6
South Asia	9351.7	8084.2	6793.1	6606.0	3889.2	5323.3	3916.4	5403.3	5168.0	3222.6	5300.7
Afghanistan ^a	508.6	202.4	226.4	229.8	214.3	183.0	230.1	154.2	142.5	140.9	
Bangladesh	1893.2	1741.5	1319.0	1758.4	1238.3	1420.9	1076.7	1228.1	1228.5	1142.9	1214.1
Bhutan	62.3	61.9	70.0	76.9	71.5	67.3	73.5	103.7	63.6	72.6	120.7
India	3796.2	3559.0	2626.2	1969.0	-46.3	1182.3	476.8	1782.9	1839.7	538.5	1185.4
Maldives	30.6	33.9	42.5	32.8	59.9	31.8	23.5	28.7	26.5	17.3	23.9
Nepal	395.2	386.3	447.2	467.4	437.3	406.1	439.9	390.3	343.5	348.4	358.2
Pakistan	1798.1	1638.8	1484.4	1532.4	1300.6	1471.9	1076.3	1143.5	1170.2	621.3	2038.9
Sri Lanka	867.6	460.4	577.4	539.4	613.6	560.1	519.6	572.1	353.6	340.9	359.6
Central Asia		96.7	998.1	1197.0	1293.3	1112.1	1020.5	1337.4	1429.9	1018.6	992.3
Azerbaijan			21.9	214.8	190.8	107.1	76.8	141.2	214.6	227.2	174.7
Kazakhstan		18.4	184.2	484.9	460.0	444.7	529.4	462.4	348.6	153.6	143.6
Kyrgyz Republic		5.8	142.6	200.6	201.3	224.6	203.3	234.6	271.9	217.2	167.2
Tajikistan		10.3	21.8	243.8	93.8	109.5	77.4	86.1	106.7	85.1	159.9
Turkmenistan			164.7	65.2	26.8	-66.5	40.6	147.3			
Uzbekistan		62.3	463.0	-12.3	320.7	292.6	93.1	265.8	488.1	335.4	347.0
Pacific DMCs	671.5	678.2	631.4	670.2	770.8	762.4	656.1	657.7	687.7	950.8	470.2
Cook Islands a	13.3	17.2	12.6	14.3	13.1	11.3	10.1	8.1	6.0	4.3	
Fiji Islands	19.3	49.4	35.1	10.4	36.7	42.0	45.0	31.1	23.8	21.1	20.2
Kiribati ^a	19.9	26.7	15.9	15.4	15.4	12.8	15.7	17.3	20.9	17.9	
Marshall Islands a	0.3	7.7	32.3	49.4	38.9	72.9	62.9	50.3	62.9	57.2	
Micronesia, Fed. States of a	0.5	13.8	64.1	104.1	77.3	112.9	96.0	80.1	107.9	101.6	
Nauru a	0.4	0.4	0.4	11.1	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.1	6.5	4.0	
Papua New Guinea	452.6	401.4	307.4	286.3	397.7	357.0	292.0	322.2	182.6	350.4	281.2
Samoa	54.9	48.1	60.2	51.8	47.6	34.0	28.2	31.8	21.5	25.0	37.0
Solomon Islands	31.0	41.7	32.0	43.0	50.1	43.3	38.7	42.3	36.2	70.3	78.4
limor-Leste	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.7	152.8	232.8	
Tonga	18.6	23.9	31.7	34.9	38.5	31.5	26.9	24.8	23.2	21.1	23.4
luvalu ~	5.0	8.1	4.3	7.4	7.9	10.3	10.1	5.2	6.8	4.0	
vanuatu	54.7	39.7	35.0	42.0	45.0	31.1	27.4	40.7	36.6	41.2	30.0
TOTAL DMCs TOTAL DEVELOPING	19532.4	19713.5	20137.5	17652.1	19151.1	14154.5	24865.6	24213.1	25015.0	15084.4	15761.2
COUNTRIES D	78475.3	71920.4	72003.0	63978.0	75107.8	49544.2	52411.9	64705.5	62081.3	50177.2	54707.1

a Refers to 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 percent.

b Includes data for all developing countries as reported in the WB, Global Development Finance 2003 and data from OECD, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients for DMCs not covered by WB.

Sources: WB, Global Development Finance 2003 Online.

OECD, Statistical Compendium CD-ROM 2003-1 for Afghanistan; Cook Islands; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Singapore; Taipei, China; Timor-Leste; and Tuvalu.

Table 26: Net Private Flows From All Sources to DMCs

(US\$ million)

DMC	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
East Asia	14170.0	28617.4	51171.7	66054.5	62594.6	83042.9	97278.3	60618.3	57216.0	78612.2	52579.1
China, People's Rep. of	7562.3	21348.2	39550.3	44392.4	44165.7	50688.2	61711.9	42824.1	39740.8	55180.1	43238.5
Hong Kong, China ^a	2486.7	1810.9	3990.4	7262.1	3677.3	7773.2	14584.0	9625.5	11712.4	3090.3	
Korea, Rep. of	5532.6	6779.9	8745.0	13458.4	14329.3	22130.0	19119.8	7401.4	3134.2	19727.4	9278.9
Mongolia		20.7	-2.6	-15.4	-3.8	-3.2	8.7	3.8	27.5	51.0	61.7
Taipei,China a	-1411.6	-1342.3	-1111.4	957.0	426.1	2454.7	1853.9	763.5	2601.1	563.4	
Southeast Asia	14333.9	20996.7	33228.3	36990.8	38114.8	56881.0	28292.8	15216.6	21361.5	1855.2	-6440.9
Cambodia	0.0	33.0	54.1	68.9	163.6	290.4	200.5	117.5	140.4	111.7	113.1
Indonesia	3501.7	4577.7	1058.8	7745.1	8141.6	14882.5	5570.4	-8006.2	-10588.6	-10631.9	-7312.2
Lao PDR	6.9	7.8	29.9	59.2	95.1	159.8	86.3	45.3	51.5	33.9	23.9
Malaysia	3479.1	8368.4	17141.5	12653.6	10049.7	9216.3	2009.6	4495.3	5216.3	2922.2	854.7
Myanmar	235.7	170.8	137.8	164.8	312.7	329.6	929.6	397.8	239.6	188.4	145.3
Philippines	398.1	-741.9	3267.0	3867.9	2370.8	5784.4	3968.8	3421.0	5457.3	1302.8	2076.5
Singapore a	1443.1	3320.1	3463.7	5866.4	4274.1	10285.7	5049.0	7285.6	18724.9	8516.5	
Thailand	4990.3	4736.2	7110.2	4606.0	10015.9	13320.4	7966.6	6156.5	1489.1	-1169.8	-3052.5
Viet Nam	279.0	524.6	965.3	1958.9	2691.3	2611.9	2512.0	1303.8	631.0	581.4	710.3
South Asia	1969.9	3405.8	6004.0	9805.8	6144.1	8023.8	10272.5	6629.8	3385.8	8668.8	3803.5
Afghanistan ^a	7.6	-0.2	-3.8	-58.0		-30.0	-11.0	-6.1	5.9	21.1	
Bangladesh	38.0	-6.3	12.6	96.0	-34.5	-133.4	99.4	156.7	166.4	317.5	303.5
Bhutan	-1.9	-2.4	-2.3	-2.3	-2.2	-0.9	-3.0	-2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	1545.6	2123.2	4553.1	7902.6	4987.5	6238.2	7221.9	5209.2	2974.9	8037.5	3534.1
Maldives	5.8	9.6	8.8	8.3	8.8	11.6	17.4	22.1	16.6	13.0	12.2
Nepal	-8.6	-6.6	-3.9	-1.7	3.1	15.5	6.0	-0.6	-8.3	-8.4	19.1
Pakistan	299.0	1202.7	1283.5	1684.2	1050.1	1769.3	2257.3	856.1	120.5	-17.8	-308.0
Sri Lanka	84.4	85.8	156.0	176.7	131.3	153.5	684.5	394.7	109.8	305.9	242.6
Central Asia		134.5	1889.4	1122.5	2069.8	2890.9	4527.0	4155.7	3312.8	2289.3	5173.6
Azerbaijan			0.0	22.0	330.1	627.3	1122.9	1089.7	598.1	197.7	215.9
Kazakhstan		116.5	1442.2	806.0	1204.4	1399.0	2107.6	2008.0	1814.6	2170.3	4946.6
Kyrgyz Republic		0.0	10.0	38.2	96.1	54.2	106.8	88.4	31.3	-62.7	-73.2
Tajikistan		9.0	77.0	12.0	10.0	18.0	17.6	17.9	53.7	10.7	38.7
Turkmenistan			161.0	117.2	253.0	273.5	870.3	404.8			
Uzbekistan		9.0	199.2	127.1	176.2	518.9	301.8	546.9	815.1	-26.7	45.6
Pacific DMCs	131.2	864.7	-337.3	-273.9	237.8	330.7	186.9	384.1	337.7	61.9	4.6
Cook Islands a	2.0	31.2	-105.0	-218.0	27.0	-54.5	-3.5	9.9	-47.7	-31.3	
Fiji Islands	-8.5	96.0	91.1	71.3	49.0	-13.3	4.1	98.0	32.2	-74.9	-8.7
Kiribati ^a		0.8	-0.5	-27.1					7.6	0.0	***
Marshall Islands a			1.6	3.7	5.0	33.0	5.6	-17.1	56.4	109.8	
Micronesia, Fed. States of a			0.4	0.3	-0.1	-71.0	-20.9	1.4	-0.5		
Nauru ^a	16.1	-43.3	19.2	11.3	0.5	-13.3	-3.0	1.8	-0.6	0.0	
Papua New Guinea	83.7	680.1	-384.2	-145.7	111.2	414.2	133.6	132.9	268.1	45.2	1.7
Samoa	0.0	-0.4	-0.3	-0.6	0.0	1.2	20.0	3.0	2.0	-1.5	1.2
Solomon Islands	11.4	12.8	23.6	0.1	3.8	1.8	30.1	5.3	6.4	-2.1	-8.6
Timor-Leste a		55.1	-11.2		8.9			128.2			
Tonga	0.4	1.2	2.2	0.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.0
Tuvalu ^a	0.8	4.9		0.3	-0.3	-2.2	-11.1	-0.8	-0.2	-4.3	
Vanuatu	25.3	26.3	25.8	29.6	30.8	32.6	30.1	20.3	13.3	20.3	18.0
TOTAL DMCs TOTAL DEVELOPING	30605.0	54019.1	91956.1	113699.7	109161.1	151169.3	140557.5	87004.5	85613.8	91487.4	55119.9
COUNTRIES D	57868.1	98019.1	171088.6	188361.4	188330.9	263806.6	301501.0	287133.2	249181.2	213417.7	169003.4

a Refers to the sum of direct investment, portfolio investment, and net exports credits of Development Assistance Committee (DAC) countries only.

b Includes data for all developing countries in the WB, Global Development Finance 2003 and data from OECD, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients for DMCs not covered by WB.

Sources: WB, Global Development Finance 2003 Online.

OECD, Statistical Compendium CD-ROM 2003-1 for Afghanistan; Cook Islands; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Singapore; Taipei, China; Timor-Leste; and Tuvalu.

Table 27: Aggregate Net Resource Flows From All Sources to DMCs

(US\$ million)

DMC	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
East Asia	16746.9	32216.8	56725.6	69690.9	71140.6	88056.9	107191.5	69745.3	65274.4	81825.2	55447.2
China, People's Rep. of	10237.2	24464.8	44922.6	48330.5	52961.7	55869.7	66756.6	45959.9	44061.1	57520.4	46150.4
Hong Kong, China	2522.8	1771.9	4020.7	7289.0	3695.0	7786.4	14592.5	9632.3	11716.2	3094.6	
Korea, Rep. of	5395.0	7151.9	8750.4	12945.1	13848.8	21758.1	23755.8	13106.3	6639.5	20387.0	9045.8
Mongolia		164.6	135.9	163.2	208.8	172.2	227.0	206.8	243.2	250.0	251.0
Taipei,China	-1408.1	-1336.4	-1104.0	963.2	426.3	2470.5	1859.6	840.0	2614.4	573.1	
Southeast Asia	21266.3	21588.7	20495.0	19876.4	18985.7	16276,6	23693.3	22021.6	24004.9	21013.3	19020.7
Cambodia	91.0	206.2	305.8	337.4	517.5	418.5	333.4	346.4	253.1	374.8	399.0
Indonesia	7463.0	7327.0	6490.6	5794.4	5374.8	3311.1	4607.2	6782.9	7689.8	6094.3	4774.1
Lao PDR	197.6	162.3	182.3	204.4	286.3	390.5	322.2	272.5	286.8	274.8	252.7
Malaysia	3862.2	3622.5	3263.5	3815.0	3992.5	2805.1	3409.6	3802.3	4175.7	4175.3	5696.1
Myanmar	363.0	358.4	325.6	389.4	315.3	367.8	312.7	389.5	317.2	342.4	357.1
Philippines	1819.2	2530.2	2083.0	1193.0	277.9	888.2	916.3	815.1	744.3	809.6	543.3
Singapore	1450.9	1463.0	1466.7	1460.0	1459.8	1458.0	1445.9	1444.7	1442.0	1444.2	
Thailand	5558.6	5125.7	5943.1	5665.6	5848.8	5741.6	11225.1	6366.2	7511.2	5716.3	5233.7
Viet Nam	460.7	793.6	434.6	1017.3	912.8	895.9	1121.1	1802.1	1584.9	1781.7	1764.6
South Asia	11321.6	11490.0	12797.1	16411.8	10033.3	13347.1	14188.9	12033.1	8553.8	11891.4	9104.2
Afghanistan	516.2	202.2	222.6	171.8	214.3	153.0	219.1	148.1	148.4	162.0	
Bangladesh	1931.2	1735.2	1331.6	1854.4	1203.8	1287.5	1176.1	1384.8	1394.9	1460.4	1517.6
Bhutan	60.4	59.5	67.7	74.6	69.3	66.4	70.5	101.4	63.6	72.6	120.7
India	5341.8	5682.2	7179.3	9871.6	4941.2	7420.5	7698.7	6992.1	4814.6	8576.0	4719.5
Maldives	36.4	43.5	51.3	41.1	68.7	43.4	40.9	50.8	43.1	30.3	36.1
Nepal	386.6	379.7	443.3	465.7	440.4	421.6	445.9	389.7	335.2	340.0	377.3
Pakistan	2097.1	2841.5	2767.9	3216.6	2350.7	3241.2	3333.6	1999.6	1290.7	603.5	1730.9
Sri Lanka	952.0	546.2	733.4	716.1	744.9	713.6	1204.1	966.8	463.4	646.8	602.2
Central Asia		231.2	2887.5	2319.5	3363.1	4003.0	5547.5	5493.1	4742.7	3307.9	6165.9
Azerbaijan			21.9	236.8	520.9	734.4	1199.7	1230.9	812.7	424.9	390.6
Kazakhstan		134.9	1626.4	1290.9	1664.4	1843.7	2637.0	2470.4	2163.2	2323.9	5090.2
Kyrgyz Republic		5.8	152.6	238.8	297.4	278.8	310.1	323.0	303.2	154.5	94.0
Tajikistan		19.3	98.8	255.8	103.8	127.5	95.0	104.0	160.4	95.8	198.6
Turkmenistan			325.7	182.4	279.8	207.0	910.9	552.1			
Uzbekistan		71.3	662.2	114.8	496.9	811.5	394.9	812.7	1303.2	308.7	392.6
Pacific DMCs	802.7	1542.9	294.1	396.3	1008.6	1093.1	843.0	1041.8	872.6	678.3	474.8
Cook Islands	15.3	48.4	-92.4	-203.7	40.1	-43.2	6.6	18.0	-41.7	-27.0	
Fiji Islands	10.8	145.4	126.2	81.7	85.7	28.7	49.1	129.1	56.0	-53.9	11.5
Kiribati	19.9	27.5	15.4	-11.7	15.4	12.8	15.7	17.3	28.5	17.9	
Marshall Islands	0.3	7.7	33.9	53.1	43.9	105.9	68.5	33.2	119.3	167.0	
Micronesia, Fed, States of	0.5	13.8	64.5	104.4	77.2	41.9	75.1	81.5	107.4		
Nauru	16.5	-42.9	19.6	22.4	3.3	-10.0	-0.4	3.9	5.9	4.0	
Papua New Guinea	536.3	1081.5	-76.8	140.6	508.9	771.2	425.6	455.1	450.7	395.6	282.9
Samoa	54.9	47.7	59.9	51.2	47.6	35.2	48.2	34.8	23.5	23.5	38.2
Solomon Islands	42.4	54.5	55.6	43.1	53.9	45.1	68.8	47.6	42.6	68.2	69.8
Timor-Leste	0.9	55.2	-10.8	0.2	8.9	0.1	0.4	129.9			
Tonga	19.0	25.1	33.9	35.8	40.5	33.7	28.8	26.0	23.9	21.8	24.4
Tuvalu	5.8	13.0	4.3	7.7	7.6	8.1	-1.0	4.4	6.6	-0.3	
Vanuatu	80.0	66.0	60.8	71.6	75.8	63.7	57.5	61.0	49.9	61.5	48.0
TOTAL DMCs TOTAL DEVELOPING	50137.4	73732.6	112093.6	131351.8	128312.2	165323.8	165423.1	111217.6	110628.8	106571.8	70881.1
COUNTRIES ^a	136343.4	169939.5	243091.6	252339.4	263438.7	313350.8	353912.9	351838.7	311262,5	263594.9	223710.5

a Includes data for all developing countries as reported in the WB, Global Development Finance 2003 and data from OECD, Geographical Financial Flows to Aid Recipients for DMCs not covered by WB.

Sources: WB, Global Development Finance 2003 Online.

OECD, Statistical Compendium CD-ROM 2003-1 for Afghanistan; Cook Islands; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Singapore; Taipei, China; Timor-Leste; and Tuvalu.

Table 28: International Reserves Indicators

DMC	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
			Interna	tional Rese	rves ^a (end	of year; US\$	s million)				
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of b	21230.4	22999.3	53559.6	76036.3	107676.1	143363.4	149811.7	158335.8	168855.4	218698.1	295201.8
Hong Kong, China	70499.6	86024.8	98553.7	110848.0	127666.2	185647.0	179250.5	192510.9	215120.5	222347.2	223841.9
Korea Rep. of ^c	17153.2	20261.5	25672.9	32712.1	34073.1	20404.9	52040.8	74054.4	96198.1	102821.1	121414.0
Mongolia	40.5	65.0	92.4	151.5	161.0	200.3	103.2	136.9	202.1	256.6	256.6
Taipei,China ^e	88308.0	89298.0	98273.0	95911.0	93594.0	88186.0	95084.0	111061.0	111370.0	126572.0	166046.4
Southoast Asia											
Cambodia				102.0	265.9	209 5	2212	202.2	501 7	506.0	776 1
Indepecie	11201 1	10054.0	12100 /	14797 4	10290.6	17206.2	22516 5	27257 5	20267.9	20010 /	21577.1
Indonesia	11394.4	12354.2	13199.4	14/01.4	170.1	11090.0	23510.5	21201.0	120.0	122 5	31377.1
Lao PDR	40.9	03.0	0.10	92.7	170.1	112.8	112.8	105.3	139.6	133.5	194.1
Malaysia	1/342.5	27364.1	25545.0	23898.8	2/129.7	20899.2	25675.2	30644.8	29576.0	30525.9	34277.2
Myanmar	292.2	315.0	434.9	573.2	240.8	260.7	326.3	276.6	233.5	410.6	481.0
Philippines	5338.3	5920.7	7121.5	7775.4	11744.7	8738.3	10780.6	15011.9	15024.3	15658.6	16180.1
Singapore	39885.3	48360.9	58177.1	68695.3	76846.8	71288.8	74928.0	76843.2	80132.1	75374.9	82021.1
Thailand	21181.6	25439.9	30279.2	36945.0	38645.2	26892.5	29536.3	34780.9	32661.3	33040.7	38915.4
Viet Nam				1379.1	1813.8	2098.1	2100.5	3423.4	3509.6	3765.1	***
South Asia											
Afghanistan	11.2	95	8.6	73	71	6.7	69	6.8	6.4	62	6.7
Bandladesh	1847 3	2436 7	3165.9	2366.6	1862.6	1606.7	1927 7	1623.3	1515.6	1305.7	1722 4
Bhutan	77.0	2400.1	115.2	124.3	184.0	181.2	2/07	274 4	205.3	284.7	201 7
briutan	00017	12504.0	22052.0	01501.0	00700.7	07560.0	249.7	214.4	295.5	10100.0	70277.0
India	0004.7	13524.2	23053.0	21091.2	23103.1	27500.5	29032.9	30009.4	40104.0	40199.0	10311.0
Maidives	28.2	20.2	31.3	47.9	70.1	98.3	118.5	127.1	122.7	93.0	133.0
Nepal	474.0	646.7	700.1	592.9	577.9	632.7	762.8	851.5	951.9	1044.2	1024.1
Pakistan	1533.0	1890.0	3723.0	2455.0	1239.0	1831.0	1646.0	2054.0	2056.0	4235.0	8762.0
Sri Lanka	963.9	1635.4	2051.7	2093.7	1966.5	2028.6	1983.9	1639.3	1042.5	1289.8	1705.1
Central Asia											
Azerbaijan	66.1	258.1	137.3	288.6	369.8	622.0	546.0	824.7	1059.1	1089.8	933.3
Kazakhstan	0012	711.2	1215 5	1659.9	2244.0	2221.0	1964.8	2002.0	2095 7	2507.9	3136.3
Kurara Ropublic d	0.0	18.2	26.2	124.2	122 7	102.0	197.6	2002.0	2000.1	2001.5	217.2
Tojikiston	0.0	40.2	20.2	124.2	2.0	20.0	107.0	200.0 E7 A	201.0	200.0	011.0
Tajikistari			007.0	1170.0	3.2	1005.0	1070.0	1007.0	94.5	94.5	
Turkmenistan			927.0	1170.0	1172.0	1285.0	1379.0	1607.0	1854.0	1935.0	
Uzbekistan	530.0	1021.0	1330.0	1867.0	1901.0	1167.0	1168.0	1242.0	1100.0		
Pacific DMCs											
Cook Islands											
Fiji Islands	317.1	269.8	273.5	349.4	427.5	360.5	385.9	428.9	412.0	366.6	359.1
Kiribati											
Marshall Islands											
Micronesia Fed States of											
Nauru											
Papua New Guinea	249.8	152.8	98 5	263 5	604.9	378.8	206.2	215 5	205.0	430.1	343 4
Samoa	57.6	50.7	50.0	55.0	60.9	64.0	61.4	60.0	62.7	-50.1	62.4
Solomon Jelanda	01.0 02.E	20.1	17.4	15.0	20.0	26.2	40.0	E1 4	20.7	0.7	03.1
Times Leats	23.5	20.1	11.4	15.9	32.0	30.3	49.0	51.1	32.0	0.7	0.8
Timor-Leste											
longa	31.8	37.1	35.5	28.7	30.6	27.5	28.7	26.8	27.0	26.1	27.7
Tuvalu											
Vanuatu	42.5	45.6	43.6	48.3	43.9	37.3	44.7	41.4	38.9	37.7	36.5
Total DMCs (Reporting)	307625.6	361250.1	447974.1	505147.5	576018.0	626172.7	686196.3	773300.5	836271.3	921498.9	1100452.6

a Data refer to total international reserves with gold valued at London market prices unless otherwise specified. For Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Cambodia, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu data refer to total international reserves excluding gold. For Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam, data refer to gross official reserves. For Hong Kong, China, data refer to total international reserves excluding other banks' assets.

b The component, foreign exchange, comprises the holdings of the People's Bank of China and the Bank of China. Starting July 1992, foreign exchange refers to holding of People's Bank of China only.

c Series includes other banks' assets. Data include claims of foreign banks' branches on non-residents.

d Refers to total international reserves including gold (in national valuation).

e Data refer to foreign exchange and gold (London market price) only.

Table 28: International Reserves Indicators (Continued)

1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	DMC
				Ra	tio of Interr	national Res	serves to In	nports ^g (mo	onths)		
											East Asia
4.0	3.2	6.7	8.3	9.8	12.6	13.1	12.0	9.4	11.3	12.6	China, People's Rep. of
6.9	7.4	7.3	6.9	7.7	10.7	11.7	12.9	12.1	13.3	12.9	Hong Kong, China
2.6	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8	1.7	6.9	7.6	7.3	9.0	9.8	Korea, Rep. of
1.3	2.3	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.8	2.1	2.9	3.6	4.4	4.1	Mongolia
15.5	14.6	14.6	11.7	11.5	9.8	11.4	12.6	10.0	14.9	18.9	Taipei, China
											Southeast Asia
			1.9	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.4	4.0	Cambodia
5.1	5.2	4.9	4.3	5.2	4.5	8.8	10.7	8.7	9.7	10.9	Indonesia
2.2	2.1	1.7	2.3	3.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.6	5.4	Lao PDR
5.7	7.7	5.6	4.0	4.5	3.4	5.7	6.0	4.6	5.3	5.5	Malaysia
5.5	2.9	3.5	3.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.0		Myanmar
4.4	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.4	2.9	4.4	6.2	5.4	5.9	5.7	Philippines
7.0	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.4	6.9	9.4	8.8	7.5	8.2	9.0	Singapore
7.0	7.5	7.6	7.0	7.3	5.8	9.7	9.8	7.0	7.3	8.2	Thailand
			2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	3.9	3.0	3.1		Viet Nam
											South Asia
0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	Afghanistan
6.3	7.2	9.1	4.9	3.2	2.7	3.5	2.7	2.4	1.9	2.7	Bangladesh
11.3		14.9	15.3	19.9	16.6	22.0	20.3	19.2	17.4	20.5	Bhutan
4.5		8.4	6.2	5.9	6.6	7.2	8.3	7.9	10.1	13.5	India
2.0	1.8	1.9	2.4	3.4	3.8	4.6	4.3	4.3	3.2	4.7	Maldives
7.6	9.0	7.3	5.6	5.1	4.6	6.4	7.9	7.3	8.0	8.8	Nepal
2.0	2.3	5.1	2.9	1.2	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.6	5.0	11.1	Pakistan
3.3	4.9	5.2	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.3	1.7	2.6	3.4	Sri Lanka
											Central Asia
			35	33	54	3.8	69	83	89	6.1	Azerbaijan
	1.7	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.5	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.9	Kazakhstan
	1.3	0.7	2.8	1.9	3.6	3.0	5.5	6.2	7.8	6.9	Kyrgyz Republic
	210	011	210	0.0	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.5		Tajikistan
		6.6	10.3	10.7	13.0	16.4	13.0	12.5	9.9		Turkmenistan
3.8	3.8	5.9	6.9	5.4	3.7	4.8	5.8	5.4			Uzbekistan
											Pacific DMCs
											Cook Islands
7.1	5.0	4.6	5.5	6.1	5.3	7.5	6.6	6.9	6.6		Fiji Islands
											Kiribati
											Marshall Islands
										··· ··	Micronesia, Fed. States of
											Nauru
2.3	1.6	0.9	2.5	4.8	3.1	2.3	2.4	3.5	5.5	6.3	Papua New Guinea
6.3	5.9	7.6	7.2	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.1	7.2	5.3	5.6	Samoa
3.2	1.8	1.5	1.2	2.6	2.4	3.7	5.6	4.2	0.1	0.1	Solomon Islands
											Timor-Leste
8.1	9.3	7.8	4.9	4.3	4.9	5.1	3.7	3.4	2.6	2.1	Tonga
											Tuvalu
7.6	8.5	7.0	7.3	6.5	5.7	7.0	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.5	Vanuatu

f Data refer to gold (in national valuation), foreign exchange and SDRS.

g Merchandise imports, fob from the balance of payments was used in the computation, unless otherwise specified. For Bhutan, Lao PDR, and Samoa, merchandise imports, cif from balance of payments was used for the entire series; and for Mongolia beginning 1995. Merchandise imports, cif from trade statistics was used for Afghanistan; Turkmenistan; and Hong Kong, China.

Sources: Country sources. IMF, IFS CD-Rom, May 2003.

Table 29: External Debt and Debt Service Payments

(US\$ million)

DMC	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
				Tota	I External D	ebt					
East Asia	132494.1	150873.8	174662.1	226332.6	260685.9	310554.3	358413.4	345812.9	346561.7	337657.0	281103.4
China, People's Rep. of	60259.2	72428.0	85927.7	100456.9	118089.8	128817.1	146697.0	144006.8	152085.3	145705.9	170109.7
Hong Kong, China	13220.0	14026.0	17899.0	26794.0	29177.0	37894.0	40422.0	32773.0	38234.0	42200.0	
Korea, Rep. of	39732.9	44156.0	47201.8	72414.3	85810.4	115803.1	137138.2	139270.4	130508.3	128395.7	110108.7
Mongolia		354.8	387.6	464.4	530.7	534.1	606.2	726.7	914.1	896.4	885.0
Taipei,China	19282.0	19909.0	23246.0	26203.0	27078.0	27506.0	33550.0	29036.0	24820.0	20459.0	•••
Southeast Asia	203147.1	220824.3	243142.9	286042.6	340624.4	367454.7	384558.8	390891.1	389809.1	353596.4	322242.4
Cambodia	1852.3	1830.6	1820.5	1908.6	2283.5	2353.7	2382.8	2464.6	2518.5	2635.2	2704.3
Indonesia	79547.8	88002.2	89171.9	107823.9	124398.3	128936.7	136160.8	151235.7	150990.5	144056.9	135704.3
Lao PDR	1874.7	1917.1	1985.4	2080.1	2164.9	2263.4	2319.9	2436.7	2526.7	2502.1	2494.9
Malaysia	17079.8	20017.9	26148.5	30335.9	34342.6	39673.3	47228.2	42409.2	41903.3	41796.7	43351.0
Myanmar	4874.9	5354.8	5751.9	6555.2	5770.5	5184.2	5502.9	5646.8	6003.5	5927.8	5670.1
Philippines	32450.6	33005.0	35936.1	39411.5	37831.4	40146.4	45683.4	48265.8	53014.0	50381.5	52355.9
Singapore	4369.0	4581.0	5523.0	7594.0	8368.0	9803.0	13803.0	11014.0	12824.0	13766.0	
Thailand	37703.0	41783.9	52638.0	65533.2	100038.5	112837.6	109698.8	104916.0	96768.6	79695.3	67384.0
Viet Nam	23395.0	24331.8	24167.6	24800.2	25426.7	26256.4	21779.0	22502.3	23260.0	12834.9	12577.9
South Asia	135753.2	142724.7	147843.8	161562.5	157250.7	155204.6	155115.5	162854.3	167207.7	165138.8	156284.1
Afghanistan	5304.0	5516.0	5579.0	5560.0	5587.0	5626.0	5584.0	5326.0	5322.0	5319.0	
Bangladesh	13141.1	13560.6	14255.8	15621.7	15923.8	15337.4	14421.3	15665.5	16568.6	15679.4	15215.5
Bhutan	86.3	89.2	96.6	104.5	105.8	113.0	119.6	171.0	183.8	203.3	265.2
India	85421.4	90264.3	94342.4	102482.7	94463.7	93466.1	94316.6	97637.1	98313.1	99098.2	97319.7
Maldives	81.2	94.9	112.3	123.5	154.9	168.2	171.3	193.6	218.9	206.0	234.9
Nepal	1776.3	1806.6	2009.5	2327.5	2417.6	2410.6	2390.4	2645.7	2970.1	2823.2	2700.2
Pakistan	23363.3	24917.9	24546.4	27382.7	30228.7	29834.7	30079.3	32271.4	33898.9	32791.1	32019.5
Sri Lanka	6579.6	6475.2	6901.8	7959.9	8369.2	8248.6	8033.0	8944.0	9732.3	9018.6	8529.1
Central Asia		109.9	3748.7	5608.0	7514.9	8337.3	11543.7	15018.9	14950.9	20319.7	23020.9
Azerbaijan			35.5	112.8	321.0	438.3	506.7	708.2	1038.1	1273.5	1219.3
Kazakhstan		35.0	1727.8	2789.6	3750.2	2922.2	4078.0	6084.5	6122.4	11805.4	14372.2
Kyrgyz Republic		5.5	292.1	446.8	609.5	1137.0	1340.9	1505.1	1735.9	1827.4	1716.7
Taiikistan		9.7	385.2	580.3	633.6	699.4	1065.0	1249.7	1281.9	1040.7	1085.6
Turkmenistan			276.4	431.0	402.2	750.8	1771.2	2258.7			
Uzbekistan		59.7	1031.7	1247.5	1798.4	2389.6	2781.9	3212.7	4772.6	4372.7	4627.1
Pacific DMCs	3762.9	4738.5	4366.7	3863.4	3573.1	3545.0	3572.6	3635.2	3653.2	3484.1	3354.9
Cook Islands	64.0	75.0	54.0	66.0	92.0	133.0	112.0	35.0	30.0	29.0	
Fiii Islands	360.4	338.6	330.1	284.2	251.2	218.1	219.1	192.9	235.6	208.7	188.1
Kiribati	3.0	3.6	5.4	6.8	6.9	9.9	9.1	7.7	9.2	8.3	4.5
Marshall Islands	95.2	107.6	132.2	158.4	148.6	132.8	126.3	115.1	88.3	68.8	79.2
Micronesia, Fed. States of	f 111.7	128.7	145.6	138.8	127.4	118.4	113.7	109.6	98.2	85.7	66.5
Nauru											
Papua New Guinea	2774.1	3788.9	3268.5	2792.3	2505.6	2507.4	2589.5	2712.1	2700.8	2596.7	2520.6
Samoa	140.7	117.9	193.8	156.9	170.4	166.9	156.4	180.1	192.4	197.4	204.3
Solomon Islands	129.5	94.3	150.5	154.9	158.7	147.5	139.9	154.6	165.0	155.4	162.5
Timor-Leste											
Tonga	45.0	43.5	44.2	58.6	64.1	63.8	58.7	64.9	69.1	65.5	63,4
Tuvalu											
Vanuatu	39.3	40.4	42.4	46.5	48.2	47.2	47.9	63.2	64.6	68.6	65.8

Sources: WB, Global Development Finance, 2003.

OECD, External Debt Statistics, various issues and Statistical Compendium CD-ROM 2003-1. IMF, Recent Economic Developments, various issues. Country sources.

Table 29: External Debt and Debt Service Payments (Continued)

(US\$ million)

1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	DMC
						Total Debt	Service Pa	id			
17511.4	18949.5	22361.4	24027.0	32813.0	36025.0	38476.4	45351.9	69903.4	50347.5	50382.6	East Asia
8300.5	8617.9	10166.2	11135.4	15065.7	15755.6	18444.7	18434.9	26862.2	27092.1	24297.4	China, People's Rep. of
1431.0	1560.0	1688.0	2724.0	3148.0	3568.0	3206.0	3061.0				Hong Kong, China
6069.9	6988.0	9140.6	8331.0	11870.2	13561.6	13864.7	20623.9	43019.7	23216.8	26039.9	Korea, Rep. of
1710.0	67.6	25.6	44.6	52.1	52.8	63.0	31.1	21.5	38.6	45.3	Mongolia
1/10.0	1716.0	1341.0	1792.0	2677.0	3087.0	2898.0	3201.0			•••	Taipei,China
23417.3	27996.7	31553.9	33961.4	38372.4	47736.0	46260.3	44448.7	46648.6	45360.7	50972.9	Southeast Asia
16.1	13.0	34.4	1.9	7.3	8.8	8.9	11.7	32.5	30.9	21.2	Cambodia
11469.6	12456.7	14088.7	14267.1	16416.0	21543.0	19736.8	18309.7	17664.7	16681.1	15530.4	Indonesia
8.6	9.7	28.5	20.0	26.0	29.1	27.7	30.9	36.9	40.6	43.6	Lao PDR
2917.7	4209.1	4779.6	6121.2	6041.1	8427.4	7109.2	6073.9	4774.7	6444.8	6228.5	Malaysia
80.0	54.0	111.3	163.0	249.9	158.0	116.1	93.0	96.5	87.0	83.9	Myanmar
3398.1	4301.6	4906.6	4631.8	5348.7	5356.4	4540.9	4729.9	6424.1	6758.4	7775.7	Philippines
469.0	826.0	763.0	599.0	1333.0	2296.0	1997.0	1352.0				Singapore
4898.4	5895.1	6424.9	7851.4	8586.5	9524.0	11810.4	12753.6	16209.7	14014.7	20073.4	Thailand
159.8	231.5	416.9	306.0	363.9	393.3	913.3	1094.0	1409.5	1303.2	1216.2	Viet Nam
10997.5	11107.9	11771.7	15471.9	18155.8	16531.7	17878.4	15741.4	14628.8	15422.1	13747.2	South Asia
70.0	8.0	12.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	3.0				Afghanistan
609.6	552.0	539.2	555.6	779.9	672.2	689.9	643.7	718.1	795.9	672.4	Bangladesh
7.0	5.9	7.1	7.5	9.8	6.9	7.2	9.2	7.0	6.6	6.3	Bhutan
7860.7	7696.8	8344.5	10950.7	13565.8	11980.6	12413.3	12084.4	10106.7	10867.5	9283.3	India
7.0	7.1	8.4	9.5	10.8	11.7	28.6	15.9	17.7	19.8	21.7	Maldives
66.1	67.1	68.9	79.5	85.0	78.1	98.1	88.0	107.2	99.7	89.4	Nepal
1960.7	2318.2	2383.1	3448.6	3215.5	3286.4	4082.8	2297.3	2934.6	2855.3	2958.0	Pakistan
416.4	452.8	408.5	415.5	484.0	492.8	554.5	599.9	737.5	777.3	716.1	Sri Lanka
	47	51.8	323 1	653 3	901 3	1461 7	1991 7	2197.0	4605 4	4552 5	Control Acia
	4.1	0.0	0.4	10.1	301.3	77.0	22.0	2101.9	190.0	4002.0	
	0.0	0.0	68.3	234.6	200.2	102.0	23.0	1262.0	2220.9	2220.0	Kazakhatan
	0.0	1.4	16.4	50 0	74.2	77.8	114.8	110.2	173.2	177.0	Kuraa Dopublic
	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	1 1	17.0	01 1	78.0	62.2	70.7	Taiikistan
	0.0	10.4	99.5	104.4	102 7	263.3	310.8	10.0	02.2	19.1	Turkmoniston
	4.7	29.6	138.1	244.3	301.2	512.0	349.5	552.3	850.9	832.7	Uzbekistan
047.4	000.4	000.0	4000.0	700.0			100.0				17 - 17 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 -
647.4	809.1	990.3	1063.2	760.3	613.0	640.2	420.2	321.9	407.6	351.0	Pacific DMCs
100.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	4.0				Cook Islands
102.9	84.1	18.3	92.7	67.3	48.7	35.7	34.5	39.3	32.4	25.8	Fiji Islands
10.5			0.1	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	Kiribati
13.5	20.4	20.3	22.1	24.0	25.3	26.4	26.1	26.0	21.6	26.6	Marshall Islands
4.5	19.4	18.1	21.1	18.5	24.1	22.6	20.8	19.4	23.0	11.0	Micronesia, Fed. States of
FOAF	000 7	050.0	007.0	0000.0	400.0			010.0			Nauru
504.5	662.7	852.0	897.3	626.3	489.3	531.8	311.7	212.9	305.7	268.4	Papua New Guinea
5,5	4.8	5.4	6.4	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.1	6.5	8.5	7.4	Samoa
13.2	1.6	10.0	15.9	8.1	8.4	5.7	11.9	10.9	9.1	7.1	Solomon Islands
12											Timor-Leste
1.7	1.6	1.7	2.7	3.2	3.4	4.1	3.5	4.0	4.2	2.3	Tonga
											Tuvalu
1.6	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.8	Vanuatu

Table 30: Debt Indicators

(percent)

	Total External Debt/GNI a							Total External Debt/Exports						
DMC	1980	1985	1998	1999	2000	2001	1980	1985	1998	1999	2000	2001		
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of		5.7	15.6	15.5	13.7	15.0		56.0	67.5	66.2	49.8	54.9		
Hong Kong, China	8.8	24.1	19.8	23.8	25.5		12.5	28.0	18.6	21.9	20.8			
Korea, Rep. of	47.8	51.6	44.7	32.6	28.0	26.1	133.7	144.9	86.8	74.6	60.3	58.6		
Mongolia			74.7	102.1	93.9	85.9			130.8	168.0	140.4	149.7		
Taipei, China	11.9	13.7	10.8	8.5	6.5	1444		28.2	26.4	20.5	13.9			
Southeast Asia														
Cambodia	244	222	86.6	84.6	80.2	82.3			236.8	225.3	169.2	161.9		
Indonesia	28.0	44.4	167.9	116.7	102.0	97.2		181.8	262.0	256.6	194.0	205.9		
Lao PDR		26.1	195.2	177.9	149.8	149.1		826.0	493.3	527.8	487.5	516.5		
Malaysia	27.5	68.6	62.1	57.0	52.7	54.4	44.6	114.0	49.9	42.8	36.6	41.6		
Myanmar							270.0	728.7	315.3	311.6	252.4	211.6		
Philippines	53.7	89.1	70.4	66.1	63.8	69.2	212.4	331.8	110.7	112.3	102.4	125.1		
Singapore	13.4	23.0	13.1	15.4	15.1		6.0	14.2	10.0	11.0	9.8			
Thailand	25.9	45.8	93.8	81.4	67.1	60.4	96.8	171.3	151.5	129.9	92.7	84.2		
Viet Nam	+11		84.4	82.2	41.6	38.4		***	185.9	164.1	73.4	69.3		
South Asia														
Afghanistan b		68.5						1120.7	3349.7	3206.0	3882.5	1000		
Bangladesh	22.3	31.5	35.6	36.2	33.4	32.8	333.8	420.3	209.0	211.7	181.1	165.1		
Bhutan		4.6	42.3	41.1	40.9	48.5		25.6	117.3	132.6	129.7	139.3		
India	11.4	18.1	23.8	22.3	21.9	20.5	141.7	267.3	166.3	148.4	127.5	122.8		
Maldives		72.9	40.2	40.7	36.3	42.8	39.6	90.9	44.5	49.4	44.1	49,9		
Nepal	10.4	22.2	53.0	57.2	49.8	46.7	76.0	170.9	172.1	201.5	158.3	147.8		
Pakistan	42.4	44.0	52.3	58.3	54.8	55.4	208.7	229.9	277.5	339.1	307.2	278.8		
Sri Lanka	46.1	59.5	57,3	63.2	56.4	52.4	123,4	182.8	128.9	143.6	117.6	115.2		
Central Asia														
Azerbailan			16.0	22.9	25.9	23.3			67.6	77.0	57.1	48.5		
Kazakhstan			27.9	37.5	69.0	67.9			88.6	87.1	111.1	135.3		
Kyrgyz Republic			96.1	147.7	142.1	117.6		111	245.7	321.7	288.9	288.9		
Talikistan			98.9	124.3	111.4	105.9			206.8	189.4	130.1	123.8		
Turkmenistan			78.0				1000	346	231.0	111	100000			
Uzbekistan		***	21.6	28.2	32.3	41.8			94.1	***	1.1.1			
Pacific DMCs														
Cook Islands		7.2	44.7					1.5			111			
Fiji Islands	23.7	40.5	12.3	13.4	12.5	11.0	47.1	81.7	19.6	21.2	17.6	14.9		
Kiribati ^b		47.0	16.7	17.1	17.2	9.5		236.4	131.8	101.4	133.9			
Marshall Islands			120.9	91.2	70.5	77.9			1534.7	1226.4	870.9	954.2		
Micronesia, Fed. States of			53.3	46.8	38.4	28.9			685.0	677.2	664.3	408.0		
Nauru	1444	444			112									
Papua New Guinea	28.9	90.4	75.0	81.8	78.5	89.5	66.1	202.0	128.4	123.1	109.6	119.0		
Samoa	***	81.6	79.8	82.3	84.2	80.9	135.5	149.3	139.5	151.6	251.1			
Solomon Islands	18.0	42.6	52.2	56.1	56.3	61.4	22.8	78.0	77.7	72.9	117.9			
Timor-Leste	1.00			***										
Tonga	***	35.6	39.6	45.2	41.3	45.1		53.9				77.3		
Tuvalu				***	444		. 114				1444			
Vanuatu	4.3	13.0	28.5	30.2	32.2	31,7		17.5	36.1	38.2	36,7	38.2		

a Total external debt refers to the sum of public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt, private non-guaranteed long-term debt, short-term debt, the use of IMF credit, and interest arrears on long-term debt whenever available. For Cook Islands; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati; Singapore; and Taipei, China, total external debt refers to long-term debt to OECD countries and capital market and long-term debt to non-OECD creditor countries only. For Marshall Islands, it refers to government and government-guaranteed debt only. For Federated States of Micronesia, data refer to unadjusted debt offsetting assets.

b GDP is used in lieu of GNI.

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Table 30: Debt Indicators (Continued)

(percent)

	Concessional Debt/Long-term Debt						orts	ervice/Exp	otal Debt S	Te		
DMC	2001	2000	1999	1998	1985	1980	2001	2000	1999	1998	1985	1980
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	20.7	20.9	21.6	21.2	24.7	***	7.9	9.3	11.7	8.6	8.3	
Hong Kong, China				0	0.1	0.1		***		1.7	3.7	1.7
Korea, Rep. of	0.4	1.8	1.9	0.1	8.6	15.3	13.9	10.9	24.6	12.9	27.8	20.2
Mongolia	98.3	98.1	97.3	97.3	44.4		7.7	6.1	4.0	5.6	+++	
Taipei, China	288			0.0	3.8	***			222		7.3	1. m
Southeast Asia												
Cambodia	99.3	99.3	99.0	98.6	100.0	***:	1.3	2.0	2.9	1.1		
Indonesia	26.8	27.4	26.6	22.8	30.4	42.0	23.6	22.5	30.0	31.7	28.8	1000
Lao PDR	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.4	98.2	9.0	7.9	7.7	6.3	9.2	1444
Malaysia	8.3	7.9	7.6	6.9	6.7	10.8	6.0	5.6	4.9	7.2	30.4	6.3
Myanmar	80.1	79.6	88.1	86.6	85.7	78.4	3.1	3.7	5.0	5.2	52.5	25.4
Philippines	25.1	29.6	29.5	29.0	12.3	10.8	18.6	13.7	13.6	10.8	31.6	26.6
Sindanore	4.9.4	2010	20.0	0.4	3.2	10.0	2010	2011	2010	1.2	18.1	6.0
Thailand	15.2	14.0	12.5	10.5	14.8	14.7	25.1	16.3	21.8	18.4	31.9	18.9
Vietnam	73.2	68.2	27.4	22.9	100.0	****	6.7	7.5	9.9	9.0		
South Asia												
Afghagistag b										125.8	2266.0	
Repidedesis	00.4	07.0	00.2	00 5	08.0	06.0	7.3	0.2	0.2	8.6	21.0	20.5
Bangladesh	50.4	91.9	90.0	90.0	100.0	90.0	0.0	10	5.4	6.0	0.0	20.0
Brutan	30.0	0.00	11.9	42.0	100.0	00.0	3.3	4.2	15.2	20.5	0.0	0.0
India	39.0	39.2	41.4	43.Z	77.0	03.3	11.1	14.0	15.5	20.0	20.0	0.0
Maldives	11.4	11.0	(1.5	11.9	11.2	100.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.7	11.3	0.8
Nepal	99.8	99.8	99.5	98.8	95.7	99.2	4.9	0.0	1.3	5.1	0.7	2.9
Pakistan	68.8	60.7	60.9	58.5	81.2	83.4	25.8	26.8	29.4	19.8	24.5	18.3
Sri Lanka	81.7	83.3	85.4	84.1	71.4	83.8	9.7	10.1	10.9	8.6	16.5	12.0
Central Asia								1.1	1.1	1.0		
Azerbaijan	55.4	50.4	50.2	42.5		***	5.3	8.1	6.3	2.3		13990
Kazakhstan	2.9	3.6	7.5	5.1	222	24.8	31.4	31.4	19.4	14.4	+21	1999
Kyrgyz Republic	65.2	58.3	53.9	48.5			29.8	27.4	20.4	18.7		
Tajikistan	85.6	80.1	62.0	62.4	***	***	9.1	7.8	11.5	15.1	+	
Turkmenistan			***	6.8	***	110	444			31.8	444	1.044
Uzbekistan	23.5	22,3	18.9	13.7			25.9	25.1	17.4	10.2		
Pacific DMCs												
Cook Islands			. + . + .	39.3	100.0	100.0		***			1.00	
Fiji Islands	9.8	9.5	8.9	14.1	4.9	10.6	2.1	2.7	3.5	3.5	11.7	6.0
Kirlbati b	5.0	100	1444		10.0	122		14.5	11.0	15.4	23.6	1000
Marshall Islands							320.5	273.4	361.1	348.0		1447
Micronesia, Fed. States of	1123	HTS.		100			67.5	178.3	133.8	130.0	2.415	
Nauru	100	1.1	1.000					100		1000	144	
Papua New Guinea	34.1	36.1	38.2	34.1	17.1	13.7	12.7	12.9	9.7	14.8	32.5	13.8
Samoa	98.7	98.3	97.9	97.2	81.0	63.5	227510	10.8	5.1	4.0	15.1	12.4
Solomon Islande	79.2	75.0	71.9	67.5	75.1	100.0		6.9	4.8	6.0	4.5	0.4
Timor-Leste	13.2	10.0	1.4.0	01.0	TULL	100.0		0.0	4.0	0.0	4.5	
Torreste	01.7	00.0	97.9	85.8	00.3		28		388		1.8	
Turalia	54.1	2019	01.0	00.0	50.0		4.0			(1994)	4.00	2++
Vanuatu	99.5	99.4	00 /	99 t	61.8	78.0	11	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	
vanuatu	50.5	2014	1000	of of a de-	the she that	10.0	1000	de a file	-der de	1000	100	

Sources: WB, Global Development Finance 2003 Online. OECD, Statistical Compendium CD-ROM 2003-1.

Ighanişten

PART IV

COUNTRY TABLES

Afghanistan

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population million; as of 1 July	15.7	17.3	19.1	20.2	20.6	21.0	21.4	21.8*
Population density persons per square kilometer	24	27	29	31	32	32	33	33
Population annual change, %		1.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Urban population % of total population	16.0	16.7	18.3	19,2	20.0	20.5	20.1	20.5*
LABOR FORCE * thousand; fiscal year beginning 21 Marc	h 5560	6120			512			
Employed	5395	5914	13.5			***	10.10	
Agriculture	3721	4115				***		1
Industry	845	905	1444	244	222		140	
Others	829	894	***	227		***		
Unemployed and unclassified	165	206		444	***	***		
Labor force annual chanda %	3.0	3.0		***	- 444	***		
cabor force armout entringe, so	2.5	1.9			***	***		
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS D Mn US dollars; fiscal ye	ar beginning	21 March						
At Current Market Prices	2222							
Adrigutture	3322	3622	3236	***	12(4)	2713	2618	4048*
Mining	1702	1294	2126	***		1547	1394	2105 *
Manufacturing	725	716	170			400		
Electricity gas and water	100	740	110	***		466	516	722*
Construction	93	113	165			164	100	0544
Trade ^c	375	1007	312	ere.	144	104	100	254
Transport and communications	167	220	213		1.444	226	240	191
Public administration	204	187	193			157	133	364 *
Others including finance	47	54	53			40	39	62 *
Net factor income from abroad	6.6	222	1022				00	04
GNP	117		149.4	(***)	0.00		0.00	
Charles of October 1 M of CODD								
Arrienture of Output % of GDP at current	prices	05.7						
Industra	24.0	35.7	05.7			57.0	53.3	52.0
Services	24.9	40.6	10.5	***	***	23.2	26.0	24.1
	2.010	10.0	20.0			19.0	20.7	20,9
At Current Market Prices, US dollars								
Per capita GDP	211.1	209.1	169.8	***	2215	129.3	122.4	185.7
Per capita GNP	699	04460		3444		141	144	S444 (
PRODUCTION the second matrix tages enlander								
Advisulture area was	lt.							
1 Wheat	2081	1650	2000	2834	2499			2686
2 Maize	577	480	530	330	240			298
3. Grapes	408	365	330	330	330			365
4. Rice, paddy	317	333	390	450	280			388
5. Barley	240	216	200	240	216	***	111	345
6. Sugarcane	58	55	38	38	38	1110	111	38
Mining								
1. Coal	151	105	5	2				
2. Natural gas (petaioules)	111	8	7					
3. Salt	51	35	13	13	***			
Manufacturing								
1. Cement	128	100	115			+++	4445	444
2. Sawnwood, coniferous (thousand cubic meter	105	380	380	380	***		222	144
3. Mutton and lamb meat (carcass weight)	102	110	141	141	2.7.4	** 5	2.25	20
Production Index period average								
Agriculture, 1989-91 = 100	102.6	101.4	123.5	159.4	141.7	85.6	90.8	108.9 *
ENERGY annual values								
Cool (000 m t								
Production	151	105	5	2				
Consumption	151	105	5	2		***		
						572		

Afghanistan

Description 1058 1127 179 465 454 5040 490 557 Description	Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002		
Betraction 1058 1127 179 465 454 5040 457 Pince Indocets pend dwenges											
Production 1058 1127 119 465 454 5040 490 657 Consumption	Electricity, Mn kWh										
Longington m	Production	1058	1127	179	465	454	5040	490	557 *		
PIPCE NPCRS prod dama 1978-20 March 1979 = 100 256 100 258 1 <th 1<="" colspan="2" td="" th<=""><td>Consumption</td><td></td><td>***</td><td></td><td>(8.8.8)</td><td></td><td>200</td><td>10</td><td>1984</td></th>	<td>Consumption</td> <td></td> <td>***</td> <td></td> <td>(8.8.8)</td> <td></td> <td>200</td> <td>10</td> <td>1984</td>		Consumption		***		(8.8.8)		200	10	1984
Consumer, 21 March 1978;20 March 1979; 100 256 1.082	PRICE INDEXES period averages										
Food 254 <td< td=""><td>Consumer, 21 March 1978/20 March 1979 = .</td><td>100 256</td><td>1082</td><td></td><td>(+++)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	Consumer, 21 March 1978/20 March 1979 = .	100 256	1082		(+++)						
Non-Bod 258	Food	254	+++*	2444	1+4	144	202				
Drive Indexes and Change. % Cal. 33.7 II. II. <t< td=""><td>Non-food</td><td>258</td><td>127</td><td>1998</td><td></td><td>1++</td><td></td><td>55.h</td><td>(***)</td></t<>	Non-food	258	127	1998		1++		55.h	(***)		
Consumer price index 6.2 33.7	Price Indexes annual change %										
Food price index 1.2	Consumer price index	6.2	33.7								
MONEY AND BANKING An Afghanis; as of end of period Money supply (M1) 76359 331025	Food price index	1.2	444		4.4.6		***	141	1.00		
MONEY AND BANKING Min Applans; as of end of period Money supply (M2) 76359 351025 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>											
Biology (M2) FG30 311229 <td>MONEY AND BANKING Mn Afghanis; as of end Money supply (M1)</td> <td>d of period</td> <td>251025</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	MONEY AND BANKING Mn Afghanis; as of end Money supply (M1)	d of period	251025								
Demand deposits 11969 13969 1 <th1< th=""> <th1< th=""> 1 1</th1<></th1<>	Currency in circulation	64390	311929			111		***			
Quasimonsy 1.4282 46305	Demand deposits (excl. government deposits)	11969	39096				393 	110	199		
Money supply (M2) 90641 397330	Quasi-money	14282	46305			349	44.8	***	100		
Foreign assits (net) 22723 4463	Money supply (M2)	90641	397330	101		444	372				
Domestic credit Stoble 2 44/411	Foreign assets (net)	22723	4163	14.8.8	1443	222		***			
Columns on portate sector 6728 26937	Domestic credit	83082	447411			***		***	444		
Claims on other finances 10100 101	Claims on private sector (net)	6728	419334	***		***		777			
Other items -15164 -54244	Claims on other financial institutions	1227	1529	***							
Money supply (M2) annual change, % 10.4 40.6	Other items	-15164	-54244								
Money supply (M2) annual change. % 10.4 40.6											
M2 % of GDP 53.9 216.8	Money supply (M2) annual change, 9	6 10.4	40.6			144	111	+++	144		
Depasit Money Banks Demand deposits 3705 18217 <t< td=""><td>M2 % of GDP</td><td>53.9</td><td>216.8</td><td></td><td>79.6</td><td></td><td>377</td><td>5.00</td><td></td></t<>	M2 % of GDP	53.9	216.8		79.6		377	5.00			
Expand deposits 3705 18217	Deposit Money Banks										
Savings deposits ° 7156 25269	Demand deposits	3705	18217						-		
GOVERNMENT FINANCE calendar year Contrait Government Government Finance % of GDP Total revenue 2.5 0.3 0.4 0.9 11.9 Total revenue 9.0 7.9 2.8 3.9 11.4 Overnil budget surplus/deficit 9.0 7.9 2.8 3.9 11.4 Expons, fob	Savings deposits e	7156	25269				***				
GOVERNMENT FINANCE calendar year Central Government Government Finance % of GDP Total expenditure 2.5 0.3 0.4 0.9 11.9 Total expenditure 9.0 7.9 2.8 3.9 11.4 Overall budget surplus/deficit 2.8 3.9 11.4 Overall budget surplus/deficit											
External Government Government Total evenue 2.5 0.3 0.4 0.9 11.9 Total evenue 2.5 0.3 0.4 0.9 11.9 Total expenditure 9.0 7.9 2.8 3.9 11.4 Overall budget surplus/deficit 2.8 3.9 11.4 Exports, fob 203 131 166 159 166 137 68 100* Trade balance .193 -348 -221 -303 -846 -1039 1628 -2222 External Trade annual change, % .2.4 .10.4 4.4 -17.5 -50.4 47.1 Imports .2.7 34.1 .179.2 -22.8 -56.7 -36.5 Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar year Exports, total	GOVERNMENT FINANCE calendar year										
Government Finance % of GDP Total revenue 2.5 0.3 0.4 0.9 11.9 Total revenue 9.0 7.9 2.8 3.9 11.4 Overall budget surplus/deficit 2.8 3.9 11.4 Exports, fob 2.8 3.9 Imports, cif 396 479 387 462 1012 1176 1696 2322 External Trade sannual change, % Exports, cia -25.1 58.1 10.4 4.4 -17.5 50.4 47.1 Imports -1.2.4 -1.0 -23.5 119.0 16.2 44.2 36.9 Exports, fob -21.1 -21.0 -22.2 162.8 -222.	Central Government										
Total revenue 2.5 0.3 0.4 0.9 11.9 Total expenditure 9.0 7.9 2.8 3.9 11.4 Overall budget surplus/deficit 2.8 3.9 11.4 Expons, fob 203 131 166 159 166 137 68 100 Imports, off 396 479 387 462 1012 1176 68 100 Imports, off 396 479 387 462 1012 1176 68 100 Exports 12.4 23.5 119.0 16.2 44.2 36.9 36.5 36.5 36.5 37.6 36.6 22.7 34.1 17.9	Government Finance % of GDP										
Total expenditure 9.0 7.9 2.8 3.9 11.4 Overall budget supplus/deficit	Total revenue		2.5	0.3			0.4	0.9	11.9 *		
Overall budget surplus/deficit .	Total expenditure	2442	9.0	7.9	163	122	2.8	3.9	11.4 *		
EXTERNAL TRADE Mu US dollars; calendar year Exports, fob 203 131 166 159 166 137 68 100 Imports, cif 396 479 387 462 1012 1176 1696 2322 Trade balance -193 -348 -221 -303 -846 -1039 -1628 -2222 Exports -25.1 58.1 10.4 4.4 -17.5 -50.4 47.1 Imports -25.1 58.1 10.4 4.4 -17.5 -50.4 47.1 Imports 12.4 -1.0 -23.5 119.0 16.2 44.2 36.5 Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar year Exports, total -17.92 -22.8 -56.7 -36.5 Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar year Exports, total 10.2 146 94 97 1 Pakistan 20 6 14 25 36 36	Overall budget surplus/deficit	3997						M.E.			
External Trade annual change, % Exports, fob 203 131 166 159 166 137 68 100 Imports, cif 396 479 387 462 1012 1176 1696 2322 Trade balance -193 -348 -221 -303 -846 -1039 -1628 -2222 External Trade annual change, % Exports -25.1 58.1 10.4 4.4 -17.5 -50.4 47.1 Imports 12.4 -1.0 -23.5 119.0 16.2 44.2 36.9 Trade balance -38.6 22.7 34.1 -179.2 -22.8 -56.7 -36.5 Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar year Exports, total 203 131 166 150 122 146 94 97 1 Pakistan 20 6 14 25 36 24 23 27 3. Belgium	EXTERNAL TRADE Ma LIS dollars estandarun										
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar year Exports -25.1 58.1 10.4 4.4 -17.5 -50.4 47.1 Imports -25.1 58.1 10.4 4.4 -17.5 -50.4 47.1 Imports <td>Exports fob</td> <td>203</td> <td>131</td> <td>166</td> <td>150</td> <td>166</td> <td>137</td> <td>68</td> <td>100 *</td>	Exports fob	203	131	166	150	166	137	68	100 *		
Trade balance -193 -348 -221 -303 -846 -1039 -1628 -222 * External Trade sinual change, % Exports -25.1 58.1 10.4 4.4 -17.5 -50.4 47.1 Imports 12.4 1.0 -23.5 119.0 16.2 44.2 36.9 Trade balance -38.6 22.7 34.1 -17.9.2 -22.8 -56.7 -36.5 Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar year Exports, total 20.3 1.31 166 150 122 146 94 97 1. Pakistan 20 6 14 25 36 36 24 23 2. India 14 13 7 22 21 23 25 27 3. Belgum 8 8 17 4 3 4. United States 6 4 5 16 8 3 1 <	Imports, cif	396	479	387	462	1012	1176	1696	2322 *		
External Trade annual change, % 12.4 10.4 4.4 47.1 Imports 12.4 1.0 -23.5 119.0 16.2 44.2 36.9 Trade balance 38.6 22.7 34.1 <	Trade balance	-193	-348	-221	-303	-846	-1039	-1628	-2222 *		
External Trade sinual change, % Exports -25.1 58.1 10.4 4.4 -17.5 -50.4 47.1 Imports 12.4 1.0 -23.5 119.0 16.2 44.2 36.9 Trade balance -38.6 22.7 34.1 -17.9.2 -22.8 -56.7 -36.5 Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar year Exports -38.6 10.4 25 36 36 24.2 36.5 Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar year 200 6 14 25 36 36 24.2 23 2. India 14 13 7 22 21 23 25 27 3. Belgium 8 8 17 4 33 4. United States <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>											
Exports -25.1 58.1 10.4 4.4 -17.5 -50.4 47.1 Imports 12.4 4.0 -23.5 119.0 16.2 44.2 36.9 Trade balance -38.6 22.7 34.1 -179.2 -22.8 -56.7 -36.5 Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar year Exports, total 203 131 166 150 122 146 94 97 1. Pakistan 20 6 14 25 36 36 24 23 2. India 14 13 7 22 21 23 25 27 3. Belgium 8 8 17 4 3 4. United States 6 4 5 16 8 3 1 4 5. France 3 4 1 25 1 0 0 0 6. Germany 22 24 8 7 6 5 3 3 3 3	External Trade annual change, %		05.4	50.4	10.1			F0.4	4.00		
Imports IIII IIIIIII IIIIIIII IIIIIIII IIIIIIIII IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	Exports	***	-25.1	58.1	10.4	4.4	-17.5	-50.4	47.1		
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar year Exports, total 203 131 166 150 122 146 94 97 1. Pakistan 20 6 14 25 36 36 24 23 2. India 14 13 7 22 21 23 25 27 3. Belgium 8 8 17 4 3 4. United States 6 4 5 16 8 3 1 4 5. France 3 4 1 25 1 0 0 0 6. Germany 22 24 8 7 6 5 3 3 9. United Kingdom 60 15 2 4 3 12 1 0 10. United Arab Emirates 0 0 0 4 4 4 5 5	Trade balance	(443)	-38.6	22.7	34.1	-179.2	-22.8	-56.7	-36.5		
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar year Exports, total 203 131 166 150 122 146 94 97 1. Pakistan 20 6 14 25 36 36 24 23 2. India 14 13 7 22 21 23 25 27 3. Belgium 8 8 17 4 3 4. United States 6 4 5 16 8 3 1 4 5. France 3 4 1 25 1 0 0 0 6. Germany 22 24 8 7 6 5 7 6 7. Finland 1 0 1 15 5 9 6 6 8. Russia 12 7 6 5 3 3 9. United Kingdom 60 15 2 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>											
Exports, total 203 131 166 150 122 146 94 97 1. Pakistan 20 6 14 25 36 36 24 23 2. India 14 13 7 22 21 23 25 27 3. Belgium 8 8 17 4 3 4. United States 6 4 5 16 8 3 1 4 5. France 3 4 1 25 1 0 0 0 6. Germany 22 24 8 7 6 5 7 6 8. Russia .12 7 6 5 3 3 9. United Kingdom 60 15 2 4 3 12 1 0 10. United Arab Emirates 0 0 0 4 4 4	Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar ye	ear									
1. Pakistan 20 6 14 25 36 36 24 23 2. India 14 13 7 22 21 23 25 27 3. Belgium 8 8 17 4 3 4. United States 6 4 5 16 8 3 1 4 5. France 3 4 1 25 1 0 0 0 6. Germany 22 24 8 7 6 5 7 6 7. Finland 1 0 1 5 5 9 6 6 8. Russia .12 7 6 5 3 3 9. United Kingdom 60 15 2 4 3 12 1 0 10. United Arab Emirates 0 0 0 4 4 5 5	Exports, total	203	131	166	150	122	146	94	97		
2. Initia 14 13 7 22 21 23 23 21 3. Belgium 8 8 17 4 3 4. United States 6 4 5 16 8 3 1 4 5. France 3 4 1 25 1 0 0 0 6. Germany 22 24 8 7 6 5 7 6 7. Finland 1 0 1 5 5 9 6 6 8. Russia 12 7 6 5 3 3 9. United Kingdom 60 15 2 4 3 12 1 0 10. United Arab Emirates 0 0 0 4 4 4 5 5	1. Pakistan	20	6	14	25	36	36	24	23		
4. United States 6 4 5 16 8 3 1 4 5. France 3 4 1 25 1 0 0 0 6. Germany 22 24 8 7 6 5 7 6 7. Finland 1 0 1 5 5 9 6 6 8. Russia 12 7 6 5 3 3 9. United Kingdom 60 15 2 4 3 12 1 0 10. United Arab Emirates 0 0 0 4 4 4 5 5	3. Belgium	14	13	1	22	21	23	25	21		
5. France 3 4 1 25 1 0 0 0 6. Germany 22 24 8 7 6 5 7 6 7. Finland 1 0 1 5 5 9 6 6 8. Russia 12 7 6 5 3 3 9. United Kingdom 60 15 2 4 3 12 1 0 10. United Arab Emirates 0 0 0 4 4 5 5	4. United States	6	4	5	16	8	3	1	4		
6. Germany 22 24 8 7 6 5 7 6 7. Finland 1 0 1 5 5 9 6 6 8. Russia 12 7 6 5 3 3 9. United Kingdom 60 15 2 4 3 12 1 0 10. United Arab Emirates 0 0 0 4 4 5 5	5. France	3	4	1	25	1	0	0	0		
7. Finland 1 0 1 5 5 9 6 6 8. Russia 12 7 6 5 3 3 9. United Kingdom 60 15 2 4 3 12 1 0 10. United Arab Emirates 0 0 0 4 4 5 5	6. Germany	22	24	8	7	6	5	7	6		
a. Hussia iii i	7. Finland	1	0	1	5	5	9	6	6		
10. United Arab Emirates 0 0 15 2 4 5 12 1 0	8. HUSSIA 9. United Kingdom	60	4.5	12	7	6	5	3	3 0		
	10. United Arab Emirates	0	15	2	4	3	12	1	5		
				0	3	11			Ň		

Afghanistan

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Imports, total 1. Pakistan 2. Japan 3. Korea, Republic of	396 17 108 32	479 2 133 40	387 22 92 24	462 42 67 44	490 90 73 33	636 135 57 93	600 157 49 105	880 207 85 113
4. Kenya 5. Turkmenistan	***	201	10	39	41	47	52	57
6. Singapore	56	80	19	14	14	7	3	1
7. India	15	65	16	16	31	31	3.4	37
8. China, People's Republic of 9. Katakhatan	19	26	35	27	18	22	19	20
10. Germany	24	23	18	16	14	16	16	49
DALANCE OF DAYMENTS Min US dollarst calood	or woor							
Current account Balance on goods	-243 -293	122				a belan trair		and burla
Exports	628						***	
Imports	-922	111	332	***	+++	24 A		***
Services and income	-94		***	44.8	55°	***	***	1.11
Debit	-163	443	10	***	1.7.4	444		
Current transfers	144	***		312			175	***
Credit	144			***	***	***		
Capital account		***				***	***	
Financial account	101				***		+++	
Direct investment		252		222	1.11	***	***	1004
Other investments	101	44.7	123 112			111	H11	
Net errors and omissions	168	24	112	512		122	222	122
Overall balance	26	0 = 1		43.9	•••			
Reserve assets	-26	***		244	***	***		
Balance of Payments % of GDP Exports	18.9							
Imports	-27.7	1.00	10	227				
Trade balance	-8.8	1.44		3.00	***	222	***	
Overall balarice	0.8	0.00		414	***	+***	1.10	944
INTERNATIONAL RECEIVES May US dollars: as a	f and of pariod				-14		201	
Total	18.9	16.0	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.7
Gold, national valuation		949 C	***	***	214	***	***	
Reserve position in the Fund	5.3	7.0	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.7
SDRs	13.6	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FXCHANGE RATES New Afdhanis per US dollar								
End of period	352	+++	5.86	44.50	53.53	75.30	28.30	51.00
Average of period	***	444	5.67	37.48	48.86	67.31	55.73	44.78
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mr US dollars; as	of end of year							
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	2275	5086	5587	5326	5322	5319		
Long-term debt	2270	5046	5578	5309	5319	5313	***	***
Private non-guaranteed		***			***	***	***	
Short-term debt	5	40	9	17	3	6	***	***
Use of IMF credit	1242	624	111	***	+++		1217	44
External debt as % of GDP	68.5	140.4	172.6			196,1	942	
Total long-term debt as % of total debt	99.8	99.2	99.8	99.7		241	***	117
Short-term debt as % of total debt	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.3	•••			211
and services	6.9				5 1		1	
Afghanistan

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Debt Service Mn US dollars; transactions du Principal repayments on long-term debt	iring the year 26	12						άr.
Interest on long-term debt Interest on short-term debt	20 0	101 3	5 1	2	***		***	

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a The labor force data include the population between ages 10-59 years. Employed refers to the productive and non-productive sectors. The productive sector includes agriculture and industry (manufacturing, mining, small-scale industries and handicrafts, construction and geology, and transport and communications). The non-productive sector refers to others which includes education and health, government departments, and public services.
- b GDP estimates were derived and adjusted by using available NMP data.

c Residual item including data discrepancies.

d Includes claims on government and non-financial public enterprises.

e Includes time and foreign currency deposits.

f The data series were discontinued as of 1998 and a new data series was introduced by OECD beginning 1998. Long-term debt is the residual of the new data series for total debt and short-term debt.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION ^a								
Total population million; as of 1 July	6.670	7.175	7.686	7.763	7.983	8.049	8.111	8.170
Population density persons per square kilometer	77	83	89	90	92	93	94	94
Population annual change, %	***	1.4	1.2	1.0	2.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Urban population % of total population b	20	53.9	52.4	51.8	51.0	51.0	50.8	50.7
AROR FORCE (thousand calendar year		1015	1228	4439	4567	4696	1901	1806
Employed		3703	3613	3702	3703	3705	3715	3727
Adriculture	+++	1144	1113	1140	1567	1519	1484	1498
Industry	121	469	352	251	259	249	247	252
Others		2090	2148	2311	1877	1937	1984	1977
Unemployed d			28	42	45	44	48	51
Unemployment rate, % e			0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Labor force annual change, %	101		1.6	2.4	5.3	5.6	7.1	4.5
Labor force participation rate, %			86.1	84.4	82.1	80.0	76.9	77.2
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Bn Manats; calendar yea At Current Factor Cost	r.							
GDP by industrial origin		1.3	9843.0	16494.3	18129.5	22134.5	24486.1	27298.0
Agriculture		0.4	2686.0	3087.4	3439.5	3755.1	3901.1	4150.2
Mining 1	212			122224	3493.0	6522.5	7880.3	8120.7
Manufacturing		0.3	2913.0	3784.0	1140.4	1248.2	1730.8	1816.8
Electricity, gas and water					693.8	724.0	387.4	382.8
Construction	***	0.1	397.0	2229.3	2053.4	1539.6	1553.6	3185.0
Trade	444	0.1	508.0	1011.2	1336.4	1574.9	2072.7	2354.3
Transport and communications	+++	0.1	1852.0	2063.5	2022.5	2835.8	2694.7	2903.1
Finance]				164.3	140.8	219.1	325.4	332.6
Public administration				290.0	371.5	480.3	712.0	732.1
Others		0.3	1487.0	3864.6	3438.2	3235.0	3228.0	3320.4
Indirect taxes less subsidies	+++	0.1	826.0	708.8	745.9	1456.0	2091.9	2304.0
GDP at current market prices	***	1.5	10669.0	17203.1	18875.4	23590.5	26578.0	29602.0
Net factor income from abroad	***		0.9	58,7	-15.2	-1276.2	-1562.6	
GNP at current market prices			10669.9	17261.8	18860.2	22314.3	25015.4	
Standard of Outrad of all COD at another	t frates and							
Structure of Output % of GDP at curren	t factor cost	20.0	07.0	10.7	10.0	17.0	15.0	45.0
Agriculture	1.11	30.8	27.3	18.7	19.0	17.0	15.9	10.2
Fonder	***	30.0	33.0	30.5	40.7	40.0	47.2	49.0
Services	225	30.5	39.4	44.0	40.5	21.1	-20.9	35.5
At Current Market Prices		4.5	10000.0	17000 1	10075 4	22500 F	00570.0	00000 0
Private consumption		1.5	10009.0	16075 9	100/0.4	23590.5	20078.0	29002.0
Coversment consumption	14.1 + 1	0.9	1265.0	120/ 6	1206.0	1401.9	1459.2	1502.0
Gross fixed capital formation	***	0.3	1669.0	6109.6	5381 5	5458 1	6081 3	10202.8
Increase in stocks		0.0	868.0	-369.3	-380.3	-581.0	-586.2	-592.0
Exports of goods and services		0.6	3466.0	3905.3	5279.4	9476.8	11029.9	12963.9
Less: Imports of poods and services	3.6	0.6	5698.0	9380.6	7900.4	9053.6	9917.8	15170.9
Statistical discrepancy ⁸	3443		-478.0	567.7	-755.0	-478.6	001110	368.5
Structure of Demand % of GDP at current	ent prices							
Private consumption		60.0	88.8	87.6	84.0	73.6	69.7	68.3
Government consumption		20.0	12.8	7.5	7.4	5.9	5.5	5.1
Gross domestic capital formation	347	20.0	23.8	33.4	26.5	20.7	20.7	32.8
Exports of goods and services		40.0	32.5	22.7	28.0	40.2	41.5	43.8
Imports of goods and services		40.0	53.4	54.5	41.9	38.4	37.3	51.2
At Constant 1997 Factor Cost								
GDP by industrial origin		28440.0	13265.0	16180.6	17678.0	19708 1	23985.6	27317 5
Agriculture	3.02	6272.0	3212.0	3350.9	3445.3	3910.1	4215.9	4195.9
Mining	555		and the state of the		3920.5	5694.8	7204.2	8203.3
Manufacturing		4974.0	1539.0	1303.6			1202.3	1799.8
Electricity, gas and water h		3571.0	2532.0	2770.3			728.3	405.6
Construction	144	2139.0	606.0	2801.7	2334.4	2106.8	1630.4	3185.0

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Trade Transport and communications Finance Public administration Others Indirect taxes less subsidies GDP at 1997 market prices		11484.0	5376.0	1006.2 1912.8 276.2 2758.9 1184.6 17365.2	1354.2 2266.1 1091.9 337.1 2928.5 790.5 18468.5	1467.4 2347.6 869.6 393.5 2918.3 1264.7 20972.8	1730.8 3161.4 878.0 622.5 2611.8 1929.5 25915.1	2278.6 2903.1 1192.2 770.2 2383.8 2064.7 29382.2
GNP at 1997 market prices	***	***		2.000				(***)
Growth of Output annual change GDP Agriculture Industry Services	% 	***	-11.8 -7.0 -18,4 -8.1	10.6 6.2 17.7 5.8	9.3 2.8 -9.0 34.0	11.5 13.5 24.7 0.2	21.7 7.8 38.0 12.6	13.9 -0.5 26.3 5.8
Investment Financing at current prices Gross domestic capital formation Gross national saving Gross domestic saving Net factor income from abroad Foreign saving Net transfer from abroad Net borrowing from abroad	 	0.3 0.3 0.3 	2537.0 -172.1 -173.0 0.9 2709.1	5740.3 891.4 832.7 58.7 4848.9	5001.2 1610.0 1625.2 -15.2 3391.2 	4877.1 3545.5 4821.7 -1276.2 1331.6 	5495.1 5044.6 6607.2 -1562.6 450.5 	9700.8 7862.3
Savings and Investment % of GD Gross domestic saving Gross national saving Gross domestic capital formation	P at current prices 	20.0 20.0 20.0	-1.6 -1.6 23.8	7.4 7.7 33.4	11.5 11.4 26.5	23.1 17.7 20.7	25.1 19.2 20.7	26.6 32.8
At current Market Prices, Manats Per capita GDP Per capita GNP	••• ••	209	1388108 1388225	2216038 2223599	2364449 2362545	2930861 2772307	3276785 3084133	3623256
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons; caler	idar year							
1. Wheat 2. Barley 3. Maize 4. Vegetables 5. Fruits 6. Cotton 7. Tobacco	746 412 75 788	912 463 18 856 367 543 53	626 263 12 424 324 274 12	820 79 29 502 391 113 15	866 106 100 671 437 97 97	1175 226 104 781 477 92 17	1529 337 117 916 498 84 13	1732 304 128 975 517 80 3
8. Tea 9. Potatoes	220	31 185	9 156	1 313	3 394	1 469	1 606	1 695
10. Grapes	1790	1196	309	144	113	77	68	62
Anning 1. Crude petroleum 2. Natural gas, mn. cu.m. 3. Iron ore, Fe content 4. Salt	12101 14067 709 118	12002 9926 501 99	9106 6516 2 7	11424 5589 7 4	1381 5997 7 3	14017 5642 8 3	14909 5535 5 3	15335 5143 0 5
Manufacturing 1. Cement 2. Wheat flour 3. Sulphuric acid 4. Caustic soda 5. Crude steel	1253 729 782 227 853	990 796 603 160 691	196 408 24 36 20	201 139 24 21 8	171 112 26 21 0	251 295 38 25 0	523 431 9 22 0	848 306 26 21 0
Production Indexes period averages Agriculture, 1989-91 = 100 Mining, 1990 = 100 Industry, 1990 = 100	 93.0	100.0 100.0	53.6 53.0 30.2	58.2 64.0 28.8	62.8 77.0 29.8	67.7 78,0 31.9	73.3 83.0 33.5	71.4 85.0 34.7

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ENERGY annual values								
Production Exports		12513.0	9161.3	11424.0 2149.3	13807.0 5684.0	14017.0 5638.0	14909.0 8440.0	15335.0 8794.0
Imports Consumption		***	61.9	90.6	7971.0	8379.0	6345.0	6496.0
Notural das Maleu m	***			0100.0	1012.0	00/0.0	0040.0	5455.5
Production Export	114	9926.0	6643.9	5589.0	5997.0	5642.0	5535.0	5143.0
Imports	***	***	578.6	E121 0	FE010	274.0	3336.8	3935.0
Consumption	***	***	***	5131.0	5524.0	5453.0	8309.0	8453.0
Electricity, Bn kWh Production		23.2	17.0	18.0	18.2	18.7	18.9	18.6
Exports		3,4	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.4
Imports	***	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.6	2.6
Consumption	100	25.0	17.4	15.3	16.1	16.4	17.1	15.9
PRICE INDEXES period averages								
Consumer, $1995 = 100$	225	***	100.0	123.3	112.8	114.9	116.6	119.9
Food Non food		***	100.0	115.5	110.1	105.2	108.0	112.0
Implicit GDP deflator ¹ , 1997 = 100	173.	0.0	74.2	99.1	102.2	112.5	102.6	100.7
Price Indexes annual change, %								
Consumer price index	111	44.5	(***)	-0.2	-8.5	1.9	1.5	2.8
Food price index	111	444		0.0	-11.0	2.3	2.7	3.7
Implicit GDP deflator		***	508.2	-0.9	3.2	10.1	-8.8	-1.8
MONEY AND BANKING Bn Manats; as of end of p	period							
Money supply (M1)	***		925.0	1218.5	1404.3	1629.1	1755.6	2025.8
Currency in circulation	1447		602.4	926.0	1135.8	1349.8	1469.0	1668.7
Demand deposits	***		322.6	292.5	268.5	279.3	286.6	357.1
Quasi-money Money supply (M2)		***	1267.0	494.4	1080.0	919.0	2424.1	1900.0
Foreign assets (net)		+++	676.3	694.8	1586.1	2893.3	3329.4	2675.6
Domestic credit			1336.1	2202.5	1988.1	2192.9	1406.8	2586.2
Claims on government sector (net) m		114	-199.9	12.1	-295.1	72.1	-418.3	449.8
Claims on private sector "			1536.0	2190.4	2283.2	2120.8	1825.1	2136.5
Claims on other financial institutions	***	***	***			+++		***
Other items (net)		***	-745.4	-1184.5	-1481.7	-1179.5	-1302.1	-1336.1
Money supply (M2) annual change, %	•••7	***	24.5	-17.0	16.2	28.1	34.7	14.3
Interest Pater parent a provind supradar			11.0	10.0	10.5	10.0	12.3	0.04
On deposits								
Savings	55%	717.		A A -	10.0	0.0	10.0	
12 months				14.7	12.9	10.4	8.6	9.4
CONTRAINER PRIMARE De March Farming	adlar 24	December						
Central Government	naing 31	December						
Total revenue and grants			2078.0	2327.3	2797.7	4696.4	5090.9	
Total revenue	1 m		2078.0	2327.3	2797.7	4696,4	5090.9	
Current revenue	***	***	2077.5	2314.7	2736.4	3461.8	3896.3	4494.6
Taxes	644	24.94	1977.0	2107.8	2338.9	2872.2	3570.0	4177.7
Non-taxes		3444	100.5	206.9	397.5	589.6	326.3	316.9
Grants	***		0.5	12.6	61.3	1234.6	1194.6	***
Total expenditure and lending	***	***	2141 9	2641.8	3262 5	4269.2	4041.3	4623.5
Total expenditure			2141.9	2641.8	3262.5	4269.2	4041.3	4623.5
Current expenditure	***		1999.8	2456.4	3020.6	3476.6	3660.0	4128.0
Capital expenditure		***	142.1	185.4	241.9	792.6	381.3	495.5

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Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Net lending Current surplus/deficit Capital account surplus/deficit Overall budgetary surplus/deficit °	···· ···		77.7 -141.6 -63.9	-141.7 -172.8 -314.4	-284.2 -180.6 -464.8	-14.8 442.0 427.2	236.3 813.3 1049.6	366.6
Financing Domestic borrowing (net) Foreign borrowing (net) Use of cash balances		***	161.0 16.9	11.0 5.7 207 7	***	***	***	***
Government Finance % of GDP		-444	114.0	201.1		100	***	
Total revenue Total expenditure Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	••• •••	 	19.5 20.1 -0.6	13.5 15.4 -1.8	14.8 17.3 -2.5	19.9 18.1 1.8	19.2 15.2 3.9	15.6
Expenditure by Function, Central Government			ñ - 1					
Total General public services	***	***	2141.9 86.9	2641.7 193.2	3257.2 252.6	3819.8 260.8	4037.5 303.1	4658.6 358.4
Education Health Social eccurity and welfare			375.8 148.3	581.5 155.4	795.1 186.2	909.2 204.7	931.1 210.1 730.7	952.5 224.1 951.2
Housing and community amenities Economic services Apriculture			230.1	270.7	331.3 144.2	447.2	512.2 158.8	684.4 211.7
Industry Electricity, gas and water Transport and communications			3.8 38.2	10.7	10.6	13.4	13.5 -1.7 118 3	15.9 0.8 168.0
Other economic services Others		***	188.1 1118.2	146.9 826.2	171.4 1088.1	241.6 1301.2	223.3 1350.3	288.0 1488.0
EXTERNAL TRADE Mn US dollars; calendar year Exports, fob			637.2	606.2	929.2	1745.2	2314.3	2167.5
Trade balance			-30.5	-470.3	-106.7	573.1	883.4	501.9
External Trade annual change, % Exports Imports Trade balance	***	***	-2.4 -14.2 75.6	-22.4 35.5 -3517.7	53.3 -3.8 77.3	87.8 13.1 637.1	32.6 22.1 54.1	-6.3 16.4 -43.2
Exports, by HSC								
Animal and animal products Vegetable products Animal or vegetable fats			0.6 13.3 0.3	0.3 16.6 1.6	0.6 22.7 3.4	0.5 22.5 3.6	0.3 20.7 3.0	0.2 35.6 4.3
Prepared foodstuffs Mineral products Chemical products			24.4 373.1 19.6	28.2 418.7 11.3	33.5 730.6 22.8	24.2 1485.3 36.2	31.6 2117.9 21.6	27.7 1927.7 35.8
Plastics and rubber Hides and skins Wood and wood products	300 300		13.6 1.6 0.3	12.0 3.6 0.4	13.1 1.7 0.6	20.5 1.7 0.8	13.8 1.5 0.4	23.1 1.6 0.4
Wood pulp products Textiles and textile articles Footwear, headgear			0.7 124.5 0.3	1.5 56.0 0.0	0.3 26.6 0.0	0.6 40.8 0.0	0.8 18.7 0.0	0.6 26.9 0.1
Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos Pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, metals Base metals and articles thereof			1.5 17.5	1.0 0.0 13.4	0.7 0.0 24.9	0.3 0.0 32.0	0.2 0.0 19.0	0.1 0.0 21.6
Machinery, mechanical appliances, and electrical equipment Transportation equipment			39.4	33.4	35.4	31.1	38.1	29.4
Instruments - measuring, musical			1.8	4.7	3.3	3.1	6.4	9.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles Works of art	***		0.2	0.3 0.1	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.4

Exports, by principal commodify 218.4 161.2 186.0 292.8 22.2.8 182.5 2. Account field 43.3 26.00 58.8 108.8 65.1 78.1 3. Cotion field 30.2 47.0 21.3 30.3 14.7 72.7 5. Poyethylene 30.2 46.8 9.3 13.5 10.1 15.0 Imports, by MSC 51.5 97.5 11.66 11.9.5 11.8.8 106.1 13.7 Annal or vegatole fats 16.4 45.7 43.1 78.1 18.6 24.0 93.6 Pastes and hother 10.6 3.6 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.7 0.6 0.0 0.7 0.6<	Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Exponsional commonly									
1. Deset fuel 2184. 161.2 188.0 228.8 222.8 182.5 2. Kensene 43.3 260. 68.8 106.8 65.1 78.1 3. Octon flor 3.2 0.4 11.5 21.7 5.7 17.1 5. Projectylene 3.5 4.8 9.3 11.5 11.6	Exports, by principal commodity								
2. Nerssne 43.3 260.0 68.8 106.8 65.1 78.1 4. Alminum oxide 3.2 0.4 11.5 21.7 9.7 9.7 17.1 5. Forjettyine 3.6 4.8 93.3 13.5 10.1 150 Ammal and samp products 5.5 97.5 11.6 11.5 21.7 9.7 13.6 34.5 43.3 Ammal and sequebole fais 95.5 9.7 11.6 13.6 13.0 13.7 13.6 0.3 73.6 84.0 366.0 366.0 366.0 366.0 366.0 366.0 366.0 366.0 366.0 366.0 366.0 366.0	1. Diesel fuel	1444		218.4	161.2	186.0	292.8	222.8	182.5
3. Conton floer 106.3 47.0 21.3 36.3 14.9 22.7 4. Auminar oude 3.2 0.4 11.5 21.7 9.7 21.1 5. Property byte 7.3.3 91.2 21.6 91.6 91.6 116.8 106.1 Aming the damail products 7.5.3 97.5 116.6 119.5 116.8 106.1 Aming trobucts 95.6 41.7 52.2 45.6 7.84.0 7.84.0 Chemical products 116.6 23.9 117.8 22.8 29.7 83.6 Vood aup products 116.1 53.5 12.5 24.8 23.7 83.6 Vood aup products 11.6 23.9 11.6 13.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 1	2. Kerosene		***	43.3	26.0	68.8	106.8	65.1	78.1
4. Aumuna oude 3.2 0.4 11.5 21.7 9.7 17.1 S. Folgethyle 3.5 4.8 9.3 13.5 11.5 10.1 15.0 Armal and anima products 7.4.3 3.1.2 2.5.7 13.6 34.5 13.0 13.7 Armal or segments fraids 64.5 4.9 12.7 11.2 13.0 13.7 Prepared foots. 64.5 4.9 12.7 11.2 13.0 13.7 Chemical products 65.8 89.1 15.2 2.28 32.7 36.6 Hoods and shord 11.6 2.39 17.8 2.28 32.2 2.5 32.6 2.27 33.6 0.6 0.06 Wood and wood products 11.4 16.3 30.2 2.22 33.6 32.2 2.25 33.6 32.7 2.3 2.22 2.3 32.5 2.22 33.8 39.5 11.0	3. Cotton fiber		144	106.3	47.0	21.3	36.3	14.9	22.7
b. Descripting Products	4. Aluminum oxide		1221	3.2	0.4	11.5	21.7	9.7	17.1
Impact and and marked products	5. Polyethylene	444	111	3.0	4.8	9.3	13.5	10.1	16.0
Armat animal products 74.3 31.2 26.7 31.6 34.5 34.3 Ammat or vegetable fats 51.5 57.5 11.6 11.9.5 11.5 11.6 31.6 34.6 11.8.8 10.6.1 Ammat or vegetable fats 100.8 85.6 89.9 11.2 13.0 33.7 Themeal products 10.8 73.4 57.5 84.4 84.7 85.2 24.6 32.4 73.6 84.3 86.7 30.6 30.6 70.0 60.7 0.6 10.6 30.5 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.6 23.2 22.7 20.6 24.6 24.6 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.1 11.4 13.8 11.7 10.6 10.7 10.7	Imports, by HSC								
Vegetable products 51.5 97.5 116.6 119.5 116.8 105.5 13.6 Prepared footsUffs 96.8 41.7 52.4 59.5 66.7 84.0 Mineral products 61.3 79.4 57.6 84.1 68.7 83.0 Detaits and tubber 61.3 37.6 22.8 22.8 22.8 22.8 22.6 22.7 30.6 Hotes and sins 2.6 1.6 3.6 0.8 0.7 0.6 Hotes and sins 11.2 11.6 11.5 22.8 22.6 22.7 30.6 32.5 34.6 32.6 32.6 32.6 32.6 32.6 32.8 32.4 32.4 32.4 32.4 32.4 32.4 32.4 32.8 32.5 1.6 1.0 0.1 0.0 0.4 0.1 0.2 1.2 1.1 <td>Animal and animal products</td> <td></td> <td>0.015</td> <td>74,3</td> <td>31.2</td> <td>26.7</td> <td>31.6</td> <td>34.5</td> <td>34.3</td>	Animal and animal products		0.015	74,3	31.2	26.7	31.6	34.5	34.3
Animal or vegetable fats	Vegetable products	5444	101	51.5	97.5	116.6	119.5	116.8	106.1
Prepared loodstuffs	Animal or vegetable fats			54.5	4.9	12.7	11.2	13.0	13.7
Mineral products	Prepared foodstuffs			96.8	41.7	52.4	59.5	69.7	84.0
Chemical products 61.3 79.4 57.6 84.1 68.7 63.3 Hides and skins 2.6 1.6 3.6 0.8 0.7 0.6 Wood and wood trobuits 5.1 30.7 21.9 22.9 20.6 22.7 Wood and wood trobuits 11.4 16.3 20.2 22.2 23.2 23.2 27.3 Fattiss and trabits antices iterations 11.4 16.3 20.2 22.2 23.2 27.3 7.0 Torthown, headgear 1.0 0.0 0.4 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2 35.8 35.9 125.5 172.5 172.5 172.5 172.5 172.5 172.5 172.5 172.5 172.5 172.5 172.5 172.5 172.5 172.5 172.5 172.5 172.5	Mineral products	2444	1444	100.8	85.6	89.9	115.2	248.0	324.7
Prastics and Nubber 11.6 2.3.8 17.4 22.8 22.4 23.7 39.0 Wood and wood products 5.1 30.7 21.9 22.9 20.6 22.7 Wood and wood products 11.4 10.3 20.2 25.2 33.2 27.3 Footware, heigidgar 19 2.6 4.4 4.1 10.1 11.0 Arcies of stone, plaster, centent, asbeetos 8.0 31.5 19.9 2.6 4.4 4.1 10.1 10.0 Parsk, precous or semic-precous or semic-precous precisions, metal 42.0 12.9.4 111.5 123.4 132.1 28.11 Machinery, metalos and ancies betred	Chemical products		100	61.3	79.4	57.6	84.1	68.7	83.0
Index and solution	Plastics and rubber	444		11.0	23.9	17.8	22.8	29.7	39.6
Nood production Image: Section Section<	Model and wood products	2444	3.0.5	2.0	20.7	21.0	22.0	20.6	22.7
Textine and inortine acticles 11.4 16.3 20.3 25.2 13.2 27.3 Fortwear, headger 1.9 2.6 2.4 4.1 10.1 110 Potwear, headger 8.0 31.5 19.8 17.7 20.9 Pearls, precious or semi-precious stories, metals 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.2 Base metals and anticles thereof 82.9 348.3 342.6 362.8 353.8 395.9 Instruments measume, musical 7.1 25.4 17.4 10.0 198.8 17.9 23.6 Works of at 7.1 25.4 17.4 16.7 17.9 23.1 17.1 16.7 17.9 23.4 11.4 16.7 17.9 16.7 16.7 17.7 16.6 132.4.1 17.71.1 Incoris and ant	Wood gulo products			15.2	16.1	9.5	18.5	20.0	34.6
Processer, Headgear III III III IIII IIIIII IIIIIII IIIIIII IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	Textiles and textile articles		444)	11.4	16.3	20.2	25.2	33.2	27.3
Articles of stone, plaster, coment, abbestos	Footwear, headlear			1.9	2.6	4.4	4.1	10.1	11.0
Parts, precious or semi-precious stores, metals 0.1 0.0 0.4 0.1 0.1 0.2 28.1 Machiney, mechanical appliances, and 82.9 348.3 342.6 362.8 353.8 359.9 28.1 Inseportation equipment 36.6 67.7 90.4 100.0 198.6 123.5 Instruments - measung, musical <td>Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos</td> <td></td> <td>144</td> <td>8.0</td> <td>31.5</td> <td>19.8</td> <td>17.7</td> <td>20.7</td> <td>25.9</td>	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos		144	8.0	31.5	19.8	17.7	20.7	25.9
Base metals and ancient here of	Pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, metals		***	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Machiney, mechanical appliances, and electrical equipment	Base metals and articles thereof			42.0	129.4	111.5	123.4	132.1	281.1
electrical equipment 82.9 348.3 342.6 562.8 353.8 395.9 Iransportation equipments 36.6 87.7 90.4 100.0 196.6 123.5 Instruments 39 23.5 20.2 35.8 35.9 28.8 Arms and amrouthon 7.1 25.4 17.4 16.8 17.9 23.6 Works of art	Machinery, mechanical appliances, and								
Transportation equipment 90.4 100.0 198.6 123.5 Instruments - measuing, muscal	electrical equipment			82.9	348.3	342.6	362.8	353.8	395.9
Instruments - measuring, musical 3.9 23.5 20.2 35.8 35.9 28.8 Ams and ammunition	Transportation equipment			36.6	87.7	90.4	100.0	198.6	123.5
Arms and ammunition <	Instruments - measuring, musical		+++= ::	3.9	23.5	20,2	35.8	35.9	28.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles 7.1 25.4 17.4 16.8 17.9 23.6 Works of art 0.0	Arms and ammunition			44.5	+14				224
Works of art <t< td=""><td>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</td><td></td><td>111</td><td>7,1</td><td>25.4</td><td>17.4</td><td>16.8</td><td>17.9</td><td>23.6</td></t<>	Miscellaneous manufactured articles		111	7,1	25.4	17.4	16.8	17.9	23.6
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar year Exports, total <td< td=""><td>Works of art</td><td></td><td>***</td><td>0.0</td><td>***</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	Works of art		***	0.0	***				
Exports, total 547.1 607.1 929.2 1745.3 2314.1 1771.8 1. Italy 26.4 45.1 313.1 762.6 1324.1 657.4 2. Russia 98.9 105.8 83.1 98.3 77.6 70.7 3. Georgia 26.4 135.8 69.1 105.0 67.4 73.1 5. Israel 0.0 0.4 56.9 135.2 164.1 178.1 6. France 0.1 11.7 58.1 205.2 66.5 129.0 7. Iran, Islamic Republic of 0.5 5.7 9.2 7.8 101.8 28.2 9. locand 0.0 0.0 31.5 85.9 0.0 10. Switzerland 88.3 193.8 226.5 249.3 153.0 243.2 2. Unitegiand 88.3 193.8 230.5 14	Direction of Trade Mn US dollars: calendar year								
1. Italy 26.4 45.1 313.1 762.6 1324.1 657.4 2. Russia 41.3 76.9 71.7 74.6 103.2 112.0 4. Turkey 26.4 135.8 69.1 105.0 67.4 73.1 5. Israel 0.1 11.7 58.1 205.2 665.5 129.0 7. Iran, Islamic Republic of 0.5 5.7 9.2 7.8 101.8 28.2 9. Iceland 0.0 0.0 0.0 31.5 85.9 0.0 10. Switzerland 28.3 17.1 36.8 45.8 7.7 8.0 Imports, total 28.3 17.1 36.8 45.8 7.7 8.0 Imports, total 28.3 17.1 36.8 45.8 7.6 9.0 24.3 153.0 24.3 163.0 1. Russia 10.5 <td< td=""><td>Exports, total</td><td></td><td></td><td>547.1</td><td>607.1</td><td>929.2</td><td>1745.3</td><td>2314.1</td><td>1771.8</td></td<>	Exports, total			547.1	607.1	929.2	1745.3	2314.1	1771.8
2. Russia 98.9 105.8 83.1 98.3 77.6 70.7 3. Georgia 264 135.8 69.1 105.0 67.4 73.1 5. Israel 0.0 0.4 56.9 135.2 164.1 178.1 6. France 0.0 0.4 56.9 135.2 164.1 178.1 7. Iran, Islamic Republic of 163.4 44.5 22.7 7.7 9.1 7.6 8. Spain 0.5 5.7 9.2 7.8 101.8 28.2 9. Iceland 0.5 5.7 9.2 7.8 101.8 28.2 9. Iceland 0.0 0.0 0.0 31.5 85.9 0.0 10. Switzerland 28.3 17.1 36.8 45.8 7.7 8.0 Imports, total 88.3 193.8 226.5 249.3 153.0 243.2 2. Turkey 183.5 93.0 38.5 35.8 33.3 42.7 5. Germany 183.5 93.0 38.5 35.8 33.3 42.7 5. Germany 17.6 44.4 24.9 57.6 99.5 108.0 6. United Kingdom 17.6 44.4 24.9 57.6 99.5 108.0 8. Iran, Islamic Republic of 17.6 44.4 24.9 57.6 99.5 108.0 8. Iran, Islamic Republic of 13.3 0.4 55.5 16.4 66.7 33.5 Trade Index Exports 13.3 0.4 55.5 16.4 66.7 33.5 Trade Index 13.3 0.4 55.5 16.4 66.7 33.5 Trade Index 13.3 194.8 32.6 47.4 56.8 55.4 58.4 38.2 Unit value index Exports 97.6 92.9 119.6 194.7 192.6 176.8 Imports 97.6 92.9 119.6 194.7 192.6 176.8 Impor	1. Italy			26.4	45.1	313.1	762.6	1324.1	657.4
3. Georgia 4. 10tkey 105.0 67.4 73.1 4. Turkey 26.4 135.8 69.1 105.0 67.4 73.1 5. Israel 0.0 0.4 56.9 135.2 154.1 178.1 6. France 0.1 11.7 58.1 205.2 66.5 129.0 7. Iran, Islamic Republic of 0.5 5.7 9.2 7.8 101.8 28.2 9. Iceland 0.0 0.0 0.0 31.5 85.9 0.0 10. Switzerland 28.3 17.1 36.8 45.8 7.7 8.0 Imports, total 88.3 193.8 226.5 249.3 153.0 243.2 2. Turkey 133.3 39.8 83.0 117.7 230.9 76.6 3. United States 33.5 9.3.0 38.5 35.8 39.3 34.2.7	2. Russia			98.9	105.8	83.1	98.3	77.6	70.7
4. Turkey 26.4 135.8 69.1 105.0 67.4 73.1 5. Israel 0.0 0.4 56.9 135.2 164.1 178.1 6. France 0.1 11.7 58.1 205.2 66.5 129.0 7. Iran, Islamic Republic of 0.5 5.7 9.2 7.8 101.8 28.2 9. Iceland 0.0 0.0 0.0 31.5 85.9 0.0 10. Switzerland 28.3 17.1 36.8 45.8 7.7 8.0 Imports, total 133.3 39.8 22.5 249.3 153.0 243.2 2. Turkey 140.5 219.7 143.0 128.5 148.2 160.6 3. United States 133.3 39.8 83.0 117.7 230.9 76.6 4. Ukraine 133.3 9.46.7 46.3 67.6 72.8 122.0	3. Georgia		- 444-	41.3	76.9	71.7	74.6	103.2	112.0
5. Israel 0.0 0.4 56.9 135.2 164.1 178.1 6. France 0.1 11.7 58.1 205.2 66.5 129.0 7. Iran, Islamic Republic of 0.5 5.7 9.2 7.8 101.8 28.2 9. Iceland 0.0 0.0 0.0 31.5 85.9 0.0 10. Switzerland 0.83 17.1 36.8 45.8 7.7 8.0 Imports, total 266.7 1076.5 1035.7 1172.1 1429.8 1610.4 1. Russis 88.3 193.8 226.5 249.3 153.0 243.2 2. Turkey 13.3 39.8 83.0 117.7 230.9 76.6 4. Ukraine 13.3 39.8 83.0 117.7 230.9 76.6 4. Ukraine 13.3 39.8 83.0 117.7 230.9 76.6 4. Ukraine <	4. Turkey	12220	244	26.4	135.8	69.1	105.0	67.4	73.1
6. France 0.1 11.7 58.1 205.2 66.5 129.0 7. Iran, Islamic Republic of 163.4 44.5 22.7 7.7 9.1 7.6 8. Spain 0.5 5.7 9.2 7.8 101.8 28.2 9. Iceland 0.0 0.0 0.0 31.5 85.9 0.0 10. Switzerland 28.3 17.1 36.8 45.8 7.7 8.0 Imports, Iotal 88.3 193.8 226.5 249.3 153.0 243.2 2. Turkey 140.5 219.7 143.0 128.5 148.2 160.4 1. Russia 13.3 39.8 83.0 117.7 230.9 76.6 4. Ukraine 13.3 39.8 83.0 117.7 230.9 76.6 4. Ukraine 13.5 69.0 67.1 58.9 <t< td=""><td>5. Israel</td><td>***</td><td>44.1-</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.4</td><td>56.9</td><td>135.2</td><td>164.1</td><td>178.1</td></t<>	5. Israel	***	44.1-	0.0	0.4	56.9	135.2	164.1	178.1
7. Iran, Islamic Republic of 163,4 44.5 22.7 7.7 9.1 7.6 8. Spain 0.5 5.7 9.2 7.8 101.8 28.2 9. Iceland 0.0 0.0 0.0 31.5 85.9 0.0 10. Switzerland 28.3 17.1 36.8 45.8 7.7 8.0 Imports, total 28.3 17.1 36.8 45.8 7.7 8.0 Imports, total 28.3 193.8 226.5 249.3 153.0 243.2 2. Turkey 13.3 39.8 83.0 117.7 230.9 76.6 4. Ukraine 33.5 93.0 38.5 35.8 39.3 42.7 5. Germany 43.8 46.7 46.3 67.6 72.8 122.0 6. United Kingdom 93.6 94.5 75.6	6. France		440.	0.1	11.7	58.1	205.2	66.5	129.0
8. Spain 0.0 5.7 9.2 7.8 101.8 28.2 9. tceland 0.0 0.0 0.0 31.5 85.9 0.0 10. Switzerland 28.3 17.1 36.8 45.8 7.7 8.0 Imports, total 28.3 17.1 36.8 45.8 7.7 8.0 Imports, total 28.3 193.8 226.5 249.3 153.0 243.2 2. Turkey 140.5 219.7 143.0 128.5 148.2 160.8 3. United States 13.3 39.8 83.0 117.7 230.9 76.6 Germany 13.3 39.8 83.0 117.7 230.9 76.6 Germany 17.6 44.4 24.9 57.6 99.5 108.0 8. Iran, Islamic Republic of 17.6 44.4 24.9 57.6 99.5	7. Iran, Islamic Republic of	(2227)		163.4	44.5	22.7	7.7	9.1	7.6
9. reeland 0.0 0.0 0.0 31.5 83.9 0.0 10. Switzerland 28.3 17.1 36.8 45.8 7.7 8.0 Imports, total 667.7 1076.5 1035.7 1172.1 1429.8 1610.4 1. Russia 88.3 193.8 226.5 249.3 153.0 243.2 2. Turkey 140.5 219.7 143.0 128.5 148.2 160.8 3. United States 13.3 39.8 83.0 117.7 230.9 76.6 4. Ukraine 13.3 39.8 83.0 117.7 230.9 76.6 4. Ukraine 9.3 69.0 67.1 58.9 54.0 93.2 7. Kazakhstan 17.6 44.4 24.9 57.6 99.5 108.0 8. Iran, Islamic Republic of 1.3 0.4 55.5 16.4	8. Spain		1000	0.5	5.7	9.2	7.8	101.8	28.2
10. SWILENARU 28.3 17.1 35.6 45.6 7.7 6.0 Imports, total 667.7 1076.5 1035.7 1172.1 1429.8 1610.4 1. Russia 88.3 193.8 226.5 249.3 153.0 243.2 2. Turkey 140.5 219.7 143.0 128.5 148.2 160.8 3. United States 13.3 39.8 83.0 117.7 230.9 76.6 4. Ukraine 33.5 93.0 38.5 35.8 39.3 42.7 5. Germany 43.8 46.7 46.3 67.6 72.8 122.0 6. United Kingdom 17.6 44.4 24.9 9.7.6 93.2 135.2 108.0 9. Turkmenistan 13.3 0.4 55.5 16.4 66.7 33.5 Trade Indexes 1994 = 100; period averages 91.7	9. Iceland		244	0.0	17.1	0.0	31.5	85.9	0.0
Imports, total667.71076.51035.71172.11429.81610.41. Russia88.3193.8226.5249.3153.0243.22. Turkey140.5219.7143.0128.5148.2160.83. United States13.339.883.0117.7230.976.64. Ukraine33.593.038.535.839.342.75. Germany43.846.746.367.672.8122.06. United Kingdom9.369.067.158.954.093.27. Kazakhstan13.30.424.957.699.5108.08. Iran, Islamic Republic of80.342.647.456.855.458.99. Turkmenistan50.526.412.99.6135.2146.710. Japan1.30.455.516.466.733.5Value IndexExports94.579.3119.0137.3184.1187.8Imports91.7152.3151.6178.1263.4320.2Unit value index97.692.9119.6194.7192.6176.8Imports85.8138.487.88	to, Switzenanu	***		20.5	14.1	30.0	40.0	1.1	0.0
1. Russia 88.3 193.8 226.5 249.3 153.0 243.2 2. Turkey 140.5 219.7 143.0 128.5 148.2 160.8 3. United States 13.3 39.8 83.0 117.7 230.9 76.6 4. Ukraine 33.5 93.0 38.5 35.8 39.3 42.7 5. Germany 43.8 46.7 46.3 67.6 72.8 122.0 6. United Kingdom 9.3 69.0 67.1 58.9 54.0 93.2 7. Kazakhstan 17.6 44.4 24.9 57.6 99.5 108.0 8. Iran, Islamic Republic of 13.3 0.4 55.5 16.4 66.7 33.5 9. Turkmenistan 13.3 0.4 55.5 16.4 66.7 33.5 Trade Indexes 1994 = 100; period averages Quantum index	Imports, total	1000		667.7	1076.5	1035.7	1172.1	1429.8	1610.4
2. Turkey 140.5 219.7 143.0 128.5 148.2 160.8 3. United States 13.3 39.8 83.0 117.7 230.9 76.6 4. Ukraine 33.5 93.0 38.5 35.8 39.3 42.7 5. Germany 43.8 46.7 46.3 67.6 72.8 122.0 6. United Kingdom 9.3 69.0 67.1 58.9 54.0 93.2 7. Kazakhstan 17.6 44.4 24.9 57.6 99.5 108.0 8. Iran, Islamic Republic of 80.3 42.6 47.4 56.8 55.4 58.9 9. Turkmenistan 13.3 0.4 55.5 16.4 66.7 33.5 Trade Indexes 1994 = 100; period averages Quantum index 13.7 19.1 137.3 184.1 187.8 Imports 91.7 <td>1. Russia</td> <td>122</td> <td>2016</td> <td>88.3</td> <td>193.8</td> <td>226.5</td> <td>249.3</td> <td>153.0</td> <td>243.2</td>	1. Russia	122	2016	88.3	193.8	226.5	249.3	153.0	243.2
3. United States 13.3 39.8 83.0 117.7 230.9 76.6 4. Ukraine 33.5 93.0 38.5 35.8 39.3 42.7 5. Germany 43.8 46.7 46.3 67.6 72.8 122.0 6. United Kingdom 9.3 69.0 67.1 58.9 54.0 93.2 7. Kazakhstan 17.6 44.4 24.9 57.6 99.5 180.0 8. Iran, Islamic Republic of 17.3 42.6 47.4 56.8 55.4 58.9 9. Turkmenistan 1.3 0.4 55.5 16.4 66.7 33.5 Trade Indexes 1994 = 100; period averages Quantum index 13.3 0.4 55.5 16.4 66.7 33.5 Unit value index Exports 91.7 152.3 151.6 178.1 263.4 320.2 Unit value i	2. Turkey		0.000	140.5	219.7	143.0	128.5	148.2	160.8
4. Ukraine 33.5 93.0 38.5 35.8 39.3 42.7 5. Germany 43.8 46.7 46.3 67.6 72.8 122.0 6. United Kingdom 9.3 69.0 67.1 58.9 54.0 93.2 7. Kazakhstan 17.6 44.4 24.9 57.6 99.5 108.0 8. Iran, Islamic Republic of 80.3 42.6 47.4 56.8 55.4 58.9 9. Turkmenistan 17.3 0.4 55.5 16.4 66.7 33.5 Trade Indexes 1994 = 100: period averages Quantum index 94.5 79.3 119.0 137.3 184.1 187.8 Imports 91.7 152.3 151.6 178.1 263.4 32.2 Unit value index 97.6 92.9 119.6 194.7 192.6 176.8 Imports <td>3. United States</td> <td>1984</td> <td>34443</td> <td>13.3</td> <td>39.8</td> <td>83.0</td> <td>117.7</td> <td>230.9</td> <td>76.6</td>	3. United States	1984	34443	13.3	39.8	83.0	117.7	230.9	76.6
5. Germany 43.8 46.7 46.3 67.6 72.8 122.0 6. United Kingdom 9.3 69.0 67.1 58.9 54.0 93.2 7. Kazakhstan 17.6 44.4 24.9 57.6 99.5 108.0 8. Iran, Islamic Republic of 80.3 42.6 47.4 56.8 55.4 58.9 9. Turkmenistan 50.5 26.4 12.9 9.6 135.2 146.7 10. Japan 1.3 0.4 55.5 16.4 66.7 33.5 Trade Indexes 1994 = 100: period averages Quantum index 94.5 79.3 119.0 137.3 184.1 187.8 Imports 91.7 152.3 151.6 178.1 263.4 320.2 Unit value index 97.6 92.9 119.6 194.7 192.6 176.8 Imports <td>4. Ukraine</td> <td></td> <td>44.6</td> <td>33.5</td> <td>93.0</td> <td>38.5</td> <td>35.8</td> <td>39.3</td> <td>42.7</td>	4. Ukraine		44.6	33.5	93.0	38.5	35.8	39.3	42.7
6. United Kingdom 9.3 69.0 67.1 58.9 54.0 93.2 7. Kazakhstan 17.6 44.4 24.9 57.6 99.5 108.0 8. Iran, Islamic Republic of 80.3 42.6 47.4 56.8 55.4 58.9 9. Turkmenistan 50.5 26.4 12.9 9.6 135.2 146.7 10. Japan 1.3 0.4 55.5 16.4 66.7 33.5 Trade Indexes 1994 = 100: period averages Quantum index 94.5 79.3 119.0 137.3 184.1 187.8 Imports 91.7 152.3 151.6 178.1 263.4 320.2 Unit value index 97.6 92.9 119.6 194.7 192.6 176.8 Imports 85.8 138.4 87.8 84.6 69.8 65.6 <td>5. Germany</td> <td>(404)</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>43.8</td> <td>46.7</td> <td>46.3</td> <td>67,6</td> <td>72.8</td> <td>122.0</td>	5. Germany	(404)	0.00	43.8	46.7	46.3	67,6	72.8	122.0
7. Kazakhstan 17.6 44.4 24.9 57.6 99.5 108.0 8. Iran, Islamic Republic of 80.3 42.6 47.4 56.8 55.4 58.9 9. Turkmenistan 50.5 26.4 12.9 9.6 135.2 146.7 10. Japan 1.3 0.4 55.5 16.4 66.7 33.5 Trade Indexes 1994 = 100: period averages Quantum index 94.5 79.3 119.0 137.3 184.1 187.8 Imports 91.7 152.3 151.6 178.1 263.4 320.2 Unit value index 97.6 92.9 119.6 194.7 192.6 176.8 Imports 85.8 138.4 87.8 84.6 69.8 65.6	6. United Kingdom		1494	9.3	69.0	67.1	58.9	54.0	93.2
8. Iran, Islamic Republic of 80.3 42.6 47.4 56.8 55.4 58.9 9. Turkmenistan 50.5 26.4 12.9 9.6 135.2 146.7 10. Japan 1.3 0.4 55.5 16.4 66.7 33.5 Trade Indexes 1994 = 100: period averages Quantum index 94.5 79.3 119.0 137.3 184.1 187.8 Imports 91.7 152.3 151.6 178.1 263.4 320.2 Unit value index 97.6 92.9 119.6 194.7 192.6 176.8 Imports 85.8 138.4 87.8 84.6 69.8 65.6	7. Kazakhstan		999	17.6	44.4	24.9	57.6	99.5	108.0
9. turkmenistan 50.5 26.4 12.9 9.6 135.2 146.7 10. Japan 1.3 0.4 55.5 16.4 66.7 33.5 Trade Indexes 1994 = 100: period averages Quantum index 94.5 79.3 119.0 137.3 184.1 187.8 Imports 91.7 152.3 151.6 178.1 263.4 320.2 Unit value index 97.6 92.9 119.6 194.7 192.6 176.8 Imports 85.8 138.4 87.8 84.6 69.8 65.6	8. Iran, Islamic Republic of		111	80.3	42.6	47.4	56.8	55.4	58.9
10. Japan 1.3 0.4 55.5 16.4 56.7 53.5 Trade Indexes 1994 = 100; period averages 94.5 79.3 119.0 137.3 184.1 187.8 Quantum index 91.7 152.3 151.6 178.1 263.4 320.2 Unit value index 97.6 92.9 119.6 194.7 192.6 176.8 Imports 85.8 138.4 87.8 84.6 69.8 65.6	9. Turkmenistan	***	***	50.5	20.4	12.9	9.6	135.2	140.7
Trade Indexes Quantum index Exports Imports 1994 = 100: period averages Unit value index Exports Imports 94.5 79.3 119.0 137.3 184.1 187.8 Unit value index Exports Imports 97.6 92.9 119.6 194.7 192.6 176.8 Maports 85.8 138.4 87.8 84.6 69.8 65.6	10. Japan		1777	1.3	0.4	00.0	10.4	00./	33.0
Quantum index Exports Imports 94.5 79.3 119.0 137.3 184.1 187.8 Unit value index Exports Imports 91.7 152.3 151.6 178.1 263.4 320.2 Unit value index Exports Imports 97.6 92.9 119.6 194.7 192.6 176.8 Imports 85.8 138.4 87.8 84.6 69.8 65.6	Trade Indexes 1994 = 100; period averages								
Exports 94.5 79.3 119.0 137.3 184.1 187.8 Imports 91.7 152.3 151.6 178.1 263.4 320.2 Unit value index 97.6 92.9 119.6 194.7 192.6 176.8 Imports 85.8 138.4 87.8 84.6 69.8 65.6	Quantum index								
Imports 91.7 152.3 151.6 178.1 263.4 320.2 Unit value index Exports Imports 97.6 92.9 119.6 194.7 192.6 176.8 Imports 85.8 138.4 87.8 84.6 69.8 65.6	Exports	0.000	0.00	94.5	79.3	119.0	137.3	184.1	187.8
Unit value index 97.6 92.9 119.6 194.7 192.6 176.8 Imports 85.8 138.4 87.8 84.6 69.8 65.6	Imports	169475	660	91.7	152.3	151.6	178.1	263.4	320.2
Unit value index 97.6 92.9 119.6 194.7 192.6 176.8 Imports 85.8 138.4 87.8 84.6 69.8 65.6									
Exports 97.6 92.9 119.6 194.7 192.6 176.8 Imports 85.8 138.4 87.8 84.6 69.8 65.6	Unit value index			-				1000	12444
Imports 85.8 138.4 87.8 84.6 69.8 65.6	Exports		***	97.6	92.9	119.6	194.7	192.6	176.8
	imports	.855		85.8	138.4	87.8	84.6	69.8	65.6

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Terms of trade ^p		***	113.8	67.1	136.2	230.1	275.8	269.3
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mn US dollars; caler	ndar year							
Merchandise exports, fob			612.3	677.8	1025.2	1858.3	2078.9	2304.9
Merchandise imports, fob			-985.4	-1723.9	-1433.4	-1539.0	-1465.1	-1823.3
Other goods, services and income	***	1999	-138.2	-1040.2	-273.3	-560.2	-742.2	-1320.3
Credit				370.0	290.7	315.7	331.3	399.3
Debit		***		-752.3	-564.0	-875.9	-1073.5	-1719.5
Unrequited transfers		-04	110.7	64.0	81.7	73.1	76.6	70.4
Private	***	***	81.4	-0.1	25.3	10.7	13.0	15.2
Unicial Current halance			29.3	1264.5	56.4	62.4	63.6 E1.9	55.2
Canital accounts			-400.6	-1304.5	-599.1	6.101-8	-01.0	-/00.4
Direct investment			154.7	948.2	355.3	29.9	220.1	1066.8
Portfolio investment			-1.7	0.4				0.4
Other long-term capital	111		111	121.1	302.2	203.4	104.2	138.8
Other short-term capital	211			296.1	170.7	209.4	-6.9	-154.4
Net errors and omissions	114	1999	61.6	-20.0		-	1000	-86.6
Overall balance	***		161.6	-18.7	228.5	274.2	265.6	196.5
Reserves and related items			-161.6	18.7	-228.5	-214.2	-200.0	-196.5
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports			25.3	15.2	22.4	35.2	36.4	37.8
Imports		***	-40.8	-38.8	-31.3	-29.2	-25.7	-29.9
Trade balance			-15.4	-23.5	-8.9	6,1	10.8	7.9
Current account balance			-16.6	-30,7	-13.1	-3.2	-0.9	-12.6
Overall balance	114	+++	6.7	-0.4	5.0	5.2	4.7	3.2
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES MIN US dollars; as	s of end of pen	00	000 50	545.07	824.70	1050.07	1090 93	022.20
Gold national valuation			200.00	1 37	024.70	1059.07	1009.03	933.30
Foreign exchange			119.62	447.20	665.51	672.99	894.20	720.80
Reserve position in the Fund			0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
SDRs			1.25	0.11	7.07	6.60	2,49	0.70
Other banks' assets	***	***	167.69	97.27	152.11	379.46	193.13	211.79
EVOLUNIOE DATES Manate and US deflar								
EXCHANGE RATES Manats per US dollar			1110.0	2800.0	1272 0	AEGE O	1775.0	1002.0
Average of period		***	4440.0	3868.0	4119.0	4555.0	4657.0	4861.0
Melage of period			441010	5000.0	422010		400140	4001.0
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS MN US dollars; as	of end of year							
Total debt outstanding and disbursed			321.0	708.2	1038.1	1273.5	1219.3	
Long-term debt	***	***	206.1	385.5	601.8	781.5	821.2	
Public and publicly guaranteed		1.444	206.1	313.1	493.3	682.9	726.0	
Private non-guaranteed			0.0	72.3	108.5	98.6	95.2	
Shon-term debt		2444	100.0	201.0	29.0	225.9	102.9	2.2.2
ose of him creat			100.5	221-2	401.5	333.6	203.2	***
External debt as % of GNI			13.4	16.0	22.9	25.9	23.3	
Total long-term debt as % of total debt			8.5	8.7	13.1	14.8	14.4	***
Short-term debt as % of total debt			0.6	0.0	0.6	3.0	1.8	
Debt service as % of exports of goods								
and services			1.3	2.3	6.3	8.1	5.3	227
Debt conside Mn US dollars: transactions durin	d the wear							
Principal repayments on long-term debt	6 the year		0.0	2.7	41.6	71.4	53.4	99.4
Interest on long-term debt		1222	8.7	11.2	14.9	38.9	23.9	21.0
Interest on short-term debt		1000	0.3	0.1	1.5	5.2	5.2	+++
Average terms of new commitments								
Interest (% p.a.)	***	:***	1.4	2.7	1.7	5.6	1.4	***
Maturity (years)			32.2	26.7	34.8	17.4	33.4	243.
Grant element(%)	***		9.4	1.1	8.9	3.0	9.9	***
Grant element(%)			17.0	00.3	10.0	20.2	12.0	215

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- Refers to mid-year estimates computed from beginning-of-year population revised estimates of the State Statistical Committee based on population census held in 1999.
- b Beginning of year urban population.
- c Refers to total employed and inactive population. Labor force data is as of end of year.
- d Refers to registered unemployed.
- e Computed as ratio of registered unemployed to economically active population.
- f Computed as ratio of economically active population to labor total employed and inactive population.
- g Adjusted to have consistent total GDP figures between industry and expenditure accounts.
- h Refers to oil and gas production.
- i Refers to crude oil.
- j Includes hydro and thermal sources.
- k Includes beverages and tobacco.
- I Relates to GDP at factor cost.
- m Refers to net claims on general government, including counterpart funds.
- n Refers to claims on enterprises and individuals.
- o Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit. Data for grants and net lending are not available.
- p Computed as ratio of exports unit value index to imports unit value index.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population a million; as of 1 July	97.80	108.70	119.90	126.50	128.10	129.77	129.25	131.20
Population density persons per square kilometer	22	131	812	857	868	879	8/6	889
Urban population % of total population	6	1.5	-T-3	1.0		1.0	-0.4	1.0
LABOR FORCE b million: fenal year and/orf 30 hune	20.41					60.20		
Employed	28.91					58.10	444	
Agriculture	16.71				***	36.20		
Manufacturing	2.69		/+++			4.30	144	1.22
Mining		1.444				0.40	117	
Others	9.51					17.20		944
Unemployed	0.50		***	***	112	2.20	***	
Labor force annual change %	32		***		***	5.0	***	
Labor force participation rate, %	30.2					31.9		
Male	53.8					48.3	(4.4)	
Female	5.6	100	2494		1.11	14.1	14.1	3++
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Bn Taka: fiscal year endu	10 30 lun	P						
At Current Market Prices	6 00 30							
GDP by industrial origin	561.9	1003.3	1525.2	2001.8	2197.0	2370.9	2535.5	2732.0
Agriculture	179.9	295.1	386.4	490.1	554.8	583.7	590.4	599.0
Mining	3.1	8.2	15.4	19.5	20.7	23.1	26.4	30.0
Manufacturing	11.1	127.9	224.6	312.7	327.8	348.4	382.3	418.0
Construction	31.4	10.1	97.0	138.6	156.3	176.2	103.3	211.6
Trade	72.3	119.8	188.7	248.4	272.3	292.0	324.8	353.1
Transport and communications	55.9	96.9	135.3	167.4	180.4	197.4	221.3	255.2
Finance	7.0	13.4	22.5	29.9	33,5	36.5	39.1	42.1
Public administration	8.5	20.0	36.9	49.6	55.5	62.3	67.0	71.2
Others *	120.6	248.6	395.8	519.1	567.3	620.5	657.4	715.4
Net factor income from abroad	9.8	1024.2	46.5	2066.8	75.5 2272.5	2458.0	2623.9	2857.4
un	01211	1024.2	101111	2000.0	2212.0	2400.0	2020.0	2001.4
Structure of Output % of GDP at current	t prices							
Agriculture	32.0	29.4	25.3	24.5	25.3	24.6	23.3	21.9
Services	20.9	20.9	23.0	24.8	24.3	24.4	20.1	20.0
Johnoba		4511	2414	50.1	50.5	01.0	01.1	02.0
Expenditure on GDP	561.9	1003.3	1525.2	2001.8	2197.0	2370.9	2535.5	2732.0
Private consumption	471.8	832.1	1254.4	1558.6	1707.1	1838.5	1964.9	2099.3
Government consumption	23.3	42.1	70.6	94.7	100.8	108.4	114.3	136.6
Increase in stocks	51.1	7.4.1	291.0	400.0	407.0	545.5	565.4	032.4
Exports of goods and services	31.2	61.4	165.7	266.8	289.9	331.4	390.0	390.0
Less: Imports of goods and services	74.4	135.8	264.5	365.9	409.9	455.9	545.1	520.4
Statistical discrepancy	18.3	32.3	7.4	14.6	21.5	2.5	26.0	-5.9
Structure of Demand % of GDP at curre	nt prices							
Private consumption	84.0	82.9	82.2	77.9	77.7	77.5	77.5	76.8
Government consumption	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.0
Gross domestic capital formation	16.3	17.1	19.1	21.6	22.2	23.0	23.1	23.1
Exports of goods and services	5.6	6.1	10.9	13.3	13.2	14.0	15.4	14.3
imports of goods and services	10.2	13.3	11.3	10.3	10.(19.2	21.0	19.0
At Constant 1995/96 Prices								
GDP by industrial origin	1067.8	1282.4	1589.8	1844.4	1934.3	2049.3	2157.4	2252.6
Agriculture	328.1	368.2	397.5	448.3	469.6	504.3	520.1	520.1
Manufacturing	121.0	156.2	231.5	280.9	289.9	303.7	324.0	23.3
Electricity, gas and water	9.5	16.6	22.8	25.0	26.5	28.3	30.4	32.7
Construction	57.1	75.0	101.4	130.8	142.5	154.6	168.0	182.4
Trade	122.6	151.7	196.9	230.4	245.4	263.3	280.2	298.7
Transport and communications	96.8	116.3	137.7	161.5	171.0	181.4	195.8	208.6

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Finance	16.2	19.4	24.0	27.9	29.4	31.0	32.7	34.9
Public administration	17.9	26.2	38.6	44.9	47.4	50.3	53.2	56.4
Others ^c	291.1	341.5	423.8	476.5	494.1	512.3	530.7	553.8
Net factor income from abroad	18.6	26.7	48.5	59.9	66.5	75.1	75.2	103.4
GNP *	1086.4	1309.1	1638.2	1904.3	2000.8	2124.4	2232.6	2356.0
Growth of Output annual change, 9	6							
GDP	3.2	5.9	4.9	5,2	4.9	5.9	5,3	4.4
Agriculture	0.3	9,4	-0.3	3.2	.4.7	7.4	3.1	0.0
Industry	6.1	7.0	9.9	8.3	4.9	6.2	7.5	6.5
Services	4.1	3.7	5.5	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.5
Expenditure on GDP	1067.8	1282.4	1589.8	1844.4	1934.3	2049.3	2157.4	2252.6
Private consumption	980.1	1168.5	1346.5	1420.2	1438.3	1497.4	1568.4	1645.0
Government consumption	49.3	55.2	73.8	85.6	86.1	86.9	90.8	108.2
Gross fixed capital formation	156.0	217.2	300.7	433.0	487.6	488.0	516.2	558.3
Increase in stocks				***				
Exports of goods and services	64.0	91.6	170.6	241.2	246.6	282.1	324.2	316.7
Less: Imports of goods and services	134.1	183.6	272.5	319.2	326.5	360.0	400.3	355.4
Statistical discrepancy	-47.5	-66.6	-29.3	-10.4	2.2	54.8	58.1	-20.2
Growth of Consumption and Invest	tment annual ci	hange, %						
Private consumption	1.3	7.6	3.7	1.1	1.3	4.1	4.7	4.9
Government consumption	1.6	0.4	2.3	13.2	0.6	0.9	4.5	19.2
Gross domestic capital formation	6.0	6.3	9.1	17.2	12.6	0.1	5.8	8.2
Investment Financing at current prices								
Gross domestic capital formation	91.7	171.1	291.6	433.0	487.6	545.9	585.4	632.4
Gross national saving	76.6	150.0	246.7	413.5	490.2	547.6	568,1	617.0
Gross domestic saving	66,8	129.1	200.2	348.5	389.0	423.9	456.3	496.1
Net factor income from abroad	9.8	20.9	46.5	65.0	75.5	87.1	88.4	125.4
Foreign saving	15.1	21.1	44.9	19.6	-2.6	-1.8	17.3	15.4
Net transfer from abroad	17.2	26.6	44.9	22.4	25.6	36.5	23.4	18.9
Net borrowing from abroad	-2.0	-5.5	-0.0	-2.8	-28.2	-38.3	-6.1	-3.5
Savings and Investment % of GDP	at current price	S						
Gross domestic saving	11.9	12.9	13.1	17.4	17.7	17.9	18.0	18.2
Gross national saving	13.6	14.9	16.2	20.7	22.3	23.1	22.4	22.6
Gross domestic capital formation	16.3	17.1	19.1	21.6	22.2	23.0	23.1	23.1
At Current Market Prices, Taka								
Per capita GDP	5746	9230	12720	15824	17150	18270	19617	20823
Per capita GNP	5846	9422	13108	16338	17740	18941	20301	21779
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons: fiscal y	ear ending 30 J	une						
Agriculture, crop year								
1. Rice	14622	17856	16833	18862	19905	25085	25085	24299
2. Sugarcane	6878	7423	7446	7380	6951	6742	6742	6502
3. Jute	928	812	964	1057	812	821	821	859
4. Pulses	553	512	534	519	502	445	445	450
5. Oilseeds	784	438	480	483	553	452	452	435
Condiments and spices	299	330	318	316	481	489	484	492
7. Tobacco	49	41	38	37	29	35	37	38
8, 1ea	38	39	52	51	56	51	57	55
Mining								
1. Limestone	40	38	28	32	5	29	28	27
2. China clay	4	7	7	8	8	9	10	11
Manufacturing								
1. Fertilizer, compound	809	1621	2145	2031	1799	1904	2073	1754
2. Cement	240	337	316	543	1514	1475	1672	1730
3. Sugar	88	184	270	166	153	123	98	204
4. Jute goods	516	528	425	411	368	342	340	293
5. Soyabean oil	9	40	14	16	15			102

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Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
6. Steel ingot 7. Cotton yarn 8. Paper	101 48 39	75 51 93	25 49 83	23 53 46	9 55 60	 59 55	61 51	66 40
Production Indexes period averages Agriculture, 1989-91 = 100 Mining, 1981/82 1988/89 = 100 ^e Manufacturing, 1981/82 1988/89 = 100 ^e	90 145 122	100 256 167	103 I 158 I 163	115 180 196	127 186 204	135 213 214	137 239 228	138 248 236
ENERGY annual values Crude petroleum, '000 m.t. Production Imports Consumption	22 992 1028	19 1008 1166	10 1364 1397	46 1445 2908	54 1359 3003	72 1267 3525		
Coal, '000 m.t. Imports Consumption	98 98	563 563	607 607	173 173	81 81	53 53		*** ***
Natural gas, terajoules Production Consumption	103396 103396	183496 173885	270419 255559	307049 289950	318204 303330	361742 320944	406364 362542	426119 396869
Electricity, Mn kWh Production Consumption	4592 4592	7135 5294	10166 8371	12194 10176	13639 11352	14739 12461	16254 14003	17445 15238
PRICE INDEXES period averages Consumer (national), 1985/86 = 100 Food ¹ Non-food Wholesale, 1969/70 = 100 [®] Implicit CDP deflator, 1985/96 = 100	 874.7 52.6	136.4 137.0 135.2 1225.4 78.2	178.4 176.8 181.4 1478.5	205.6 205.6 214.5 1648.0	229.7 229.7 223.1 1760.0	239.1 239.1 228.9 1753.0	241.4 241.4 235.4 1726.0	244.4 244.4 245.9
Price Indexes annual change, % Consumer price index	02.0	3.9	8.9	5.4	11.7	4.1	1.0	1.2
Food price index Implicit GDP deflator	11.1	2.5 6.3	9.3 7.3	7.1 5.3	11.7 4.7	4.1 1.9	1.0 1.6	1.2 3.2
Money supply (M1) Currency in circulation Demand deposits Quasi-money	42318 17229 25089 63024	63687 31883 31804 159289	131794 65651 70819 290885	158885 90766 68119 399805	172494 97135 75359 457773	198813 112644 86169 548811	223474 128328 95146 648267	241611 138802 102809 744549
Foreign assets (net) Domestic credit Claims on gov't. sector (net) Claims on private sector Claims on other financial insts.	-2398 121084 19883 68906 32295	4275 230308 20147 160045 50116	422679 104637 360853 46140 265647 49066	67935 556402 92720 401180 62502	64023 629078 112486 456382 60210	85740 714890 147729 505443 61718	871741 748530 841078 176773 590709 73596	959370 949783 201644 675710 72429
Other items Money supply (M2) annual change, % M2 % of GDP	-13344 25.6 18.7	-11607 16.9 22.2	-42811 16.1 27.7	-65647 10.2 27.9	-62834 12.8 28.7	-53006 18.6 31.5	-717867 16.6 34.4	-922993 13.1 36.1
Deposit Money Banks Demand deposits Time deposits Domestic credits outstanding ^{II}	25087 63024 103029	31804 159289 212498	66143 290885 362025	77352 399805 59726	85628 457773 75277	97053 548811 94959	108691 648268 102457	116204 744549 115070
Interest Rates percent; p.a. period averages On deposits Savings ¹ Time 6 months 12 months	10.00 13.00 14.00	9.50 12.13 12.13	5.36 6.11 6.31	7.49 8.80 8.90	7.43 8.67 8.91	5.81 8.73 8.97	5.24 8.69 8.92	 8.43 8.50

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
On loans and discounts	12.00	10.50						
Export creat	12.00	10.50						
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Mn Taka; fiscal yea Central Government	ar ending 30 Ju	ine						
Total revenue and grants				340870	381508	449100		
Total revenue	72689	120254	231729	312010	345988	416410	431580	447100
Current revenue	35825	65194	148899	187770	197000	241510	241730	276700
Taxes	33438	55725	120536	150010	158550	186350	194900	219300
Canital receipts	36864	55060	28303	124240	38450	174900	46830	170400
Grants	50604	55000	02000	28860	35520	32690	109000	110400
Total expenditure and net lending	60707	123972	208706	247480	332060	361780	206620	228920
Total expenditure	60707	123972	208706	247480	332060	361780	206620	228920
Current expenditure	25870	66802	105676	145000	167650	178000	206620	228920
Capital expenditure	34837	57170	103030	102480	164410	183780		
Current surplus/deficit	9955	-1608	13223	42770	29350	63510	35110	47780
Capital account surplus/deficit	2027	-2110	-20200	21760	-15422	-8880	189850	170400
Non-budgetary surplus/deficit								
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit 1	11982	-3718	23023	64530	13928	54630		
Financing Demostic homewing			10540	20640	21570	20070		
Foreign borrowing			34129	23430	53320	36670		
Use of cash balances	-11982	3718	-67701	-118600	-98818	-143530		
Government Finance % of GDP		000100120						
Total revenue	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6
lotal expenditure	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.8
overall bougetary surplus/deficit	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2		
Expenditure by Function, Central Governme	ent							
Total ^k	60707	121109	208706	204566	231502	268791	283215	
General public services	10939	32776	30226	33356	37678	37982	39953	•••
Education	5068	11080	21687	27052	29820	52269	33998	
Health	3747	6239	15428	14801	21145	22180	23780	
Social security and welfare	375	863	2577	1346	3048	3617	3745	
Housing and community amenities	2251	5045	13993	2624	6255	9145	9747	
Economic services	32253	50811	74098	41815	40525	53301	54949	
Agriculture	9335	6494	9788	10825	11842	11319	11607	
Electricity das and water	14422	24364	9645	13485	11569	20060	20402	
Transport and communications	5823	12727	31112	15409	15595	19907	20476	
Other economic services	470	1111	1155	2074	1497	1991	2438	
Others	413	643	16636	43675	48298	57464	63441	
EVERNAL TRADE MA TALE Cont								
EXTERNAL TRADE Win Taka; fiscal year endi Exports fob	ng 30 June 26225	18000	130285	23/16/	254011	280105	210505	242664
Imports, cif	68263	123743	234547	341836	384822	422778	505225	490541
Trade balance	-42038	-74814	-95262	-107672	-129911	-134593	-156640	-146880
External Trade annual change, %	00.0	10.0	07.0	0.1 =		10.1		
Exports	30.2	18.9	37.9	24.5	8.9	13.1	21.0	-1.4
Trade balance	-36.8	-11.1	-42.9	8.2	-20.7	-3.6	-16.4	-2.9
				0.2	2011	5.0	-011	0.2
Exports, by HSC			5 m m					
Animals and animals product			13859	15288	15000	18300	20704	17125
Animal or vegetable fate			1947	2575	2058	1492	1/83	1686
Prepared foodstuffs			55	370	210	29	364	745
Minerals products			501	456	220	591	567	650
Chemical products			3315	741	856	313	466	329
Plastics and rubber			10	289	372	639	642	795

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Hides and skin			8607	7601	7023	7069	12960	12662
Wood and wood products			146	174	176	284	220	271
Wood pulp products			41	102	77	181	83	89
Textile and textile articles			91911	147403	149054	178937	232458	218746
Footwear, headgear			1943	3205	2883	3156	4149	4087
Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos	2.22		353	697	699	799	1127	1110
Rese metals and articles thereof			72	20	94	186	154	195
Machinery and mechnical appliances			203	118	376	179	303	164
Transportation equipment			200	65	47	23	198	558
Instruments - measuring, musical			3	11	14	15	14	12
Arms and ammunition		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous manufatured articles		18- 1 /	20	130	169	145	157	25
Works of art			44	90	56	72	65	48
Exports, by principal commodity								
1. Jute manufactures	10896	10130	13650	13290	11684	11306	12741	13968
2. Fish	2451	5422	13201	14917	14830	18130	20348	16897
3. Leather	2193	3445	8756	8120	7672	7603	13635	13080
4. Raw jute and mesta	3819	3707	2559	4815	2707	3701	4003	3790
5. lea	1471	1159	1293	2070	1497	862	1181	903
Imports, by HSC			0454	0000	2000	1010	4770	4500
Animals and animals product			2154	2889	3603	4012	4778	4502
Animal or vogotable fate		***	15568	22299	52113	27269	29800	24696
Prepared foodstuffs			2513	2338	13902	6872	10940	9250
Minerals products			18363	24892	23547	36573	40003	40889
Chemical products		1228	13818	20452	22369	25939	31942	32640
Plastics and rubber			5956	9290	9171	11594	14105	14351
Hides and skin			211	127	82	107	186	201
Wood and wood products			374	1119	1014	1258	1548	2151
Wood pulp products			3779	5554	5608	7148	9551	8598
Textile and textile articles			53114	83893	79949	89197	108599	97449
Footwear, Headgear			357	364	363	215	238	187
Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos	(222)		1191	1722	1786	1765	2304	2081
Pearls, precious and semi-precious			11	131	16	17	54	29
Base metals and articles thereof			13458	1//69	16598	19767	25019	23/22
Transportation equipment			11052	17072	13028	17000	22280	24710
Instruments - measuring musical			1247	1669	1936	2472	22080	3011
Arms and ammunition			169	412	380	1035	332	151
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			988	1457	2074	2583	2944	3310
Works of art ¹			95	397	671	1586	1649	57
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar y	ear							
Exports, total	999	1672	3129	3822	4520	5590	5736	5617
1. United States	180	510	999	1368	1411	1779	1697	1569
2. Germany	19	108	294	404	450	608	588	582
E 3. United Kingdom	51	119	317	347	364	440	487	580
4. France	5	62	190	254	263	289	308	315
5. Italy	35	107	195	232	200	228	263	224
6. Netherlands	14	38	125	189	187	234	251	217
7. Beiglum				147	146	1/5	180	1/4
8. Vallaua	12	21	116	79	62	97	101	05
10. Japan	72	65	103	64	71	67	62	63
Imports, total	2526	3656	6496	7370	8352	9001	9011	7968
1. India	65	170	994	1179	1024	945	1195	1065
2. China, People's Republic of	83	124	601	547	534	668	772	925
3. Japan	310	482	598	456	559	850	721	573
4. Singapore	210	407	396	430	659	761	827	848
5. Hong Kong, China	51	168	420	452	441	470	462	441
6. Korea, Republic of	63	156	417	331	291	348	404	345

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
7. United States 8. United Kingdom 9. Australia 10. Indonesia	257 87 38 16	186 118 60 54	394 174 77 71	242 314 197 185	446 280 213 159	214 239 175 193	265 238 215 180	248 184 169 167
Trade Indexes e 1976/77 1979/80 =	= 100; period avera	ges						
Exports Imports Terms of trade	300.6 218.5 137.6	269.0 270.0 99.6	1 120.8 1 120.7 1 100.1	140.2 137.9 101.7	140.6 145.0 97.0	141.3 158.0 89.4	 	
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ^m Mn US dolla	ars; fiscal year endin	g 30 June	664	254	477	227	1019	240
Balance on goods Exports	-228 -1387 971	-436 -1893 1486	-004 -2361 3473	-254 -1585 5085	-477 -1934 5283	-337 -1865 5701	-1018 -2011 6419	-1768 5929
Services and income Credit	-2358 57 175	-3379 -110 444	-5834 -130 819	-659 786	-7217 -738 798	-7566 -866 946	-8430 -1178 856	-7697 -818 915
Debit Current transfers Credit	-118 1102 398	-554 1567 799	-949 1827 1426	-1445 1991 	-1536 2195 	-1812 2394 	-2034 2171	-1733 2826
Debit Capital account Financial account	704 	768 	401 489 706	299 61	 387 -395	561 -185	432 409	241 71
Direct investment Portfolio investment Other long-term capital	 2 488	2 1 820	6 61	246 3	198 -6	194 0	176 0	65 -6
Other short-term capital Other investments	-23	-173	639	-188	-587 267	-379 125	233	 12 -356
Overall balance Reserves and related items	235	138	452	24 -24	-218 218	164 -164 -70	-224 224	196 -365
Use of Fund credit and loans Others			-274 -3 -175	-24	13	-85	-78 	-276 -89
Allocation of SDRS Monetary movements	-235	-139						н. В
Balance of Payments % of GD Exports	P 4.8	5.1	9.2	11.9	11.8	12.5	14.1	12.6
Imports Trade balance Current account balance	-11.7 -6.9 -1.1	-11.6 -6.5 -1.5	-15.4 -6.2 -1.8	-15.6 -3.7 -0.6	-16.1 -4.3 -1.1	-16.6 -4.1 -0.7	-18.6 -4.4 -2.2	-16.3 -3.7 0.5
	1.5 llare: at of end of ne	0.0	1.2	0.1	-0.5	0.4	-0.5	0.4
Total Gold, national valuation Foreign exchange	349.4 12.9 298.8	649.4 20.8 602.9	2366.6 26.9 2180.1	1927.7 22.3 1892.3	1623.3 19.6 1602.5	1515.6 29.6 1485.3	1305.7 30.6 1273.6	1722.4 39.2 1680.7
SDRs	13.1	25.8	159.5	12.9	0.9	0.4	1.2	2.2
EXCHANGE RATES Taka per US dollar End of period Average of period	31.000 27.995	35.790 34.569	40.750 40.278	48.500 46.906	51.000 49.085	54.000 52.142	57.000 55.807	57.900 57.888
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US doll Total debt outstanding and disbursed Long-term debt Public and publicly guaranteed	ars; as of end of yea 6656.4 6001.4 6001.4	ar 12438.7 11657.3 11657.3	15923.7 15103.0 15103.0	15665.5 15094.2 15094.2	16568.5 15996.4 15996.4	15679.4 15168.9 15168.9	15215.5 14772.8 14772.8	
Private non-guaranteed Short-term debt Use of IMF credit	0.0 135.1 519.9	0.0 155.9 625.5	0.0 199.2 621.5	0.0 149.7 421.6	0.0 254.3 317.8	0.0 294.8 215.7	0.0 294.1 148.6	***

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
External debt as % of GNI Total long-term debt as % of total debt Short-term debt as % of total debt Debt service as % of exports of goods	31.4 90.2 2.0	41.5 93.7 1.3	42.0 94.8 1.3	35.6 96.4 1.0	36.2 96.5 1.5	33.4 96.7 1.9	32.8 97.1 1.9	
and services	21.0	27.4	14.2	8.6	9.2	9.2	7.3	
Debt service Mn US dollars; transactions during	the year							
Principal repayments on long-term debt Interest on long-term debt Interest on short-term debt	108.3 86.5 13.4	343.7 151.3 9.3	530.3 175.7 9.5	370.8 161.6 8.3	431.3 173.3 14.1	514.5 171.5 17.0	433.7 161.5 11.0	536.3 169.3
Average terms of new commitments Interest (% p.a.) Maturity (years) Grace period (years)	1.5 37.6 9.4	1.8 34.1 9.2	1.9 38.2 10.0	1.6 39.1 10.1	1.7 30.3 7.2	2.5 25.4 7.0	1.4 30.7 7.9	
Grant element (%)	70.5	68.5	69.5	72.8	64.3	55.1	66.1	

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Revised estimates from official source.
- b Data for 1989 are on a calendar year basis.
- c Includes real estate, renting and business activities, education, health and social works, community, social and personal services and import duties.
- d Beginning 1990, series refer to gross national income.
- e Period averages of fiscal year.
- f Includes beverage and tobacco.
- g For agricultural and industrial products.
- h Refers to total advances and investments of deposit money banks.
- i Refers to savings bank account without checking facilities.
- Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit. Data for grants and net ending are not available.
 Refers to current and development expenditures.
- I Refers to goods and commodities not included elsewhere.
- m From 1992 onward, figures follow the new concepts used in IMF, BOP Manual (Revision 5).

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population ^a million; as of 1 July			0.582	0.636	0.656	0.675	0.699	0.716
Population density persons per square kilometer			13	14	14	15	15	15
Population annual change, %			3.2	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.6	2.4
urban population % or total population						21		
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Mn Ngultrum; calendar y	/ear							
At Current Factor Cost								
GDP by industrial origin	2349.6	4848.2	9610.7	16080.9	18540.5	21165.6	23933.0	27532.6
Agriculture	1236.2	2094.9	3897.7	6057.5	6630.8	7772.5	8470.8	9325.5
Mining	20.2	44.8	193.1	262.3	325.9	341.0	400.7	472.8
Manufacturing Electricity gos and water	128.3	396.7	1088.8	1621.8	1/61.8	1/19.3	1935.6	2225.9
Construction	200.5	304.7	930.7	1940.5	2317.9	2402.4	2000.5	2750.5
Trade	203.0	321.6	730.7	1159 7	1281.6	1465 3	1661.6	1910.8
Transport and communications	104.1	346.7	687.6	1369.5	1636.7	1881.1	2141.8	2463.1
Finance	149.3	378.0	503.0	1004.0	1042.0	1344.9	1601.3	1921.6
Public administration ^b	262.2	540.5	751.4	1436.9	1873.1	1968.3	2137.0	2393.4
Others	1211-121	22.0	224.2	1000	15 212 150	1212235 12	000493 000	10000000000
Less: Imputed bank service charges	51.0	58.4	231.0	458.3	442.4	528.0	736.5	773.3
Indirect taxes less subsidies	42.2	135.1	453.3	546.0	621.0	583.0	962.0	962.0
Net factor income from abroad	-427.7	4903.3	-1207 7	10020.9	19101.5	-2679.0	24895.0	28494.0
GNP at current market prices	1964.1	4657.2	8856.3	14303.7	16078.5	19069 6	22214.0	25813.6
			000010	1100011	1001010	20000.0	LLLINO	20010.0
Structure of Output % of GDP at current	nt prices							
Agriculture	52.6	43.2	40,6	37.7	35.8	36.7	35.4	33.9
Industry	19.0	25.3	34.0	34.3	35.2	34.3	36.2	37.4
Services	30.6	32.7	27.8	30.9	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.6
At Current Market Prices								
Expenditure on GDP	2391.8	4983.3	10064.0	16626.9	19161 5	21748 6	24895.0	28494.6
Private consumption	1506.7	2806.0	3428.0	9612.0	10105.0	11737.0	12847.0	20101.0
Government consumption	560.9	783.0	2400.0	3308.0	4271.0	4422.0	5112.0	
Gross fixed capital formation	1002.9	1626.2	4486.7	6199.5	8127.0	10027.0	11846.6	
Increase in stocks	81.6	-31.1	227.0	45.3	108.4	81.8	115.8	
Exports of goods and services	367.5	1408.0	3712.0	5148.2	5714.0	5964.0	5768.0	
Less: Imports of goods and services	1127.8	1609.0	4189.6	7686.0	9164.0	10483.0	10795.0	
Statistical discrepancy		1.575	100	-			-	
Structure of Demand % of GDP at cur	ent prices							
Private consumption	63.0	56.3	34.1	57.8	52.7	54.0	51.6	
Government consumption	23.5	15.7	23.8	19.9	22.3	20.3	20.5	· · · · ·
Gross domestic capital formation	45.3	32.0	46.8	37.6	43.0	46.5	48.1	
Exports of goods and services	15.4	28.3	36.9	31.0	29.8	27.4	23.2	
imports of goods and services	41.2	32.3	41.6	46.2	47.8	48.2	43.4	
At Constant 1980 Factor Cost								
GDP by industrial origin	1519.8	2224.6	2918.1	3503.3	3768.6	3966.5	4227.9	4552.5
Agriculture	833.9	992.8	1124.2	1268.8	1335.2	1395.2	1439.4	1475.7
Mining	12.6	19.3	34.8	50.8	56.2	47.9	57.2	63.3
Manufacturing	75.4	158.1	269.7	297.9	308.9	289.9	311.2	326.4
Electricity, gas and water	6.0	204.1	325.0	367.2	400.6	397.8	446.9	501.4
Construction	169.0	136.8	243.0	322.3	393.2	448.6	527.2	613.6
Transport and communications	132.4	134.7	245.0	224.5	231.8	230.0	253.2	265.0
Finance	110.1	212.1	263.2	349.1	330.0	402.0	410.7	400.1
Public administration b 1	126.0	223.3	330.2	362.9	409.9	430.7	458.8	485.4
Others }				- OLIO			.00.0	100.1
Less: Imputed bank service charges	25.0	28.8	95.4	90.3	87.8	104.1	143.1	143.8
Indirect taxes less subsidies								
GDP at 1980 market prices								
INEL factor income from abroad								
and at 1900 market prices					***			

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Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Growth of Output annual change, %	0.7	0.0	7.4	0.1	7.0	5.0	0.0	
GDP	3.7	6.6 2.1	(.4	6.1	1.6	5.3	6.6	(.1
Industry	0.5	1.7	17.0	8.6	11.6	4.5	13.4	12.1
Services	4.3	13.2	7.0	6.6	5.9	9.5	6.6	8.0
Investment Financing at current prices	1001 5	1505.0	1711.0	6011 0	0005 /	10100 0	11060.4	
Gross national saving	-103.5	1068.0	3028.6	1383 7	1702.5	2910.6	4255.0	•••
Gross domestic saving ^c	324.2	1394.1	4236.3	3706.9	4785.5	5589.6	6936.0	
Net factor income from abroad	-427.7	-326.1	-1207.7	-2323.2	-3083.0	-2679.0	-2681.0	
Foreign saving ^d	1173.6	1222.0	2732.0	6944.0	8126.0	8869.0	8131.0	
Net transfer from abroad	849.0	1186.0	3148.0	5838.0	4405.0	6560.0	5822.0	
Net borrowing from abroad	324.6	36.0	-416.0	1106.0	3721.0	2309.0	2309.0	
Savings and Investment % of GDP a	at current prices							
Gross domestic saving	13.6	28.0	42.1	22.3	25.0	25.7	27.9	
Gross national saving	-4.3	21.4	30.1	8.3	8.9	13.4	17.1	
Gross domestic capital formation	45.3	32.0	46.8	37.6	43.0	46.5	48.1	505
At Current Market Prices ^e , Ngultrum								
Per capita GDP	1734	3238	17292	26143	29210	32220	35615	39797
Per capita GNP	1424	3026	15218	22490	24510	28251	31780	36053
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons: calenda	r vear							
Agriculture, crop year	, your							
1. Rice, paddy	63	43	50	50	50	50	50	44 *
2. Maize	76	40	70	85	70	70	70	49 *
3. Potatoes	27	31	34	34	34	34	34	22 *
4. Millet	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	4*
5. Apple	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	5° 4*
0. Wheat	11	J	10	20	20	20	20	4
Production Index period average								
Agriculture, $1989-91 = 100$	96.2	101.2	113.2	119.7	117.5	117.5	117.8	101.4
ENERGY annual values								
Electricity, Mn kWh								
Production	21	1564	1717	1801	1746	2131	1805	
Exports		1395	1475	1339	1302	1626	1380	
Imports	9	3	4	21	8	9	10	
Consumption	30	172	246	315	391	446	402	
PRICE INDEXES period averages								
Consumer, December 1979 = 100	162.8	250.8	425.5	545.2	582,2	605.5	626.2	641.7
Implicit GDP deflator, $1980 = 100^{\circ}$	154.6	217.9	329.3	459.0	492.0	533.6	566.1	604.8
Price Indexes annual change %								
Consumer price index	1.9	10.0	9.5	10.6	6.8	4.0	3.4	2.5
Implicit GDP deflator	10.0	5.6	9.8	8.3	7.2	8.5	6.1	6.8
MONEY AND PANKING Ma Naultrum: 25 of	and of poriod							
Money supply (M1)	261.7	539 5	1331.5	2792.0	3902.7	4039 1	4934 5	7143.4
Currency in circulation ^g	70.4	194.1	432.4	768.8	969.2	1269.6	1610.0	1648.3
Demand deposits h	191.3	345.4	899.1	2023.2	2933.5	2769.4	3324.5	5495.1
Quasi-money	202.3	539.3	1926.4	3786.3	4740.7	5996.3	5867.6	6732.3
Money supply (M2)	464.0	1078.8	3257.8	6578.3	8643.5	10035.4	10802.1	13875.7
Foreign assets (net)	595.5	1487.6	4428.5	10840.4	12895.6	15073.7	14823.3	17303.7
Domestic credit	101.7	143.2	969.2	410.5	-229.9	587.2	1485.6	2945.3
Claims on private sector (net)	19.7	-125.9	-321.1	-1479.4	-2097.7	-1499.4	-1200.7	-455.9
Claims on other financial institutions	26.6	53.9	768.8	588.4	515 3	462.3	315.2	252.0
Other items	-233.2	-552.0	-2139.9	-4672.6	-4022.2	-5625.5	-5506.8	-6373.3

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Money supply (M2) annual change, % M2 % of GDP	26.4 19.4	10.5 21.6	36.0 32.4	16.4 39.6	31.4 45.1	16.1 46.1	7.6 43.4	28.5 48.7
Deposit Money Banks								
Demand deposits Savindes deposits	191.3	345.4	889.9	1860.4	2754.9	2669.5	3447.5	
Time deposits	201.0	515.2	1822.1	3598.4	4367.8	5815.4	5628.3	
Domestic credits outstanding	141	.07	100	1461.9	1502.4	2133.1	3113.2	
Interest Rates percent p.a.; period averages								
On deposits	5.0	5.0	5.0	- 0	50	~~~	~~~	
Savings * Time 6 months *	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0 7.5	6.0	***
12 months	8.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.5	***
GOVERNMENT FINANCE MAN Monitoria fiscal	vear hedir	ining 1 Anril I er	nding 30 June					
Central Government	Leni neBu	ning + nørn i vi	ong do suite					
Total revenue and grants	959.2	1 1468.8	3650.6	4949.3	6919.5	7859.5	8686.8	8787.0 *
lotal revenue	257.5	945.8	18/7.4	3133.0 2966.7	3655.9	4585.4	4975.8	5470.0 *
Taxes	135.9	1 231.8	649.8	1246.4	1265.8	1977.1	1916.9	2397.0 *
Non-taxes	97.3	1 661.1	1032.1	1720.3	2195.4	2332.7	2678.6	3073.0 *
Capital receipts "	24.3	1 52.9	195.5	166.3	195.7	275.6	380.3	- *
Grants	701.7	1 523.0	1773.2	1816.3	3262.6	3274.1	3711.0	3317.0 *
Total expenditure and net lending	1217.7	1858.0	3642.7	4806.0	7224.4	8624.0	10716.5	10184.0 *
Current expenditure	441.5	1 1068.5	1906.7	2627.8	3178.3	3702.1	4435.6	4664.0 *
Capital expenditure ⁰	776.2	1 790.2	1736.0	1960.6	4105.7	4632.1	6280.9	5447.0 *
Net lending		1 -		217.6	-59.6	289.8	461.1	73.0 *
Current surplus/deficit	-208.3	I -175.6	-224.8	339.0	282.9	607.6	159.9	806.0 *
Capital account surplus/deficit	-751.9	1 -737.7	-1540.5	-1794.3	-3910.0	-4356.5	-5900.6	-5447.0 *
Financing	-208.0	-389.9	1.9	143.3	-304.9	-704.0	-2490.8	-1397.0 *
Domestic borrowing		1 78.4	2.5					608.0 *
Foreign borrowing		1 57.3	-6.7	336.3	553.6	606.6	1056.7	788.0 *
Use of cash balances	258,5	1 254.2	-3.7	-479.6	-248.7	157.9	1434.1	609,0 *
Government Finance % of GDP								
Total revenue	10.8	19,0	18.7	18.8	19.1	21.1	20.0	19.2
Total expenditure	50.9	37.3	36.2	27.6	38.0	38.3	43.0	35.5
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-10.8	-7.8	0.1	0.9	-1.6	-3.5	-10.0	-4.9
EXTERNAL TRADE Mn Ngultrum; calendar year								
Exports, fob	272.0	1192.4	3349.1	4455.6	4968.0	5425.0	1.1.1	2011."
Imports, cif	926.9	1368.0	3641.9	5516,4	7834.9	9049.3		
trade balance	-004.9	-1/0.0	-292.0	-1000.0	-2000.9	-3024.3		241
External Trade annual change, %								
Exports	31.8	5.3	60.8	4.2	11.5	9.2	(444);	4442
Trade balance	-5.8	-6.6	63.1	-50.7	-170.3	-26.4	***	
		11.27		7.7.15				
Exports, by principal commodity		274.4	701.1	1000 7	2010.1			
2. Calcium carbide	-	374.4	121.1	583.6	546.8	145.4 *	414	4+5.
3. Particle board	-	81.7	380.6	285.8	247.6	4.756-7	(and)	***
4. Cement	55.0	137.4	190.2	547.3	433.7	(200)	1444	***
Direction of Trade ^q Mn US dollars; calendar y Exports, total	ear							
1. India		0.00	16.43	7.93	15.03	20.32 *	22.36 *	24.26 *
2. Bangladesh		7.45	3.58	4.81	4.35	4.53 *	5.07 *	3.95 *
3. Dominican Republic				0.41	1.00	0.44 *	1.52 *	1.28 *
4. United Kingdom 5. Philippines	-17	0.19	0.78	1.99	0.86	2.60 *	3.39 *	0.96 *
5. Philippines	274	0.00	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.09 *	0.83 *	0.92

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
6. United States		0.00	0.10	1.00	1.00	0.60 *	0.80 *	0.90 *
7. Pakistan	0.00	0.48	2.28	0.24	0.37	0.44 *	0.22 *	0.61 *
8 Poland		0.00	0.00	0.04	0.07	0.09 *	0.39 *	0.29 *
9 Malavsia		0.01	0.01	0.18	0.01	0.00 *	0.14 *	0.14 *
10. Netherlands			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09*	0.10 *	0.10 *
Imports, total				177				
1. Japan	111		111	0.000		277	7.24 *	10.03 *
2. Germany		0.74	1.02	0.68	1.03	1.13 *	3.07 *	3.79 *
3. India		0.00	11.72	10.53	8.10	2.73*	3.01 *	3.26 *
4. China, People's Republic of		0.00	0.20	0.28	0.72	1.95 *	1.60 *	2.09 *
5. United Kingdom		1.40	3.86	2.59	3.03	1.83 *	2.35 *	1.91 *
6. Bangladesh		0.15	0.27	0.40	0.69	0.90*	1.48 *	1.55 *
7. United States		0.40	0.40	2.60	0.70	0.80 *	0.70 *	0.80 *
8. Malavsia		0.00	0.11	0.14	0.88	0.59 *	0.74 *	0.67 *
9 Korea Republic of		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01 *	0.63 *	0.67 *
10. Austria	e e e e	0.02	1.88	0.63	3.81	4.12 *	0.52 *	0.63 *
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mr. US dollars	: fiscal year begin	ning 1 April er	iding 30 June					
Current account	-88.1	-28.0	-34.1	-46.6	-97.9	25.9	0,9	-8.4
Balance on goods	-63.3	-28.4	-27.3	-24.8	-57.6	-70.7	-96.8	-90.7
Exports	21.8	66.7	69.9	111.3	104.7	114.3	99.5	97.7
Imports	-85.1	-95.1	-97.2	-136.1	-162.3	-185.0	-196.3	-188.3
Services and income 5	-24.8	0.4	-6.8	-21.8	-40.3	-0.3	12.2	6.4
Credit	24.0	1 0.4	0.0	24.0	10.0	31.6	49.3	40.8
Debit	***		•••		***	-31.9	-37.1	-34.4
Current transfere	440	i na	***	***.	10.1	07.0	05.5	75.9
Content dansiers	10.00 ()	1	848	***	100	172.0	151.0	144.2
Great	(1997) (1997)	2.25		***	242	1/3.0	101.0	144.0
Cepital execution	944	1	***	***	143	-70.0	-00.0	-00.0
Capital account		10.5	F4.0	00.0	447.0	10.0	10.0	50.4
Financial account	95.9	42.5	51.0	69.6	147.9	10.0	49.0	59.1
Direct investment	***		***	222	1.1		***	1.8
Portolio investment	***			00.0	100.0	40.0	10.0	57.0
Foreign aid (net loans)	H945		53.9	92.2	153.8	18.6	49.8	5(.3
Other investments			-2.3	-2.4	-7.0		***	
Net errors and omissions	-2.4	-1/.6	-3.5	2.1	-5.8	-8.1	26.5	-16.1
Overall balance	5.4	-3.1	14.0	45.4	44.2	36.4	24.2	34.6
Reserves and related items								
Reserve assets	1.11	***						
Use of Fund credit and loans	++++	222)	000.5		202	1999	+++	110
Others				144			***	
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports	11.3	23.4	22.5	27.6	23.5	23.6	18.9	16.7
Imports	-44.0	-33.4	-31.3	-33.8	-36.5	-38.2	-37.2	-32.1
Trade balance	-32.7	-10.0	-8.8	-6.2	-12.9	-14.6	-18.3	-15.5
Current account balance	+45.6	-9.8	-11.0	-11.6	-22.0	5.4	0.2	-1.4
Overall balance	2.8	-1.1	4.5	11.3	9.9	7.5	4.6	5.9
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mn US dollars	s; as of end of per	riod						
Total	50.3	86.0	124.3	249 7	274.4	295 3	284.7	301.7
Gold, national valuation		111	ALC: NO	- 10011		2.0010	20411	02.1.1
Foreign exchange	49.6	84.8	122.8	248 1	272.8	202.8	282.1	320.0
Reserve position in the Fund	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	11	4.0	203.1	320.0
SDRs	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
EXCHANGE RATES	17						10121	
End of penod	12 166	18 072	25 1 00	10,100	12 100	10 750	10.100	
Average of period	12.369	17.505	32.427	42.480	43.490 43.055	46.750 44.942	48.180 47.186	48.030 48.610

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as o	f end of year							
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	8.8	83.5	105.8	171.0	183.8	203.3	265.2	
Long-term debt	8.8	80.3	105.2	171.0	181.8	202.2	265.2	
Public and publicly guaranteed	8.8	80.3	105.2	171.0	181.8	202.2	265.2	
Private non-guaranteed	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Short-term debt	-	3.3	0.6	0.0	2.0	1.1	1111	
Use of IMF credit	~	8	Ę	-		=	5	***
External debt as % of GNI	4.6	29.3	34.6	42.3	41.1	40.9	48.5	
Total long-term debt as % of total debt	100.0	96.2	99.4	100.0	98.9	99.5	100.0	
Short-term debt as % of total debt	0.0	4.0	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.5	-	1440
Debt service as % of exports of goods								
and services	0.0	5.5	10.9	6.3	5.1	4.2	3.3	
Debt service Mn US dollars; transactions during	the year							
Principal repayments on long-term debt	-	2.9	7.2	7.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.6
Interest on long-term debt		2.0	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	14.5
Interest on short-term debt.		0.2	0,0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	
Average terms of new commitments								
Interest (% p.a.)	1.3	0.0	1.3	2.1	0.0	3.6	1.1	
Maturity (years)	38.2	0.0	33.4	39,5	0.0	31.7	31.5	
Grace period (years)	8.7	0.0	11.2	10.0	0.0	10.0	8.8	
Grant element (%)	72.4	0.0	73.8	68.8	0.0	53.1	72.6	1++

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Pnor to 1994 the official estimates were in close agreement with the UN series, the latter based on the figure given by the Royal Government of Bhutan when it applied for membership around 1971, and projected onward annually using a growth rate also supplied by the government. The government changed the official series beginning 1994.
- b Refers to government services.
- c Estimated as GDP less total consumption expenditure.
- d Based on sum of net transfer and net borrowing as defined by CSO and is not equal to gross domestic capital formation less gross domestic saving.
- e Data before 1994 are based on UN population estimates.
- f Based on factor cost data.
- g Refers to currency outside banks and excludes Rupees in circulation.
- h Includes deposits from non-monetary financial institutions starting 1996.
- I Refers to government corporations and includes joint corporations and non-monetary financial institutions beginning 1994.
- J For 2000 2001, actual value ranges from 5 7 percent.
- k Rate for fixed deposits of 3 months to less than 1 year. For 2000 2001, actual value ranges from 7-8 percent.
- Rate for fixed deposits of 1 year to less than 3 years. For 2000 2001, actual value ranges from 9-10 percent.
- m For 1988, data refer to the 15-month fiscal year 1 April 1987 to 30 June 1988.
- n Includes other internal receipts.
- o Figures include net lending and repayment until 1996.
- p Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit.
- q Based on trade figures reported by the partner countries.
- r Data reported in Ngultrums were converted to US\$ using the average exchange rate. For 1988, data for the 15-month fiscal year 1 April 1987 to 30 June 1988 have been annualized.
- s Prior to 2000, services, income and transfer receipts and payments were grouped as service transfer receipts and service transfer payments.
- t Prior to 2000, the grant component was included in the capital and financial account under net foreign aid. After 2000, grants are treated as a current transfer receipt.
- u Since its introduction in 1974, the Ngultrum has been pegged to the Indian Rupees at the rate of Nu=Rs1.

Item	1985	1990		1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION	7.5	0.0		10.5	10.0	10.5	40.0	12.4	10.5.*
Population density persons per square kilometer	1.5	8.0		10.5	12.2	12.5	12.8	13.1	13.5
Population annual change, %	2.7	3.6		5.2	4.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
Urban population % of total population		114			15.8			16.0	411
LABOR FORCE thousand: calendar year							5408.8		
Employed				4931.8	4909.2	5519.0	5275.2		(14)
Agriculture	1447			4013.5	3771.0	4213.6	3889.0	***	50
Manufacturing				108.5	159.0	258.9	367.3		
Others				804.3	972.9	1041.0	1015.5	***	
Unemployed							133.6		
Unemployment rate, %				2.5	5.3	0.6	2.5		
Labor force annual change, %				E0.0	 FE E				
Male		***		59.2	66 3	66.3	66.2	***	
Female				59.4	65.9	65.9	64.4		
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS " Bn Riels; calendar yea	r.								
GDP by industrial origin			1	7971.5	11139.7	12380.0	13094.1	13741.2	14705.0
Agriculture	(a++)	333.1	1	4017.1	5248.4	5560.0	5191.3	5161.7	5231.8
Mining	***	3.1	1	19.4	19.3	26.6	33.5	39.6	46.6
Electricity gas and water	, ***, -	31.4	1	758.2	1534.0	1736.9	2238.7	2556.4	2969.5
Construction		30.1	÷.	376.2	396.0	564.5	731.6	867.1	1023.1
Trade ^c	(144.)	58,4	1	1207.2	1633.1	1814.8	1905.0	2021.3	2140.2
Transport and communications		22.5	1	449.0	638.0	778.9	877.7	947.2	960.0
Finance "		20.2	+	559.9	832.7	893.0	1000.9	980.8	964.8
Others ^e		20.3	1	311.3	458.3	573.0	695.4	751.2	902.9
Less: Imputed bank service charges			1	73.0	124.5	114.3	154.8	118.1	78.3
Indirect taxes less subsidies			1	395.3	594.1	865.3	870.2	920.7	1040.4
GDP at current market I producers' prices	(111)	598.6	1	8293.8	11609.4	13131.0	13809.5	14543.9	15667.2
GNP at current market prices		***						***	***
Structure of Output % of GDP at current	nt prices	65.0		E0.4	47.4	44.0	20.0	07.0	05.0
Agriculture	(1++) (1++)	55.0		15.0	47.1	44.9	39.6	37.6	35.0
Services		33.2		34.6	35.0	35.9	37.1	36.8	36.4
At Current Producers' Prices		509 6	î.	0202.0	11600 /	12121 0	12200 5	14542.0	15667.0
Private consumption		541.3	i	8100.0	11096.1	11864.9	12132.4	12337.7	12860.3
Government consumption		43.2	1	413.3	563.1	661.2	736.9	827.9	913.2
Gross fixed capital formation }		49.7	I.	1173.7	1463.4	2030.7	2576.1	2786.7	3549.9
Increase in stocks J		14 5	1	36.9	-83.4	201.7	-190.9	299.0	-68.8
Less: Imports of goods and services		50.3	Ť.	4000.5	5253.5	6716.0	8694.8	9374.9	10557.8
Statistical discrepancy		-	1	-59.6	96.3	94.8	221.3	-247.3	-304.9
Structure of Demand % of GDP at curr Private consumption	ent prices	90.4		07.7	95.6	90.4	87.9	84.8	82.1
Government consumption		7.2		5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.7	5.8
Gross domestic capital formation	14.1	8.3		14.6	11.9	17.0	17.3	21.2	22.2
Exports of goods and services	344	2.4		31.7	32.1	38.0	50.9	54.4	59.2
imports of goods and services	50	8.4		48.2	45.3	51.1	63.0	64.5	67.4
At Constant 1989 Prices 2000 Basic Prices									
GDP by industrial origin			1	9621.4	11190.9	12196.1	13094.1	13807.8	14500.9
Agriculture	399	127.4	-	4484.3	5094.0	5269.5	5191.3	5307.4	5162.7
Manufacturing		17.2	i	968.4	1473.8	1728.6	2238.7	2556.8	2943.7
A CONTRACT OF A									

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Electricity, gas and water		0.5	1 37.9	40.1	41.7	43.3	44.4	45.5
Trade C		15.8	1 557.9	419.6	534.6	731.6	801.8	1016.9
Transport and communications		26.9	1598.3	1784.7	1875.9	1905.0	2003.7	2079.7
Finance d		6.4	647.0	684.6	842.3	877.7	964.5	972.3
Public administration	114	11.0	1 706.0	853.8	935.9	1000.9	1012.4	1030.3
Others ^e		35.7	325.3	135 G	379.8	376.6	367.4	373.3
Less: Imputed bank service charges	1144		1 113.9	141.7	125.7	095.4	711.4	831.2
Indirect taxes less subsidies	144		509.4	598.1	832.6	154.8	147.6	139.8
GDP at 1989 market prices I 2000 producers' prices		243.7	1 10016.9	11647.3	12902.9	13809 5	14502.6	15202.4
CNP							14002.0	10092.4
div			****	***				
Growth of Output annual change, %								
GDP		1.2	6.9	3.7	10.8	7.0	57	
Agriculture	444	1.2	3.3	5.8	3.4	-15	2.7	0.5
Industry	4405	-2.1	23.2	-2.5	19.3	30.7	12.9	17.7
Services	***	2.7	8.4	4.8	10.9	5.7	4.2	4.5
At Constant 1980 2000 Braducars' Drives								
Evenditure on GDP		0/0 7	10016.0	11647.2	10000.0	12000 F	44500.0	45000.4
Private consumption	***	243.7	10010.9	11047.3	11762.0	13809.5	14592.6	15392.4
Government consumption		17.6	1 9004.0	561 7	655.9	726.0	12173.0	12458.3
Gross fixed capital formation	444	20.2	1511.3	1627.0	2025.9	2576.1	2536.5	3280.2
Increase in stocks	***	20.2	44.8	-146.0	170.3	-190.9	310.6	-134.2
Exports of goods and services	100	5.5 1	3373.6	3662.5	5043.6	7028.4	8360.8	10117.7
Less: Imports of goods and services		18.5	5060.8	5189.4	6656.9	8694.8	9824.3	11480.6
Statistical discrepancy	***	- 1	88.2	16.2	-99.2	221.3	227.3	279.6
Growth of Consumption and Investment at	inual chang	e, %	0.5	0.0	5.0	2.1	0.3	22
Private consumption	***	4.0	.23.2	.7.4	16.8	12.4	9.7	7.8
Gross domestic capital formation		-23.5	39.4	-20.4	48.3	8.6	19.4	10.5
investment Financing at current prices			1010.0	1000 0	2025 5	0005-0	2005 0	2494.4
Gross domestic capital formation		49.7	1210.6	1380.0	2232.5	2385.2	3085,6	3481.1
Gross national saving		14.0 1	210 5	19.8	604.8	940.2	1378 2	1893 7
Gross comestic saving	(***)	14.0 1	-215.5	+5.0	004.0	04012	101012	100017
Foreign saving			444				1222	
Net transfer from abroad	144	***						
Net borrowing from abroad				. 04	***	+**		
Savings and Investment % of GDP at current	nt prices	2.2	.2.6	-0.4	4.6	6.8	9.5	12.1
Gross national saving	***	2.0	72.0	-014	4.0	0.0	0.0	
Gross domestic capital formation	575) 646	8.3	14.6	11.9	17.0	17.3	21.2	22.2
At current Market Prices, '000 Riels Per capita GDP		70	792	953	1050	1077	1106	1162
Per capita GNP	***				2444			
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons; calendar year								
1 Rice (raddy)	812	2500	3318	3510	4041	4026	4099	3822
2. Maize	42	88	55	49	95	183	174	148
3. Rubber	18	35	31	36	46	36	39	53
4. Logs, '000 cu. m.	97	257	***	283	161	179	123	644
5. Fish	71	111	113	122	284	136	385	360
Production Indexes period averages								
Agriculture, 1989-91 = 100	75.6	99.1	127.7	134.4	149.5	151.0	154.3	155.6
Manufacturing, 1998 = 100				100	166	247	252	

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Item	1985	1990		1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ENERGY annual values									
Electricity, Mn kWh		100		104	355	350	380	133	478
Exports		100		134				455	470
Imports									
Consumption	0+4	199		194		244	***		114
PRICE INDEXES period averages									
July-Dec 2000 =100		428.4	1	73.1	97.0	100.9	100.1	100.3	103.7
Food		***		73.8	96.6	103.9	100.4	97.9	
Implicit GDP deflator, 1989 2000 = 100	344	245.6	1	82.8	99.7	101.8	100.0	99.7	101.8
Price Indexes annual change, %									
Consumer price index		141.8		7.8	14.8	4.0	-0.8	0.2	3.3
Food price index	(100)	145.0		44.4	14.1	7.6	-3.4	-2.5	0.1
impout GDP denator	101	140.0		11.1	12.0	2.1	-1+1	-0.5	Zih
MONEY AND BANKING Mn Riels; as of end of period	od								
Money supply (M1)		60932		278489	543272	531955	539639	609719	813281
Demand deposits		45/15		250916	34215	489863	494599	31937	47301
Ouasi-money	***	533		370616	686795	910549	1290867	1594152	2075144
Money supply (M2)		61465		649105	1230067	1442504	1830506	2203871	2888425
Foreign assets (net)		3097		549954	1725741	2018762	2589412	3080504	3737111
Domestic credit		59192		446429	838927	876314	904445	867642	941814
Claims on government sector (net)	1.0523	41197		147920	178542	102949	3341	-75017	-119126
Claims on private sector	10.1	12008		293404	654523	763230	898457	936108	1058911
Other items	***	-823		-347278	-1334601	-1452571	-1663350	-1744276	-1790501
Money supply (M2) annual change, %		240.9		44.3	15.7	17.3	26.9	20.4	31.1
M2 % OF GDP		10.3		1.8	10.6	11.0	13.3	15.2	18,4
Deposit Money Banks									
Demand deposits	1220			27474	34215	42092	45040	31937	47301
Savings deposits	10.9			5066	19769	31712	45894	55503	74310
Time deposits	+++	129			1.44	11+	***	***	
Domestic creaits outstanding	***	***			8,511	10.00	2225	***	
Interest Rates percent p.a.; period averages									
On deposits				7.05		C 10			0.44
Savings				7.25	6.61	6.40	6.13	3.00	2.41
12 months		***			11.09	9.84	7.20	8.33	7.20
						9191		0.00	
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Bn Riels; fiscal year endir Central Government	ng 31 Dece	ember							
Total revenue and grants	6.0.0	444			1284.8	1659.0	1893.0	2051.0	
Total revenue	***	23.3		643.0	942.8	1317.0	1408.0	1651.0	144
Tayes	***	23.3		035.3	909.6 679.4	948.0	1379.0	1626.0	
Non-taxes		10.0		189.8	230.2	355.0	353.0	439.0	
Capital receipts				7.7	33.2	14.0	29.0	25.0	
Grants	pear:				342.0	342.0	485.0	400.0	***
Total expenditure and net lending		50.2		1247.9	1571.0	1825.0	2085.0	2451.0	
Total expenditure		50.2		1247.9	1571.0	1825.0	2085.0	2451.0	2555
Capital expenditure	6.44	43.3		511 1	941.0 630.0	728.0	1189.0	1025.0	+44
Net lending		0.9			030.0	120.0	030.0	1023.0	111
Current surplus/deficit	440	-20.0		-101.5	-31.4	206.0	190.0	200.0	044
Capital account surplus/deficit		-6.9		-503.4	-596.8	-714.0	-867.0	-1000.0	444
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	***	-26.9		-604.9	-286.2	-166.0	-192.0	-400.0	

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Financing		10.7	2.0	117.0	45.0	11.0	14.0	
Foreign borrowing		7.2	483.4	505.0	515.0	708.0	813.0	***
Use of cash balances		-	119.5	-335.8	-304.0	-505.0	-399.0	
Government Finance % of GDP		7.0	7.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	24.4	
Total evpenditure	3.840	3.9	15.0	12.5	13.0	10.2	11.4	444
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	1575	-4.5	-7.3	-2.5	-1.3	-1.4	-2.8	
Superdition by Superior Control Coursement								
Total		50.2	736.8	933.9	1109.4	1129.0	1254.6	
General public services			72.6	140.0	133.7	187.9	253.7	
Defence		18.7	456.1	481.3	473.5	455.0	404.4	
Education		4.9	77.9	105.3	166.8	183.2	212.3	
Health	112	9.1	26.1	43.8	76.3	121.0	130.3	***
Social security and welfare	235	(***	37.6	47.9	25.4	26.9	29.6	-64.8
Fronomic services	244	12.3	55 4	91.8	150.7	84.0	177 3	
Agriculture			13.1	15.4	24.0	26.0	31.4	
Industry	1444	***	4.7	3.0	5.3	6.1	6.0	
Electricity, gas and water	200				+++	***	***	
Transport and communications		***	18.7	36.2	83.0	41.9	61.4	
Other services		=	18.9	37.2	38.3	10.0	78.4	
oulers -	***	0.2	11.0	23.8	63.0	(1.0	47.1	
EXTERNAL TRADE Mn US dollars; calendar year								
Exports, fob	***	85.8	853.9	912.9	973.2	1327.1	1374.4	1766.0 *
Imports, fob	100	163.5	1187.0	1073.2	1170.0	1536.2	1600.3	2311.0 *
Trade balance	-+++	-77-7	-333.1	-160.3	-196.8	-209.1	-225.9	-545.0 *
External Trade annual chande %								
Exports		8.3	74.3	6.0	6.6	36.4	3.6	28.5 *
Imports		-7.1	59.5	-1.8	9.0	31.3	4.2	44.4 *
Trade balance	***	19.7	-30.8	30.5	-22.8	-6.3	-8.0	-141.3 *
Exports by principal commodity								
1. Rubber		4.7	41.2	26.9	28.1	31.9	27.0	33.0
2. Timber	+++	4.8	73.1	90.1	73.5	80.2	***	***
Soya beans	***	2.0	0.2	0.4	1.0	***	***	- 111
4. Maize	444	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	2440	***	+++
5. Sesame	***			***	***	***	***	***
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars: calendar yea	1							
Exports, total	4.8	41.7	357.3	933.5	1040.0	1122.6	1295.8	1697.7
1. United States	0.3		5.1	292.9	235.8	739.7	832.2	1041.7
2. Viet Nam	5 E	7.0	21.4	175.9	106.8	19.4	24.5	26.6
3. Singapore	1.1		38.4	133.0	181,7	18.0	28.0	76.8
4. United Kingdom	-	0.1	10.8	24.9	53.4	81.6	126.3	122.1
6 Thailand		8.6	146.0	77.0	18.5	22.9	7.6	101.0
7. China, People's Republic of	0.6	0.2	5.2	42.2	8.9	23.8	16.7	17.7
8. France	-	0.9	6.8	12.2	20.7	27.7	35.0	38.8
9. Hong Kong, China	-	0.3	11.2	26.8	38.3	7.3	4.5	5.7
10. Netherlands	-	-	3.0	6.7	9.5	20.5	25.7	29.1
Imports, total	27.4	56.0	1573 5	1128.9	1243.0	1424.2	1455.6	1801.4
1. Thailand	0.4	0.9	367.5	168.5	195.2	221.8	503.9	544.0
2. Hong Kong, China	-	1.8	43.0	129.8	185.7	254.3	116.9	183.0
3. Singapore	15.6	-	550.2	3.3	.99.0	106.0	399.5	387.7
4. Viet Nam		10.0	104.1	90.7	85.6	91.5	109.5	118.9
5. China, People's Republic of	0.6	3.3	56,8	95.7	85.9	112,9	86.9	139.6
7 Janan	10	5.0	84.4	95.8	73.9	70.8 58.4	49.0	53.9
		0.0	04.4	f sheek	10.0	00.4	1.011	1.41

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
8. Switzerland	-	0.1	1.5	5.7	15.7	21.0	2.9	2.9
9. France	1.5	2.9	67.0	40.5	41.9	39.3	12.6	59.3
10. Indonesia	-	11.5	88.0	28.0	50.9	68.4	9.9	10.5
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mn US dollars; calend	lar year							
Merchandise exports, fob		85.8	853.9	815.5	1016.0	1395.6	1524.7	1766.8
Merchandise imports, fob		-163.5	-1187.0	-1179.3	-1489.6	-1934.7	-2052.3	-2311.1
Irade balance		-11.1	-333.1	-303.8	-473.6	-539.1	-527.6	-544.3
Ordit		-10.0	-131.0	-109.1	-90.8	-45.0 405 5	51.4	2,4
Debit	(***		254.6	220.2	.441 Q	495.5	550.7	648.6
Unrequited transfers		44.6	355.0	288 5	381.3	460.4	440.4	472.3
Private		3.0	20.0	89.1	105.3	143.6	137.3	148.8
Official		41.6	335.9	199.4	276.0	316.8	303.1	323.5
Current balance		-49.6	-108 1	-184.4	-189 1	-123.7	-55.8	-69.6
Direct investment		94.2	150.7	223.1	221.2	141.9	140.9	47.8
Portfolio investment		7.11	100	-13.5	-7.8	-7.2	-7.7	-7.5
Other long-term capital			-40.8	42.7	43.6	74.6	77.7	86.5
Other short-term capital				-22.7	-62.5	-33.2	-63.8	84.4
Net errors and omissions		-34.8	12.8	-25.5	42.7	36.9	-23.5	32.1
Overall balance		9.8	14.6	19.7	48.1	89.3	67.8	173.7
Allocation of SDRs				21.0	21.0	20.0	19.3	19.3
Monetary movements	242	-9.8	-14.6	-40.7	-69.1	-109.3	-87.1	-193.0
Relates of Research & of CDR								
Exports		6.0	25.2	26.3	20.5	28.8	41.1	44.1
Imports		-11.4	-35.1	38.0	.43.2	-53.8	-55.3	57.7
Trade balance		-5.4	-9.8	-11 7	-13.7	-15.0	-14.2	-13.6
Current account balance	044.0	.35	-3.0	-5.9	-5.5	.3.4	-1.5	-1.7
Overall balance	1775	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.4	2.5	1.8	4.3
			(7117)			Contrast.		
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mn US dollars; as	of end of perio	od	101.02	204.00	202.10	E01 60	E00 04	776 15
Cold national valuation			191.90	324.20	292.19	901.00	10.000	((0.10
Ecolor exchange			176 90	214 50	200 00	501 50	596 20	775 60
Reserve position in the Fund	0.01	0.01	110.00	514.50	365.00	501.50	000.00	115.00
SDRs	0.01	0.01	15.18	9.78	5.19	0.18	0.51	0.55
			1.0.100	1.000				
EXCHANGE RATES Riels per US dollar		1000 C						
End of period	***	600.0	2526.0	3770.0	3770.0	3905.0	3895.0	3930.0
Average of period	7.0	418.3	2450.8	3744.4	3807.8	3840.8	3916.3	3912.1
EXTERNAL INDERTEDNESS Mn US dollars: as o	of end of year							
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	7.4	1845.0	2283 5	2464.6	2518 5	2635.2	2704 3	
Long-term debt	1.2	1682.8	2109.9	2261.4	2294.1	2336.0	2400.7	
Public and publicly guaranteed	1.2	1682.8	2109.9	2261.4	2294.1	2336.0	2400.7	
Private non-guaranteed	-	-	-	-	-	-		11.2
Short-term debt	6.2	135.5	101.9	136.7	151.5	225.9	223.8	(1975)
Use of IMF credit	-	26.7	71.7	66.5	72.9	73.3	79.8	
External debt as % of GNI		165.5	78.6	86.6	84.5	80.2	82.3	
Total long-term debt as % of total debt	16.2	91.2	92.4	91.8	91.1	88.6	88.8	***
Short-term debt as % of total debt	83.8	7.3	4.5	5.5	6.0	8.6	8.3	***
Debt service as % of exports of goods								
and services			0.7	1.1	2.9	2.0	1.3	***
Daht carving Min US dollars transactions during	the year							
Debt service will us dollars; transactions during	ule year		4.0	4.2	15.0	6.0	0.0	12 6
Interest on long-term debt	1	20.0	**.0	2.7	11.0	110	0.5	45.0
Interest on short-term debt		1.0	0.7	17	17	4.6	3.1	10.0
There are an anote contractor		4.10	9.1	- + + A		414	+4) ±	1.1.2

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Average terms of new commitments Interest (% p.a.)	-	in the second	1.8	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.9	
Maturity (years)	-	-	37.5	39,5	37.6	30.3	34.5	***
Grace period (years)	-	-	9.7	10.0	9.7	8.2	9.9	
Grant element (%)		-	69.8	82.5	76.2	68,6	76.8	

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a The 1985 to 1993 population figures were estimated from the population count at the end of 1980 and assumed a growth rate of 2.8% annually from 1981 to 1989 and 2.5% from 1990 to 1993. The 1998 figure was based on the final results of the General Population Census of Cambodia.
- b The break in the national accounts series is due to the difference in methodology employed in compiling data starting from 1993.
- c Includes hotel and restaurants beginning 1993.
- d Includes real estate and business beginning 1993.
- e For 1987-1992, figures include home ownership and import duties.
- f Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit.
- g Includes information, other government agencies and contingencies.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION Total population million; as of 31 December Population density persons per square kilometer Population annual change, %	1058.5 110 2.1 23.7	1143.3 119 1.4 26.4	1211.2 126 1.1 29.0	1247.6 130 0.9	1257.9 131 0.8	1267.4 132 0.8	1276.3 133 0.7	1284.5 134 0.6
LABOR FORCE ^a million; calendar year Employed ^b Agriculture	501.12 498.73 311.30	653.23 647.49 341.17	688.55 680.65 330.18	720.87 706.37 332.32	727.91 713.94 334.93	739.92 720.85 333.55	744.32 730.25 329.74	753.60 737.40 324.87
Manufacturing ^c Others ^d Unemployed ^e Unemployment rate, % ^e	83.49 103.94 2.39 1.8	96.98 209.34 3.83 2.5	109.93 240.54 5.20 2.9	93.23 280.82 5.71 3.1	90.61 288.40 5.75 3.1	89.24 298.07 5.95 3.1	89.32 311.19 6.81 3.6	83.08 * 329.45 * 7.70 4.0
Labor force annual change, %	3.5	17.3	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.6	0.6	1.2
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Br Yuan; calendar year At Current Market Prices GOP by industrial origin	896.4	1854.8	5847.8	7834.5	8206.8	8944.2	9593.3	10239.8
Mining Manufacturing	204.2	501.7	2474.0	2220 0	2508.7	2004.7	1401.0	1466.3
Electricity, gas and water	344.9	8.080	2471.8	3338.8	3508.7	3904.7	4260,7	4593.5
Construction Trade Transport and communications	41.8 87.8 40.7	85.9 142.0 114.8	382.0 493.2 305.5	523.1 657.9 412.1	547.1 691.0 446.0	588.8 731.6 540.9	646.2 782.4 522.2	704.7 823.7 551.8
Public administration Others	127.0	324.6	996.0 -98.3	1447.3	1566.7	1715.4	1920.9	2077.8
GNP	898.9	1859.8	5749.5	7696.7	8057.9	8822.8	9434.6	10116.1
Structure of Output % of GDP at curre Agriculture Industry	nt prices 28.4 43.1	27.0 41.6	20.5 48.8	18.6 49.3	17.6 49.4	16.4 50.2	15.2 51.1	14.5 51.7
Services	28.5	31.3	30.7	32.1	32.9	33.4	33.6	33.7
Expenditure on GDP Private consumption Government consumption Gross fixed capital formation	896.4 458.9 118.4 264.1	1854.8 911.3 225.2 473.2	5847.8 2694.4 669.1 2030.1	7834,5 3692,1 948,5 2763,1	8206.8 3933.4 1038.8 2947.6	8944.2 4291.1 1170.5 3262.4	9593.3 4592.3 1302.9 3681.3	10239.8 4822.7 1383.0 4186.2
Increase in stocks Net exports of goods and services Statistical discrepancy ⁸	74.5 -36.7 17.2	171.2 51.0 22.9	357.7 99.9 -3.4	191.5 305.2 -65.9	122.6 224.9 -60.5	-12.4 224.0 8.6	64.8 220.5 -268.5	9.2 253.5 -414.8
Structure of Demand % of GDP at cur	rent prices		1000	1.11				
Private consumption Government consumption Gross domestic capital formation Net exports of goods and services	51.2 13.2 37.8 -4.1	49.1 12.1 34.7 2.7	46.1 11.4 40.8 1.7	47.1 12.1 37.7 3.9	47.9 12.7 37.4 2.7	48.0 13.1 36.3 2.5	47.9 13.6 39.0 2.3	47.1 13.5 41.0 2.5
Investment Financing at current prices	220.0	EAA A	0207.7	2054.0	2070.0	2050.0	2740.0	4105.4
Gross national saving Gross domestic saving ^{In} Net factor income from abroad	338.6 321.6 319.1 2.5	723.4 718.3 5.1	2387.7 2386.0 2484.3 -98.3	2954.6 3056.1 3193.9 -137.8	3070.2 3085.7 3234.6 -148.9	3250.0 3361.2 3482.6 -121.4	3746.0 3539.4 3698.1 -158.7	4195.4 3910.4 4034.1 -123.7
Foreign saving	17.0	-79.0	1.7	-101.5	-15.5	-111.2	206.6	285.0
Savings and Investment % of GDP at Gross domestic saving Gross pational saving	current pric 35.6 35.0	38.7	42.5	40.8	39.4	38.9	38.5	39.4
Gross domestic capital formation	37.8	34.7	40.8	37.7	37.4	36.3	39.0	41.0
At Current Market Prices, Yuan Per capita GDP	855	1634	4854	6307	6547	7084	7543	7972 *
Per capita GNP	855	1638	4772	6196	6428	6988	7418	/8/6 *

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons; calendar j	/ear							
1. Rice	168569	189331	185226	198713	198487	187908	177580	174540
2. Wheat	85805	98229	102207	109726	113880	99636	93873	90290
3. Maize	63826	96819	111986	132954	128086	106000	114088	121308
 Sugarcane Fruits 	11639	18744	42146	54529	62376	62251	66580	69520
6. Sweet potatoes, yams and potatoes	26040	27430	32626	36042	36406	36852	35631	36659
7. Oil-bearing crops	15784	16132	22503	23139	26012	29548	28649	28972
Mining								
1. Crude petroleum	124900	138310	150050	161000	160000	163000	163959	167000
2. Iron ore, Fe content	43840	62380	105293	118637	125392	131015	155543	170745
3. Coal, Min m.t.	872	1080	1301	1250	1045	998	1101	1380
Manufacturing	145050	000740	175000	500000	F70000	507000	001010	705000
1. Cement 2. Cruda steel	145950	209710	4/5606	536000	573000	597000	151634	725000
3. Phosphate fertilizers	1760	4114	6626	6668	6361	6630	7526	7761
4. Nitrogenous fertilizers	11438	14636	18592	22257	24720	23981	25274	27426
Production Indexes period averages								
Agriculture, 1989-1991 = 100	80.6	101.1	136.5	160.5	167.4	174.3	179.7	184.4
Mining, 1978 = 100	135.4			10 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				
Manufacturing, 1980 = 100	176.9		-00		***	***	x++:	
ENERGY annual values								
Crude petroleum, Mn m.t.	111113		10000		17 89 22 542 1	10000	- 741-1U	
Production	125	138	150	161	160	163	164	167
Imports	1	8	37	57	65	97	91	
Consumption	92	115	161	198	211	224	228	
Coal, Mn m.t.								
Production	872	1080	1361	1250	1045	998	1161	1380
Exports	8	17	29	32	37	55	90	
Imports	816	1055	1377	1295	1264	1245	1262	2944
Source and the second	010	1000	2011	1200	2004	44.75	at the fold the	
Natural gas, Bn cu.m.	12	45	10	22	05	07	20	22
Consumption	13	15	24	23	25	25	30	33
Souther the souther so	***					2.5		
Electricity, Bn kWh		004	1000	4400	1000	1050	1.101	1051
Production	411	621	1008	1166	1239	1356	1481	1654
Imports	1	2	1	-	0	2	2	
Consumption	412	623	1002	1160	1231	1347	1473	(+++
PRICE INDEXES period averages								
Consumer (National), 1985 = 100	100.0	165.2	302.8	334.4	329.7	331.0	333.3	330.6 *
Urban, 1978 = 100	134.2	222.0	429.6	479.0	472.8	476.6	479.9	475.1 *
Retail, $1978 = 100$	128.1	207.7	356.1	370.9	359.8	354.4	351.6	955.9
moex of GDP at comparable prices, 1978 = 100	192.9	201.7	490.5	038.5	004.1	(30.5	192.4	00010
Price Indexes annual change, %		3.1	17.1	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.8
Consumer price muex		0.1	71.7	-0.0	-1,4	0.4	0.7	-0.6
MONEY AND BANKING Bn Yuan; as of end o	f period	1000 L	10000 T	1000 C	100000	F04 - 7	F007 0	7000.0
Currency in circulation	98.8	264.4	2398.7	3895.4	4583.7	1465 3	1568.0	1727.8
Demand deposits	202.9	436.5	1610,2	2775.0	3238.2	3849.5	4418.3	5360.4
Quasi-money	185.8	767.2	3676.4	6554.5	7180.1	7934.0	9301.7	11236.5

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Money supply (M2) Foreign assets (net) Domestic credit	487.5 21.9 593.0	1529.3 103.8 1668.9	6075.1 637.0 5333.4	10449.9 1504.2 9442.0	11763.8 1748.6 10461.1	13248.8 2052.3 12120.3	15288.9 2668.5 12959.0	18324.7 3190.7 16890.5
Claims on government sector (net)	-9.3 602.3	42.1 1626.8	166.7 5166.7	484.5 8957.6	585.9 9126.2	586.3 10192.6	1097.8	1329.8 13167.1
Other items (net)	-127.4	-243.4	104.7	-496.3	-445.9	-923.8	-338.6	-1756.5
Money supply (M2) annual change, % M2 % of GDP	35.5 54.4	34.2 82.5	29.5 103.9	14.8 133.4	12.6 143.3	12.6 148.1	15.4 159.4	19.9 179.0
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Bn Yuan; fiscal year Central Government	ending 31	December						
Total revenue and grants			141					
Total revenue	186.64	331.30	601.88	1020.90	1173.40	1367.50	1667.00	1917.40
Current revenue	186.64	331.30	601.88	1020.90	1173.40	1367.50	1667.00	1917,40
Taxes	204.08	282.30	573.74	926.30	1068,30	1258.10	1529.10	1763.20
Non-taxes	-17.44	49.00	28.14	94.60	105.10	109.40	137.90	154.20
Capital receipts	-	-		-			_	-
Grants	***	***	2027	***	***	2.644		8555
Total expenditure and net lending	233.87		***		1111 A			
Total expenditure	242.86	345.30	***	1188.20	1409.60	1616.60	1914.30	2227.20
Current expenditure	184.48	272.70	511.97	909.80	1065.00	1253.40	1498.10	1762.60
Capital expenditure	58.38	72.60	***	278,40	344.60	363.20	416.20	464.60
Net lending	-8.99	50.00	00.04	444.40	100.40	444.40	168.00	454.00
Contral surplus/dencit	2.10	58.60	89.91	278.40	108.40	114.10	168,90	154.80
Overall huddataev surplus/deficit 0	47.00	-12.00	00.01	-210.40	-344.00	-303.20	-410.20	-404.00
Enancind	-41.23	-14.00	09.91	-107.30	-230.20	-249.10	-241.30	-309.60
Domestic horrowing (nat)	6.06	10.70		165 20	242 50	240.60	242 70	210.20
Foreign borrowing (net)	2.92	17.80	***	2.00	-7.30	-0.50	3.60	-9.50
Use of cash balances	56.23	-23.50		2.00			0.00	-0.00
Government Finance % of GDP								
Total revenue	20.82	17.86	10.29	13.03	14.30	15.29	17.38	18.72
Total expenditure	27.09	18.62		15.17	17.18	18.07	19.95	21.75
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit,	-5.27	-0.75	1.54	-2.14	-2.88	-2.79	-2.58	-3.03
Expenditure by Function, Central Government								
Total	182.23	284.23			112-			
General public services	13.06	30.31	87.27	132.68	152.57	178.76	219.75	297.21
Defence	19.15	29.03	63.67	93.47	107.64	120.75	144.20	169.10
Education	40.84	73.76	119.38			***		
Health								
Social security and welfare	3.12	5.50	11.55	32.13	80.35	107.14	133.53	182.93
Housing and community amenities	***	1 m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m	***:	•••	1120	***	2000	***
Economic services "	89.50	154.62	10.00					100.01
Agriculture	10.10	22.18	43.02	62.60	67.75	76.69	91.80	108.84
Fleetricity and uniter								
Transport and communications	3 50	4.60	10.28	12.16	10.01	15.01	20.01	22.20
Other economic services	75.88	127.75	10.20	12.10	12.01	10.01	20.01	23,23
Others	15.00	121.10				***	***	
outers	10.20							
EXTERNAL TRADE Mn US dollars; calendar vea	r							
Exports, fob	27350	62091	148780	183712	194931	249203	266098	325565
Imports, cif	42253	53345	132084	140237	165699	225094	243553	295203
Trade balance	-14903	8746	16696	43475	29232	24109	22545	30362
External Trade annual change, %								
Exports	4.6	18.2	23.0	0.5	6.1	27.8	6.8	22.3
Imports	54.2	-9.8	14.2	-1.5	18.2	35.8	8.2	21.2
Trade balance	-1072.5	232.5	209.6	7.6	-32.8	-17.5	-6.5	34.7

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Exports, by SITC section								
Food and live animals	3803	6609	9954	10513	10458	12281	12777	14623
Beverage and tobacco	105	342	1370	975	771	745	873	984
Crude materials excl. tuels	2653	3537	43/5	3519	3921	4462	41/2	4404
Mineral Juers, etc.	/132	5237	5332	51/5	4059	(855	8405	8372
Chemicals	1359	2720	0004	10221	10272	12098	12252	15220
Rasic manufactures	1356	12576	3004	30477	10313	12096	13812	52057
Machines transfort equipment	770	5588	31407	50217	58836	82600	949013	126983
Miscellaneous manufactured poods	3486	12686	54548	70200	72510	86278	87110	101168
Unclassified goods q	3413	11625	6	5	9	221	584	648
Function by principal commodity								
1 Cotton yarn and cloth	1280	1003	2000	3110	3240	3716	2034	5264
2. Crude petroleum	5236	3402	3030	1523	752	2128	1383	1232
3 Aquatic products	275	1916	2087	1734	1945	2267	2501	2872
4 Chal	314	654	1011	1068	1084	1459	2667	2532
5. Cereals	1040	544	80	1494	1186	1694	1098	1717
Imports, by SITC section	1550	2225	0100	0700	0010	1750	1070	2007
Food and live animals	1553	3335	6132	3/88	3619	4758	4976	5237
Beverage and topacco	206	157	394	1/9	208	364	412	387
Crude materials excl. rueis	3230	4107	10109	10715	12740	20003	17466	10285
Animal vegetable oil and fate	100	1272	2605	1/01	1367	20037	1/400	19200
Chemicals	4469	6648	17200	20158	24030	30213	32104	30040
Basic manufactures	11898	8906	28772	31075	34317	41807	41938	48492
Machines, transport equipment	16239	16845	52642	56845	69453	91931	107015	137034
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	1902	2103	8261	8456	9701	12751	15076	19801
Unclassified goods 4	2456	8990	693	754	1352	1653	1676	1564
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; cale	ndar year		110055.0	1007110	101001.0	540405 Q		074400.0
Exports, total	27329.3	62759.8	148955.0	183744.0	194931.0	249195.0	266140.0	371423.0
1. United States	2330.2	5313.9	24/43.9	38000.6	42003.1	52161,7	54358.8	108225.0
2. hong kong, china	6001.1	0210.4	28466.4	20719 1	30390.0	44919.0	40540.0	53055.3
4 Korea Republic of	0051.4	432.7	6687.9	6265.8	7808.0	11202 5	12520.7	14014 5
5 Germany	745.7	2062.1	5672.2	7350.1	7778.1	9278 1	9754.1	14359.8
6. Netherlands	327.0	942.8	3232.7	5162.1	5411.9	6687.2	7281.9	9482.4
7. United Kingdom	357.5	663.7	2790.8	4632.5	4879.1	6310.2	6780.5	9253.9
8. Singapore	2063.2	2015.6	3499.7	3900.7	4502.2	5761.3	5791.9	7685.7
9. Italy	294.4	872.6	2067.5	2573.2	2929.5	3802.3	3993.0	5973.1
10. France	227.7	653.6	1844.4	2830.0	2928.8	3714.6	3698.6	6115.0
Importe total	12470.0	52900 4	122162.0	140395.0	165710 0	225006.0	040612.0	274244.0
1 Japan	15178 4	7655.0	29007 3	28306.8	33768.0	41511.9	42706.0	46572 A
2 United States	5198.7	6591.0	16123.2	16997 3	19488 7	22374 6	26219.7	25505.8
3. Korea, Republic of	01001	236.4	10287.6	15020.6	17227.6	23207.3	23389.2	25193.6
4. Germany	2447.4	2980.0	8034.7	6998.0	8336.1	10408.8	13772.1	15204.1
5. Hong Kong, China	4762.1	14565.0	8599.0	6666.7	6892.4	9429.2	9423.0	24415.3
6. Russia			3798.8	3626.7	4222.6	5769.9	7959.4	8259.5
7. Singapore	240.7	849.5	3398.2	4225.5	4061.2	5059.7	5142.5	7224.1
8. Malaysia	197.6	852.2	2065.1	2674.7	3605.8	5480.0	6205.2	7240.6
9. Australia	1124.0	1361.3	2584.6	2693.1	3607.2	5024.1	5426.4	5286.7
10. France	717.8	1673.7	2648.7	3205.5	3785.9	3951.5	4106.3	4100.6
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mo US dolla	rs: calendar vear							
Merchandise exports, fob	25108	51519	128110	183529	194716	249131	266075	325650
Merchandise imports, fob	-38231	-42354	-110060	-136915	-158734	-214657	-232058	-281484
Trade balance	-13123	9165	18050	46614	35982	34474	34017	44167
Other goods, services and income	1463	2558	-17866	-19421	-19811	-20267	-25108	-21729
Credit	4533	8872	24322	29479	34578	42980	42722	48089
Debit	-3070	-6314	-42188	-48900	-54389	-63247	-67830	-69818

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Unrequited transfers s	243	274	1435	4279	4944	6311	8492	12984
Private	742.5						and the second	13058
Official		***						-74
Current balance	-11417	11997	1618	31472	21115	20518	17401	35422
Direct investment	1030	2657	33849	41117	36978	37483	37357	46790
Portfolio investment	3027	-241	789	-3732	-11234	-3991	-19405	-10342
Other long-term capital	4914	839	4035	-43660	-20540	-31535	16880	-4107
Other short-term capital	~	0005	47000	10000	170.11	4 4 7 4 7	1200	
Net errors and omissions	0	-3205	-1/823	-18902	-1/641	-11/48	-4/32	7794
Overall balance	-2440	12047	22469	0248	8652	10693	4/44/	/550/
Reserves and related items	2440	-12047	-22409	-0248	-8002	-10093	-4/44/	+/000/
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports	8.2	13.3	18,3	19.4	19,6	23.1	23.0	26.3
Imports	-12.5	-10.9	-15.7	-14.5	-16.0	-19.9	-20.0	-22.8
Trade balance	-4.3	2.4	2.6	4.9	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.6
Current account balance	-3.7	3.1	0.2	3.3	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.9
Overall balance	-0.8	3.1	3.2	0.7	0.9	1.0	4.1	6.1
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mn US dollars; as	s of end of pe	riod						
Total	13214	30209	76036	149812	158336	168855	218698	295202
Gold, national valuation	486	623	660	624	608	578	3093	4074
Foreign exchange	11913	28594	73579	144959	154675	165574	212165	286407
Reserve position in the Fund	332	430	1216	3553	2312	1905	2590	3723
SDRs	483	562	582	676	741	798	851	998
EXCHANGE RATES Yuan per US dollar								
End of period	3.2015	5.2221	8.3174	8.2787	8.2795	8.2774	8.2768	8.2773
Average of period	2.9367	4.7832	8.3514	8.2790	8.2783	8.2785	8.2771	8.2770
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mr. US dollars: as	of end of vez	ar						
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	16696	55301	118090	144007	152085	145706	170110	
Long-term debt	9937	45515	95764	126667	136905	132626	126190	
Public and publicly guaranteed	9937	45515	94674	99424	99217	94837	91706	
Private non-guaranteed	- 4		1090	27243	37688	37789	34484	
Short-term debt	6419	9317	22325	17340	15180	13080	43920	222
Use of IMF credit	340	469	-	-	-	-	-	151
External debt as % of GNI	5.7	15.2	19.0	15.6	15.5	13.7	15.0	
Total long-term debt as % of total debt	59.5	82.3	81.1	88.0	90.0	91.0	74.2	
Short-term debt as % of total debt	38.4	16.8	18.9	12.0	10.0	9.0	25.8	1.11
Debt service as % of exports of goods	0011	2010	2010		2010	010	2010	
and services	8.3	11.7	9.9	8.6	11.7	9.3	7.9	
Debt service Mn US dollars; transactions during	g the year					1000.7		
Principal repayments on long-term debt	1297	3809	9070	11209	19835	19925	6643	222
Interest on long-term debt	586	2534	4657	5575	5887	5999	6160	399
Interest on short-term debt	594	649	1340	1651	1140	1168	1495	
Average terms of new commitments								
Interest (% p.a.)	7.4	7.5	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.6	5.9	
Maturity (years)	11.8	16.6	11.8	14.6	13.1	11.4	11.5	
Grace period (years)	4.1	3.9	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.5	3.8	
Grant element (%)	13.5	15.6	15.4	20.0	19.0	13.9	19.1	

ltem 1985 1990 1995 1998 1999 2000 200	. 2002
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Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Refers to the economically active population aged 16 and over who are capable to work, are participating in or willing to participate in economic activities, including employed persons and unemployed persons.
- b Refers to persons who are engaged in social labor and receive remuneration payment or eam business income.
- c Includes those in mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and production and supply of electricity, gas and water.
- d Includes those employed in construction.
- e Refers to unemployed and unemployment rate of urban areas only.
- f Includes farming, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery.
- g Refers to the difference between totals of GDP by industrial origin and GDP by expenditure.
- h Estimated as GDP by expenditure less private and government consumption.
- i Refers to hydropower, thermal power, and nuclear power.
- j Refers to consolidated data of the People's Bank of China, the specialized banks, and rural credit cooperatives.
- k Refers to claims on non-financial sectors.
- Refers to consolidated central, provincial and local governments.
- m For 1996 onwards, data refers to non-productive expenditures.
- n Refers to productive expenditures beginning 1996.
- Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit. Data for grants and net lending are not available.
 Refers to economic construction.
- q For 1992 and 1993, a new commodity catalogue was adopted. Unclassified goods have been included in different categories of commodities.
- r Data for 2002 may not be comparable with earlier period as sources of data are different.
- s Figures relate to current transfers.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION a	17.0	17.0	10.4	47.4	10.4	17.0	10.0	10.4
Population density persons per square kilometer	11.2	17.0	19.4	11,4	10.4	17.9	18.2	18.4
Population annual change %	0.6	30	-0.5	.49	-5.7	91	17	11
Urban population % of total population	0.0			4.0			67.7	
LABOR FORCE b thousand; calendar year								
Employed	4.2	4.9				200		
Agriculture	0.2	0.3						
Manufacturing 1	0.5	0.4		***		***	***	
Mining J		a state of the state						
Others	3.5	4.3					***	177
Unemployed	(947	***	***	***	•••	***	***	
Labor force annual change %	***	***		***	***	***	***	
Labor force participation rate, %							***	
Male	1998							
Female								
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Thousand New Zealand	dollars; ca	ilendar year						
GDP by inductrial origin	55072	107117	155056	146204	155650	171500	192925	
Agriculture	8207	22724	28310	28655	22066	28475	22799	
Mining 1	2613	4138	4212	3777	4785	4859	5366	
Manufacturing	22.22	100000			11.44			
Electricity, gas and water	438	2258	3980	3436	3794	3524	3111	1522
Construction	1773	1779	2971	3877	3872	4940	5562	
Trade °	15253	25554	40892	44346	48367	53479	60711	1444
Transport and communications	5768	9906	17918	16450	27084	28883	32175	(Ban
Finance Public administration	2073	7978	14018	15184	16213	17605	20204	1444
Others	19/01	28095	38220	23954	11830	12104	23087	
Less: Imputed hank service charge	817	2883	5281	5170	5408	5516	5626	
Net factor income from abroad	Gai	2000	02.02	0110	0400	0010	0020	
GNP	-							+++
Structure of Output IV of CDD at average	-							
Arriculture	nt prices	21.2	19.2	10.6	4.4.2	16.6	10.4	
Industry	14.7	7.6	7.2	19.0	14.2	7.8	7.6	
Services	78.2	73.8	77.9	76.4	81.3	78.9	83.0	1968
					Control .	1.0.10		
At Constant 1990 Prices	10000000							
GDP by industrial origin	91002	107117	125553	116731	123482	135598	131154	
Agriculture Mining	20343	1129	22349	21443	10001	20583	10033	***
Manufacturing	3101	4100	5405	3110	3001	5521	4000	
Electricity, gas and water	662	2258	3222	2890	3070	2853	2360	62
Construction	2531	1779	2307	3261	3040	3878	4152	
Trade ^c	22995	25554	33095	35763	39132	43267	46049	1944
Transport and communications	8992	9906	14494	13301	21900	23372	24391	944
Finance	3902	7978	11351	12287	13119	14249	15327	
Public administration	22883	28695	32429	19388	18654	18254	14795	***
Utners	6531	6968	/1/4	9414	9525	9681	8650	
Net factor income from abroad	1538	2883	4211	4191	4376	4405	4268	
GNP							***	
175354			***		9.6		117	
Growth of Output annual change, %	1. (1.17)			12.54	6.4.55			
GDP	5.6	7.9	-4.4	-4.2	5.8	9.8	-3.3	0777
Agriculture	-1.6	13.2	-2,5	-18.1	-27.5	32,4	-24.0	
Sonicor	2.2	20.2	-15.9	3.3	12.5	6.8	-0.8	
Services	8.2	5.2	-3.4	-1.2	13.5	0.3	0,4	
At Current Market Prices, New Zealand dollars								
Per capita GDP	3254	6301	7993	8408	9491	9587	10156	

Item	1985		1990		1995	1998	1	999	2000	2001	2002
ENERGY annual values											
Electricity, Mn kWh							1.11				
Production	12		13		20	20)	22	25	26	28
Gonsumption	14		54		20	20		44	4. d.	20	20
PRICE INDEXES period averages											
Consumer December 1998 = 100	56.2		82.7		100.0	99.1	3 10	01.1	104.3	113.4	117.2
Implicit GDP deflator $1990 = 100$	61.5		100.0		123.5	125	3 11	26.1	126.5	140.2	120.9
miphen GDT Serieter, 1998 - 199	0410		10010		22.010		e	6.V14	77010	3-75/14	
Price Indexes annual change, %	10.0		5.0						2.4		
Consumer price index	12.6		5.3		0.9	0.	1	1.4	3.1	8.7	3.4
Implicit GDP deflator	14.5		3.8		0.6	5.1	3	0.6	0.3	10.8	0.9
MONEY AND BANKING " Thousand New Zealan	d dollars;	as of	30 Septer	nber	1 31 Dece	ember 1906		0.44	20510	00000	20511
Currency in circulation			2503	i.	1036	13	* 20	137	137	137	137
Demand deposits			10770	i.	10702	1792	7 19	904	29382	26249	29374
Quasi-money			38077	1	38029	6085	2 58	249	61468	67900	64529
Money supply (M2)			51356	1	49767	7891	5 78	290	90987	94286	94040
Money supply (M2) annual change, %			21.9			23.	3	-0.8	16.2	3.6	-0.3
M2 % of GDP			47.9		32.1	53.	9	50.3	53.0	51.3	
Deposit Monoy Ponks											
Demand deposits			10770	1	10702	1792	7 19	904	29382	26249	29374
Savings deposits	347		10040	1	13942	1652	9 17	361	20190	24671	25915
Time deposits	(222		25693	1	24087	4432	3 40	888	41278	43229	38615
GOVERNMENT FINANCE . Thousand New Zeala	and dollars	r fiens	al vear hee	มีกกโก	o 1 Anril I	ending 30 li	me				
Central Government	nia dunars	, 11300	ii year beg	n n nn)	E T Uhin I	enung ou A	110				
Total revenue and grants	29316	1			64727	5473	4 49	926	59470	78111	80917
Total revenue	18780	1	111		56627	4455	1 45	474	54373	66158	67716
Current revenue	1/508	1			53333	4024	5 43 1 37	006	51383	61875	64531 57045
Non-taxes	798	i			1919	646	5	536	6402	6631	6586
Capital receipts	1272	1			1375	430	3 1	942	2990	4283	3185
Grants	10536	1			8100	1018	3 4	452	5097	11954	13201
Total expenditure	29842	1			68715	5832	5 53	587	62583	75444	80390
Current expenditure	27949	i.			63880	5018	46	6062	54659	67538	73207
Capital expenditure	1893	1	1222		4835	813	7 7	525	7924	7906	7183
Net lending	40444		-411		0000	001			2076		
Capital account surplus/deficit	-10441	1	- 444 1011		-3460	-382	o -2	583	-4934	-3623	-3998
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit 1	-527	i			-3988	-359	1 -3	661	-3113	2668	526
Financing											
Domestic borrowing (net)	-		244		***	-	2			***	***
Use of cash balances								****	***		
Government Finance % of GDP	22.6				26.5	201		20.2	21.7	26.0	
Total expenditure	53.3	1			44.3	39.	3	34.4	36.5	41.0	
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-0.9	1			-2.6	-2.	5	-2.4	-1.8	1.5	+14
Expenditure by Eurotion Control Courses											
Total	29842	1			68715	5832	5 53	587	62582	75444	80390
General public services	9806	1	1.04		19305	1347	3 12	636	9243	15984	15275
Defence	1755	1			3985	297	4 3	445	3797	4454	4285
Education Health	4042	1			8249	576	8	8/5	6523	9334	10635
Social security and welfare	0002				0013	530			0193	9032	9390
Housing and community amenities	2491	1			9207	654	6 6	656	6637	7159	7325

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Economic services Agriculture	8119 1653	1	17709 4988	23778 1586	17566 1350	29724 1602	28089 1790	32778 2224
Industry Electricity, gas and water		***				***		***
Other economic services	6466	1	12721	22192	16216	28122	26299	30554
Others	48	1	3442	409	373	463	592	694
EXTERNAL TRADE Thousand New Zea	aland dollars; calend 6223	lar year 8172	6950	6011	6739	19967	16132	10928
Imports, cif	49658	86330	73860	70716	78637	111703	111616	102149
Trade balance	-43435	-78158	-66910	-64705	-71898	-91736	-95484	-91221
External Trade annual chang	e, %			10.0	10.1	100.0	10.0	-
Exports	-4.5	(5.1	-0.2	40.8	12.1	196.3	-19.2	-32.3
Trade balance	-46.5	-14.2	10.8	4.9	-11.1	-27.6	-4.1	4.5
Exports by SITC section								
Food and live animals	2540	2083	2233	678	566	731	861	3561
Beverage and tobacco		-	-			7.	Service	- 1
Crude materials excl. fuels	1006	566	99	67	238	51	160	42
Animal, vegetable oil and fats			10	-	_	14	-	
Chemicals	-	-	1	1	1	-		1
Basic manufactures	19	4389	3901	5056	5365	18438	14612	6428
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	2510	526	687	203	569	735	108	806
Unclassified goods	148	608	4	200	-		1	-
Exports, by principal commodity								
1. Clothing	2437	335	346	166	253	165	281	322
 Fruit - tresh and canned Copra 	2452	1907	966	415	337	351	249	163
4. Pearls		4367	3750	5033	5342	18395	14591	6405
Imports, by SITC section								
Food and live animals	10260	12360	19206	17501	19309	20047	22927	23818
Beverage and tobacco	2871	3804	4326	2526	2206	2615	3467	2304
Crude materials excl. fuels	978	2908	1868	1722	1655	3094	3186	3080
Animal, vegetable oil and fats	0287	2005	0922	9043	0004	79011	110/1	0304
Chemicals	- 3303	9590	4795	4054	4945	6502	6915	6858
Basic manufactures	9784	25647	10266	9899	11195	15752	17334	18123
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	9143	20227	13556	10393	19750	29605	29215	27743
Unclassified goods	432	239	379	850	383	343	808	355
Direction of Trade Thousand New Ze	aland dollars; calen	dar year						
Exports, total	4442	334	6950	6011	6739	19967	16132	10928
1. Japan 2. Australia	***		1015	2582	2798	5315	6057	4822
3. New Zealand	***.		1773	625	1698	5018	1411	1519
4. United States		***	1695	337	636	1330	2118	1032
5. Hong Kong, China	***:	***		82	40	287	1072	-
Imports, total	***	86330	73860	70716	78637	111703	111616	102149
1. New Zealand	***	36200	52396	48242	54209	67666	83527	80765
2. Fiji Islands 3. Australia		3626	7992	8313	8212	20657	12453	6330
4. United States	***	4520	2592	2474	1799	9558	1547	2188
5. Japan		1627	2120	2017	3699	2144	1382	1247
6. Italy	***	28023	162	90	23	175	51	÷

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
EXCHANGE RATES New Zealand dollars per End of period Average of period	r US dollar 2.0060 2.0064	1.7013 1.6752	1.5307 1.5234	1.8979 1.8634	1.9209 1.8884	2.2717 2.1864	2.4067 2.3773	1.8993 2.1541

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Population declines in selected years are due to high level of out-migration.
- b Covers all wage and salary earners from all islands.
- c Includes restaurants and accommodation.
- d Data from 1989 to 1993 are not comparable with those of the succeeding years due to the difference in compilation methodologies.
- e For 1991, data refer to the 15-month fiscal year beginning 1 April 1990 to 30 June 1991.
- f Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit. Data for net lending is not available.
| Item | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| POPULATION
Total population million; as of 1 July
Population density persons per square kilometer
Population annual change, % | 0.697
38
1.6 | 0.737
40
0.7 | 0.768
42
1.2 | 0.797
44
1.2 | 0.806
44
1.2 | 0.810
44
0.5 | 0.813
44
0.4 | 0.819
45
0.7 |
| Urban population % of total population | 38.5 | 41,6 | 45.5 | 414 | *** | 49.4 | 50.2 | |
| LABOR FORCE thousand; calendar year
Employed [®]
Agriculture
Manufacturing | 99.7
81.1
2.6 | 108.3
92.1
2.3 | | 136.2
112.5
2.2 | 139.2
114.1
2.0 | 152.8
111.5
2.0 | ***
*** | 100
100 |
| Mining
Others
Unemployed | 1.2
63.2
18.6 | 1.7
67.1
16.2 | 15.9 | 2.0
79.1
23.7 | 2.1
80.5
25.1 | 1.6
80.2
41.3 | | *** |
| Labor force annual change, %
Labor force participation rate, % | 7.9
4.5 | 6.4
3.1 | 5.4 | 7.4
2.4 | 7.6
2.2 | 12.1
9.8 | ••• | |
| Male
Female | *** | | | | | 515.
1416 | *** | - 704 |
| NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Mn Fiji dollars; calendar
At Current Factor Cost | year | | | | 20202 | | | |
| GDP by industrial origin
Agriculture
Mining | 1177.7
215.7
13.9 | 1742.0 | 2402.0 | 2807.2 | 3136.8 | 3070.9 | 3339.2 | 3538.9 |
| Manufacturing
Electricity das and water | 111.3 | | | | | | | *** |
| Construction
Trade | 63.9
210.0 | | +++
+++ | |
 | | *** | |
| Transport and communications
Finance | 121.7
165.9 | | *** | | 4++ | *** | *** | *** |
| Public administration °
Others
Less: Imputed bank service charges | 271.3
10.0
46.6 | *** |

 | *** | ***
*** | ····
···· | *** | •••
••• |
| Indirect taxes less subsidies
GDP at current market prices | 138.8
1316.5 | 270.2
1980.0 | 397.9
2799.9 | 476.0
3281.5 | 525.5
3662.3 | 433.9
3504.8 | 496.6
3835.8 | 563.3
4102.2 |
| GNP at current market prices | 1280.2 | 1973.5 | 2744.7 | 3171.9 | 3511.0 | 3459.5 | 3676.6 | 4++ |
| Agriculture | nt prices
18.3 | *** | | | | | *** | |
| Industry
Services ^c | 19.5
62.2 | | | | ••• | *** | *** | ••• |
| At Current Market Prices
Expenditure on GDP | 1316.5 | 1980.0 | 2799.9 | 3281.5 | 3662.3 | 3504.8 | 3835.8 | 4102.2 |
| Private consumption
Government consumption
Gross fixed capital formation | 838.1
252.4
239.1 | 1442.7
346.4
247.8 | 1776.7
446.4
350.0 | 2123.1
567.2
400.0 | 1976.2
607.7
507.2 | 2069.0
633.7
403.1 | 2188.0
655.4
516.8 | *** |
| Exports of goods and services
Less: Imports of goods and services
Statistical discrepancy | 583.6
588.6
-20.3 | 1234.4
1329.7
3.4 | 1532.2
1630.6
295.2 | 1837.5
1918.3
232.0 | 2210.3
2349.5
670.4 | 2092.2
2355.0
621.8 | 2136.0
2327.0
626.6 | |
| Structure of Demand % of GDP at cur | rent prices | | | | | | | |
| Private consumption
Government consumption
Gross domestic capital formation
Exports of goods and services | 63.7
19.2
19.1
44.3 | 72.9
17.5
14.3
62.3 | 63.5
15.9
13.6
54.7 | 64.7
17.3
13.4
56.0 | 54.0
16.6
14.9
60.4 | 59.0
18.1
12.6
59.7 | 57.0
17.1
14.5
55.7 | |
| Imports of goods and services | 44.7 | 67.2 | 58.2 | 58.5 | 64.2 | 67.2 | 60.7 | 4.00 |
| At Constant 1977 I 1989 Factor Cost
GDP by industrial origin
Agriculture | 703.7 | I 1611.5
I 328.9 | 1838.9
362.8 | 1907.3
298.9 | 2089.5
346.7 | 2023.4
343.7 | 2109.5
349.7 | 2201.1
353.5 |
| Manufacturing | 79.3 | 1 218.3 | 267.7 | 287.9 | 315.5 | 295.9 | 330.2 | 343.1 |

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Electricity, gas and water	8.4	I 54.9	71.5	81.7	89.8	87.6	91.4	96.4
Construction	38.1	1 57.7	81.4	94.7	99.9	88.4	88.1	95.1
Trade	124.8	1 271.1	298.2	335.6	368.9	382.0	395.5	429.7
Transport and communications	90.3	1 171.6	222.7	261.6	303.0	261.8	279.1	299.4
Finance	97.6	231.2	200.9	230.3	255.0	246.5	385.0	392.7
Public administration	150.1	1 330.9	14 7	15.3	16.8	16.3	16.9	17.2
Utiters	23.3	1 121.4	139.2	118.4	131.4	125.8	116.8	119.1
Less. Imputed bank service charges	2010	1				75.107		
Growth of Output annual change	, % E 1	2.6	2.5	15	9.6	.3.2	4.3	43
GDP	-0.1	-4.6	.3.2	-7.0	16.0	-0.9	1.7	1.1
Industry	-9.2	3.0	1.7	3.1	9.8	-7.4	7.4	5.1
Services c	-0.0	7.2	5.0	3.3	7.7	-1.8	3.6	4.9
Serrice								
Investment Financing at current prices								
Gross domestic capital formation	251.3	282.8	380.0	440.0	547.0	443.1	556.8	
Gross national saving	189.7	184.4	521.6	399.3	230.4	1/7.8	258.2	***
Gross domestic saving	226.0	223.1	5/6.8	510.6	381.7	223,1	417.4	***
Net factor income from abroad	-30.3	-38.7	•00.2	-111.5	-101.3	-40.5	-105.2	
Sovings and Investment % of G	DP at current pric	201						
Gross domestic saving	17.2	11.3	20.6	15.6	10.4	6.4	10.9	
Gross national saving	14.4	9.3	18.6	15.9	14.9	12.6	14.5	
Gross domestic capital formation	19.1	14.3	13.6	15.9	14.9	12.6	14.5	***
At Current Market Prices, Fiji dollars					10.00	1005	1710	5007
Per capita GDP	1889	2687	3646	4119	4543	4325	4/10	5007
Per capita GNP	1837	2678	3574	3981	4300	4269	4520	
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons: cale	endar vear							
Adriculture cron year	andar year							
1. Sugarcane ^d	3042	4016	4110	2263	3747	3598	3076	3300
2. Paddy rice	28	32	18	5	17	13	15	15
3. Fish	10	13	17	14	21	21	15	
4. Copra	21	19	9	14	16	13	17	
5. Chicken	4	5	9	8	8	8	8	8
Manufacturing								
1. Gold, kg.	1865	4116	3496	3722	4429	3794	2823	3725
2. Silver, kg.	459	779	2083	1745	2125	1462	1367	1903
3. Sugar ^d	341	408	454	256	377	341	293	317
4. Cement	93	78	91	89	98	87	12	102
5. Flour	24	25	41	51	51	55	44	4
6. Soap	13	10	6	7	8	6	5	9
r. Coconución	13	12	0	L.	- U.	0	5	
Production Indexes period averages								
Agriculture, 1989-91 = 100	85.0	104.7	102.8	84.7	103.3	102.3	98.1	98.4
Mining, 1986 = 100	65.3	144.1	133.1	142.6	169.6	145.3	148.0	142.6
Manufacturing, 1986 = 100	83.6	111.9	133.6	99.6	106.5	96.7	103.4	105.9
ENERGY annual values								
Coal, 000 m.t.								
Exports		1777				***		
Imports	16	19	20			***		1193) 1446
Consumption	16	19	20	111	***		**)-	
Electricity, Mn kWh			- 6500 4	0.000		5 <u>555</u> 70.0		
Production	372	447	544	631	699	688	726	765
Exports				***	377-	***		275
Imports		447	544	621	500		726	765
Consumption	312	447	544	031	055	000	120	100

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
PRICE INDEXES period averages Consumer, 1985 I 1993 = 100 Food	100.0 100.0	138.1 146.9	103.0 101.2	116.0 116.7	118.3 118.8	119.6 115.0	124.7 119.7	125.6 120.3
Non-food Implicit GDP deflator ^e , 1977 1989 = 100	100.0 167.4	133.6 108.1	I 104.0 130.6	115.6 147.2	118.0 150.1	122.0 151.8	127.4 158.3	128.0 160.8
Price Indexes annual change, %								
Consumer price index	4,4	8.1	2.2	5.7	2.0	1.1	4.3	0.7
Non-food price index	3.4	8.2	3.0	4.7	2.1	3.4	4.4	0.5
Implicit GDP deflator	7.7	8.1	2.2	5.7	2.0	1.1	4.3	1.6
MONEY AND BANKING ¹ Mn Fiji dollars; as of en	d of period							
Money supply (M1)	146	274	413	494	694	594	621	712
Currency in circulation ⁵	62 85	86 188	118	160	190	163	182	203
Quasi-money	356	734	1112	860	852	920	846	871
Money supply (M2)	502	1007	1524	1354	1546	1514	1467	1583
Foreign assets (net)	131	392	514	822	922	828	762	628
Claims on dovernment sector (net)	442	/81	12/1	1124	1285	1359	1325	1392
Claims on private sector	350	676	1112	964	1143	1146	1082	1136
Claims on other financial institutions ¹	60	75	138	154	137	139	120	98
Other items *	-70	-165	-260	-384	-312	-301	-298	-437
Money supply (M2) annual change, % M2 % of GDP	2.4 38.1	24.5 50.9	4.7 54.4	-0.3 41.3	14.2 42.2	-2.1 43.2	-3.1 38.2	7.9 38.6
Deposit Money Banks								
Demand deposits	82	179	257	329	498	416	434	496
Savings deposits Time deposits	107 249	245 488	321 791	394 466	433 418	439 481	444 403	463 407
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Mn Fiji dollars; calenda Central Government	ir year							
Total revenue and grants	350.5	568.3	711.7	1141.2	1004.6	911.0	900.6	1032.6
Total revenue	344.4	556.5	705.5	1138.6	1002.9	909.9	900.0	1030.1
Current revenue	338.9	538.2	692.0	848.6	959.3	894.1	895.9	949.4
Non-taxes	67.5	96.7	83.8	124.8	170.8	180.7	154.8	152.9
Capital receipts	5.5	18.3	13.5	290.0	43.6	15.8	4.1	80.7
Grants	6.1	11.8	6.2	2.6	1.7	1.1	0.6	2.5
Total expenditure and net lending	402.5	604.5	719.2	975.4	1143.3	1081.8	1176.0	1173.2
Current expenditure	349.3	500.7	631.6	832.7	983.3	935.6	989.3	971.8
Capital expenditure	53.2	88.6	87.6	142.7	160.0	146.2	1,86.7	201.4
Net lending		15.2						
Current surplus/deficit	-10.4	37.5	60.4	15.9	-24.0	-41.5	-93.4	-22.4
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-52.0	-36.2	-74.1	165.8	-118.4	-130.4	-182.0	-140.6
Financing		A STATE						
Domestic borrowing (net)	55.8	18.0	101.0	93.5	204.1	205.2	346.3	291.3
Use of cash balances	-17.9	-3.5	-114.7	-270.1	-71.6	-49.4	-81.1	-176.9
Contract Finance West CDD								
Government Finance % of GDP Total revenue	26.2	28.1	25.2	24.7	27 4	26.0	23 E	25.1
Total expenditure	30.6	29.8	25.7	29.7	31.2	30.9	30.7	28.6
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-3.9	-1.8	-0.3	5.1	-3.8	-4.9	-7.2	-3.4
Expenditure by Function, Central Government								
Total	232.2	264.7	405.1	517.9	548.3	552.1	562.5	540.7
Defence	60.3 15.2	78.7	94.1	168.5	178.4	158.1	172.2	149.5
Education	69.6	69.5	112.0	121.4	132.1	151.9	135.3	168.4

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Health Social security and welfare Housing and community amenities Economic services	30.6 1.1 1.8 53.4 7.0	31.3 0.8 2.3 56.0 7 4	56.9 1.1 5.1 91.1 8.4	70.5 1.5 5.7 105.4 9.7	72.8 1.4 6.1 110.4 9.2	82.3 2.4 5.5 91.7 7.6	72.3 2.6 5.5 109.6 8.6	82.0 3.4 7.5 73.7 6.5
Industry Electricity, gas and water Transport and communications Other economic services ^m Others	10.5 0.3 15.7 19.9 0.3	14.2 4.3 13.3 16.9 0.3	22.9 8.7 21.7 29.4	28.2 6.7 21.8 39.0	30.6 10.1 19.8 40.7	26.2 11.9 20.4 25.6	27.3 4.1 19.3 50.3	31.4 11.3 24.5 308
EXTERNAL TRADE thousand Fiji dollars; ca Exports, fob Imports, cif Trade balance	lendar year 271427 507993 -236566	731865 1112901 -381036	869941 1253834 -383893	1016289 1434173 -417884	1200532 1778713 -578181	1243658 1756388 -512730	1223943 1807860 -583917	1194789 1953215 -758426
External Trade annual change, % Exports Imports Trade balance	-3.1 4.3 -14.4	11.1 29.3 -88.8	5.4 3.6 0.1	13.3 3.0 15.7	18.1 24.0 -38.4	3.6 -1.3 11.3	-1.6 2.9 -13.9	-2.4 8.0 -29.9
Exports, by SITC section Food and live animals Beverage and tobacco Crude materials excl. fuels	141286 343 4659	307608 515 37269	395642 453 51310	338888 3445 88754	375290 7171 45092	415094 19429 50184	398936 29342 52221	136985 339851
Mineral fuels, etc. Animal, vegetable oil and fats Chemicals Basic manufactures Machines, transport equipment Miscellaneous manufactured goods	2 7705 2064 7406 1809 3067	13 5370 4940 25216 1659 124812	18 4375 5428 32492 4984 208712	28 9270 3089 53248 9874 326490	5 11712 5006 61820 9530 352075	6 4731 7904 76301	7 3109 8389 65772 1840 354141	6894 13949 79201 42710 11491
Unclassified goods Re-exports	22288 80797	78028 146435	61067 105460	72551 110652	89472 252894	76301 218126	94062 216100	4517 251729
1. Sugar 2. Gold 3. Molasses 4. Coconut oil 5. Cement	111828 21821 6486 7636 714	223669 75832 6436 4919 3347	276112 58598 21301 3899 1283	244246 70524 10600 9091	263200 76400 12400 9730	237523 75711 9710 3585	222022 85367 9503 2435	234971 78141 12387 5860
 Fish Garments Textile yam, fabrics and made-up articl 	 8\$	49271 115774 	63859 185005 	49458 302846 25550	57464 322053 30218	88820 332858 38206	98373 313941 22110	89882 245424 13813
Imports, by SITC section Food and live animals Beverage and tobacco Crude materials excl. fuels Mineral fuels, etc. Animal vegetable oil and fats	80057 4299 3303 115365 10478	142881 8169 7552 157113 11228	182314 13182 9106 137470 16487	205873 9447 9312 159198 13446	189304 14181 9612 272988 16115	220700 10198 15903 298127 13919	310831 13713 13486 271661 16112	297004 77070 25587 335990 20401
Chemicals Basic manufactures Machines, transport equipment Miscellaneous manufactured goods Unclassified goods	38835 100782 91625 50050 13199	81577 244245 341565 106582 11989	92835 336961 312683 139333 13463	89879 391908 376612 167667 10831	110226 431481 483821 234656 16329	117425 486406 345539 239179 8992	143297 417407 413953 200193 7207	131754 95761 446791 31138 6671
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calenda Exports, total 1. Australia 2. United States	ar year 229.84 31.23 11.18	497.65 87.86 41.78	617.79 148.16 71.27	627.43 211.98 102.09	707.21 233.51 105.00	674.57 173.17 144.64	629.33 123.87 181.00	606.01 119.88 154.91
3. United Kingdom 4. Japan 5. New Zealand 6. Samoa 7. Portugal	68.37 6.91 10.68 7.66 8.22	113.88 29.45 58.19	124.87 36.14 32.91 8.64 14.72	98.74 29.17 27.06 23.08 4.64	97.97 31.90 31.59 24.40 11.82	91.65 28.23 23.81 28.06 13.60	67.11 31.22 21.75 30.97 14.95	65.42 35.54 23.20 33.62 16.23

S. Tonga 1.90 9.61 0.44 16.67 11.47 12.15 19. Hong Kong China 0.81 3.85 5.38 3.95 8.95 14.23 11.47 12.00 10. Kinatati 1.80 6.16 6.91 7.31 8.80 9.28 10.07 Incomports, tool 1.44 755.16 6.91.50 80.005 991.13 17.09 88.84 12.297 13.135 13.01 13.22.57 2. Now Zwalned 17.65 96.58 86.38 37.51 138.49 25.66 12.44 18.59 4. Singapore 21.44 43.57 61.37 53.24 53.48 28.86 23.25 21.30 24.47 15.23 22.10 16.65 28.69 14.48 14.48 12.49 15.23 22.10 16.65 28.69 14.48 14.69 15.29 24.10 16.65 16.91 16.40 16.24 13.05 15.28 16.47 16.47 14.48 14.48 1	Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
B. Tongja 1.20 - 9.61 0.44 16.67 11.47 12.15 10. Krnati 1.30 - 6.16 6.51 7.31 8.40 9.28 10.07 In oprins, total 1.41.47 1.55.16 891.56 800.95 991.18 762.00 750.98 838.45 1. Australia 1.40.93 209.83 335.58 339.17 410.92 211.33 333.41 312.57 2. Nove Zealand 75.05 122.99 1.37.85 123.89 22.84 21.04 144.35 4. Since State 65.50 83.44 62.34 39.53 43.84 20.80 24.84 11.43 144.35 6. Hong King, China 7.82 22.01 23.86 23.84 21.00 15.44 16.24 17.05 8. Thailand 1.70 13.07 12.38 24.47 15.23 22.01 16.86 24.99 11.38 10.65 9. Mileyala 3.73 - 9.80 18.88 19.8									
9. More from Other 0.81 3.85 5.38 0.395 1.147 1.200 Do. Kinstal 1.80 - 6.16 6.91 7.31 8.40 9.28 10.07 Inports, total 1.40,471 175.16 691.55 600.65 991.18 772.20 750.98 828.45 1. Autorial 1.40,471 755.16 802.45 803.33 751.138.40 22.56 21.34 1.85.9 3. United States 1.76.9 98.58 803.39 377.11 30.00 22.70 3.44.35 5. Japan 6.66.9 83.44 62.34 39.35 47.11 30.00 22.70 3.44.35 7. China, Pegete Readule 1.70 13.07 12.35 22.32 14.65 14.66 14.84 13.80 15.82 15.85 15.81 15.64 8. Malayit 3.73 - 9.20 8.06 15.92 5.30 46.4	8. Tonga	1.90	-	9.61	0.44	16.67	11.47	12.15	-
Dot Render Lod Cold	9. Hong Kong, China	0.81	3.85	5.38	3.95	8.95	14.23	11.47	12.00
Imports, Ioal 441.47 755.16 801.56 800.65 991.18 72.00 730.08 833.41 312.57 1. Australia 1.490.3 200.83 335.58 339.57 310.92 371.33 333.41 312.57 2. Now Zealand 75.08 122.99 137.88 120.60 129.90 99.44 112.07 141.35 3. United States 17.75 99.58 86.38 25.18 39.53 47.11 30.50 25.10 15.66 28.10 15.64 16.24 17.95 7. Chrun, People's Republic 9.79 21.36 24.97 15.23 22.10 15.66 28.64 17.95 9. Malysia 3.73 - 9.80 18.88 13.92 11.48 10.65 10. India 5.08 - - 29.80 15.92 13.75 15.18 16.67 10. India 5.08 - - 23.33 442 - 16.20 77.2 71.4 46.30 -	10. Kinbati	1.80	100 0 =	0.10	0.91	7.31	8.40	9.28	10.07
1. Australia 149.03 200-83 336.56 399.17 410.92 371.33 333.41 312.07 2. New Zealind 75.08 122.09 199.44 112.07 141.35 3. United States 17.95 98.58 86.38 37.51 138.49 29.96 21.34 15.45 5. Japan 66.50 88.44 62.34 39.33 47.11 30.50 28.17 34.47 6. Horg Kong, China 7.82 22.01 16.63 28.99 24.10 7. Orma, People's Republic of 1.73 13.0 12.23 18.83 22.08 16.64 28.99 44.40 49.00 17.3 13.01 12.35 24.97 15.38 16.64	Imports, total	441.47	755.16	891.56	800.95	991.18	762.40	750.98	838.45
2. New Zealand 75.08 122.99 137.88 120.60 129.90 99.44 112.07 141.35 3. United States 17.95 96.58 86.38 37.51 13.849 22.96 21.34 13.59 4. Singapore 21.43 43.97 61.57 53.42 53.84 26.83 36.06 13.445 5. Japan 66.50 83.44 62.34 39.53 47.11 30.50 228.70 34.47 7. Oran, People's Republic of 9.79 21.36 24.97 15.23 22.10 16.63 28.99 44.48 8. Thailard 1.73 13.07 12.53 28.84 21.00 16.64 17.96 5. Makingsing 5. State 1.7 53.2 22.01 12.08 0.86 15.92 13.160 16.24 17.96 5. Makingsing 5. State 1.7 53.2 22.86 0.85.2 13.160 16.24 17.96 5. Makingsing 5. State 1.7 53.2 22.86 0.85.2 13.160 16.24 17.96 5. Makingsing 5. State 1.7 53.2 22.86 0.95.2 13.160 16.24 17.96 Machandse exports, fob 3.93 4.48 527 426 552 530 444 Mechandse exports, fob 3.93 4.42761 4.620 552 530 444 Trace balance 1.80224235 1.94 2511183 1.80 Trace balance 1.80224235 1.94 2511183 1.80 Orar goods, services and income 1.44 1.33 1.26 96 115 5.2 2.2 Orar goods, services and income 1.44 1.33 4.46 552 4.455 4.465 Trace balance 0 1.80224235 1.94 4.251 1.83 1.80 Debt 4.33 4.469 116 96 7.4 554 4.455 4.460 Unreguided transfers 2.3 4.6 90 89 6.4 4.41 3.9 Dread 1.9 4.33 4.49 9.9 7.2 90 1.4 Offer 30 96.4 4.1 3.9 Dread 1.9	1. Australia	149.03	209.83	336.58	359.17	410.92	371.33	333.41	312.57
3. United States 1/.95 985.88 807.31 1.38.49 25.46 21.34 1.86.39 5. Japan 66.50 83.44 62.34 30.53 47.11 30.50 28.70 34.45 5. Hong Kong China 7.82 22.01 23.96 18.83 22.05 22.19 15.05 28.04 24.97 15.23 22.10 16.65 28.69 41.48 8. Thailand 1.7.0 13.07 12.30 24.97 15.23 22.10 16.65 28.69 14.59 16.83 16.59 11.28 10.65 28.69 14.59 10.81 10.82 10.81 10.82 10.81 10.82 10.81 10.82 10.81 <td>2. New Zealand</td> <td>75.08</td> <td>122.99</td> <td>137.88</td> <td>120.60</td> <td>129.90</td> <td>99.44</td> <td>112.07</td> <td>141.35</td>	2. New Zealand	75.08	122.99	137.88	120.60	129.90	99.44	112.07	141.35
1. Display/OP 21.4.3 43.9.7 01.81 33.4.2 33.4.2 33.4.2 33.4.2 33.4.1 30.3.2 20.8.0 1.8.4.9 5. Inpair 6. 65.0 83.4.4 62.2.4 20.2.5 21.59 22.10 16.6.5 28.6.4 42.4.8 20.2.5 21.59 22.10 16.6.5 28.6.4 41.4.8 16.8.3 20.8.2 21.9.9 15.0.4 16.2.6 11.6.4 17.9.2 8. Theind 1.7.0 13.0.7 12.2.9 28.66 15.9.2 14.9.9 11.8.3 10.6.6 9. Multiplie 3.7.3 - 9.80 15.8.2 14.9.7 16.6.7 10.6.7	3. United States	17.95	98.58	86.38	37.51	138.49	25.96	21.34	18.59
6. Hong Kong, China 7.82 22.01 22.96 18.83 29.86 29.25 21.89 24.10 7. Ohns, Royek/Sepublic of 9.70 21.36 24.07 15.23 22.10 16.65 28.66 41.48 8. Thailand 1.70 13.07 12.35 28.34 21.09 15.04 16.24 17.96 9. Malysia 3.73 - 9.80 18.88 19.32 14.69 11.38 10.65 10. India 5.08 - 12.98 8.06 15.92 13.75 15.18 16.47 Mechandse inports, fob -333 -462 -761 -620 -7251 1533 180 Other goods, services and income 14.44 133 126 96 115 52 25.2 1 1 1 2 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 <td>4. Singapore</td> <td>21.43</td> <td>43.97</td> <td>62.34</td> <td>30.53</td> <td>53.48</td> <td>30.50</td> <td>28.70</td> <td>34.45</td>	4. Singapore	21.43	43.97	62.34	30.53	53.48	30.50	28.70	34.45
7. Orina, People's Republic of 9.79 21.36 24.97 15.23 22.10 16.65 28.69 41.48 8. Thailand 3.73 - 9.80 18.88 19.32 14.69 11.38 10.65 9. India 5.08 - 12.98 8.06 15.92 13.75 15.18 16.47 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mol 5 dollars; coandar year - 22.98 8.06 15.92 13.75 15.18 16.47 Mechandse exports, fob 233 -642 -761 -620 -782 -714 -664 Trace balance -180 -224 -335 194 -251 11.83 1180 11.22	6. Hong Kong, China	7.82	22.01	23.96	18.83	28.08	29.25	21.59	24.10
B. Theiland 1.70 12.07 12.35 28.34 21.09 15.04 15.04 16.24 17.95 30. Muleysia 3.73 - 9.80 18.88 19.32 11.469 11.33 10.65 10. India 5.08 - 12.98 8.06 15.92 13.75 15.18 16.47 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Min US dollars; coendar year Merchandse imports, fob -393 -642 -761 4200 -782 -714 -664 Trace balance -140 133 126 96 115 52 22 Other goods, services and income 144 133 126 96 114 13 140	7. China, People's Republic of	9.79	21.36	24.97	15.23	22.10	16.65	28.69	41.48
9. Malaysia 3.73 - 9.80 18.88 19.32 11.469 11.38 10.65 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mn US dollars; colendar year Mechandase exports, fob 21.3 41.8 52.7 42.66 53.2 53.0 48.4 Mechandase exports, fob 23.3 41.8 52.7 42.66 53.2 53.0 48.4 Other goods, services and income 14.4 13.3 12.06 66.2 63.9 56.6 49.2 Other goods, services and income 14.4 43.3 12.6 96 115 52 2 Other goods, services and income 11.4 44.6 90 89 64 41 93	8. Thailand	1.70	13.07	12.35	28.34	21.09	15.04	16.24	17.95
10. Inva 5.08 - 12.98 8.06 15.92 13.75 15.18 16.47 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mr US dollar; colendar year Merchandise exports, fo 213 418 527 426 532 530 484 Trace balance 333 642 650 752 714 664 Other goods, services and income 144 133 126 96 615 52 32 <td>9. Malaysia</td> <td>3.73</td> <td>-</td> <td>9.80</td> <td>18.88</td> <td>19.32</td> <td>14.69</td> <td>11.38</td> <td>10.65</td>	9. Malaysia	3.73	-	9.80	18.88	19.32	14.69	11.38	10.65
Balance OF PYIMENTS Mn US dollars; colemdar year Merchandae exports, foo 213 418 527 426 532 530 484	10. India	5.08	-	12.98	8.06	15.92	13.75	15.18	16.47
Merchandse exports, fob 213 418 527 426 532 530 484 Tade balance 180 -224 -235 1104 -761 650 7782 -714 -664 Other goods, services and income 144 133 126 96 115 52 22 Other goods, services and income 144 133 126 96 145 52 22 Other goods, services and income 144 133 126 96 145 455 460 Unrequited transfers 23 46 90 89 64 41 93	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mn US dollars; cal	endar year							
Merchandse imports, fob. -933 -642 -761 620 -782 -714 -664 Trace balance -180 -224 -335 194 -251 183 180 Other goods, services and income 144 133 126 96 615 52 32 Decht -333 -493 466 639 566 402 Detht -333 -493 466 67 -11 12 41 Official 34 69 116 96 74 54 52 Orient lostine -11 62 -6 7 11 12 41 Other shortem 11 66 54 -71 -40 21 43	Merchandise exports, fob	213	418	527	426	532	530	484	022
Trace balance -180 -224 -235 194 -251 -183 -180 Order gods, services and income 144 133 126 96 115 52 22 Order 433 443 466 552 445 <td>Merchandise imports, fob</td> <td>-393</td> <td>-642</td> <td>-761</td> <td>-620</td> <td>-782</td> <td>-714</td> <td>-664</td> <td>1945</td>	Merchandise imports, fob	-393	-642	-761	-620	-782	-714	-664	1945
Other goods, services and income 144 133 126 96 115 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 53 50 466 562 639 506 442 Debit	Trade balance	-180	-224	-235	-194	-251	-183	-180	1944
Cheat <	Other goods, services and income	144	133	126	96	115	52	32	
Detail	Credit	***	466	619	562	639	506	492	
Orthological formation 1.23 1.23 1.24 1.25 2.25 2.25.5 <	Liprequited transfers	23	-333	-493	-400	-524	-455	460	
Official 34 69 116 96 74 54 52 Durrent balance -1.3 -44 -19 -9 -72 -90 -56 Direct investment 1 68 54 -71 -40 21 43 Other ion-trem capital -16 18 38 79 7 4	Private	-11	-22	-26	-7	-11	-12	41	
Current balance -1.3 -4.4 -1.9 -9 -7.2 -90 -5.6 Direct investment 1 6.8 54 -7.1 -40 2.1 4.3 Direct investment 8 - -	Official	34	69	116	96	74	54	52	
Direct linestment 1 68 54 -71 -40 21 43 Portfolio investment 8 16 18 38 79 7 4	Current balance	-13	-44	-19	-9	-72	-90	-56	
Portfolio investment 8 - - -	Direct investment	1.	68	54	-71	-40	21	43	***
Other short-term capital -16 18 38 79 7 4 Net errors and omissions -2 29 24 -22 16 32 -36 Net errors and omissions -2 29 24 -22 16 32 -36 Reserves and related items -4 37 78 -49 34 47 -13 Balance of Payments % of GDP Exports 18.7 31.2 26.5 25.6 28.5 32.2 28.7 Imports -34.4 -48.0 -38.2 -37.2 -42.1 -43.4 -39.4 Current account balance -1.6 -1.3 -3 0.9 -0.3 4.5 -3.6 -0.6 Overall balance -0.4 2.8 3.9 3.7 2.7 -0.3 0.4 Total 131.26 261.12 349.35 385.91 428.93 412.02 366.62 359.11 Gold, national valuation 0.43 <td>Portfolio investment</td> <td>8</td> <td>100</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>***</td> <td>144</td> <td>144</td>	Portfolio investment	8	100				***	144	144
Other ting-graft 2 2 2 -	Other short-term capital	***	-16	18	38	79	7	4	
Index and online 1.2 2.9 2.4 1.22 10 3.2 1.30	Net errors and emissions	2	20	24		16	20	26	. ***
Reserves and related items Monetary movements 4 -37 -78 -34 -50 -47 13 Balance of Payments % of GDP Exports 18.7 31.2 26.5 25.6 28.6 32.2 28.7 Imports -34.4 48.0 38.2 37.2 42.1 -43.4 -99.4 - Trade balance 15.8 -16.8 -11.8 -11.6 -13.4 -11.2 -10.7 Current account balance -1.1 -3.3 -0.9 -0.3 -4.5 -3.6 -0.6 INTERNATIONAL RESErVES Mn US dollars; as of end of period	Overall balance	-2	29	24	-22	34	32	-30	
Monetary movements 4 -37 -78 -34 -50 -47 13 Balance of Payments % of GDP Exports 18.7 31.2 26.5 25.6 28.6 32.2 28.7 Imports :34.4 -48.0 -38.2 -37.2 -42.1 -43.4 -39.4 Trade balance :15.8 :16.8 :11.8 -11.6 :13.4 :11.2 :10.7 Oureall balance :0.4 2.8 3.9 3.7 2.7 -0.3 0.4 INTERNATIONAL RESErVES Mo US dollars; as of end of period	Reserves and related items		57	10	-49	54	41	10	
Balance of Payments % of GDP Exports 18.7 31.2 26.5 25.6 28.6 32.2 28.7 Imports -34.4 -48.0 -38.2 -37.2 -42.1 -43.4 -39.4 Trade balance -15.8 -16.8 -11.1 -3.3 -0.9 -0.3 -4.5 -3.6 -0.6 Overall balance -0.4 2.8 3.9 3.7 2.7 -0.3 0.4 INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mn US dollars; as of end of period	Monetary movements	4	-37	-78	-34	-50	-47	13	
Balance of Payments % 01 GDP Exports 18.7 31.2 26.5 25.6 28.6 32.2 28.7 Imports -34.4 -48.0 -38.2 -37.2 -42.1 -43.4 -39.4 Trade balance 15.8 -16.8 -11.8 -11.6 -13.4 -11.2 -10.7 Overall balance -0.4 2.8 3.9 -3.7 2.7 -0.3 0.4 INTERNATIONAL RESErves Mn US dollars; as of end of period	D-1								
LQUOIS 18-1 31-2 20-3 20-3 32-2 26-7 32-2 26-7 32-2 42-1 -43.4 -39.4 Trade balance 15.8 -16.8 -11.8 -11.6 -13.4 -11.2 -10.7 Current account balance -1.1 -3.3 0.9 -0.3 -4.5 -3.6 -0.6 Overall balance -0.4 2.8 3.9 3.7 2.7 -0.3 0.4 INTERNATIONAL RESErVES Mn US dollars; as of end of period	Balance of Payments % of GDP	10.7	21.3	26 5	25.6	20.0	22.2	70.7	
Include J.1.8 J.1.8 J.1.6 J.1.4 J.1.6 <	Imports	-34.4	-48.0	-38.2	-37.2	-42.1	-43.4	-39.4	
Current account balance 1.1 -3.3 -0.9 -0.3 -4.5 -3.6 -0.6 Overall balance -0.4 2.8 3.9 3.7 2.7 -0.3 0.4 INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mn US dollars; as of end of period 131.26 261.12 349.35 385.91 428.93 412.02 366.62 359.11 Gold, national valuation 0.43 0.32 0.32 0.24 0.24 0.23 0.23 0.29 Foreign exchange 116.59 227.22 322.76 359.29 402.55 386.45 341.50 331.50 Reserve position in the Fund 8.60 10.13 14.87 14.25 20.51 19.52 18.85 20.49 SDRs 5.65 23.45 11.41 12.14 5.63 5.82 6.04 6.83 EXCHANGE RATES Fijl dollars; as of end of year - - - 6.04 6.83 EXCHANGE rates MuS dollars; as of end of year - -	Trade balance	-15.8	-16.8	-11.8	-11.6	-13.4	-11.2	-10.7	
Overall balance -0.4 2.8 3.9 3.7 2.7 -0.3 0.4 INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mn US dollars; as of end of period 131.26 261.12 349.35 385.91 428.93 412.02 366.62 359.11 Gold, national valuation 0.43 0.32 0.32 0.24 0.24 0.23 0.23 0.29 Foreign exchange 116.59 227.22 322.76 359.29 402.55 386.45 341.50 331.50 Reserve position in the Fund 8.60 10.13 14.87 14.25 20.51 19.52 18.85 20.49 SDRs 5.65 23.45 11.41 12.14 5.63 5.82 6.04 6.83 EXCHANGE RATES Fijj dollars per US dollar 1.1205 1.4592 1.4294 1.9861 1.9658 2.1858 2.3089 2.0648 Average of period 1.1536 1.4809 1.4063 1.9868 1.9696 2.1286 2.2766 2.1869 EXTERNAL INDEBT	Current account balance	-1.1	-3.3	-0.9	-0.3	-4.5	-3.6	-0.6	
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mn US dollars; as of end of period Total 131.26 261.12 349.35 385.91 428.93 412.02 366.62 359.11 Gold, national valuation 0.43 0.32 0.32 0.24 0.24 0.23 0.23 0.29 Foreign exchange 116.59 227.22 322.76 359.29 402.55 386.45 341.50 331.50 Reserve position in the Fund 8.60 10.13 14.87 14.25 20.51 19.52 18.85 20.49 SDRs 5.65 23.45 11.41 12.14 5.63 5.82 6.04 6.83 EXCHANGE RATES Fiji dollars per US dollar End of period 1.1205 1.4592 1.4294 1.9861 1.9658 2.1858 2.3089 2.0648 Average of period 1.1536 1.4809 1.4063 1.9868 1.9696 2.1286 2.2766 2.1869 EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as of end of year	Overall balance	-0.4	2.8	3.9	3.7	2.7	-0.3	0.4	1975
Exchange rates will obtidelist, as of end of pendo Total 131.26 261.12 349.35 385.91 428.93 412.02 366.62 359.11 Gold, national valuation 0.43 0.32 0.32 0.24 0.24 0.23 0.23 0.29 Foreign exchange 116.59 227.22 322.76 359.29 402.55 386.45 341.50 331.50 Reserve position in the Fund 8.60 10.13 14.87 14.25 20.51 19.52 18.85 20.49 SDRs 5.65 23.45 11.41 12.14 5.63 5.82 6.04 6.83 EXCHANGE RATES <i>Fiji dollars per US dollar</i> Excense of period 1.1205 1.4592 1.4294 1.9861 1.9658 2.1858 2.3089 2.0648 Average of period 1.1536 1.4809 1.4063 1.9868 1.9658 2.1858 2.3089 2.0648 Average of period 1.1536 1.4809 1.4063 1.9868 1.9658 2.1869 <td>INTERNATIONAL DESERVES Ma US dollars</td> <td>an of and of</td> <td>anniad</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	INTERNATIONAL DESERVES Ma US dollars	an of and of	anniad						
Gold, national valuation 0.43 0.32 0.32 0.24 0.24 0.23 0.23 0.23 Foreign exchange 116.59 227.22 322.76 359.29 402.55 386.45 341.50 331.50 Reserve position in the Fund 8.60 10.13 14.87 14.25 20.51 19.52 18.85 20.49 SDRs 5.65 23.45 11.41 12.14 5.63 5.82 6.04 6.83 EXCHANGE RATES Fiji dollars per US dollar 1.1205 1.4592 1.4294 1.9861 1.9658 2.1858 2.3089 2.0648 Average of period 1.1536 1.4809 1.4063 1.9868 1.9696 2.1286 2.2766 2.1869 EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as of end of year Total debt outstanding and disbursed 443.7 412.7 251.2 192.9 235.6 208.7 188.1 Long-term debt 410.2 400.7 236.3 172.3 218.2 193.1 172.2 Public and publicly guaranteed 302.2 306.0 168.3	Total	131.26	261 12	349 35	385.91	428.93	412.02	366.62	359 11
Foreign exchange Reserve position in the Fund 116.59 227.22 322.76 359.29 402.55 386.45 341.50 331.50 Reserve position in the Fund SDRs 8.60 10.13 14.87 14.25 20.51 19.52 18.85 20.49 SDRs 5.65 23.45 11.41 12.14 5.63 5.82 6.04 6.83 EXCHANGE RATES Fiji dollars per US dollar 1.1205 1.4592 1.4294 1.9861 1.9658 2.1858 2.3089 2.0648 Average of period 1.1536 1.4809 1.4063 1.9868 1.9658 2.1858 2.3089 2.0648 EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as of end of year 1.4063 1.9868 1.9696 2.1286 2.2766 2.1869 EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as of end of year 1.4207 251.2 192.9 235.6 208.7 188.1 Long-term debt 410.2 400.7 236.3 172.3 218.2 193.1 172.2	Gold, national valuation	0.43	0.32	0.32	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.29
Reserve position in the Fund SDRs 8.60 10.13 14.87 14.25 20.51 19.52 18.85 20.49 SDRs 5.65 23.45 11.41 12.14 5.63 5.82 6.04 6.83 EXCHANGE RATES Fiji dollars per US dollar Exchange of period 1.1205 1.4592 1.4294 1.9861 1.9658 2.1858 2.3089 2.0648 Average of period 1.1536 1.4809 1.4063 1.9868 1.9658 2.1858 2.3089 2.0648 EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as of end of year Total debt outstanding and disbursed 443.7 412.7 251.2 192.9 235.6 208.7 188.1 Long-term debt 410.2 400.7 236.3 172.3 218.2 193.1 172.2 Public and publicly guaranteed 302.2 306.0 168.3 140.1 193.5 174.0 159.2 Short-term debt 19.0 12.0 14.9 20.7 17.4 15.6	Foreign exchange	116.59	227.22	322.76	359.29	402.55	386.45	341.50	331.50
SDRs 5.65 23.45 11.41 12.14 5.63 5.82 6.04 6.83 EXCHANGE RATES Fiji dollars per US dollar End of period 1.1205 1.4592 1.4294 1.9861 1.9658 2.1858 2.3089 2.0648 Average of period 1.1536 1.4809 1.4063 1.9861 1.9658 2.1858 2.3089 2.0648 EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as of end of year External indisbursed 443.7 412.7 251.2 192.9 235.6 208.7 188.1 Long-term debt 410.2 400.7 236.3 172.3 218.2 193.1 172.2 Public and publicly guaranteed 302.2 306.0 168.3 140.1 193.5 174.0 159.2 Short-term debt 19.0 12.0 14.9 20.7 17.4 15.6 15.9 Use of IMF credit 14.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 <t< td=""><td>Reserve position in the Fund</td><td>8.60</td><td>10.13</td><td>14.87</td><td>14.25</td><td>20.51</td><td>19,52</td><td>18.85</td><td>20.49</td></t<>	Reserve position in the Fund	8.60	10.13	14.87	14.25	20.51	19,52	18.85	20.49
EXCHANGE RATES Fiji dollars per US dollar End of period 1.1205 1.4592 1.4294 1.9861 1.9658 2.1858 2.3089 2.0648 Average of period 1.1536 1.4809 1.4063 1.9868 1.9696 2.1286 2.2766 2.1869 EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as of end of year Total debt outstanding and disbursed 443.7 412.7 251.2 192.9 235.6 208.7 188.1 Long-term debt 410.2 400.7 236.3 172.3 218.2 193.1 172.2 Public and publicly guaranteed 302.2 306.0 168.3 140.1 193.5 174.0 159.2 Private non-guaranteed 108.0 94.7 68.0 32.2 24.7 19.1 13.0 Short-term debt 19.0 12.0 14.9 20.7 17.4 15.6 15.9 Use of IMF credit 14.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	SDRs	5.65	23.45	11.41	12.14	5,63	5.82	6.04	6.83
External controls 1.1205 1.4592 1.4294 1.9861 1.9658 2.1858 2.3089 2.0648 Average of period 1.1536 1.4809 1.4063 1.9861 1.9658 2.1286 2.2766 2.1869 EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as of end of year External indication of year External indication of year Image: Construct of the indication of the indication of year Image: Construct of the indication of year Image: Construct of the indication of the indication of year Image: Construct of the indication of	EVCHANCE DATES Fill dollars por US dollar	-11							
Average of period 1.1536 1.4809 1.4063 1.9868 1.9696 2.1004 2.0045 EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as of end of year 51.2 1.92.9 235.6 208.7 1.88.1 Long-term debt 410.2 400.7 236.3 172.3 218.2 193.1 172.2 Public and publicly guaranteed 302.2 306.0 168.3 140.1 193.5 174.0 159.2 Private non-guaranteed 108.0 94.7 68.0 32.2 24.7 19.1 13.0 Use of IMF credit 19.0 12.0 14.9 20.7 17.4 15.6 15.9	End of period	1,1205	1.4592	1 4294	1 9861	1.9658	2 1858	2 3089	2 0648
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as of end of year Total debt outstanding and disbursed 443.7 412.7 251.2 192.9 235.6 208.7 188.1 Long-term debt 410.2 400.7 236.3 172.3 218.2 193.1 172.2 Public and publicly guaranteed 302.2 306.0 168.3 140.1 193.5 174.0 159.2 Private non-guaranteed 108.0 94.7 68.0 32.2 24.7 19.1 13.0 Short-term debt 19.0 12.0 14.9 20.7 17.4 15.6 15.9 Use of IMF credit 14.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	Average of period	1.1536	1.4809	1.4063	1.9868	1.9696	2.1286	2.2766	2.1869
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as of end of year Total debt outstanding and disbursed 443.7 412.7 251.2 192.9 235.6 208.7 188.1 Long-term debt 410.2 400.7 236.3 172.3 218.2 193.1 172.2 Public and publicly guaranteed 302.2 306.0 168.3 140.1 193.5 174.0 159.2 Private non-guaranteed 108.0 94.7 68.0 32.2 24.7 19.1 13.0 Short-term debt 19.0 12.0 14.9 20.7 17.4 15.6 15.9 Use of IMF credit 14.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0									
Item debt 443.7 412.7 251.2 192.9 235.6 208.7 188.1 Long-term debt 410.2 400.7 236.3 172.3 218.2 193.1 172.2 Public and publicly guaranteed 302.2 306.0 168.3 140.1 193.5 174.0 159.2 Private non-guaranteed 108.0 94.7 68.0 32.2 24.7 19.1 13.0 Short-term debt 19.0 12.0 14.9 20.7 17.4 15.6 15.9 Use of IMF credit 14.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; a	as of end of y	/ear	054.5	100.0	055.5	000.7	100.1	
Dublic and publicly guaranteed 302.2 306.0 168.3 140.1 193.5 174.0 159.2 Public and publicly guaranteed 302.2 306.0 168.3 140.1 193.5 174.0 159.2 Private non-guaranteed 108.0 94.7 68.0 32.2 24.7 19.1 13.0 Short-term debt 19.0 12.0 14.9 20.7 17.4 15.6 15.9 Use of IMF credit 14.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	long term debt	443.7	412.7	251.2	192.9	235.6	208.7	188.1	
Private non-guaranteed 108.0 94.7 68.0 32.2 24.7 19.1 13.0 Short-term debt 19.0 12.0 14.9 20.7 17.4 15.6 15.9 Use of IMF credit 14.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	Public and publicly guaranteed	302.2	306.0	168.2	140.1	193 5	174.0	159.2	
Short-term debt 19.0 12.0 14.9 20.7 17.4 15.6 15.9 Use of IMF credit 14.5 0.0	Private non-guaranteed	108.0	94.7	68.0	32.2	24.7	19.1	13.0	1.44
Use of IMF credit 14.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	Short-term debt	19.0	12.0	14.9	20.7	17.4	15.6	15.9	
	Use of IMF credit	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
External debt as % of GNI Total long-term debt as % of total debt Short-term debt as % of total debt Debt service as % of exports of goods	40.5 92.4 4.3	30.7 97.1 2.9	13.4 94.1 5.9	12.7 89.3 10.7	9.9 92.6 7.4	9.5 92.5 7.5	11.0 91.5 8.5	***
and services	11,7	12.0	5.9	3.5	3.5	2.5	2.0	
Debt service Mn US dollars; transactions during	the year							
Principal repayments on long-term debt Interest on long-term debt Interest on short-term debt	31.2 24.6 1.6	72.1 31.4 1.5	51.3 15.1 0.9	23.9 8.9 1.7	29.6 8.7 1.0	22.9 8.7 0.8	17.8 7.5 0.6	20.4 7.8
Average terms of new commitments								
Interest (% p.a.) Maturity (years) Grace period (years)	7.1 13.7 4.8	6.6 24.7 5.1	4.5 12.0 4.5	2.5 24.3 7.0	3.0 12.3 3.3	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	***
Grant element (%)	18.8	22.9	28.8	55.6	35.3	0.0	0.0	1444

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

a Refers to paid employment as at end of June. Due to low response rate, figures for the years 1991, 1992, 1994 and 1995 were not compiled.

- b Refers to community, social, and personal services.
- c Net of imputed bank service charges.
- d Figures relate to season, not calendar year.
- e Refers to GDP at factor cost.
- f Data are as of the last Wednesday of the year.
- g Defined as notes and coins issued less local currency held with commercial banks.
- h Includes local bills payable.
- i Refers to total foreign assets of commercial banks, the Reserve Bank of Fiji (RBF) and central government less foreign liabilities of commercial banks and the RBF.
- j Financial institutions refer to official entities.
- k Includes RBF Notes/Bonds held outside of the banking system.
- 1 Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit.

m Residual.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION a								
Total population million; as of 1 July	5.46	5.70	6.16	6.54	6.61	6.67	6.72	6.79
Population density persons per square kilomete	er 5020	5296	5710	6217	6250	6200	6250	6300
Urban population % of total population		0.5	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	1.0
LABOR FORCE a million: calendar year	2.63	2.75	3.00	3.28	3.32	3.37	3.43	3.49
Employed	2.54	2.71	2.91	3.12	3.11	3.21	3.25	3.23
Agriculture	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Manufacturing	0.92	0.75	0.53	0.38	0.35	0.33	0.33	0.29
Mining	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.58	1.94	2.35	2.73	2.75	2.86	2.92	2.93
Unemployed	0.08	0.04	0.10	0.15	0.21	0.17	0.17	0.26
Labor force annual change %	0.8	0.0	2.4	1.5	12	1.5	18	1.5
Labor force participation rate, %		63.2	62.0	61.3	61.3	61.4	61.4	61.8
Male	1417	79.1	76.6	74.6	74.0	73.5	72.9	72.5
Female	111	46.8	47.6	48.5	49.2	49.9	50.7	52.0
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ^b Mn Hong Kong dolla	ars; calendar ye	97						
At Current Factor Cost	055440		1011070	1005010		1000007	1010071	
GDP by industrial origin	255416	563517	1041072	1205349	11///96	1228897	1216374	
Mining d	356	210	317	301	307	241	174	
Manufacturing	56229	98460	86114	72601	67540	71655	63519	
Electricity, gas and water	7408	14109	26398	36081	37211	38853	40126	
Construction	12686	30242	55192	71000	67232	64026	58971	
Trade ^e	58107	141205	278993	301693	296318	324622	324652	4,4.4
Transport and communications	20749	53264	104169	111409	112667	125724	124260	44.9
Finance a	41200	114720	257793	296352	281439	291062	274919	607.
Others	42022	28515	54575	233109	240003	202430	200073	
Indirect taxes less subsidies 1	11745	28191	50360	60372	53474	57908	53943	***
Statistical discrepancy	5725	-4089	4831	14129	14864	1533	8677	
GDP at current market prices	272886	587620	1096263	1279850	1246134	1288338	1278995	1271082
Net factor income from abroad	3.49		20511	28762	34777	21768	41174	27423
GNP at current market prices	0.04	344	1116774	1308612	1280911	1310106	1320169	1298505
Structure of Output % of GDP at cur	rrent prices	0.2	0.4	0.4			0.1	
Agriculture	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Industry	30.0	25.4	10.1	14.9	14.0	14.2	13.4	***
Services	05.5	1.47.4	00-1	04.5	00.0	00.1	00.0	***
At Current Market Prices		-						
Expenditure on GDP	272886	587620	1096263	1279850	1246134	1288338	1278995	1271082
Sovernment consumption	19748	43132	008393	116539	1100819	120148	128844	131363
Gross fixed capital formation	58073	156158	334363	388731	325328	347375	341847	303951
Increase in stocks	1469	5728	45656	-15651	-10612	14399	-2466	3789
Net exports of goods and services	25736	49793	-45757	17884	70615	62015	65233	123400
Structure of Demand % of GDP at c	urrent prices							
Private consumption	61.5	56.6	61.0	60.3	59.4	57.8	58.3	55.7
Government consumption	7.2	7.3	8.5	9.1	9.6	9.3	10.1	10.3
Gross domestic capital formation	21.8	27.5	34.7	29.2	25.3	28.1	26.5	24.2
wet exports of goods and services	9,4	8.5	-4.2	1.4	5.(4.8	5.1	9.7
At Constant 2000 Factor Cost						1000000	1005004	1064066
Agriculture ^c	334	111	104	94	100	920	1235901	1204800
Mining ^d				***	***	241	207	179
Manufacturing			400	***	64.6	71655	65508	59696
Electricity, gas and water					iii.)	38853	39841	41030
Trade e		***	***	***	571.	324622	323515	340163
11999	111	- 114		***	444)	024022	020010	040102

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Transport and communications f						125724	128417	133797
Finance ^g	***	***	***			291062	289395	291610
Public administration " Others	***	***	***		***	252435	262386	264519
Indirect taxes less subsidies 1					***	57908	57309	57793
Statistical discrepancy	***	1244				1533	3302	3028
GDP at 2000 market prices	574710	827474	1085764	1130838	1169474	1288338	1296512	1325687
Net factor income from abroad	***		14.0	44.4	***	21768	42162	27449
Give at 2000 market proces		2.11	***		***	1910100	1999014	1000100
Growth of Output annual change, %								
GDP		3.7	3.9	-5.0	3.4	10.2	0.6	2.3
Agriculture	***		***	***		***	4.1	4.1
Services							1.4	3.2
At Constant 2000 Market Prices		A	1005701				1000510	1005007
Expenditure on GDP	5/4/10	827474	1085764	694341	1169474	1288338	1296512	1325687
Government consumption	63030	80160	106716	114202	117739	120148	127357	130350
Gross fixed capital formation	141616	205418	324039	375368	312891	347375	357305	341569
Increase in stocks	1860	6438	45011	-17080	-12169	14399	-3184	4337
Exports of goods and services	361788	782437	1460487	1559784	1622184	1890269	1856539	2028479
Less. Imports of goods and services	221230	134151	1499921	1001291	1004010	1020204	T130404	1922004
Growth of Consumption and Investm	ent annual c	hange, %						
Private consumption		6.1	1.5	-6.7	1.3	5.9	1.4	-1.6
Government consumption	***	5.4	3.2	0.7	3.1	2.0	6.0	2.4
dross comesic capital formation	2.66	5.4	10.0	-14.1	-10.1	20.5	-2.1	-2.0
Investment Financing at current prices								
Gross domestic capital formation	59542	161886	380019	373080	314716	361774	339381	307740
Gross national saving	95279	211670	354773	419726	420108	445557	445788	458563
Net factor income from abroad	03210	2110/9	20511	28762	34777	21768	41174	27423
Savings and Investment % of GDP at	t current price	is an		20.5				
Gross domestic saving	31.3	36.0	30.5	30.5	30.9	32.9	31.6	33.9
Gross domestic capital formation	21.8	27.5	34.7	29.2	25.3	28.1	26.5	24.2
At Current Market Prices, Hong Kong dollars								
Per capita GDP	50014	103010	178078	195585	188622	193299	190188	187282
rei capita divr			101403	199900	193000	190305	190311	191944
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons; calendar	year							
Agriculture, crop year					1.0			
1. Vegetable (fresh, frozen, etc.)	151	112	88	60	48	43	36	32
3. Fresh fruits and nuts	1	4	5	4	4	2	2	2
Mining								
1. Feldspar	27	4		***	***		***	- 444
2. Natin	52	11	***		***:	***:	***.	1,555
Manufacturing								
1. Cigarettes, Mn.	12496	23132	22767	13470			***	
 Manufactured gas, teracalorie Cement 	1925	1909	1012	1520	1207	109/	1070	1206
4. Woven cotton fabrics, Mn sa.m. m	504	1000	506	1009	1301	1204	1213	1200
	220			CM II			17.5	
Production Indexes period averages		20	-					
Agriculture, 1983-1987 = 100 Manufacturing, 2000 = 100	100	120	49	37	41	42	43	43
manuarumB, 2000 - 100	04	120	125	101	TOT	100	50	00

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ENERGY annual values Coal, '000 m.t.								
Production								
Imports ⁰	5523	8931	9109	7102	6393	0808	8034	8721
Consumption ^p	5523	8931	9109	7102	6393	6059	8034	8718
Electricity, Mn kWh	< 1011 No. 0 1012							
Production	19249	28960	27916	31414	29496	31329	32429	34312
Exports	1050	1/9/	1483	610	633	1181	1581	2175
Consumption	15928	23834	20855	34846	34802	36299	37261	38087
consumption	10520	20004	20000	34040	34002	50255	57201	30001
Retail prices, HK\$/litre								
Gasoline, leaded I unleaded	4.75	6.40	1 8.82	10.08	9.54	10.32	10.55	10.62
Diesel	3.35	4.45	5.83	6.17	5.70	6.26	5.81	5.82
PRICE INDEXES period averages								
Consumer ⁹ October 1999 - September 2000	0 = 100 41.2	59.0	92.9	107.5	103.2	99.4	97.8	94.8
Food	43.8	63.3	94.6	103.8	101.9	99.7	98.9	96.8
Implicit GDP deflator, $2000 = 100$	47.5	71.0	101.0	113.2	106.6	100.0	98.6	95.9
Price Indexes annual change, %								
Consumer price index	3.5	10.1	9.0	2.9	-4.0	-3.7	-1.6	-3.1
Food price index	0.7	9.9	7.1	1.9	-1.8	-2.2	-0.8	-2.1
Implicit GDP deflator	5.6	7,4	2.5	0.2	-5.8	-6.2	-1.4	-2.7
MONEY AND BANKING Mn Hong Kong do	llars: as of end o	f period						
Money supply (M1) '	45266	107509	190471	197666	225156	243847	258056	295650
Currency in circulation	16857	37693	71335	81174	99519	91761	101627	113234
Demand deposits	28409	69815	119136	116493	125637	152086	156429	182416
Quasi-money	344973	1102541	2092378	2914276	3161040	3405645	3292004	3222676
Money supply (M2) *	390239	1210050	2282849	3111942	3386196	3649492	3550060	3518326
Money supply (M2) annual chan	e. % 24.2	22.4	14.6	11.6	8.8	7.8	-2.7	-0.9
M2 % of GDP	143.0	205.9	208.2	243.1	271.7	283.3	277.6	276.8
Deposit Monou Panto								
Demand denosits	28409	69815	110136	116493	125637	152086	156420	182416
Savings deposits	98765	231672	439397	583374	643563	695909	851454	946500
Time deposits	240050	853632	1611224	2300161	2481417	2679852	2398620	2188627
Domestic credits outstanding ¹	234943	689368	1398193	1960371	1819792	1861465	1790063	1743000
Interest Rates percent p.a.; period avera	iges							
Savinge	3.1	5.9	4.2	5.2	37	4.5	2.2	0.1
Time 6 months	4.1	7.4	6.0	7.9	5.1	5.1	2.4	0.5
12 months	4.5	8.2	6.3	8.3	5.8	5.4	2.5	0.7
On loans and discounts								
Commercial bills	8.2	10.5	9.0	9.9	8.5	9.2	7.0	5.1
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Mn Hong Kong o Central Government	follars; fiscal year	beginning 1 A	pril					
Total revenue and grants								
Total revenue	43695	89524	180045	216115	232995	225060	175559	173345 *
Current revenue	36460	81401	150948	176783	175196	171320	151405	149651 *
Non-taxes	2/05/	20280	21690	113985	64751	124684	123091	20112 *
Capital receipts	7235	8123	20007	20222	57700	53740	20314	23694 *
Grants	1.200	0120	20001		01100		24704	20004
Total expenditure and net lending				***				
Total expenditure	40690	85557	183158	239356	223043	232893	238890	243390 *
Current expenditure	29165	60378	120284	164277	173913	184522	195592	200327 *
Capital expenditure	11525	18965	41349	54534	40620	40269	42993	40078 *
capital investment lund		6214	21525	20545	8510	8102	305	2985 *

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Net lending				-	***	***	+++	
Current surplus/deficit	7295	21023	30664	12506	1283	-13202	-44187	-50676 *
Capital account surplus/deficit	-4290	-17056	-33777	-35747	8669	5369	-19144	-19369 *
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit.*	3005	3967	-3113	-23241	9952	-7833	-63331	-70045 *
Domestic borrowing (net)								
Foreign borrowing (net)	2002	122	1494					0444) 01100
Use of cash balances		4.8.4					*1*	***
Government Finance % of GDP								
Total revenue	16.0	15.2	16.4	16.9	18.7	17.5	13.7	13.6 *
Total expenditure	14.9	14.6	16.7	18.7	17.9	18.1	18.7	19.1 *
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	1.1	0.7	-0.3	-1.8	0.8	-0.6	-5.0	-5.5 *
Expenditure by Function, Central Government								
Total	43444	95198	191338	266448	269484	267507	269359	273055 *
General public services "	6246	12153	26555	29696	31082	30927	35222	34970 *
Defence *	1493	1657	1054					
Education	7240	16570	33640	48479	50307	51408	52232	54893 *
Health	3693	9230	24285	31400	31894	32753	34213	33901 *
Social security and welfare	2520	5309	14147	26377	27616	28165	30059	32562 *
Housing and community amenities 7	9113	20697	34749	59161	66205	61508	50646	48405 *
Economic services *	8192	17396	36098	46220	36498	36003	39433	40464 *
Agriculture	71	429	506	1667	1293	697	841	781
Industry	5/6	1274	2234	2755	2695	2714	3261	3702 *
Electricity, gas and water	1313	3046	5854	8215	8275	(912	7/11	(442 *
Transport and communications	2015	10973	24341	19649	18965	19156	21423	21829
Others M	1007	10/4	3103	13934	5270	0024	0197	0/10 *
others	4941	12180	20810	20110	20882	20743	2/554	21860
EXTERNAL TRADE Mn Hong Kong dollars; caler	ndar year							
Exports, fob du	235152	639874	1344127	1347649	1349000	1572689	1480987	1560517
Imports, cif	231420	642530	1491121	1429092	1392718	1657962	1568194	1619419
Trade balance	3733	-2656	-146994	-81443	-43718	-85273	-87208	-58903
External Trade annual change, %				-	9.9	192.0	5.5	123
Exports	6.2	12.2	14.9	-7,4	0.1	1.6.6	-5.8	5.4
Imports	3.6	94.2	19.2	-11.5	-2.5	19.0	-5.4	3.3
Trade balance	293.5	-134.4	-82.2	48.8	46.3	-95.1	-2.3	32.5
Exports, by SITC section ^{cc}								
Food and live animals	1346	2341	2934	1870	1691	1724	1469	1525
Beverage and tobacco	1116	3350	2878	1590	950	1026	1050	1141
Crude materials excl. fuels	1492	2155	2429	1481	1496	1903	1838	1788
Mineral fuels, etc.	443	780	731	613	594	847	923	1041
Animal, vegetable oil and fats	9	84	247	122	234	73	58	81
Chemicais	1277	6651	91/8	6/53	5655	6300	5489	5305
Basic manufactures	12912	20095	25/11	18104	15623	158/7	12964	112/2
Machines, transport equipment	28004	104000	08149	40471	39/31	44840	32816	24568
Unclossified mede	1640	124800	115304	108/70	103114	10///3	96440	83096
Re-exports	105270	413999	1112470	1159195	1178400	1301722	1327467	1429590
	100210	410000	1112410	1100100	1110400	1001122	1021401	1420000
Exports, by principal commodity	44012	70465	72001	74074	74054	77446	72240	65020
Arucles of apparel and clothing accessories Electrical machinese, apparently accessories	44912	(2105	/3801	14814	/4251	//415	12240	62039
 Decirical machinery, apparatus and appliances and parts. 	10027	17002	21000	26600	00700	10533	00200	15564
3 Taytile yarn, fabrice and mode up articlar	78037	16006	11030	10767	23/90	20033	20322	10004
 Texture yarri, raurius and made-up ancies A Parts and accessories suitable for use 	1023	10900	14030	10/07	3400	9104	0123	/045
with office machines and automatic								
data processing machines	5383	10355	13297	6610	6261	5808	4705	2870
5. Jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths'		and a state		A REAL		and a	11.44	avery.
wares, and other articles of precious or								
semi-precious materials	2878	6881	5711	4770	5042	5721	4736	5155
6. Printed matters	1467	3398	4937	4221	4033	4578	4034	3883

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Imports, by SITC section oc								
Food and live animals	19965	35588	58195	57483	55746	57438	54413	53682
Beverage and tobacco	3852	13611	18995	12028	10887	10642	10358	9836
Crude materials excl. fuels	8990	15701	32398	24601	21981	23233	20674	20020
Mineral fuels, etc.	10826	15654	28660	24795	28555	35321	31489	32301
Animal, vegetable oil and fats	731	1236	4253	8128	2534	3184	3365	3269
Chemicals	16113	47802	111777	91219	89941	104559	89942	94093
Basic manufactures	64624	158293	305588	264148	249758	282506	253642	259434
Machines, transport equipment	59280	179383	553915	562814	540679	707766	688090	746578
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	45668	172376	372394	378286	388999	432398	415695	399167
Unclassified goods	1370	2887	4946	5589	3637	916	526	1038
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calenda	ir year							
Exports, total	30182	82144	173556	173693	173793	201990	189840	139504
1. China, People's Republic of	7857	20332	57861	59841	57994	69744	70096	62342
2. United States	9301	19817	37851	40700	41502	47084	42413	17927
3. Japan	1279	4680	10596	9122	9413	11195	11250	4764
4. United Kingdom	1255	3287	5584	6755	7212	8096	7106	7627
5. Germany	1226	5315	7491	6711	6801	7691	6624	3527
6. Singapore	850	2615	4944	3970	4182	4717	3793	3017
7. France	311	1289	2666	3162	3346	3589	2981	1141
8. Netherlands	340	1396	2825	3237	3035	3119	3253	2057
9. Korea, Republic of	544	1907	2804	1782	2748	3827	3329	3740
10. Canada	715	1527	2634	2766	2818	3133	2933	1678
Imposite total	00704	00400	100705	104000	170050	042240	004467	200007
imports, total	29701	02402	192700	184602	1,9000	213319	201467	209927
1. China, People's Republic of	7.508	30313	09738	74974	78338	91804	87522	86370
2. Japan	0848	13269	28602	23251	21002	25598	22705	25869
3. United States	2815	6653	14882	13767	12720	14499	13486	13316
4. Korea, Republic of	1065	3614	9472	8908	8444	10391	9130	10042
5. Singapore	1448	3353	10089	/939	7739	9643	9364	11/89
6. Malaysia	1/3	1053	3/23	4195	3871	4865	5044	5297
7. Germany	856	1904	4142	4216	3626	4143	4279	4345
8. United Kingdom	1084	1812	3936	3833	3481	4085	3717	3875
9. Thailand	295	1046	2728	2872	2942	3600	3516	3937
10. Italy	460	1392	3573	3035	2671	2864	2836	2979
Trade Indexes 2000 = 100; period avera	ges							
Quantum index vu								
Exports 00	17	39	77	82	85	100	97	105
Imports	17	38	81	85	85	100	98	106
Unit value index								
Exports ^{bb}	86	101	109	103	100	100	98	95
Imports	84	101	110	101	99	100	97	93
Terms of trade	103	100	99	102	101	100	101	102
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mn US dollars; c	alendar year							
Current account balance		+++	1201	4426	12041	9106	12283	17483
Balance on goods			454	-7833	-3159	8193	-8331	-5131
Exports		***	222	175834	174719	202697	190928	200218
Imports	***			-183666	-177878	-210891	-199259	-205349
Services and income				13855	16740	18970	22394	24470
Credit		-		81963	83013	94253	90744	86714
Debit				-68108	-66273	-75283	-68350	-62244
Current transfers	***	111	100	-1596	-1540	-16/0	-1780	-1856
Credit	221		782	669	570	538	605	687
Debit		575	Mar.	-2265	-2109	-2208	-2385	-2543
Capital account		755	1.11	-2381	-1780	-1546	-1174	-2016
Financial account			100	-8476	1061	4165	-6626	-24905
Direct investment				-2220	5209	2572	12/132	-3976
Portfolio investment		***	P.4.4	22085	33086	24/85	-41294	-37280
Financial derivatives	***		***	3299	10213	205	5083	1361
Other investments			***	-31640	.47447	-23097	17154	14990
A REAL HITS AND THE REAL		(949)	50% (04070	20.221	8.50001	at Lord	a tour

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Net errors and omissions				-358	-1295	-1682	201	7061
Overall balance				-6789	10027	10044	4684	-2377
Reserves and related items				6789	-10027	-10044	-4684	2377
Reserve assets				6789	-10027	-10044	-4684	2377
Use of Fund credit and loans		1444		*12				
Others	1222					***	***)	147
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports				106.4	108.8	122.6	116.4	122.8
Imports				-111.2	-110.7	-127.5	-121.5	-126.0
Trade balance				-4.7	-2.0	-5.0	-5.1	-3.1
Current account balance				2.7	7.5	5.5	7.5	10.7
Overall balance			44.9	-4.1	6.2	6.1	2.9	-1.5
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mn US dollars; as	of end of p	eriod	711000	500040	570000	550044	540005	500003
Total	1011/1	488744	/11002	590840	572038	558041	516395	506327
Gold, national valuation	744	89	26	19	19	18	19	23
Foreign exchange	1884	24568	55398	89606	96236	10/542	111155	111898
Reserve position in the Fund				44		-	1 0	1.27
Other banks' assets	101171	464087	655578	501171	475783	450481	405221	394406
	TATTA	404001	000010	JULLIL	410100	450401	HUGLLI	004400
EXCHANGE RATES Hong Kong dollars per US of	follar							
End of period	7.811	7.801	7.732	7.746	7.771	7.796	7.797	7.798
Average of period	7.791	7.790	7.736	7.745	7.758	7.791	7.799	7.799
EVERNAL INDEPTERMENT IS IN US dollars								
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS ** Min US dollars; as	s of end of	/ear	00477	20222	20024	10000		
Total debt outstanding and dispursed	8455	12339	29177	32113	38234	42200		
Long-term debt	5008	0001	20064	19000	20320	29430		
Public and publicly guaranteed		(499);			1000	9440	334	
Chart term daht	2206	6770	0112	10160	12008	10764	***	***
Lice of IME gradit	3300	5116	9113	13109	12908	12704		
Use of the credit			***			***	***	
External debt. as % of GDP	3.1	2.1	2.7	2.6	3,1	3.3		
Total long-term debt as % of total debt	59.9	53.2	68.8	59.8	66.2	69.8		
Short-term debt as % of total debt	40.0	46.8	31.2	40.2	33.8	30.2	444	
Debt service as % of exports of goods								
and services "	3.7 *	2.1*	1.8 *	1.8	8	200	***	
Debt service Mn US dollars: transactions during	the year							
Principal repayments on long-term debt	555	730	1360	697				
Interest on long-term debt	297	509	1237	1731				
Interest on short-term debt	262	461	562	633				
		1.44	0.02		***			

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Non1	1000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	LUUL	2002

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Data prior to 1996 are compiled using the "extended de facto" approach, while those for 1996 onwards are compiled using the "resident population" approach.
 b Revised GDP series released on 1 August 2002 as a result of a comprehensive review and major revision to GDP. Apart from enhancements to the compilation framework of GDP by incorporating new data sources and improved estimation methods as well as implementing the latest international statistical standards of the System of National Accounts, the base year of the constant price GDP and its components has been updated to year 2000 from 1990. On the same occasion, a new series of quarterly constant price GDP by economic activity was also released to facilitate analysis of sectoral composition of economic growth in real terms.
- c Refers to Agriculture and Fishing.
- d Refers to Mining and Quarrying.
- e Refers to Wholesale, Retail and Import/Export Trades, Restaurants, and Hotels.
- f Refers to Transport, Storage, and Communications.
- g Refers to Financing, Insurance, Real Estate, and Business Services.
- h Refers to Community, Social, and Personal Services.
- I Refers to Ownership of Premises and Adjustment for financial intermediation services indirectly measured.
- j Refers to Taxes on Production and Imports.
- k Data prior to 1990 refer to kaolin/feldspar sand.
- 1 Data from 1999 onwards were not released in order to safeguard the confidentiality of individual establishments.
- m Data from 1998 onwards were not released in order to safeguard the confidentiality of individual establishments.
- n Refers to re-exports of steam coal and other coal and anthracite.
- Refers to imports of steam coal and other coal and anthracite.
- p Refers to retained imports of steam coal and other coal and anthracite.
- g Based on the Composite Consumer Price Index which refers to 90% of households spending between HK\$ 4,500 and HK\$ 65,999 a month in 1999/2000.
- r Refers to the sum of legal tender notes and coins held by the public plus customers' demand deposits placed with licensed banks.
- s Refers to M1 plus customers' savings and time deposits with licensed banks, plus negotiable certificates of deposit issued by licensed banks held by nonauthorized institutions.
- t Refers to loans and advances for use in Hong Kong only.
- u Refers to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation quoted best lending rate.
- v Includes the consolidated account (i.e., General Revenue Account and Fund Accounts). Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit. Data for grants and net lending are not available.
- w Refers to Support.
- x From 1998 onwards, defence is not applicable.
- y Refers to Housing, Community and External Affairs, and Environment.
- z Refers to Economic and Infrastructure.
- aa Refers to Security.
- bb Refers to total exports (domestic exports and re-exports).
- cc Data from 1992 onwards are based on SITC revision 3.
- dd Quantum indices for 1991 onwards are not strictly comparable to those for earlier years due to change in method for compilation of the quantum indices.
- ee These data series were discontinued as of 1998 and a new data series was introduced by OECD beginning 1998. Long-term debt is the residual of the new data series for total debt and short-term debt.
- ff Refers to debt service as a percentage of total exports as reflected under Direction of Trade.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION	751 40	035 13	021.00	079 10	006 50	1014.97	1022.00	1055.00
Population density persons per square ki	Iometer 229	254	921.99	298	303	1014.87	1033.20	1055.00
Population annual change, %	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1
Urban population % of total population					3.53	10	444	344
LABOR FORCE million; as of December 1	fiscal year beginr	ning 1 April						
Employed (organized sectors only)	25.01	26.73	27.94	28.17	28.11	27.96	1975	4497
Agriculture	1.36	1.45	1.46	1.43	1.39	1.42	***	***
Manufacturing	6.29	6.33	6.79	6.85	6.75	6.62		
Others	16.28	1 17.86	1.10	19.95	1.01	18.02	***	
Unemployed ^a	26.27	1 34.89	36.74	40.09	40.37	41 34	42.07	41 17
Unemployment rate, %	20121	. 04.00	50.14	40.00	40.01	41.04	42.01	41.11
Labor force annual change, %				7	244			
Labor force participation rate, %	810.	+10						***
Male	22.5	944:		14440			111	
Female	4.4.4	217			***			
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Bn Rupees; fiscal y	vear beginning 1	April						
At Current Factor Cost								
GDP by Industrial Origin	2338.0	4778.1	10672.2	15980.8	17619.5	19177.3	20940.2	***
Agriculture	772.2	1480.0	3031.2	4424.9	4619.6	4784.7	5225.8	
Mining	62.0	117.9	251.1	356.8	413.0	453.8	462.6	***
Manufacturing	417.8	891.6	1897.9	2522.4	2667.8	3014.3	3199.3	***
Construction	48.9	104.6	2/0.0	430.2	423.0	400.8	1255 5	***
Trade	310.5	618.8	1440.8	2208.2	2460.4	2726.7	3024.6	
Transport and communications	141.0	339.1	705.4	1125.1	1243.3	1402.8	1544.6	***
Finance	198.8	389.0	1253.5	1811.4	2205.6	2388.7	2671.2	
Public administration	125.1	271.1	572.5	995.7	1166.9	1239.7	1330.8	***
Others	132.2	279.8	690.8	1180.0	1366.9	1535.2	1725.8	
Indirect taxes less subsidies	284.4	577.2	1147.3	1428.6	1749.9	1865.7	2020.4	
GDP at current market prices	2622.4	5355.3	11819.6	17409.4	19369.4	21043.0	22960.6	***
Net factor income from abroad	-14.3	-75.4	-134.8	-149.7	-154.3	-174.1	-126.6	**1
GNP at current market prices	2608.1	5279.9	11084.8	1/259./	19215.1	20868.9	22834.0	***
Structure of Output % of GDP at	current prices							
Agriculture	33.0	31.0	28.4	27.7	26.2	24,9	25.0	***
Industry	28.2	29.3	27.9	26.5	25.9	26.6	25.9	
Services	38.8	39.7	43.7	45.8	47.9	48.5	49.2	***
At Current Market Prices								
Expenditure on GDP	2622.4	5355.3	11819.6	17409.4	19369.4	21043.0	22960.6	***
Private consumption	1768.5	3303.7	7530.0	11341.3	12676.6	13579.9	14898.8	
Government consumption	291.7	617.8	1287.2	2140.3	2511.1	2645.6	2249.7	***
Gross fixed capital formation	542.6	1240.0	2909.9	3743.4	4219.0	4597.9	4972.8	
Exports of goods and services	140 5	111.5	1207.2	1052.8	20270	138.3	2044.0	
Less. Imports of goods and services	217.5	400.4	1449 5	2247 A	2657.0	3060.9	3202.4	***
Statistical discrepancy	-4.4	162.9	12.5	500.3	-20.9	240.4	818.7	***.
Structure of Output % of GDP at	current prices							
Private consumption	67.4	61.7	63.7	65.1	65.4	64.5	64.9	
Government consumption	11.1	11.5	10.9	12.3	13.0	12.6	9.8	***
Gross domestic capital formation	24.2	25.2	26.5	21.4	23.7	22.5	22.4	422
Exports of goods and services	5.7	7.6	11.1	11.2	11.8	13.8	13.3	****
Imports of goods and services	8.3	9.1	12.3	12.9	13.7	14.5	13.9	
At Constant 1980/81 1993/94 Factor C	ost							
GDP by Industrial Origin	1565.7	2122.5	I 8970.0	10827.4	11484.4	11986.9	12654.2	13207.3
Agriculture	542.2	656.5	2518.9	2860.9	2869.8	2858.8	3020.5	2926.3
Mining	26.2	42.1	231.5	263.9	272.7	279.3	282.2	295.7
Manufacturing Electricity, pag and water	303.2	448.6	1 1595.8	1845.8	1919.9	2060.6	2130.6	2260.2
meetingity, Ras and water	31.0	40.0	221.0	209.9	204.0	290.1	510.8	320.6

Item	1985	1990	19	95 1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Construction Trade Transport and communications	71.8 196.5 79.5	98.3 265.8 111.6	457 1251 621	.0 543.9 .5 1568.7 .7 788.8	587.4 1682.0 876.2	628.2 1751.1 982.7	651.5 1905.9 1066.2	697.6 } 3203.3
Finance Public administration	147.1 80.2	217.0 113.3	1 1028 1 471	3.0 1318.9 1.8 622.1	1458.6 704.3	1509.1 722.2	1577.0 743.2	1678.9
Others Indirect taxes less subsidies	88.0 200.8	121.3 279.9	1 572 1 958	2.2 744.5 3.9 992.7	829.5 1179.2	896.8 1176.6	966.3 1227.1	414
ADP at 1980/81 1 1993/94 market prices Net factor income from abroad GNP at 1980/81 1 1993/94 = 100 market	-12.0 prices 1754.5	-37.7 2364.7	-120 9928	8.9 11820.1 8.0 -119.7 8.8 11700.4	-116.0 12547.6	-124.4 13039.1	13881.3 -83.9 13797.4	414 414 414
Growth of Output annual change, GDP	%	5.4		1.2 6.5	6.1	4.4	5.6	4.4
Agriculture	0.3	3.8 7.2	1	L.4 6.2 L4 3.7	0.3	-0.4	5.7 3.3	-3.1 6.1
Services	7.4	5.2	1	8.6 8.4	10,1	5.6	6.8	
At Constant 1980/81 1993/94 Market P Expenditure on GDP	rices 1766.5	2402.4	1 9928	3.8 11820.1	12663.6	13163.5	13881.3	240
Private consumption Government consumption	1240.5 189.2	1554.5 260.6	I 6466	5.0 7485.5 0.6 1399.6	7490.6 1584.3	8164.4 1593.4	8634.7 1708.8	***
Gross fixed capital formation	329.7	510.9	1 32	2.7 2769.5	3027.9	3144.0	3245.5	***
Exports of goods and services	-61.6	18.4	1 2172	2.2 1513.5	1785.8	2203.7	2335.9	12 ····
Statistical discrepancy	(444)	***	1	468.9	449.1	17.1	-34.1	
Growth of Consumption and Inve	stment annual	change, %		5 59	0.1	9.0	5.9	
Government consumption	11.4	3.3	00	3.2 12.9	13.2	0.6	7.2	844
Investment Financing at current prices	10.2	12.6	-03	.9 3.9	19.2	-1,5	3.0	100
Gross domestic capital formation	634.6	1351.6	3132	2.2 3722.1	4582.6	4736.2	5150.9	
Gross domestic saving	519.3	1266.5	3009	1.8 3599.6 3.6 3749.3	4666.4	4743.5	5499.6	-112
Foreign saving	-14.3 62.3	-75,4 182.0	-134 201	4.8 -149.7 7.8 180.9	-154.3 219.8	-174.1 129.8	-126.6 85.7	
Net transfer from abroad Net borrowing from abroad	3.1 59.2	8.3 173.7	1:	L.7 13.0 5.1 167.9	16.6 203.2	15.5 114.3	18.5 67.2	
Savings and Investment % of GD	P at current pri	ces						
Gross domestic saving Gross national saving	19.8 19.3	23.6 22.2	25	5.5 21.5 4.3 20.7	24.1 23.3	23,4 22,5	24.0 23.4	
Gross domestic capital formation	24.2	25.2	26	6.5 21.4	23.7	22.5	22.4	
At Current Market Prices, Rupees Per capita GDP	3490	6413	128	20 17798	19437	20735	22223	
Per capita GNP	3471	6322	126	73 17645	19282	20563	22100	
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons; fiscal Agriculture b	year beginning	1 April						
1. Sugarcane 2. Rice, paddy 3. Wheat	170648 95818 47052	241046 111517 55135	2811 1154 620	00 288722 62 86077 97 71288	299324 89683 76369	295956 87698 69681	300096 93085 71814	279282 76905 70258
4. Potatoes 5. Sorghum	10423 10197	15206 11681	188 93	43 23611 27 8415	24713 8685	22488 7529	24082 7793	6590
6. Pulses 7. Cotton (lint)	13361 1484	14265 1671	123	10 14907 86 12287	13418	11076 9524	13191 10094	11805 9936
8. Jute and jute-like fibres	2276	1661	15	85 9811	10558	10556	11641	10979
Mining 1. Iron ore	44964	55596	674	18 72230	77604	80762	73367	77711
2. Dolomite 3. Manganese ore	2268	2652	37	18 2922 37 1538	2842	3078	3088	2722
	44456.7	- 15-15		2000	2000	and set of the	1000	2000

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Manufacturing	22026	46600	0770	07646	1000000	00007	100101	
1. Cement	33030	40008	1/20/	2 8/040	100230	102/2	106491	
2, Sugar 3 Finished steel	7924	9583	2163	3 23101	22744	21345	10000	***
4. Paper and paper board	1813	2432	355	4450	5089	4834	4950	
5. Jute manufactures	1307	1343	118	7 1596	1590	1625		
6. Tea	657	719	765	2 851	816	827	842	***
Production Indexes period averages								
Agriculture, 1989-91 = 100	84.4	99.6	115.:	1 123.8	129.4	129.4	130.6	128.2
Mining, 1980/81 1993/94 = 100 °	167.5	221.2	1 120.6	5 125.4	126.7	130.3	131.9	132.4
Manufacturing, 1980/81 1993/94 = 100 °	136.9	207.8	1 124.3	5 148.8	159.4	162.6	167.0	172.3
ENERGY annual values								
Production	29860	33311	3504	3 32806	32628	32124	31972	32917
Exports	2044	00011	0004	5 52650	02020	02424	OTOLE	02011
Imports	14811	20793	2690	38686	45424	73443	75449	82371
Consumption	41226	51671	5797:	66672	79538	101788	106744	110148
0								
Coal, UOU m.t.	140710	202104	26462	207064	202202	211/06	000000	226002
Evorts	215	202194	20403	5 291004	292303	1511	1610	3058
Imports	1817	4916	885	16728	17127	21083	20448	21261
Consumption	152510	219270	27421	1 305824	318765	333462	323435	336288
						1 and 1 an		
Natural gas, Mn cu. m.	7000	4 7000	0440	07054	00700	00000		11 JL 18 4 19
Production	7908	17990	21124	4 27654	29792	29298	29631	30747
Imports	202	***					4.4.4	
Consumption	4685	12427	1963	2 25953	26345	27701	28005	29025
Electricity, Mn kWh "		000.000	00100		101055			
Production	183390	289439	394800) 448544	481055	501204	515271	531430
Exports	107	1440	1570	12210	1540	1407	***	1.1.1
Consumption d	183200	290817	41956	5 449659	482394	502506		
	100200	200011	41000	445000	402004	502500		
Retail prices, Rupees/litre ~	6 10	0.94	16 7	0 0004	24.04	26.07	20.75	00 54
Diasal	2 22	9.04	10.73	22.04	10.03	20.07	28.70	20.04
Diesei	0.20	4,00	0.50	5 10.25	10.03	14,50	11:00	10.00
PRICE INDEXES period averages								
Consumer (Industrial Workers, India), 1982 = 1	00 123.3	186.3	306.3	3 405.1	424.0	441.0	458.0	477.0
Food	125.7	190.7	330.	7 437.0	444.0	452.0	462.0	474.0
Consumer (Industrial Workers, Delhi),1982 = 1		194.6	326.	7 447.2	488.0	514.0	529.0	550.0
Food	400.4	210.1	375.	9 496.3	484.0	503.0	509.0	516.0
Wholesale, 1981/82 1993/94 = 100	120.1	105./	1 112.	5 132.8	143.8	152.8	160.7	164.7
Induct GDF denator, 1990/01 1 1993/94 = 1	00 40.0	13.1	1 119.0	J 147.5	12210	109.9	100.4	
Price Indexes annual change, %	5.0	0.0	101	120	4.7	4.0	2.0	
Eood price index	3.0	9.0	11	7 14.0	4.7	4.0	3.9	4.1
Implicit GDP deflator	7.3	10.5	8.	5 7.9	3.8	4.5	3.5	2.0
MONEY AND BANKING Bo Rupees: fiscal vea	ar beginning	1 April						
Money supply (M1)	440.9	928.9	2148.	4 3090.7	3418.0	3797.9	4225.3	4714.1
Currency in circulation	250.6	530.5	1182.0	5 1689.4	1890.8	2095.5	2414.0	2716.6
Demand deposits	190.3	398.4	965.8	8 1363.9	1496.8	1662.7	1782.8	1964.7
Quasi-money	753.0	1729.4	3891.	6719.0	7823.8	9337.7	10774.7	12531.7
Money supply (M2)	1193.9	2658.3	6040.	1 9809.7	11241.7	13132.2	15000.0	17245.8
Foreign assets (net)	38.7	105.8	821.4	4 1778.5	2056.5	2498.2	3147.3	3992.4

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Domestic credit Claims on government sector (net) Claims on private sector Claims on other financial institutions	1411.2 583.2 828.0	3119.6 1401.9 1717.7	6024.3 2577.8 3446.5	8826.7 3866.8 4960.0	10279.4 4413.8 5865.6	11911.8 5119.6 6792.2	13427.4 5864.7 7562.7	15788.4 6743.5 9044.9
Other items	-256.0	-567.2	-805.6	-795.6	-1094.2	-1277.7	-1574.6	-2535.0
Money supply (M2) annual change, 9 M2 % of GDP	6 16.0 45.5	15.1 49.6	13.7 51.1	19.4 56.3	14.6 58.0	16.8 62.4	14.2 65.3	15.0
Deposit Money Banks ^g	148 1	331.9	806.1	1174.2	1273 7	1425.5	1530.5	1688.4
Savings deposits					121011	1720.0	1000.0	1000.4
Domestic credits outstanding	715.9 599.5	1593.5 1163.0	3532.1 2540.2	5966.0 6234.3	6859.8 7449.0	8200.7 8815.9	9503.1 10279.9	11117.4 12736.9
Interest Rates percent p.a.; period averages On deposits								
Savings	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00
12 months	8.00 8.50	8.00 9.00	12.00 12.50	11.00	9.00 8.00	6.20 7.10	6.55 7.10	6.25 7.00
On loans and discounts Commercial bills ^h	17.75	15.50	16.50	12.50	12.25	11.50	10.00	
Other commercial bills ¹	18.00	16.00	13.00	5.00		10.00		
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Bn Rupees; fiscal yea	ar beginning 1	April						
Total revenue and grants	421.60	855.70	1692.34	2805.36	2982.97	2776.02	3642.05	4049.95
Total revenue	416.75	849.85	1680.96	2795.49	2971.89	2767.89	3624.53	4040.13
Current revenue	286.93	570.65	1137.76	1494.85	1814.82	1426.05	2014.49	2369.36
Taxes	211,40	429.78	819.39	1046.52	1282.71	1366.58	1336.62	1641.77
Non-taxes	75.53	140.87	318.37	448.33	532.11	59.47	677.87	727.59
Capital receipts	129.82	279.20	543.20	1300.64	1157.07	1341.84	1610.04	1670.77
Total expenditure and net lending	538.08	1079.94	1830.59	3127.45	3128 61	3365 54	3803 34	4177.82
Total expenditure	430.39	883.60	1587.43	2793.40	2980.53	3255.92	3624.53	4040.13
Current expenditure	360.84	809.56	1528.87	2164.61	2490.78	2778.39	3016.11	3416.48
Capital expenditure	69.55	74.04	58.56	628.79	489.75	477.53	608.42	623.65
Net lending	107.69	196.34	243.16	334.05	148.08	109.62	178.81	137.69
Current surplus/deficit	-73.91	-238.91	-391.11	-669.76	-675.96	-1352.34	-1001.62	-1047.12
Non-budgetary surplus/deficit	60.27	205.16	484.64	6/1.85	667.32	864.31	1001.62	1047.12
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit * Financing	-116.48	-224.24	-138.25	-322.09	-145.64	-589.52	-161.29	-127.87
Domestic borrowing	48.84	78.96	37.00	1116.37	1026.72	1125.08	1368.50	1536.64
Foreign borrowing Use of cash balances	14.49 53.15	31.81 113.47	3.18 98.07	19.20 -2.09	11.80 8.64	75.05	56.01 -14.96	-134,96 52,98
Government Finance % of GDP	15.0	15.0	14.0	16.1	15.3	12.0	15.0	
Total expenditure	16.4	16.5	13.4	16.0	15.4	15.2	15.8	
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-4.4	-4.2	-1.2	-1.9	-0.8	-2.8	-0.7	
EXTERNAL TRADE Mn Rupees; fiscal year beg	inning 1 April							
Exports, 10D	108946	325533	1063533	1397531	1595614	2035710	2090180	2232490
Trade balance	-87631	-106396	-163248	-385788	-556751	-273018	-361818	-377535
External Trade annual change, %								
Exports	-7.2	17.6	28.6	7.4	14.2	27.6	2.7	6.8
Imports Trade balance	-62.6	-37.6	-123.7	-60.2	-44.3	7.3	-32.5	-4.3
		0110		VVIE	110	01.0	Gard	

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Exports, by SITC section								
Food and live animals	25061	50912	179760	244735	230197	***	44.0	***
Beverage and tobacco	1704	2753	4927	8331	10803		(eee	
Crude materials excl. fuels	11190	31565	39172	37600	41954			4441
Mineral fuels etc.	6550	9480	1/60/	5935	3938			
Chemicals	3910	25487	82210	126179	151080	1885	244	ere .
Basic manufactures	37064	187340	613154	814287	975480			***
Machines, transport equipment	6767	24140	95696	123524	139998			
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	15626	1840	6801	10238	10080			***
Unclassified goods	114	4491	15194	30869	34972			
Exports, by principal commodity								
1. Non-metallic mineral manufactures	14531	53926	187544	243245	345472		1772	*** :
Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, etc.	12544	27292	109985	156701	181508	225268		
3. Clothing	1105/	40134	122953	183636	206485	254/10	-210	
4. Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manuractures	6467	15408	32887	51/00	40007	00510	2000	
D. Leather manufactures, n.e.s	0407	9301	401(0	09001	00909	09012		***
Imports by SITC section								
Food and live animals	8780	10931	51929	139827	139892			
Beverage and tobacco	36	117	585	856	687			
Crude materials excl. fuels	15024	23675	68237	75149	97829			
Mineral fuels, etc.	52130	117884	290373	338382	621833			446
Animal, vegetable oil and fats	7702	3643	25502	80365	84693			
Chemicals	28728	46956	167541	204404	231460			124
Basic manufactures	37811	114607	257676	613827	697655	1000	10.00	1444
Machines, transport equipment	40840	86840	276818	331013	368386			***
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	5006	26060	82496	116975	5216	1988	(e++)	****
Unclassified goods	520	1216	5624	2815	3608			
BLORE FILE M. US SHOW								
Direction of frade Min US dollars; calendar yea	9065	17013	20527	22662	25020	40604	45672	10120
1 United States	1563	2604	5305	7103	8100	42024	43073	11318
2 Hong Kong China	154	545	1821	1893	2353	2608	2088	2252
3. United Kingdom	433	1109	1881	1928	1990	2233	2467	2553
4. United Arab Emirates	217	455	1306	1824	2029	2469	2459	2039
5. Germany	401	1352	1841	1870	1767	1865	2037	2143
6. Japan	921	1656	2130	1714	1677	1767	2011	1888
7. Belgium				1270	1348	1445	1371	1387
8. Italy	169	499	974	1070	1104	1262	1357	1328
9. France	162	422	683	819	890	999	1047	1080
10. Bangladesh	104	297	960	943	726	860	1087	968
Annual Annual	10000	00004	04404	10100	17000	50000	50000	005 10
Imports, total	10329	23991	34484	42162	47900	50336	56309	60540
1. United States	1110	2030	3344	2000	2100	3132	4141	4508
2. Deigium 3. United Kingdom	027	1664	1683	2625	2686	3053	2800	2013
4 Switzerland	136	215	787	2867	2684	3020	427	426
5 Japan	1364	1801	2234	2386	2518	2016	2134	2055
6. Germany	1258	1836	2713	2238	1916	1780	2272	2405
7. Saudi Arabia	843	1475	1860	2001	2720	1220	1316	1400
8. Singapore	321	689	966	1338	1497	1482	3018	2914
9. United Arab Emirates	482	964	1594	1736	2181	1078	1163	1237
10. Malaysia	403	546	770	1501	1920	1389	1735	1784
Trade Indexes 1978/79 = 100; period avera	iges							
Quantum index	444.0		224.2	200.0	1000	CTd C	200.0	
EXPORTS	102.0	194.1	384.3	399.2	461.0	5/1.0	593.0	144
imports	102,0	231.1	014,8	044.2	105.0	098.0	133.0	1000
Unit value index								
Exports	171.0	292.5	484.2	611.7	604.0	624.0	618.0	
Imports	159.0	267.7	351.0	407.8	450.0	487.0	493.0	
	and the second second		a sector de la companya de la					

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Terms of trade (net)	107,5	109.3	137.9	150.0	134.2	128.1	125.4	
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mn US dollars; calen	dar year							
Merchandise exports, fob	9465	18286	31246	34070	36877	43133	44612	50713
Merchandise imports, fob	-15081	-23437	-41970	-49730	-50550	-61015	-57359	-62754
Trade balance	-5616	-5151	-10724	-15660	-13673	-17882	-12747	-12041
Other goods, services and income	-1337	-4722	-3223	-1574	-1481	83	425	2489
Credit	3913	5061	8264	13492	16426	20462	23620	25486
Debit	-5250	-9783	-11487	-15066	-17907	-20379	-23195	-22997
Current transfers, net	2813	2837	8382	10332	11922	13453	12263	14388
Current balance	-4141	-7036	-5565	-6902	-3232	-4346	-59	4836
Direct investment		***	2151	2622	2169	2210	2402	2440
Portfolio investment		***	1503	2033	2316	2480	2051	1064
Other long-term capital	3244	5527	-549	6954	5092	5326	3193	8571
Other short-term capital	0244	0021	673	-1297	431	616	-1218	327
Net errors and omissions	500	-432	821	2283	-418	-337	420	644
Overall balance	-397	-1941	-873	3068	6357	6058	8690	18891
Allocation of SDRs 1								
Monetary movements ^m	397	-1941	873	-3068	-6357	-6058	-8690	-18891
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports	4.5	6.0	8.6	8.1	8.2	9.2	9.2	
Imports	-7.1	-7.7	-11.5	-11.8	-11.2	-13.0	-11.8	
Trade balance	-2.6	-1.7	-2.9	-3.7	-3.0	-3.8	-2.6	
Current account balance	-2.0	-2.3	-1,5	-1.6	-0.7	-0.9	-0.0	***
Overall balance	-0,2	-0.6	-0.2	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.8	
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mo US dollars: as	of end of pe	riod						
Total	6623	5188	21591	29833	35069	40155	48200	70377
Gold, national valuation	203	3667	3669	2492	2403	2252	2329	2712
Foreign exchange	5549	1205	17467	26958	31992	37264	45251	66994
Reserve position in the Fund	535	0	316	300	671	637	614	665
SDRs	336	316	139	83	4	2	5	7
EXCHANGE BATES Buppes per US dollar								
End of period	12 166	18 073	35,180	42 480	43 490	46,750	48 180	48.030
Average of period	12.369	17.503	32.427	41.259	43.055	44.942	47.186	48.610
EVTEDNAL INDEDTEDNIESS Ma LIS dallares as	of and of up							
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	10051	83620	94067	97260	07055	00008	07320	
long-term deht	31761	72462	86644	92643	03006	95636	94369	
Public and publicly guaranteed	30264	70974	80422	84611	86410	83156	82695	
Private non-guaranteed	1497	1488	6618	8409	7944	12480	11674	
Short-term debt	4358	8544	5049	4329	3933	3462	2951	
Use of IMF credit	4832	2623	2374	288	26	0	0	
External debt as % of GNI	17.9	26.7	26.8	23.8	22.3	21.9	20.5	
Total long-term debt as % of total debt	77.6	86.6	92.1	95.3	96.0	96.5	97.0	
Short-term debt as % of total debt	10.6	10.2	5.4	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	
Debt service as % of exports of goods								
and services	23.0	32.4	27.8	20.6	15.3	14.0	11.7	
Debt service Mn US dollars: transactions during	the year							
Principal repayments on long-term debt	1309	2650	6929	6574	6063	6661	5465	7628
Interest on long-term debt	1272	3779	4351	4769	3566	3996	3703	3491
Interest on short-term debt	326	899	385	327	209	185	116	443
Average terms of new commitments								
Interest (% p.a.)	6.2	5.4	3.7	- 262	3.9	4.7	3.6	
Maturity (years)	23.9	21.9	23.3	9.8	23.2	11.4	24.2	212
Grace period (years)	7.1	7.9	7.7	5.6	6.4	5.4	6.7	500
Grant element (%)	7,8	24.6	24.3	31.2	43,4	25.4	46.4	***

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
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Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Refers to applicants currently registered at employment exchanges.
- b Relates to agricultural year beginning 1 July of the year stated.
- c For the fiscal year beginning 1 April.
- d Includes electricity consumed in auxiliary stations and losses in transmission and distribution system.
- e Refers to prices quoted for New Delhi only as of 1 January of each year up to 1986 and as of 1 April each year thereafter.
- f Refers to M3.
- g Refers to scheduled commercial banks and state cooperative banks.
- h Rates quoted refer to the following prior to 1987, rates charged by the biggest bank in the country; for 1987 1992, rates charged by scheduled commercial banks; for 1993, minimum lending rate prescribed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI); for 1985 1997, prime lending rates of 5 major scheduled commercial banks. Actual ranges of rates are: for 1985, 17.50% to 18.00%; 1986 1987, 17.00% to 17.50% and 1992, 15.50% to 19.00%.
- i Rates refer to average of varying rates depending on type and period of credit. For 1993 onward, rates refer to pre-shipment export credit up to 180 days. Actual ranges of rates are for 1983, 12.50% to 17.50%; 1985 1986, 12.00% to 16.50%; 1987, 9.50% to 16.50%; 1988, 9.50% to 15.50%; 1989 to 1991, 7.50% to 15.50%, and 1992, 15.00% to 24.00%.
- J Refer to ceiling rates on general credit prescribed by RBI. From 1.0 October 1988, RBI has prescribed a minimum rate of 16% on general credit. Data from 1993 refer to post-shipment export credit of usance bills up to 90 days.
- k Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit.

I Includes re-exports.

m Refers to reserves and related items.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population a million; as of 1 July	162.66	179.38	194.75	201.58	203.91	206.26	208.65	211.06
Population density persons per square kilon	neter 85	93	101	105	106	109	110	112
Population annual change, %	0.7	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
urban population % or total population	444	30.9	30.9	***	39.4			448.
LABOR FORCE b thousand; calendar year	63826	77803	86361	92735	94847	95651	98812	100500
Employed	62458	75851	80110	87672	88817	89838	90807	91600
Agriculture	34142	42378	35233	39415	38378	40677	39744	39000
Manufacturing	5796	7693	10127	9934	11516	11642	12086	12600
Others	22104	25252	34107	37648	38197	36997	38977	40100
Unemployed	1368	1952	6251	5063	6030	5858	8005	8900
Unemployment rate, %	2.1	2.5	7.2	5.5	6.4	6.1	8.1	9.1
Labor force annual change, %	4.0	3.0	0.7	3.5	2.3	0.8	3.3	1.7
Labor force participation rate, %		1.000		66.9	67.2	67.8	68.6	67.8
Female		1777	***	83.2	83.0 51.2		***	117
- Cinale			414	04.2	01.4			2000
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Bn Ruplah; calend	ar year							
At Current Market Prices		201 E 40 M 10	Variation and Mark					
GDP by Industrial Origin	96997	210866	454514	955754	1099732	1264919	1449398	1610012
Mining	13571	40930	//890	120220	215087	175263	240298	281325
Manufacturing	15503	43569	109689	238897	285874	314918	362031	402601
Electricity, gas and water	396	1489	5655	11283	13429	16519	21184	29101
Construction	5302	11795	34452	61762	67616	76573	85263	92366
Trade	15417	35824	75640	146740	175835	199110	234263	258869
Finance C	6100	13362	30795	51937	55190	62306	75796	97344
Public administration	7925	14322	26555	40641	56745	69460	81851	83294
Others	3999	7538	14127	41446	48210	52411	59511	67664
Net factor income from abroad	-3941	-9616	-13366	-53894	-83764	-92162	-58079	-77816
GNP	93056	201251	441148	901860	1015967	1172757	1391319	1532196
Structure of Output % of GDP at	current prices							
Agriculture	23.2	19.4	17.1	18.1	19.6	17.2	17.0	17.5
Industry	35.8	39.1	41.8	45.2	43.4	46.1	45.6	44.5
Services	40.9	41.5	41.1	36.7	37.0	36.7	37.5	38,1
Expenditure on GDP	96997	210866	454514	955754	1099732	1264919	1449398	1610012
Private consumption	57201	124184	279876	647824	813183	850819	975731	1137763
Government consumption	10893	18649	35584	54416	72631	90780	113416	132219
Gross fixed capital formation	22367	59758	129218	243043	221472	275881	316179	325334
Increase in stocks	4837	5032	15900	-82716	-96461	-72235	-63282	-95614
Less: Imports of doods and services	21034	53289	125657	413058	390560	423318	612482	459631
Statistical discrepancy	10000		120001	413030		-		
Structure of Demand % of GDP a	at current prices							
Private consumption	59.0	58.9	61,6	67.8	73.9	67.3	67.3	70.7
Gross domestic capital formation	28.0	30.7	31.9	16.8	11.4	16.1	17.4	14.3
Exports of goods and services	22.2	25.3	26.3	53.0	35.5	42.9	42.3	35.4
Imports of goods and services	20.4	23.7	27.6	43.2	27.4	33.5	34.9	28.5
4 Constant 1002 1002 C								
At Constant 1983 1993 Prices	05000	1 262262	302701	376274	370350	202017	111604	406744
Agriculture	19300	1 53056	61885	63609	64985	66209	66858	68018
Mining	15480	1 26628	35502	37474	36866	38896	38895	39768
Manufacturing	13431	I 54211	91637	95321	99058	104987	109290	113672
Electricity, gas and water	361	1 2508	4292	5646	6113	6575	7078	7515
Lonstruction	4508	1 15226	29198	22465	22036	23279	24259	25255
Transport and communications	4487	I 18474	27329	26975	26772	29072	31207	33650
the second s	1.1.0.1		41.940V.	20010	4 50 T T M	20 W T 40	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20000

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Finance c	5481	1 21479	34313	28279	26245	27449	28389	29963
Public administration	6455	1 20738	23046	21888	22251	22555	22795	22887
Others	3180	1 9218	12360	14588	14933	15496	16032	16710
Net factor income from abroad	-3846	I -11397	-11924	-27965	-22145	-25391	-17399	-22218
GNP	81236	I 251865	371869	348409	357207	372543	394292	404523
Growth of Output annual change,	%							
GDP	2.5	I 9.0	8.2	-13.1	0.8	4.9	3.4	3.7
Agriculture	4.3	1 3.1	4.4	-1.3	2.2	1.9	1.0	1.7
Industry	-0.4	11.5	10.4	-14.0	2.0	5.9	3.3	3.7
Services	4.6	I 9.8	7.6	-16.5	-1.0	5.2	4.6	4.4
Expenditure on GDP	85082	1 263262	383702	376374	370352	398017	411691	426741
Private consumption	49448	1 155094	234245	260023	272070	276377	288510	302139
Government consumption	8991	26689	30851	26828	27014	28768	31352	35362
Gross fixed capital formation	19616	69519	112386	93605	76573	89389	96244	96058
Increase in stocks	6641	1 11133	15853	-6387	-9622	-13794	-15908	-25741
Exports of goods and services	19495	1 59808	104492	134707	91864	116194	118377	116907
Less: Imports of goods and services	19109	58981	114035	132401	78546	98917	106884	97985
Statistical discrepancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Growth of Consumption and Inves	stment annua	I change, %						
Private consumption	1.0	1 17.2	12.6	-6.2	4.6	1.6	4.4	4.7
Government consumption	7.6	1 4.8	1.3	-15.4	0.7	6.5	9.0	12.8
Gross domestic capital formation	7.2	1 16.1	14.0	-33.0	-18.2	16.7	7.7	-0.2
Investment Financing at current prices								
Gross domestic capital formation	27204	64790	145118	160327	125011	203646	252897	229720
Gross national saving	24961	58417	125687	199620	130153	231159	302172	262215
Gross domestic saving	28902	68033	139054	253514	213917	323320	360251	340030
Net factor income from abroad	-3941	-9616	-13366	-53894	-83764	-92162	-58079	-77816
Savinda and Investment & of CDI	at auroat or	inne						
Savings and investment % of GD/	at current pr	ices 20.2	20.6	26.5	10.5	25.6	24.0	01.1
Gross domestic saving	29.8	32.3	30.6	20.0	19.5	20.0	24.9	21.1
Gross demostic capital formation	20.7	21.1	21.1	20,9	11.0	16.3	20.8	14.2
cross comesoc capital formation	20.0	20.7	21.9	10:0	11.4	10.1	10.4	14.3
At Current Market Prices, Rupiah								
Per capita GDP	596336	1175534	2333776	4741285	5393237	6132505	6946654	7628334
Per capita GNP	572107	1121932	2265146	4473928	4982442	5685692	6668294	7259639
PRODUCTION thousand motion tones aplant	dar waar							
Adviculture	Jar year							
1 Rice paddy	39033	45179	49744	49237	50866	51899	50461	51604
2 Cassava	14057	15830	15441	14696	16459	16089	17055	16665
3. Maize	4330	6734	8246	10169	9204	9677	9165	10000
4. Palm oil d	1159	2097	2476	4013	4455	4094	3864	
5. Copra	1895	2332	2704	2778	2789	2778	11/5	
6. Sugarcane	1767	2173	2105	1929	1801	1896	1896	
7. Bananas	1909	2411	3805	3176	3376	2383		
8. Sweet potatoes	2161	1971	2171	1935	1666	1828	1749	1742
9. Soya beans	870	1487	1680	1306	1383	1018	827	742
10. Peanuts	528	651	760	692	660	737	710	713
Mining								
1. Copper ore concentrates	232	437	1517	2640	2645	3194	3290	1000
2. Nickel ore	956	2217	2513	2734	3245	3349	3635	3.44
3. Tin ore concentrates	22	30	38	54	48	50	62	
Manufacturing								
1. Cement	9940	15783	24097	22341	23925	28225	31449	1441
2. Fertilizer	5264	7012	7612	11464				
3. Paper	97	1340	3427					

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Production Indexes period averages	81 5	101.1	120.2	117 4	117.6	121.2	120.3	110.5
Manufacturing, 1983 1993 = 100	112.6	209.4	I 130.5	103.5	105.4	109.2	108.0	100.9
PUTPON								
ENERGY annual values								
Production	67710	73071	80521		355		112	
Exports	39185	47487	53000	36914	35902	29226		
Imports	3655	6351	8151	10473	11497	11473		
consumption	20908	27801	36904					2444
Coal, '000 m.t.								
Production	1492	10532	39936	60321	69358	76820	90254	***
Exports	1080	4196	31570	48250	55206	57152	117	
Consumption	1358	5674	5515	7674	199	140	***	
Search and the second	1000	0014	0010	1014				
Natural gas, terajoules								
Production	937377	1578536	2443600	2937017	3020851	2866624	***	444
Imports	192202	108/516	11/1428	1/58/30	1209540	1100802		272
Consumption	250500	500320	1027139	648146			***	
Electricity, Mn kWh	10045	25202	54507	74000	04644	02824	101000	
Consumption	12088	27741	49629	64383	71338	79050	84029	86504
our autorite the second s	12000		10020	04002	12000	10000	04020	00004
Retail prices, Rupiah/litre								
Gasoline, premium	385	450	700	1000	1000	1150	1450	
PRICE INDEXES period averages Consumer, Apr 77 - Mar 78 I Apr 88 - Mar 89 I 1996 = 100 °	248.4	I 112.5	172.3	I 168.3	202.8	210.3	234.5	262.3
Food	228.2	1 109.5	171.1	I 196.8	261.5	249.0	269.9	299.3
Non-food Wholessle 1982 1992 - 100	116.2	179.1	220.7	1 151.0	1/7.3	190.2	213.4	251.7
Implicit GDP deflator, 1983 1993 = 100	114.0	1 80.1	118.4	253.9	289.9	317.8	352.1	377.3
Price Indexes annual change, %								
Consumer price index	4.7		9.5	58.5	20.5	3.7	11.5	11.9
Implicit GDP deflator	2.4	7.7	13.2	75.2	32.9	-4.8	8.4 10.8	10.9
implicit des donates	0.1		0.0	10.2	1. 112	0.0	10.0	
MONEY AND BANKING Bn Rupiah; as of end of	f period	121100	8100171			A Contractor	A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR	A DECEMBER OF
Money supply (M1)	10104	23819	52677	101197	124633	162186	177731	191939
Demand deposits	5664	14725	31870	59803	66280	89815	101389	111253
Quasi-money	13049	60811	169961	476184	521572	584842	666323	691969
Money supply (M2)	23153	84630	222638	577381	646205	747028	844054	883908
Foreign assets (net)	14119	16122	32626	141667	129096	210733	233975	250697
Claims on government sector (net)	-3687	-4322	-15345	-1029	416119	534674	548042	533240
Claims on private sector	17662	97464	248433	525264	233714	280566	310816	366407
Claims on other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
Other items ⁸	-4941	-24634	-43076	-88521	-132724	-278945	-248779	-266434
Money Supply (M2) annual change, % M2 % of GDP	29.1 23.9	44.2 40.1	27.6 49.0	62.3 60.4	11.9 56.8	15.6 59.1	13.0 58.2	4.7 54.9
Deposit Money Banks								
Demand deposits h	5560	14532	31530	59379	65147	87830	99716	109646
Savings deposits }	9607	46150	130891	358649	408580	444651	511556	551504
Domestic credits outstanding	22720	105441	259027	540275	513954	716942	730230	750331
someane eroura anarending	22123	100441	200021	040210	010304	110342	100200	100001

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Interest Rates percent p.a.; period averag On deposits	es							
Savings ^J	15	15	15	23	16	9		
Time 6 months [™]	17	20	17	27	25	13	15	15
12 months	19	18	15	22	27	15	14	16
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Bn Ruplah; fisca	l year beginning 1	April 1 ending	31 December					
Central Government								
Total revenue and grants		444	1944	156470	204432	204942	301077	300186
Total revenue	19253	39546	80427	156408	204432	204942	300600	299886
Current revenue	19253	39546	80412	156408	204432	204942	300600	299886
Taxes	17761	37431	72829	102394	112905	115788	185541	210953
Non-taxes	1492	2115	(583	54014	91528	89154	115059	88933
Capital receipts		-	15	60			477	200
Total expenditure and net lending		. 4 4 4		02		3	9.1.1	300
Total expenditure	22824	41336	66723	172669	231880	210036	341562	327863
Current expenditure	11951	23145	36037	117527	149978	177342	218923	189069
Capital expenditure °	10873	18191	30686	55142	81902	42594	122639	138794
Net lending				100				100000
Current surplus/deficit	7302	16401	44375	38881	54455	27600	81677	110817
Capital account surplus/deficit	-10873	-18191	-30686	-55142	-81902	-42594	-122639	-138794
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit P	-3571	-1790	10085	-16199	-27447 1	-14993	-40485	-27677
Financing								
Domestic borrowing	and the set of	-2	-8408	1634	- 1	18900	30218	20561
Foreign borrowing	3572	1792	-1677	20998	29388	9554	10267	7116
Use of cash balances	-1			-6433	-1941	-13461		
Government Finance % of GDP								
Total revenue	19.8	18.8	17.7	16.4	18.6	16.2	20.7	18.6
Total expenditure	23.5	19.6	14.7	18.1	21.1	17,4	23.6	20.4
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-3.7	-0.8	2.2	-1.7	-2.5	-1,2	-2.8	-1.7
Expenditure by Function, Central Governm	pent							
Total q	10873	19452	32762	172669	229846	219935	272178	246040
General public services "	660	805	1237	7410	9168	7623	8700	10306
Defence	590	996	2682	11065	9984	11449	16416	19291
Education	1413	2052	3073	12171	14452	11820	13612	15869
Health	398	723	2694	5450	6259	3840	3619	3860
Social security and welfare	444	101			544			11++
Housing and community amenities *	1333	2751	8034	28872	38948 1	41857	6240	9042
Economic services	6479	10125	15042	107701	151035 I	143345	221724	185273
Agriculture	1381	2848	2645	7062	1/321	6139	8497	9445
Flootricity day and water ^U	903	1074	843	274	599	307	772	1838
Transport and communications ^y	1484	3744	58/1	0109	5203	1971	2/00	4101
Other economic services "	978	1112	2639	82995	123162	120006	205225	150828
Others	-	2000	-			-	1867	2399
EXTERNAL TRADE Min US dollars; calendar	year	05075	45440	10010	10005			
Exports, fob	18587	25675	45418	48848	48665	62124	56321	57006
Trade balance	10200	21037	40629	2/33/	24003	33515	30962	31304
nees salance	0021	2020	4105	21011	24002	20009	20309	20/02
External Trade annual change, %								
Exports	-15.1	15.9	13.4	-8.6	-0.4	27.7	-9.3	1.2
Imports	-26.1	33.5	27.0	-34.4	-12.2	39.6	-7.6	1.1
Trade balance	4.0	-33.8	-40.7	82.9	14.6	16.0	-1.1.4	1.4
Exports, by HSC								
Animal and animal products	249	986	1648	1568	1526	1650	1654	
Vegetable products	1085	980	1224	1284	1179	1039	739	0E
Animal or vegetable fats	36	29	100	41	27	38	34	
Prepared foodstuffs	220	541	998	1149	1158	1081	1190	******

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mineral products	12946	11809	13221	10892	12661	17590	16392	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
Chemical products	206	548	1146	1844	1857	2351	2167	
Plastics and rubber	727	1043	2730	2070	2081	2532	2261	***
Hides and skins	57	114	283	245	292	403	408	
Wood and wood products	1209	3384	5092	2947	3707	3709	3832	+++
Wood pulp products	27	233	1452	2115	2441	3002	2598	- * * *
Textiles and textile articles	545	2889	6064	5024	6853	8204	1010	
Footwear, headgear	14	583	2113	1255	1685	1780	1007	
Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos	14	141	340	235	529	039	507	
Pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, metals	8	193	404	2192	1000	0046	2026	
Base metals and articles thereof	658	993	1/98	1/01	1900	2340	2030	1995
Machinery, mechanical appliances, and		000	2000	2005	4705	10211	9650	
electrical equipment	90	288	3399	3905	4/80	10311	553	
Transportation equipment	3	111	483	282	220	100	520	200
Instruments - measuring, musical	69	53	2/8	282	1110	400	18	
Ams and ammunition	10	050	1204	600	1607	2074	1762	2005
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	10	356	1304	800	1007	2014	1102	(1973)
Works of art	32	÷.	2	4	2	4	5	
Exports, by principal commodity				1999	10.000			
1. Petroleum and products	9083	7404	6443	4057	5435	7742	6905	494
2. Plywood	825	2726	3462	2078	2256	1989	1838	1777
3. Rubber	718	891	2233	1548	1236	1320	1208	
4. Shrimp, fresh and frozen	202	671	1032	1007	888	1003	940	
5. Coffee	556	369	596	579	458	319	232	
Imports, by HSC								
Animal and animal products	87	110	418	201	252	489	489	
Vegetable products	469	583	2181	1861	2477	1784	1338	1444
Animal or vegetable fats	36	29	100	41	27	38	34	
Prepared foodstuffs	134	419	1028	831	1065	1108	1254	
Mineral products	1451	2256	3568	3010	4056	6410	5871	Čeni.
Chemical products	1514	2698	5074	3459	3891	4951	4550	
Plastics and rubber	571	1170	1843	1055	1046	1575	1445	
Hides and skins	2	102	366	236	195	212	173	ar.
Wood and wood products	2	28	98	90	96	130	109	
Wood pulp products	267	501	1273	900	899	1398	1043	
Textiles and textile articles	405	1410	2581	2021	1716	2284	2440	-114
Footwear, headgear	7	67	136	91	70	94	73	
Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos	85	177	410	214	147	207	168	+++
Pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, metals	3	19	53	7	5	11	14	
Base metals and articles thereof	1331	2387	4226	2733	1924	2993	2444	***
Machinery, mechanical appliances, and								
electrical equipment	2699	6997	12731	8522	4515	6194	6102	
Transportation equipment	889	2297	3636	1466	1204	2932	2922	
Instruments - measuring, musical	234	453	661	473	316	525	357	
Arms and ammunition	39	28	35	26	10	8	19	
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	30	104	205	101	80	165	118	
WORKS OF ARL	3	1	1	0	13	5	1	¥1.5
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar yes	ar	05075.0	45 407 0	10010.0	10051.5	00400.5	04000 7	05010.0
1 Japan	10090.0	200/0.2	40427.0	48843.0	48054.5	02102.5	04822.7	1051042.6
2. United States	4040.0	10923.4	12288.3	9116.0	10397.2	14415.2	13529.9	12510.1
2. United States	4040.2	3364.6	0321.7	7045.7	6908.1	8488.9	9915.6	9441.3
4 Karpa Basublia of	1025.0	1902.1	3766.7	5/18.3	4930.5	6562.4	7080.8	1529.2
4. Norea, Republic of	000.2	1303.3	2916.8	2567.8	3319.8	4317.9	4067.5	4325.1
5. Unina, reopie's republic of	202.0	834.4	1/41./	1832.0	2008.9	2/07./	3534.6	3667.4
7 Malausia	392.0	723.1	1452.4	1012.3	1043.0	1837.4	1401.9	1351.5
R Hong Kong China	249 4	203.2	1657.1	1356.5	1335.9	19/1.8	2037.0	2200.3
9 Australia	140.0	01/.8	103(.1	1522 5	1330.0	1554.1	1355.9	1446.0
10 Germany	254.0	403.0	1201 6	1033.5	1000 0	1019.4	1942.1	2302.0
To: definition	204.9	101.0	1201.0	1401.3	1233.9	1443.1	1941.9	1919.2

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Imports, total	10274.8	22005.0	40628.6	27336.5	24002.1	33511.2	38809.2	37165.5
1. Japan	2644.4	5454.8	9216.8	4292.4	2913.3	5397.3	7045.6	6772.9
2. United States	1720.9	2519.5	4755.9	3523.0	2841.1	3393.3	2750.2	2839.2
3. Singapore	839.1	1283.5	2367.5	2542.8	2526.0	3788.6	3772.9	3129.5
4. Korea, Republic of	205.0	992.0	2451.3	1527.8	1330.1	2082.6	3608.1	3562.8
5. Australia	460.5	1206.5	2015.5	1/60.5	1460.4	1693.8	1830.0	1865.5
 Germany Ching People's People of 	249.0	1521.4	1405.2	2305.7	1398.5	1244.7	1401.3	1030.4
7. China, People's Republic of 8. Thailand	47.0	193.7	737.1	900.3	022.4	1100.1	1502.2	2930.0
9 Saudi Arabia	882.4	335 /	0/3 3	515.3	933.4	1508.2	1550.3	1049.2
10 Malavsia	52.4	290.0	2595.2	626.6	605.6	1130.6	1719.4	1652.2
10. 100/010	02.1	20010	200012	92.019	00010	220010	414014	LUVELL
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mn US dollars; calend	lar year							
Merchandise exports, fob	18527	26807	47454	50371	51242	65407	57364	57971
Merchandise imports, fob	-12705	-21455	-40921	-31942	-30599	-40365	-34669	-34823
Trade balance	5822	5352	6533	18429	20643	25041	22695	23147
Other goods, services and income	-7833	-8758	-13945 -	-15670	-16774	-18866	-17314	-17595
Credit	1612	2897	6/75	6391	6489	/6/1	7506	6504
Debit	-9445	-11655	-20720	-22061	-23263	-26537	-24820	-24099
Unrequited transfers	88	418	981	1338	1914	1816	1520	1709
Private	01	100	220	959	1109	1190	1046	573
Ornicial Oursest halanas	1022	202	530	379	505	7000	6000	2001
Direct investment	-1923	-2900	37431	4098	0703	1992	2077	201
Portfolio investment	-35	1093	4100	1979	1702	-1011	-3211	1769
Other long-term capital	1507	3/95	2208	-1621	38	-161	-5471	-3107
Other short-term capital	2001	0.40.0	117	22	0	0	0411	0
Net errors and omissions	651	744	-2310	2122	2080	3823	714	-116
Overall balance	510	2251	1516	2344	3292	5042	-1378	3555
Allocation of SDRs			-3	-	0202	-	-	
Monetary movements	***	***	-1513	-2344	-3292	-5042	1378	-3555
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports	21.2	23.4	23.5	52.8	36.6	43.5	40.6	33.5
Imports	-14.6	-18.8	-20.2	-33.5	-21.9	-26.9	-24.5	-20.1
Trade balance	6.7	4.7	3.2	19.3	14.7	16.7	16.1	13.4
Current account balance	-2.2	-2.6	-3.2	4.3	4.1	5.3	4.9	4.2
Overall balance	0.6	2.0	0.8	2.5	2,4	3,4	-1.0	2.1
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mn US dollars; as	of end of p	period						
Total	5881	8520	14787	23517	27257	29268	28018	31577
Gold, national valuation	906	1061	1079	803	812	766	772	1077
Foreign exchange	4838	7353	13306	22401	26245	28280	27048	30284
Reserve position in the Fund	80	103	401	0	200	190	183	198
SDRs	56	3	1	312	0	32	16	19
EXCHANGE BATES Rupiah per US dollar								
End of period	1125	1901	2308	8025	7085	9595	10400	8940
Average of period	1111	1843	2249	10014	7855	8422	10261	9311
EVERYTHING AND THE AND		222						
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS IVIN US dollars; as o	or end of y	687	104000	454000	450004	444057	105704	
Lond term debt	30630	590/2	124398	100000	120712	110594	104793	***
Dublic and publicly duaranteed	26794	17092	65200	6730E	72440	60415	69279	. Here
Private non-duaranteed	3937	10261	33122	54728	17265	41160	36405	
Short-term debt	6049	11135	25966	20113	20020	22625	21808	
Use of IME credit	46	494	20500	9090	10248	10838	9113	
Server det ETTT-Serverte	40	- 1 .27	V	0000	17540	a0000	0110	
External debt as % of GNI	44.4	64.0	63.4	167.9	116.7	102.0	97.2	
Total long-term debt. as % of total debt	83.4	83.4	79.1	80.7	79.9	76.8	77.2	
Short-term debt as % of total debt	16.5	15.9	20.9	13.3	13.3	15.7	16.1	inter.
Debt service as % of exports of goods								
and services	28.8	33.3	29.9	31.7	30.0	22.5	23.6	

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Debt service Mn US dollars; transactions du Principal repayments on long-term debt Interest on long-term debt Interest on short-term debt	ring the year 3036 2040 342	5812 3413 506	10197 4935 1284	11203 5601 1324	11711 4599 989	9296 5702 1157	7881 4564 864	19399 4400
Average terms of new commitments Interest (%, p.a.) Maturity (years) Grace period (years) Grant element (%)	7.2 17.5 6.1 18.2	6.0 21.1 6.0 28.6	5.7 17.7 5.1 26.8	4.5 19.0 5.6 34.6	3.6 17.4 5.4 39.7	4.2 19.0 6.7 40.9	4.8 22.7 5.6 36.6	: +++) +++ +++

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Projections based on census/survey figures, except for 1990 and 2000, which are actual population census figures and 1995, which is the actual figure from intercensal population survey.
- b Data for 1985 are as of end-October and for 1986 to 1989 are as of 1 July. Estimation adjustments were made beginning 1997.
- c Includes ownership of dwellings.
- d Refers to production of estate crops; includes production which uses raw materials from smallholders.
- e For 1985 to 1989, data refer to CPI for 17 cities with April 1977 to March 1978 as base period. For 1990 to 1996, data refer to CPI for 27 cities with April 1988 to March 1989 as base period. For 1997 onward, data refer to CPI for 43 cities with 1996 as base period.
- f Refers to current accounts, transfer and mature time and savings deposits in Rupiah, held by residents with the monetary system.
- g Includes import deposits and other items (net).
- h Shown in the consolidated balance sheets of commercial banks.
- i Refers to claims of public sector, private enterprises, and individuals.
- j Prior to 1998, rate refers to TABANAS (National Development Savings Scheme). From 1998 onwards, rate refers to interest on savings deposits in commercial banks.
- k Refers to time deposits in deposit money banks (weighted average).
- For 2000, data covers 9 months beginning 1 April to 31 December.
- m Includes surplus on petroleum sales until 1996.
- n Prior to 1996, grants were included in Foreign Borrowings.
- o For 2001, data includes balanced funds amounting to Rp 82,400.4 billion.
- p Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit. Data for net lending are not available but for fiscal year 1995/1996, item refers to overall surplus/deficit after deducting net lending.
- q Prior to 1996, data refer to development expenditure only. Thereafter, data refer to total expenditure.
- r Refers to law and order, state apparatus and science, technology and research.
- s Refers to housing and human settlement, regional, rural and urban development, religion, information, press, and social communication.
- t Refers to agriculture and irrigation, natural resources, and environment.
- u Refers to mining and energy.
- v Refers to transportation and tourism.
- w Refers to trade and cooperatives, manpower and transmigration, and development of business enterprises.

Item	1985	1990		1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION a									
Total population million; as of 1 July	15.83	16.35		15.82	15.07	14.93	14.88	14.85	14.85
Population density persons per square kilometer	12	-16		.20	.17	-10	-0.3	-0.2	0.0
Urban population % of total population	4.4			55.7	56.0	56.1	56.2	56.4	56.6
LABOR FORCE ^b million, calendar year				7.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.5	7.4
Employed	6.5	6.5		5.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.7	6.7
Agriculture and forestry	1.3	1.2		1.1	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.4	0.8
Others	3.8	3.9		3.1	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.5
Unemployed d				0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Unemployment rate, %				11.0	13.1	13.5	12.8	10.4	9.3
Labor force annual change, %		++1		3.4	-5.2	0.0	0.7	5.2	-1.1
Labor force participation rate, %		144		66.8	65.9	66.0	66.0	70.2	70.1
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Bn Rubles I Bn Tenge; c	alendar year								
At Current Market Prices	00.0	22.4		10111	1700.0	0040 5	0500.0	2050.0	0747.0
NMP LGDP by industrial origin	23.2	33.4	1	1014.1	1/33.2	2016.5	2599.9	3250.6	3147.2
Mining	0.8	14.0	140	120.1	148.5	199.4	×10'8	203.0	291.0
Manufacturing	7.6	7.0	T.	238.7	422.5	569.1	864.7	997.1	1099.0
Electricity, gas and water	1151	U.S.R.S.		and the		1000010	100 C		
Construction	3.7	5.3	1	65.5	85.6	95.7	134.6	117.7	229.8
Trade	1.2	1.6	1	174.6	262.7	273.9	323.5	392.9	449,9
Transport and communications	2.3	3.3	1	108.2	239.4	243.2	298.5	362.6	429.6
Public Administration	1.5	2.2	I.	302.0	574.5	635.2	767.7	1096.7	1241.4
Others J				10111	1700.0	001C E	0500.0	0050.0	3747.0
GDP at current market prices	P44	***	÷	1014.1	2733.2	2016.5	2599.9	3250.0	150.0
GNP	***		i	1005.0	1709.9	1953.7	2437.5	3086.9	3596.3
Structure of Output % of GDP at current	nt prices								
Agriculture	29.5	41.8		12.3	8.6	9.9	8.1	8.7	7.9
Industry	49.1	37.0		30.0	29.3	33.0	38.4	34.3	35.5
Services	21.6	21.2		57.7	02.1	57.1	53.5	57.0	0.00
Expenditure on NMP I GDP	23.2	33.4	T	1014.1	1733.2	2016.5	2599.9	3250.6	3747.8
Private consumption	18.5	24.4	1	721.1	1270.0	1460.1	1595.4	1875.6	2094.9
Government consumption	3.1	4.0	1	137.7	186.9	232.7	314.0	436.0	435.9
Gross fixed capital formation	5.3	5.6	1	233.8	272.4	326.3	450.3	771.4	847.2
Increase in stocks	4.6	6.1	1	2.7	1.5	32.2	21.3	102.3	117.3
Net exports of goods and services	-8.3	-7.8	4	-40.4	-78.3	47.3	222.9	-53.0	42.3 200 6
Statistical discrepancy	-0,1	1.0		-34.7	00.7	-02.1	-4.0	110.9	209.0
Structure of Demand % of GDP at curr	ent prices								
Private consumption	79.9	73.3		71.1	73.3	72.4	61.4	57.7	55.9
Government consumption	13.4	12.0		13.6	10.8	11.5	12.1	13.4	11.6
Gross domestic capital formation	42.8	35.0		23.3	15.8	17.8	18.1	26.9	25.7
At Constant 1993 Prices Bn Tenge; calendar	year								
GDP by industrial origin		42.5		23.6	23.7	24.3	26.7	30.3	33.2
Agriculture	***	7.2		2.9	2.2	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.1
Mining		00.0							
Manufacturing	***	20.3		5.6	6.3	6.5	1.5	8.5	9.3
Construction				13	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.2
Trade	***	104		2.7	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.7	4.0
Transport and communications			1	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.8
Finance			l	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.3
Public administration			(0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Others		15.0	1	6.9	6.8	6.7	7.3	8.2	8.7
Net factor income from abroad	***			-0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-1.6	-1.4	-1.2
GIVE	***	***		23.4	23.4	23.0	25.1	28.8	21.9

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Growth of Output annual change, %								
GDP			-8.2	-1.7	2.5	9.9	13.5	9.6
Agriculture			-23.7	-18.5	22.7	-3.7	15.4	3.3
Services	***		-14.8	1.4	-0.7	15.6 9.4	15.7	9.4
Expenditure on GDP	444	42.5	23.6	23.7	24.3	26.7	30.3	31.9
Private consumption	1+1	4.4.0 × 3.4.0 ×	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.3	13.2	14.2
Gross fixed capital formation	111	***	2.0	2.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	5.0
Increase in stocks			0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.1	1.2
Net exports of goods and services			0.0	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.3	3.6
Statistical discrepancy	144		2.7	4.9	4.6	5.5	6.1	5.6
Crowth of Consumption and Investo	ant annual	abaasta 0/						
Private consumption and investin	ent annual	change, %	.21.5	.0.8	0.8	0.8	73	7.6
Government consumption	111	111	-73	-13.8	8.0	14.8	22.6	-5.3
Gross domestic capital formation	100		-41.0	-2.9	12.1	10.8	43.9	5.1
					10,0017.00		1010	1000
Investment Financing at current prices	12121							
Gross domestic capital formation	9.9	11.7	236.5	273.9	358.5	471.6	873.6	964.5
Gross national saving	4.0	10	146.2	259.2	279.2	563.6	808.9	1082.8
Net factor income from abroad	1.0	4.9	155.3	270.4	323.0	162.4	939.0	1210.4
Foreign saving			90.3	14.7	70.3	-102.4	-103.7	-118 3
i analan aaning	111	***	50.5	24.1	10.0	52.0	04.1	110.0
Savings and Investment % of GDP a	t current pric	es						
Gross domestic saving	172		15.3	15.9	16.0	26.6	28,9	32.5
Gross national saving		***	14.4	15.0	13.8	21.7	24.9	28.9
Gross domestic capital formation		44)	23.3	15.8	17.8	18.1	26.9	25.7
At Current Market Prices								
Per capita GDP, Rubles I Tenge	1462.4	1 2040.4	64116.6	114998.5	135086.3	174706.9	218829.3	252268.7
Per capita GNP, Tenge		A	63541.2	113452.5	130879.2	163794.0	207809.1	242109.9
PRODUCTION the used matrix terms extended	unne -							
Agriculture crop year	year							
1. Wheat	14191	16197	6490	4746	11242	9073	12707	12700
2. Barley	5955	8500	2208	1093	2265	1664	2244	2209
3. Potatoes	2197	2324	1720	1263	1695	1693	2185	2269
4. Sugar beets	1750	1044	371	225	294	273	282	372
5. Vegetables	1085	1136	780	1079	1287	1544	1782	1857
Mining								
1. Iron ore	22977	23846	14902	9336	9617	16157	15886	17666
					177000		Constanting of the	
Manufacturing								
1. Steel	6155	6753	3027	3117	4105	4799	4691	4868
2. Rolled steel	4200	4900		2585	3186	3894	3888	4023
3. Sulphuric acid	3098	3151	695	605	685	635	695	205
4. Sugar	337	319	91	230	229	280	347	390
Production Indexes period averages								
Agriculture, 1989-91 = 100		***	63.6	49.2	67.8	63.8	76.1	78.2
Mining, 1980 = 100	110.3	117.9	74.2	68.1	74.6	90.3	102.9	118.0
Manufacturing, 1980 = 100	120.1	140.5	65.7	56.8	58.0	68.1	78.1	84.1
ENERGY annual values								
Crude petroleum, '000 m.t.								
Production	21381	21676	18123	23819	26736	30648	3660	42037
Exports			11307	20429	23674	29349	28446	
Imports	111		692	2074	714	1010	2335	
Consumption		***	10858	8791	7294	6725	9557	

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Coal, '000 m.t.								
Production	130534	128000	83355	69773	58378	74872	79135	
Exports	1777	2.044	20768	23578	16175	25679	27512	
Imports	***	***	1209	1211	1121	42976	205	***
Consumption		(***)	00110	41100	40100	45670	01000	
Natural gas, Mn cu. m.								
Production	5456	7114	5916	7948	9946	11542	11610	13137
Exports			2566	2306	4245	5221	5539	
Imports	1994	1986 5	9121	3052	2783	4218	4880	
Consumption			11513	4112	5155	5525	1212	
Electricity, Mn kWh								
Production	81263	87379	66651	49144	47498	51635	55384	58475
Exports				133	85	38	1637	
Imports	01200	104700	7395	3992	3256	3102	3435	2++
Consumption	91000	104700	13940	55004	20009	5/120	5/132	
Retail prices, Tenge/litre								
Gasoline, premium			18.47	28.00	34.75	43.92	46.00	
Diesel				16.00	18.66	34.87	35.48	***
DDIAG INDEVEC								
Consumer 1995 = 100			100.0	175.1	189.7	188 5	200.6	213.8
Wholesale ', 1995 = 100	1444		100.0	144.0	171.4	236.3	237.1	210.0
Implicit GDP deflator, 1993 = 100			4297.0	7313.1	8298.4	9737.5	10728.1	11286.7
Price Indexes annual change, %			170.0	- 4	0.0		0.4	
Epod price index		1.84	1/0.2	1.1	8.3	-0.6	6.4	0.0
Implicit GDP deflator			160.7	5.4	13.5	17.3	10.2	5.2
						2007	1 A 14	
MONEY AND BANKING Mn Tenge; as of end pe	eriod							
Money supply (M1)			102086.0	104372.0	162115.0	195442.0	224233.8	287292.6
Demand deposits #	-00	(1994)	47998.0	35644.0	103486.0	106428.0	03058.8	101/01.0
Ouasi-money h			13709.0	44177.0	111765.0	201573.0	351789.2	477661.4
Money supply (M3)			115795.0	148549.0	273880.0	397015.0	576023.0	764954.0
Foreign assets, net	200	34.4	343	104421.0	257038.0	303245.0	501471.0	714962.8
Domestic credit				150754.6	204427.6	321008.7	365362.8	442197.6
Claims on private sector (net)	***		***	103109.6	153720.6	26304.0	516008.4	-283821.1
Claims on other financial institutions				9248.0	15374.0	5645.0	19385.5	26814.5
Other Items ¹				-106626.7	-187585.7	-227238.1	-290810.8	-392206.4
Money supply (M3) annual change, %	1.11	0.272.0	44.4	-14,1	84.4	45.0	45.1	32.8
M3 % OF GDP			11.4	8.0	13.0	15.3	11.1	20.4
GOVERNMENT FINANCE * Bn Rubles I Bn Ten	e: fiscal yea	ar ending 31 D	ecember					
General Government	404 C 11 / C / C 1 1 1 1 / C / C							
Total revenue and grants			1 219.4	312.8	360.8	568.2	717.3	807.8*
Total revenue	240.0	44.4	1 219.4	312.6	358.1	565.0	717.1	807.8 *
Taxes	10.1	11.4	1 159.8	290.8	330.3	524 1	635.8	750.8 *
Non-taxes 1	0.3	0.5	1 42.3	18.9	26.9	38.6	72.5	47.6 *
Capital receipts			1 17.3	2.8	1.0	2.3	8.8	9.5 *
Grants			-	0.2	2.6	3.2	0.2	-*
Total expenditure and net lending	11 5	47.4	260.2	451.6	465.4	593.5	746.9	806.9 *
Current expenditure	11.5	17.1	1 260.2	420.1	447.4	576.2	(20,0	188.4
Capital expenditure		41114	1	***				
Net lending			1 0.0	27.2	21.0	25.8	33.6	31.7*
Current surplus/deficit	-1.1	-4.8	-58.1		***		347	
Capital account surplus/deficit			1 17.3	120.0	101.6		20.6	+ 0.1
overall budgetaly sulplus/uelluit	114		-40.0	-130.0	-104.0	-20.5	-29.0	1.0

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Financing				47.0	20.0	10.6	C.F.	20.0 *
Foreign borrowing (net)				51.6	30.2	-18.6	10.4	-60.6 *
Use of cash balances "	***	1		69.6	25.3	12.1	12.7	22.9 *
Government Finance % of GDP								
Total revenue	644	***	21.6	18.0	17.8	21.7	22.1	21.6 *
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	***	***	-4.0	-8.0	-5.2	-1.0	-0.9	21.0 *
EXTERNAL TRADE . Mo US dollars: calendar year								
Exports, fob	177	1402.0	5250.2	5334.1	5871.6	8812.2	8636.9	9709.1
Imports, cif		1490.0	3806.7	4313.9	3655.1	5040.0	6443.0	6490.5
Trade balance	222.	-88.0	1443.5	1020.2	2216.5	3772.2	2193.1	3218.6
External Trade annual change, %			10.0	17.0	10.4	50.4	0.0	10.1
Imports	172.0	+ + T	48.2	-17,9	10.1	37.9	-2.0	12.4
Trade balance		++4	182.9	-53.5	117.3	70.2	-41.9	46.8
Exports, by HSC								
Animal and animal products	111	***	91.5	29.3	21.7	10.5	18.1	19.0
Vegetable products	1772	***	381.0	366.8	378.5	559.7	392.7	412.5
Animal or vegetable fats	***	***	2.7	0.7	1.0	1.5	4.2	3,9
Mineral products	***	***	1533.0	2302.0	2731.1	4790.6	5028.8	5951.2
Chemical products	111-	1775. 1460	504.1	337.8	335.3	378.2	405.9	418.9
Plastics and rubber	***	2.27	53.9	9.7	8.3	4.6	6.2	8.4
Hides and skins	1111	7771	40.0	33.2	25.4	23.2	21.5	32.2
Wood and wood products	111	4431	2.0	3.4	6.2	7.4	8,4	5.8
Textiles and textile articles	***	***	131.0	7.1	9.2	3.9	9.1	114.0
Footwear, headgear	***	***	3.5	2.4	6.7	1.5	2.8	0.8
Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos		100	22.5	4.6	2.5	2.6	3.4	1.9
Pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, metals			11.5	240.4	285.5	387.6	264.6	267.2
Base metals and articles thereof	10.0	6685	2162.6	1732.2	1817.2	2279.7	2109.9	2237.9
Machinery, mechanical appliances, and			145.1	70.4	104.2	146.0	122.9	111.0
Transportation equipment	122	***	59.4	46.0	36.8	52.8	69.0	52.5
Instruments - measuring, musical			10.0	6.4	7.1	29.1	17.6	16.4
Arms and ammunition						**	**	
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	***	7.0	1.5	1.4	3,5	3.5	1.9
Works of art	***	212	23.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Imports, by HSC							1	
Animal and animal products	***	***	28.3	65.3	44.5	69.1	75.7	69.3
Animal or vegetable fats	***	578)	20.8	40.4	37.4	46.2	55.5	61.3
Prepared foodstuffs			288.0	292.9	241.6	289.9	331.0	320.9
Mineral products	***		1145.6	733,6	421.7	657.6	904.4	826.3
Chemical products	***	- 442	326.6	416.2	341.6	545.8	667.1	706.1
Plastics and rubber	644 ·	444	123.5	142.3	116.1	193.2	239.8	265.9
Hides and skins	6.8.95	***	4.2	3.0	2.6	3.0	4.2	62.0
Wood pulp products	***	***	90.5	103.9	89.3	132.6	166.2	160.5
Textiles and textile articles	4430	55%) 248	96.4	68.0	55.0	65.6	75.6	98.9
Footwear, headgear	11.0	***	32.3	14.8	24.7	22.7	15.0	22.8
Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos		***	63.5	109.9	77,3	110.2	114.2	133.4
Pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, metals	111) 111	***	5.2	15.5	14.3	14.5	12.3	5.8
base metals and articles thereof	***	2321	312.3	497.9	339,5	562.9	889.5	735.5
electrical equipment			754.2	1027.0	961.0	1402.4	1852.2	1846.6
Transportation equipment	224.0	246	265.0	439.0	619.8	563.0	625.0	793.3
Instruments - measuring, musical		***	72.7	99.7	97.1	134.9	159.3	163.4

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Arms and ammunition		***		***			100	
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	***	***	51.8	138.6	88.9	102.3	115.4	136.6
WORKS OF ARL		124	1.000	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.1
0.1								
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar ye	ar							
Exports, total	4.9.4	2402	5256.3	5510.7	5597.8	9138.0	8646.8	9930.4
1. Russia	***		2365.8	1611.4	1138.6	1783.9	1748.4	1743.6
2. Bermuda 3. Italy	11.1	191	142.5	492.6	118 9	1358.1	970.9	1325.3
4. China, People's Republic of			297.0	382.1	473.1	670.3	655.5	832.8
5. Germany			171.1	281.5	332.5	566.6	509.6	905.9
6. Switzerland		***	203.5	337.0	296.9	497.6	407.3	422.0
7. United Kingdom		***	111.5	483.5	189.1	231.0	295.0	47.2
8. Ukraine			121.5	263.2	115.0	268.5	490.5	532.3
9. Netherlands	666		011.0	275.0	101.2	240.0	144.9	123.0
10. United States			40.0	10.1	00.0	211.0	105.1	310.0
Imports, total	111	***	3806.7	4373.1	3686.2	5051.7	6362.8	6809.1
1. Russia			1899.7	1711.8	1350.6	2459.8	2890.9	2686.9
2. Germany	***		196.7	366.4	287.6	333,7	471.4	624.5
3. United States			64.7	270.8	348.7	276.9	341.6	665.2
4. United Kingdom			83.0	218.5	232.9	219.4	246.3	152.0
6 Italy	***		30.2	89.3	107.1	155.0	266.1	206.0
7. China, People's Republic of			34.7	50.6	81.6	154.0	169.2	244.3
8, Ukraine	63274 ####[2000	85.7	92.7	59.2	79.8	154.9	168.1
9. Korea, Republic of	22.2	44.5	43.2	100.5	48.8	82.5	106.5	115.6
10. Japan		777	8.4	69.1	119.1	105.5	140.2	103.1
BALANCE OF BAYMENTS Ma US dollars: cales	dar waar							
Merchandise exports, fob	uar year		5440	5871	5989	9288	8928	10066
Merchandise imports, fob			-5326	-6672	-5648	-6848	-7607	-7646
Trade balance			114	-801	340	2440	1321	2420
Other goods, services, and income	+11		-386	-557	-733	-2219	-2645	-3129
Credit	+++)	***	580	998	1036	1270	1536	1860
Debit	***		-966	-1556	-1769	-3489	-4181	-4989
Privata	***	111	.14	-5	157	191	-66	-160
Official			73	128	157	224	298	282
Current balance	+++-		-213	-1236	-236	412	-1093	-596
Direct investment ^q			964	1143	1468	1278	2796	2138
Portfolio investment			7	62	-37	-62	-1323	-1247
Other long-term capital	+++	***	500	833	216	-69	513	823
Other short-term capital	***	1444	-690	-12	-553	-138	429	-401
Overall balance			157	-1252	254	-635	385	535
Allocation of SDRs	1444-1 10.000				2.5 4		000	
Monetary movements t	140		-157	443	-254	-585	-385	-535
Polone of Permante N of CDD								
Evolution Evolution Fragments % of GDP			22.7	26.5	25.5	50.9	40.2	41.7
Imports		***	-32.0	-30.1	-33.5	-37.4	-34.3	-31.3
Trade balance	***		0.7	-3.6	2.0	13.3	6.0	9.9
Current account balance			-1.3	-5.6	-1.4	2.3	-4.9	-2.4
Overall balance	3.891	2255	0.9	-2.0	1.5	3.2	1.7	2.2
INTERNATIONAL DESERVES Martis dellara	of and and-d							
Total	or end period		1659.9	1964.8	2002.0	2095 7	2507.9	3136.3
Gold, national valuation	.00		524.3	503.6	522.8	501.5	510.7	585.6
Foreign exchange	344		905.3	1073.9	1253.8	1594.1	1997.2	2549.7
Reserve position in the Fund	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SDRs	-	-	230.2	387.3	225.4	0.0	0.0	1.0

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
EXCHANGE RATES Rubles I Tenge per US dollar End of period Average of period		0.59	63.95 60.95	83.80 78.30	138.20 119.52	144.50 142.13	150.20 146.74	154.60 153.28
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as o	of end of year							
Total debt outstanding and disbursed Long-term debt Public and publicly guaranteed		7744 	3750.2 2936.5 2833.8	6084.5 5007.8 3037.8	6122.4 5188.3 3353.4	11805.4 11466.2 3617.1	14372.2 13540.7 3445.7	····
Short-term debt			381.4	423.8	474.1	7849.1 339.2	831.5	
Use of IMF credit	***		432.3	652.9	460.0		***	
External debt as % of GNI Total long-term debt as % of total debt		***	19.0 78.3	27.9 82.3	37.5 84.7	69.0 97.1	67.9 94.2	***
Short-term debt as % of total debt Debt service as % of exports of goods			10.2	7.0	7.7	2.9	5.8	222)
and services		())	3.9	14.4	19.4	31.4	31.4	***
Debt service Mn US dollars; transactions during	the year							
Principal repayments on long-term debt Interest on long-term debt Interest on short-term debt			105.1 101.7 10.4	623.3 230.7 19.8	902.3 242.9 19.3	2152.4 712.6 19.7	2622.4 685.1 23.4	2780.2 747.5
Average terms of new commitments								
Interest (% p.a.) Maturity (years) Grace period (years)	2005 2005 2005	- 444 - 1644 - 1644	5.5 13.4 4.3	5.3 24.2 6.2	9.1 12.4 4.7	8.5 12.6 6.6	3.8 16.4 4.3	***
Grant element (%)	USER Lette		22.3	34.3	7.8	13.7	35.6	+++

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a ADB staff estimates based on year end data provided by the statistical agency.
- b Economically active population.
- c Refers to the total industry sector.
- d Includes unregistered unemployed.
- e Data for 1996 come from State Organization for Energy Supervision.
- f Refers to Producer Price Index.
- g Refers to transferable deposits in national currency.
- h Includes other deposits in tenge, transferable forex deposits, and other forex deposits.
- i Includes Deposits National Oil Fund,
- j Data for 2001-2002 adjusted to have consistent money supply (M3).
- k Data from 1998-2002 recalculated according to the new methodology for calculating budget deficit and considering privatization receipts as source of deficit financing (according to IMF standards on state finance statistics).
- I includes official transfers received and repayment of main debt.
- m Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit.
- n Refers to privatization receipts and final turnover operation.
- o Data for 1990-1993 excludes trade with other states of USSR.
- p Refers to current transfers for 1993-1994.
- q Refers to drawings minus authorization of direct investors loans and credits.
- r Includes other short-term capital and refers to capital transfers and other investment based on BOPM 5th Edition for 1993 to 1994.
- s Includes capital transfers for 1995.
- t Refers to reserves and related items.

Kiribati

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population ⁸ thousand; as of 1 July	63.9	72.3	77:7	81.7	83.0	84.5	85.9	87.4
Population density persons per square kilometer	88	100	96	112	114	116	118	120
Population annual change, %	2.4	3.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Urban population % of total population	35.1	36.5	43.5	348.		43.5	***	
LABOR FORCE thousand; calendar year	111			5.54	***			999
Employed ^b	6,99	300	7.85	2.00	***	9.20	8.841	
Agriculture	0.48	(664	0.49		***	0.25	***	6444
Manufacturing	0.13		0.10	200		0.15	***	
Mining	0.01		0.00	***	***	0.00	***	
Utners	6.30	***	1.20	***	***	8.80	***	
Unemployed		1000		272	***	0.64	777	
Labor force annual change %			***		***			
Labor torce annual energy, to								
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Thousand Australian dolla	ars; calenda	ir year						
CDP by Industrial Origin	26790	20522	52260	60000	60901	60022	77012	81000
Agriculture	20/09	5678	10918	12618	13170	11852	11500	11605
Mining	5411	5010	10910	12010	13110	11032	11099	11000
Manufacturing	185	374	629	644	588	623	717	695
Electricity, gas and water	722	849	818	651	861	933	988	1000
Construction	1070	1093	1217	2390	4960	5026	7414	7224
Trade	3752	6123	8375	8827	10400	11279	11167	11632
Transport and communications	3325	5028	7857	8207	9153	8388	9712	9834
Finance ^c	1015	1190	1641	2472	588	500	627	680
Public administration	6578	8909	18710	22530	25771	25943	30213	34640
Others ^d	665	1279	2195	2551	4400	4489	4575	4680
Indirect taxes less subsidies	3703	5878	9698	12350	13441	14207	14309	16223
GDP at current market prices	30492	36401	62058	73240	83332	83240	91321	98213
Net factor income from abroad	13940	25464	45377	72100	63921	155224	88986	79887
and at content market prices	44402	01000	107433	140040	141200	100004	100001	110100
Structure of Output % of GDP at current	nt prices							
Agriculture	35.4	18.6	20.9	20.7	18.8	17.2	15.1	14.2
Industry	7.4	7.6	5.1	6.1	9.2	9.5	11.8	10.9
Services	57.2	73.8	74.1	73.2	72.0	73.3	73.1	75.0
At Constant 1991 Factor Cost								
GDP by Industrial Origin	33198	33957	40438	46665	52153	53688	54698	55116
Agriculture	11004	7428	6615	6713	8046	7366	7381	7050
Mining		-		π				
Manufacturing	244	397	605	680	613	649	770	747
Electricity, gas and water	564	736	839	1053	1180	1328	1388	1419
Construction	1424	1213	882	1/31	3593	3641	4676	4138
Traces and communications	4921	5160	8101	83/8	8483 774 E	990Z	9132	9392
Finance ^e	4289	1212	1444	2297	794	1953	8002	8197
Public administration	8754	1213	12554	16221	18660	1870/	10055	109/2
Others d	885	1420	1590	1848	3070	3388	3398	3423
Indirect taxes less subsidies	4191	6690	9235	10085	12197	11672	11847	12042
GDP at 1991 market prices	37389	40647	49673	56750	64350	65360	66545	67158
Net factor income from abroad		25464	36321	55866	59406	47778	48148	48148
GNP at 1991 market prices		66111	85994	112616	123756	113138	114693	115306
Growth of Output annual change %								
GDP	-4.6	2.1	5.4	5.0	13.4	1.6	1.8	0.9
Agriculture	-19.8	-20.7	-12.7	6.0	19.9	-8.5	0.2	-4.5
Industry	22.7	1.3	2.2	32,9	55.5	4.3	21.6	-7.8
Services	1.8	7.2	4.1	4.5	6.1	5.1	-0.5	3.2
At Current Market Prices Australian dallar								
Per capita GDP	477	502	700	807	1003	0.95	1063	1124
Per capita GNP	696	855	1383	1780	1773	1838	2098	2038
	000	000	2000	41.00	2110	1000	2000	2000

Kiribati

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
PRODUCTION metric tons; calendar year								
1. Copra	8483	5603	10804	11368	11760	5853	6741	5903
Production Index period average	94.9	87.4	109.0	133.1	134.6	126.4	128.1	128.9
FNERGY annual values	S 110	0112	20010	20012	456,7156	Auto March	the for for 2 de	-de div for a set
Electricity Mn kWh Production	6.20	7.97	9.15	10,52	12.86	14.48	12.46	
Exports		1787	***			***		
Consumption	6.04	7,89	8.98	10.38	12.64	 14.23	 12.23	***
BRICE INDEVES								
Consumer (Urban Tarawa) * 1975 I								
4th Qtr 1996 = 100	219.9	275.8	351.4	I 105.6	107.5	107.9	114.3	118.0
Implicit GDP deflator, 1991 = 100	81.6	89.6	124.9	129.1	1.29.5	127.4	137.2	146.2
Price Indexes annual change, %								
Consumer price index	4.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	1.8	0.4	5.9	3.2
Implicit GDP deflator	-2.0	-4.6	8.3	5.3	0.3	-1.7	7.8	6.6
MONEY AND BANKING Thousand Australian of	Iollars; as of	end of period						
Money supply (M1) 1	4200					***	***	
Money supply (M2)	+++		31.7	38.1	38.2	38.2	***	(889)
Money Supply (M2) annual change.	%	317	-0.9	11.1	0.3	0.0		
M2 % of GDP			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(0) S	100
Deposit Money Banks								
Demand deposits	2600		:+++	3444	***			
Savings deposits	3600				***	***	***	
Time deposits	22000		1255	495	***	•••		
Domestic creats outstanding	1000			***	(444)	***		414
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Thousand Australian Central Government	dollars; fisca	al year ending 3	31 December					
Total revenue and grants	35776	61312	73444	119450	100609	107788		
Total revenue	18058	35374	61239	93663	82835	88804	106281 *	
Current revenue	18058	35374	61239	93663	82835	88804	106281 *	
laxes	10470	10207	16819	21363	23062	24709	2411/ *	***
Capital receipts	75415	20101	44420	12500	55115	04055	02104	
Grants	17718	25938	12205	25787	17774	18984		
Total expenditure and net lending "	32747	50952	62970	881,64	90898	89972	10.	2010
Total expenditure	32773	50926	62944	87046	80229	91075	444	
Current expenditure	22684	34953	55679	05868	6/139	(9415	1757	
Net lending	-26	26	180	21110	5086	85	(1)	
Current surplus/deficit	-4626	421	5560	27795	15696	9389		
Capital account surplus/deficit	-10089	-15973	-7265	-21178	-13090	-11660		
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	3029	10360	10474	31286	9711	17816		(444
Financing Domestic berrowing (not)								
Foreign borrowing (net)		(1)		***	442			
Use of cash balances	244				***		6.0 k	
Government Finance & of GDP								
Total revenue	59.2	97.2	98.7	127.0	99.4	106.7	116.4	
Total expenditure	107.5	139,9	101.4	118.9	96.3	109.4	110.4	
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	9,9	28.5	16.9	42.7	11.7	21.4		

Kiribati

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Expenditure by Function, Central Governme	ient ¹							
Total	16781	22360	46895	54923	68620	64289	***	
General public services	3361	6048	8374	9712	8040	6959	***	***
Education	2004	3803	4218	10993	11679	12806		
Health	1691	2909	6970	7108	9239	8830	***	1.000
Social security and welfare "	0	0	0	1079	985	1071	442	1.11
Housing and community amenities	1551	1744	4095	3386	1458	1524	***	
Economic services	5033	4957	10559	13861	8994	8408		
Agriculture	1346	1605	2628	2345	2406	2325	+++	
Industry "	1523	1461	1846	2314	2383	1946	***	
Other economic services "	457	1022	2229	2300	2386	2450	***	***
Others	504	748	3560	4851	24287	19985	***	
ouroro.			0000	(Go L	21201	20000		***
EXTERNAL TRADE Thousand Australian dol	lars; calendar yea	r:						
Exports, fob	6058	3681	10030	9300	14065	10694	++(+))	
Imports, fob	21582	34446	47547	51923	63720	67924	++++	
Trade balance	-15524	-30765	-37517	-42623	-49655	-57230	77.7	022
External Trade annual change %								
Exports	-51.4	-42.8	41.1	10.3	51.2	-24.0		
Imports	3.4	20.5	31.7	-1.2	22.7	6.6		
Trade balance	-84.3	-38.8	-29.3	3.4	-16.5	-15.3	222	all
Exports, by SITC section								
Food and live animals	1052	1719	2297		***	1127	111	
Beverage and tobacco			-	229)	1771	***	***	
Mineral fuels etc.		-	-	6349	***	6.9.4	***	***
Animal, vegetable oil and fats	4718	1023	6366					
Chemicals	-	_	-	***		444-		+++
Basic manufactures	-			***		***	144	
Machines, transport equipment	-	-	-		***:	****	***:	
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	8	3	2	444		4491	111	
Unclassified goods	12	264	70	***	***	0.41	***	194
Exports by principal commodity								
1. Copra	4718	102	6366	4501	8984	2500	1985	
2. Fish	1017	964	266	1058	311	195		
3. Seaweed		723	175	626	1103	1699	147	***
4. Shark fins		29	659	129	210	404		
1								
Imports, by SIIC section	5075	0147	15407	17296	19021	10542		
Reverage and tohacco	1039	1530	3134	3760	4901	4625	112	
Crude materials excl. fuels	184	954	674	1061	1827	1454	***	100
Mineral fuels, etc.	3236	3694	4782	6331	6593	5978		
Animal, vegetable oil and fats	29	149	170	359	422	394	6.0.0	
Chemicals	1086	1754	3475	2906	2811	3052	2215	-112
Basic manufactures	2060	4074	9091	6042	9640	11132	***	
Machines, transport equipment	6354	6566	6904	10236	14423	15924		444
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	1417	0381	3559	3457	4633	53//	***	-
Unclassified goods	202	119	551	510	439	440	***.	
Direction of Trade Mn Us dollars; calenda	ar year							
Exports, total	2.09	3.06	13.04	10.62	9.68	21.23	36.83	33.52
1. Japan	0.09	0.37	2.21	2.53	4.36	12.71	18.13	18.75
2. Thailand					0.02	2,57	9.54	5.65
3. Bangladesh	1022	0.07	3.43	2.11	1.17	2.40	2.11	0.92
4. United States		0.27	1.36	1.18	1.64	1.27	1.09	1.18
6 France			1.00	1.17			4.12	4.47
7. Brazil			1.50	7.71	0.82	1.04	0.01	0.01
Kiribati

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
8. Philippines	-	~	0.06	0.67	-	0.12	0.07	0.07
9. Australia	-	-	0.05	0.43	0.25	0.24	0.09	0.13
10. Denmark	0.03	0.24	0.02	0.25	0.37	0.24	0.39	0.39
imports total	15.03	43 17	80.21	75.93	51.69	50.76	48.87	87 15
1 Australia	5.47	10.62	14 53	16.57	17.10	17.32	18 16	23.18
2. France	0.88	0.05	43.02	20.15	0.28	0.19	0.04	25.32
3. Japan	3.63	4.99	1.80	4.60	3.37	9.80	1.99	8.25
4. Fiji Islands	1.98		6.78	7.61	8.04	9.24	10.17	11.04
5. United States	-	21.01	2.53	3.19	7.59	4.73	6.49	4.07
6. Czech Republic			-	9.25		14	-	0.00
7. New Zealand	1.16	2.49	3.16	1.29	1.56	2.41	1.42	3.12
8. Latvia	***	***	-	2.89	0.31	0.65	4.37	4.75
9. China, People's Republic of	-	0.28	0.63	1.50	1.57	1.36	0.55	0.66
10. Sweden	-	0.06	0.03	4.13	0.03	0.10	0.13	0.13
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Thousand US dollars.	; calendar yea	6						
Current account	-1781	-9148	1727	16744	5884	8839	1744	
Balance on goods °	-11090	-24314	-27524	-26488	-32257	-33172	-27639	(and
Exports	4230	2874	7435	5842	9074	6199		1.000
Imports	-15071	-26890	-35246	-32615	-41110	-39376	***	1.000
Services and Income	3531	5844	21312	35423	29800	28106	17794	lane
Credit	14935	26995	38908	54104	50047	46016	39279	
Debit	-11404	-21151	-17596	-18681	-20247	-17910	-21486	
Current transfers	5777	9322	7939	7810	8341	13905	11589	
Credit	7278	11146	9019	8309	9176	14361	13025	1855
Debit	-1501	-1824	-1079	-499	-835	-456	-1436	3000
Capital account	6682	12469	5075	12650	1000	6014	3590	44-1
Pinancial account	4/3	-5033	-0220	-12202	-10020	-13830	-0205	
Portfolio investment	-219	8350	910	15/90	12222	12826	-402	1444
Other investments	464	3027	-0319	3287	-13323	-13030	-5745	***
Net errors and omissions	-4761	-5009	0	0	0	0		
Overall balance	612	-6721	-1426	17193	418	1017	-871	
Reserves and related items				1,100	120		0.12	1.00
Reserve assets	-612	6721	1426	-17193	-418	-1017	871	
Use of Fund credit and loans	110	***					***	
Other	***	+41		4+4			++×.	
Ralance of Payments % of CDP								
Exports	19.9	10.1	16.2	12.7	16.9	12.8		
Imports	-70.8	-94.6	-76.6	-70.9	-76.5	-81.6	***	
Trade balance	-52.1	-85.6	-59.8	-57.6	-60.0	-68.7	-58.5	
Current account balance	-8.4	-32.2	3.8	36.4	10.9	18.3	3.7	
Overall balance	2.9	-23.7	-3.1	37.4	0.8	2.1	-1.8	1444
INTERNATIONAL DECERVES No US dellares on	-	5134 C						
Total	or end or per	00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Cold notional unlustion	94.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Foreidn exchande	94.00	352				212	-04	530
Reserve position in the Fund	54.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
SDRs		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
EXCHANGE RATES Australian dollars per US do	ollar							1 1111
End of period	1.469	1.293	1.342	1.629	1.530	1.805	1.958	1.766
Average of period	1.432	1.281	1.349	1.592	1,550	1,725	1.933	1.841
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars: as	of end of year							
Total debt outstanding and disbursed		2.7	6.9	7.7	9.2	8.3	4.5	3.9 *
Total debt service payments			1.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	
External debt as % of GNP	***	5.6	8.7	8.4	9.7	9.2	4.8	4.0 *
Debt service as % of exports of goods			2.0	4.5				
and services "	***:	222 ·	3.0	1.5	1.1	1,7	***	277

Kiribati

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
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Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Census figures for 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000. The rest are population projections based on average annual growth rates in-between censal years.
- b Refers to formal sector employment only. For 1995 and 2000, data refer to cash employment.
- c Includes imputed bank charges.
- d Beginning 1999, includes owner occupied dwelling.
- Refers to Tarawa Retail Price Index. Data for the most recent base year reflect the inclusion of drinks, utilities, education and recreation items; the index is on a December-on December basis.
- f Derived as the difference between M2 and quasi-money.
- g Includes income from Revenue Equalisation Reserve Fund (RERF).
- h Beginning 1994, includes statistical discrepancy.
- Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit.
- j Excludes donor funded activities, local government expenditure and expenditure funded from special funds.
- k Refers to welfare and environment.
- I Refers to community and environment.
- m Refers to construction affairs.
- n Refers to commerce and labour affairs.
- o Includes balance on repairs and procured goods.
- p Includes income.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION	10.0	10.0	15.4	10.2	10.0	47.0	17.0	17.0
Population density persons per souare kilometer	40.8	42.9	45.1	40.3	46.0	47.0	47.3	47.6
Population annual change, %	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6
Urban population % of total population						10		
LABOR FORCE thousand; calendar year	15592	18539	20845	21428	21666	22069	22417	22877
Employed	14970	18085	20414	19938	20291	21156	21572	22169
Agriculture	3733	3237	2403	2397	2302	2243	2148	2069
Mining	155	79	26	20	19	4200	18	18
Others	7578	9858	13167	13604	13943	14603	15139	15841
Unemployed	622	454	430	1490	1374	913	845	708
Labor force annual change %	4.0	2.4	2.1	-1.6	0.3	4.1	3.8	3.1
Labor force participation rate, %	56.6	60.0	61.9	60.6	60.6	61.0	61.3	61.9
Male	72.3	74.0	76.4	75.1	74.4	74.2	74.2	74.8
Female	41.9	47.0	48.4	47.1	47.6	48.6	49.2	49.7
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Bn Won; calendar year								
GDP by industrial origin	81312	178797	377350	444367	182711	521050	551558	506381
Agriculture	10233	15212	23354	21978	24482	24518	23935	23593
Mining	1042	1379	1776	1675	1670	1802	1893	2070
Manufacturing	23720	51551	110827	137153	148403	163283	168160	174247
Electricity, gas and water	2422	20334	7856 12561	10868	13014	14374	15591	17402
Trade	11335	24037	47173	45661	54451	63202	67578	71455
Transport and communications	5949	11957	24821	31330	32976	34901	36746	39280
Finance	8826	26203	68235	86466	95277	98977	105546	127538
Others ^a	3442 8218	16798	35075	20042 44201	20878	22398	24870	63266
Net factor income from abroad	-2142	-169	-1033	-7725	-6147	-2732	-1543	500
GNP ^b	79170	178628	376316	436642	476598	519227	550014	596881
Structure of Output % of GDP at current	nt prices							
Agriculture	12.6	8.5	6.2	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.0
Services	41.0	43.1 48.4	43.2	43.8	42.5	42.4	42.0	40.9
and the second	10/0	1911	0010	U.L.L	Mer 1	02.0	00.1	00.4
Expenditure on GDP	81312	178797	377350	444367	482744	521959	551558	596381
Government consumption	8383	18702	36434	48782	50089	52480	57180	62968
Gross fixed capital formation	23435	66689	138439	132308	134152	148203	148717	159482
Increase in stocks	963	736	1826	-38253	-5381	-1034	-506	-4159
Exports of goods and services	26744	52020	113972	220961	204378	233792	233007	238634
Statistical discrepancy	1184	1245	-192	-1122	-353	7242	7391	10677
Structure of Demand % of GDP at cur	ent prices							
Private consumption	57.5	52.3	54.7	54.6	56.2	57.3	59.1	60.2
Government consumption	10.3	10.5	9.7	11.0	10.4	10.1	10.4	10.6
Gross domestic capital formation	30.0	37.7	37.2	21.2	26.7	28.2	26.9	26.0
Imports of goods and services	32.9	30.3	30.2	36.3	42.3	44.8	42.2	38.6
At Constant 1995 Prices								
GDP by industrial origin	167502	263430	377350	394710	437709	478533	493380	524689
Agriculture	19904	20287	23354	23569	24833	25318	25789	24720
Mining	1606	1653	1776	1338	1409	1444	1452	1509
Electricity, gas and water	2434	4833	7856	9868	10897	103/33	13064	14782
Construction	16548	30147	42564	42161	38306	37125	39207	40449
Trade	19909	33577	47173	46813	53422	58635	60955	64355
Transport and communications	10617	16625	24821	30888	35362	41691	46087	49486

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Finance Public administration Others ^a Net factor income from abroad GNP- ⁶	23176 11580 20128 -4333 158926	40887 13803 27637 -254 263952	68235 15668 35075 -1033 376316	75956 16121 31261 -6590 366026	80097 16454 35634 -5162 400521	84061 16395 37705 -2249 411703	86573 16279 36801 -1206 420774	95752 16229 39670 364 441463
Grit	100020	200002	010010	000020	400022	122100	420114	112100
Growth of Output annual change, ⁴ GDP Agriculture Industry	6.5 4.8 5.7	9.0 -5.9 13.3	8.9 6.6 10.3	-6.7 -6.6 -7.5	10.9 5.4 12.8	9.3 2.0 11.9	3.1 1.9 2.9	6.3 -4.1 6.1
Scivices	1.0	0.1	0.1	-0.0	3.3	1.3	5.4	1.0
Expenditure on GDP Private consumption Government consumption Gross fixed capital formation Increase in stocks Exports of goods and services Less: Imports of goods and services Statistical discrepancy	167502 95054 20668 43607 1304 32853 27928 1944	263430 144655 29861 93529 234 57224 60276 -1798	377350 206406 36434 138439 1826 113972 119534 -192	394/10 201869 39819 114564 -27626 175641 109798 243	437709 224152 40329 118773 -6168 203444 141443 -1377	478533 241931 40383 132337 -7118 245133 169716 -4416	493380 253371 40890 129927 -7727 246733 164594 -5218	524689 270561 42083 136220 -8712 283418 191513 -7368
Growth of Consumption and Inves	tment annual c	hange, %	9.6	.11.7	11.0	7.0	47	6.9
Government consumption Gross domestic capital formation	5.1 3.4	7.4 20.2	0.8 11.4	-0.4 -38.4	1.3 29.5	0.1 11.2	1.3 -2.4	2.9 4.3
Investment Financing at current prices								
Gross domestic capital formation Gross national saving Gross domestic saving Net factor income from abroad Foreign saving Net transfer from abroad Net borrowing from abroad	24398 24049 26191 -2142 1618 860 758	67426 66422 66590 -169 2415 804 1611	140264 133477 134510 -1033 6596 -422 7017	94055 145026 152751 -7725 -52093 4417 -56510	128771 155371 161518 -6147 -26953 1778 -28731	147169 167626 170358 -2732 -13215 -37 -13178	148211 166625 168168 -1543 -11023 -1330 -9693	155324 175079 174579 500 -9077 -2837 -6240
Savings and Investment % of GDP	at cutrent price	c						
Gross domestic saving Gross national saving Gross domestic capital formation	32.2 29.6 30.0	37.2 37.1 37.7	35.6 35.4 37.2	34.4 32.6 21.2	33.5 32.2 26.7	32.6 32.1 28.2	30.5 30.2 26.9	29.3 29.4 26.0
At Current Market Prices, '000 Won Per capita GDP Per capita GNP	1993 1940	4171 4167	8368 8345	9600 9433	10356 10224	11104 11046	11650 11618	12518 12529
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons; calend	ar year							
1. Rice 2. Radish 3. Barley 4. Soya beans 5. Sweet potatoes 6. White potatoes 7. Corn 8. Wheat	5682 1586 571 234 244 115 133 11	5898 1761 416 233 134 74 121 1	5060 1435 282 160 95 118 89 10	5097 1602 24 140 105 112 80 5	5263 1441 31 116 133 136 79 6	5291 1759 22 113 107 141 64 2	5515 1732 30 118 85 121 57 3	4928 1412 29 115 98 133 73 6
Mining 1. Iron ore 2. Zinc ore 3. Lead ore	625.1 87.7 16.9	650.4 46.4 20.3	476.0 16.5 	486.2	410.1	336.2 	195.4 	325.0
Manufacturing 1. Pig iron 2. Compound fertilizer 3. Wheat flour 4. Refined sugar	8832.7 1988.2 1611.6 823.5	15333.7 1992.9 1615.8 1008.0	22343.9 2457.2 1679.4 1131.1	23092.7 1993.0 1722.0 1131.6	23327.9 1944.3 1833.7 1181.8	24943.1 2117.6 1871.3 1256.7	26182.5 2050.1 1842.9 1264.2	26879.4 2191.3 1814.2 1273.2

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
5. Newsprint paper 6. Cotton yarn	244.0 258.6	531.9 330.1	956.9 308.9	1699.7 251.4	1737.8 	1817.7	1638.8 	1654.7
Production Indexes period averages Agriculture, 1994-1996 1999-2000 = 100 Mining, 2000 = 100 Manufacturing, 2000 = 100	86.1 198.8 22.9	87.9 1 175.5 42.9	93.2 129.1 64.6	95.6 93.9 68.3	98.5 101.4 85.4	100.3 100.0 100.0	101.2 99.1 100.9	103.2 108.3
ENERGY annual values Crude Petroleum, '000 m.t.								
Exports Imports Consumption	- 26989 26356	41938 48215	72430 78563	115797 40349 135319 91158	122043 40514 143967 97873	123999 41656 149361 100988	121427 40121 144725 101139	114767 32480 138651 104047
Coal, '000 m.t. Production Exports	22543	17217	5720	4361	4197	4150	3817	3318
Imports Consumption	19961 40533	23969 43407	43944 44352	51355 55892	52240 59129	61638 66625	64966 70823	68519 75948
Electricity, Mn kWh Production Exports	58007	107670	184661	215300	239325	266400	285224	306474
Consumption	50732	94383	163270	193470	214215	239535	257731	278451
Retail prices, Won/litre Gasoline, premium ^d Diesel	890 277	477 182	721 232	1122 552	1192 522	1248 613	1280 645	1269 678
PRICE INDEXES period averages Consumer (Korea), 2000 = 100 Food	46.8 42.9 49.2	60.9 58.7 62 1	82.3 82.2 82.4	97.0 96.4 97.2	97.8 99.1 97.2	100.0 100.0 100.0	104.1 103.5 104.3	106.9 107.7 106.7
Consumer (Seoul), 2000 = 100 Food Non-food Producers price index 1995 = 100	47.5 43.7 49.6 79.6	61.8 60.0 62.7 85.6	82.9 82.0 83.2 100.0	96.7 95.1 97.4 120.3	97.5 98.4 97.2 117.8	100.0 100.0 100.0 120.2	104.4 103.3 104.8 122.5	107.8 107.2 108.0 124.4
Implicit GDP deflator, 1995 = 100 Price Indexes annual change, %	48.5	67.9	100.0	112.6	110.3	109.1	111.8	113.7
Consumer price Index Food price Index Implicit GDP deflator	2.4 3.6 4.6	8.6 9.9 10.7	4.4 3.4 7.1	7.5 8.7 5.1	0.8 2.8 -2.0	2.2 0.9 -1.1	4.1 3.5 2.5	2.7 4.1 1.7
MONEY AND BANKING ^e Bn Won; as of end of Money supply (M1) Currency in circulation	period 7558 3286	15905 7011	101666 14034	121731 12162	170659 18030	196715 16170	246721 17079	283581 18228
Demand deposits ⁶ Quasi-money Money supply (M2)	4272 21007 28565 7696	8894 52802 68708	87632 268935 370600	109570 517933 639664 39615	152630 501885 672544 78057	180544 510984 707699	229642 518259 764979	265353 588495 872076
Claims on government sector (net) ^g	42561 2013 40548	96888 -1678 86655	511298 -13944 525242	771307 -28521 799828	803037 -25112 828149	792441 -23943 816384	882609 -12303 894912	1025346 -19548 1044894
Other items	-6300	-38320	-154054	-171258	-209449	-210456	-247574	-271423
M2 % of GDP	35.1	38.4	98.2	143.9	139.3	135.6	138.7	146.2

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Deposit Money Banks h								
Demand deposits	10777	31620	87629	109566	152630	180544	229642	265351
Savings deposits	12874	36620	65966	220678	251769	314254	322142	361721
Time deposits	1312	15814	195308	28///1	239895	186244	184331	203993
Domestic credits outstanding	40932	94590	513011	102195	002009	190006	001001	1028096
Interest Rates percent p.a.; period average On deposits	25							
Savings k	10.0	5.0	3.0	13.3	6.9	7.0	5.4	4.7
Time 6 months	6.0	6.0	5.0	13.7	7,5	7.5	5.6	4.9
12 months	10.0	10.0	8.1	13.3	7.9	7.9	5.8	5.0
On loans and discounts Commercial bills ¹	10.0		10.8	15.2	9.4	8.6	7.7	6.7
CONTRACTOR PRIMA		a second bears						
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Bri Won; fiscal yea	ir ending 31 De	cemper						
Total revenue and grants		1233						
Total revenue	13922.0	32089.3	72820.0	96672.9	107922.6	135810.7	144033.4	158713.0
Current revenue	13737.0	31332.3	71554.0	95789.9	106536.5	134414.7	142709.7	157227.0
Taxes	12105.1	28362.6	62209.8	78310.0	87666.0	107732.6	113331.2	
Non-taxes	1631.9	2969.7	9344.0	17479.8	18870.5	26682.1	29378.6	
Capital receipts	185.0	757.0	1266.0	883.0	1386.1	1396.0	1323.7	1486.0
Grants		***				+++	***	***
Total expenditure and net lending	14867.0	33296.2	71578.8	115430.2	120987.7	129284.1	136815.4	136046.0
Total expenditure	13336.9	29004.0	62847.0	90989.7	101235.9	109443.2	126738.5	135610.0
Current expenditure	11523.0	24648,1	49803.0	70630.8	76797.7	87169.8	101744.4	106256.0
Capital expenditure	1813.9	4355.9	13044.0	20358.9	24438.2	222/3.4	24994.1	29354.0
Net lending	1530.1	4292.2	8731.8	24440.5	19/51.8	19840.9	10076.9	436.0
Canital account surplus/deficit	1628.0	2508.0	21/51.0	25159.1	29/30.0	47244.9 20077 A	40965.3	27969.0
Overall budgetany sumus/deficit ^m	-1028.9	1206.9	1241.0	-19475.9	-13065 1	6526.6	7218.0	22666.0
Financing	-545.0	1200.5	1241.0	-1010110	-1000011	0020.0	1210.0	22000.0
Domestic borrowing (net)	501.7	1534.8	-884.0	13223.7	12090.5	-6111.2	-6833.9	
Foreign borrowing (net)	443.3	-327.9	-357.0	5533.6	974.6	-415.4	-434.1	
Use of cash balances				-	-	-	-	
Government Finance % of GDP								
Total revenue	17.1	17.9	19.3	21.8	22.4	26.0	26.1	26.6
Total expenditure	16.4	16.2	16.7	20.5	21.0	21.0	23.0	22.7
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-1.2	-0.7	0.3	-4.2	-2.7	1.3	1.3	3.8
Expenditure by Function, Central Governme	10406 A	27426 7	51/09 1	72226.0	20500.0	97464 5	09669 5	100620.9
General public services 0	12400.4	2801.8	5453.0	7304.8	7811.5	8164 4	98008.5	10040 5
Defence	3802.5	6856.2	11367.6	14162.0	13915.5	15479.2	16171 3	17106.0
Education	2493.1	5586.0	9738.0	12131.0	11417.9	12704.3	17868.6	18710.7
Social security and welfare p	843.3	2450.3	4163.2	7204.0	9200.3	10599.6	13606.1	13900.9
Housing and community amenities	75.5	291.0	178.8	95.9	411.9	402.3	737.1	
Economic services ^e	2499.5	3867.7	11506.9	22190.9	23499.0	23879.3	25493.0	27454.5
Agriculture	954.3	1380.3	3381.5	3795.6	4153.2	4075.6	4888.8	6630.4
Industry ^r	231.8	160.4	216.3	3565.5	3047.0	2200.1	2388.9	2469.0
Electricity, gas and water	152.9	77.4	70.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.8	0.5
Transport and communications	645.4	1243.8	5657.3	11159.1	12075.1	13126.0	13635.1	13997.6
Other economic services	515.3	1005.8	2181.4	3670.1	4223.1	4477.1	4576.5	4357.0
Others	1513.9	5874.7	9269.4	10233.4	14665.6	16637.6	16339.4	22417.2
Provincial and Other Local Governments								
Revenue	4953.1	19385.0	45610.8	62702.4	66944.0	71431.4	87084.4	342
Tax	1654.6	6378.6	15316.9	17148.3	18568.5	20361.4	26639.7	
Non-tax	1229.7	4625.0	10782.1	17546.2	17821.0	17692.2	19638.9	10.64
Subsidy/grants	2068.7	8381.4	19511.8	28007.9	30554.5	33377.8	40805.7	
Expenditure	4626.2	15320.7	35791.8	51520.5	54496.7	57814.6	70100.5	

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
EXTERNAL TRADE Mn US dollars; calendar yea	ar							
Exports, fob	30283	65016	125058	132313	143686	172268	150439	162471
Imports, cif	31136	69844	135119	93282	119752	160481	141098	152126
Trade balance	-803	-4828	-10001	39031	23934	11/8/	9341	10345
External Trade annual change, %		11.2	26.2			10.0	10.7	
Exports	3.5	4.2	30.3	-2.8	8.6	19.9	-12.7	8.0
Imports	20.5	620.4	32.0	-35.5	28.4	34.0	-12.1	10.7
trade balance	30.0	-029.4	-00.0	001.0	-30,(-20.0	-20.0	10,7
Exports, by SITC section	1100	0007	0050	0.400	0000	0400	0005	0445
Prood and live animals	1130	2037	2050	2420	2009	2402	2205	2115
Crude materials excl. fuels	208	991	1790	1541	1558	1820	1586	1634
Mineral fuels, etc.	951	697	2472	4595	5811	9376	8009	1950
Animal, vegetable oil and fats	4	1	21	31	15	17	17	21
Chemicals	936	2512	8944	10235	10755	13780	12519	13757
Basic manufactures	7064	14357	27568	28584	27916	30380	26790	26986
Machines, transport equipment	11384	25545	65646	65090	77954	100275	86695	99598
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	8372	18573	13382	12421	13919	12433	11247	10466
Unclassified goods	32	179	2433	7235	2984	1564	1109	5597
Exports, by principal commodity								
1. Cloths ^s	1326	4408	9203	7850	7998	8523	7012	6621
2. Ships and boats other than warships	5040	2801	5533	8014	7490	8229	9699	10672
 Telecommunication and sound recording and conrection and sound recording 	E20	2000	7760	0001	46749	0000	21042	26062
A Pubber tires and tubes	1. 529	3690	1702	1542	1486	23509	21942	1517
5. Cement	96	75	138	74	132	123	107	81
U. CONTRACT		15	100	(*.*)	1.02	12.0	201	1.00.00
Imports, by SITC section							A Low March 1990	
Food and live animals	1398	3247	5926	4604	5551	6497	6789	7621
Beverage and tobacco	50	188	535	300	3/9	529	564	694
Mineral fuels etc.	3857	11022	10012	1215	22875	9912	9052	91/9
Animal vegetable oil and fats	146	185	393	305	359	286	269	339
Chemicals	2789	7430	13156	9240	11312	13492	12921	14133
Basic manufactures	3555	10581	21270	11112	15080	18291	16684	19192
Machines, transport equipment	10648	23944	49437	31216	43609	59079	47911	53314
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	1233	4240	10803	6479	8778	12022	11167	13359
Unclassified goods	97	355	2873	4557	3396	2297	1671	3242
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar ye	ar							
Exports, total	30289	67812	131312	132703	143647	171826	149836	153280
1. United States	10789	19420	24344	23076	29600	37806	31358	33760
2. Japan	4546	12638	17048	12262	15863	20466	16506	13915
3. China, People's Republic of	1000	0700	9144	11981	13685	18455	18190	20110
4. Hong Kong, China	1565	3780	10682	9275	9048	10708	9452	10069
5. Singapore	491	1805	5065	4070	4922	5154	4080	3912
7. United Kingdom	913	1751	2874	4190	4776	5380	3490	3916
8. Malaysia	449	708	2951	3602	3648	3515	2628	2583
9. Indonesia	196	1079	2958	1786	2539	3505	3280	2721
10. Philippines	241	500	1493	2844	3128	3360	2535	2752
Imports, total	31058	74405	135110	93370	119740	160479	141096	156046
1. Japan	7557	18574	32606	16843	24142	31828	26633	30512
2. United States	6554	16946	30420	20423	24943	29286	22431	24855
3. China, People's Republic of	100000	-	7402	6488	8867	12799	13303	14316
4. Saudi Arabia	719	1724	5432	4385	5664	9641	8058	8568
5. Australia	1120	2590	4897	4620	4673	5959	5534	5967
6. Germany	956	3283	6584	3346	3826	4625	4473	4773
7. Indonesia	669	1601	3325	3070	3986	5287	4474	4758

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
8. Malaysia	1235	1586	2515	2210	3155	4878	4126	3868
9. United Arab Emirates	658	1124	1558	2124	2568	4703	4633	4926
10. Singapore	267	896	2168	1712	2311	3723	3011	5729
T 1 1 1 1005 1 0000 100								
Quantum index								
Exports	100.0	1 24.6	46.1	74.0	82.9	100.0	100.7	114.1
Imports	100.0	1 36.3	73.7	65.1	84.0	100.0	97.7	109.7
Unit value index								
Exports	100.0	1 158.3	161.8	102.0	99.6	100.0	86.9	83.1
Imports	100.0	1 121.3	116.8	87.4	87.3	100.0	91.0	87.5
Terms of trade	100.0	I 130.5	138.5	116.7	114.1	100.0	95.5	95.0
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mo US dollars: cal	endar vear							
Current account	-795	-2003	-8508	40365	24477	12241	8239	6092
Balance on goods	-20	-2450	-4444	41627	28371	16872	13492	14180
Exports	26633	63659	124632	132122	145164	175948	151262	162554
Imports	-26653	-66109	-129076	-90495	-116793	-159076	-137770	-148374
Services and income	-1627	-703	-4282	-4614	-5810	-5311	-5026	-7009
Credit	5730	12531	26313	28240	29773	36909	35705	34950
Debit	+/35/	-13234	-30595	-32854	-35583	-42220	-40730	-41959
Current transfers	852	1150	218	3352	1916	680	-221	-1079
Debit	.145	1305	-3886	-3384	-4506	-5820	-6914	.8372
Capital account	.93	-331	-488	171	-389	-615	-731	-1091
Financial account	1725	2896	17273	-3368	2430	12725	-2544	2614
Direct investment	-358	-263	-1776	673	51.36	4285	1108	-703
Portfolio investment	1737	84	11591	-1878	8676	11998	6583	183
Other investments	345	3075	7459	-2162	-11382	-3557	-10235	3134
Net errors and omissions	-878	-1747	-1233	-6193	-3534	-580	2612	4186
Overall balance	-41	-1186	7045	30975	22983	23771	7576	11801
Reserves and related items	41	1186	-7045	-30975	-22983	-23771	-/5/6	-11801
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports	28.5	25.2	25.5	41.7	35.7	38.1	35.4	34.1
Imports	-28.5	-26.2	-26.4	-28.5	-28.8	-34.5	-32.2	-31.1
Trade balarice	0.0	-1.0	-0.9	13.1	7.0	3.7	3.2	3.0
Overall halance	-0,9	-0.8	-1.7	9.8	5.7	5.2	1.9	2.5
ovoidir odionou	0.0	0.0	114	5.0		0.2	1.0	2.0
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mn US dollars;	as of end of	period	00740	F00.10 -	21051	00100	100004	101111
Cold national valuation	2900.7	14824.6	32/12.1	52040.8	74054.4	96198.1	102821.1	121414.0
Gold, habonal valuation	2828 8	14450.2	31028.2	51063.0	73700 3	05855 1	102487.0	120811.0
Reserve position in the Fund	2020.0	319.4	651.8	0.1	286.3	271.8	262.4	522.0
SDRs	39.8	14.4	97.7	11.4	0.7	3.5	3.3	11.8
Other banks' assets	4848.0	9532.0	27806.0	34310.0	34748.0	34562.0	28086.0	25851.0
EXCHANGE RATES Won per US dollar								
End of period	890.2	716.4	774.7	1204.0	1138.0	1264.5	1313.5	1186.2
Average of period	870.0	707.8	771.3	1401.4	1188.8	1131.0	1291.0	1251.1
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; a	s of end of y	/ear						
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	47133	34968	85810	139270	130508	128396	110109	
Long-term debt	34893	24168	39197	94235	89640	82119	74994	575)
Public and publicly guaranteed	28279	18768	22123	58129	57955	43175	33742	***
Private non-guaranteed	6614	5400	17074	36106	31685	38945	41252	***
Short-term debt	10732	10800	46613	28139	34743	40462	35115	****
USE OF HVIE CREWIL	1300			10030	0120	5614		

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
External debt as % of GNI Total long-term debt as % of total debt Short-term debt as % of total debt Debt service as % of exports of goods	51.6 74.0 22.8	13.9 69.1 30.9	17.6 45.7 54.3	44.7 67.7 20.2	32.5 68.7 26.6	28.0 64.0 31.5	26.1 68.1 31.9	
and services	27.8	10.8	7.9	12.9	24.6	10.9	13.9	
Debt service Mn US dollars; transactions during Principal repayments on long-term debt Interest on long-term debt Interest on short-term debt	the year 4452 2778 1300	5678 1683 913	5905 2931 3035	12412 5014 2294	36141 4585 1572	17404 4009 1504	20804 3590 1512	
Average terms of new commitments Interest (% p.a.) Maturity (years) Grace period (years)	8.5 11.8 5.3	7.9 17.7 5.3	4.4 6.1 5.8	7.5 9.0 5.6	2.7 7.0 3.1	4.5 4.6 4.5	4.2 4.1 4.0	
Grace period (years) Grant element (%)	5.3 7.5	5.3 13.2	5.8 23.0	5.6 11.5	3.1 27.2	4.5 19.8	4.0 17.3	

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Includes community, social and personal services, producers of government services (except public administration and defence), producers of non-profit services to households, import duties, less imputed bank service charge.
- b Beginning 1990, figures refer to Gross National Income.
- c Beginning 1990, figures refer to Gross National Income and include net trading gains from changes in terms of trade.
- d Data from 1997 to 2001 refer to unleaded gasoline prices.
- e The monetary aggregates were redefined in line with the IMF's most recent Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (2000). Time series data since 1991 are new monetary data compiled on this basis. New time series data for the periods prior to 1991 are under compilation.
- f Comprises demand deposits, savings deposits with transferability, and Money Market Funds.
- g Includes claims on local government and social security organizations.
- h Comprises Commercial Banks, Specialized Banks, the Export-Import Bank of Korea, Merchant Banking Corporations, Investment Trust Companies, Trust Accounts of Banks, Mutual Savings Banks, Mutual Credits, Community Credit Cooperatives, Credit Unions, and Postal Savings.
- I Includes time deposits and installment savings deposits with maturities of less than 2 years.
- Includes marketable instruments, yield-based dividend instruments, bills issued by Merchant Banking Corporations, etc.
- k Refers to installment savings prior to 1990. Beginning 1996, data are weighted averages of interests rates on newly extended time and savings deposits of Commercial and Specialized Banks.
- I Beginning 1996, data are weighted averages of interests rates on newly extended loans and discounts of Commercial and Specialized Banks.
- m Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit. Data for grants is not available.
- n Per the Government of the Republic of Korea's decision, only expenditure of general accounts will be reported and published. Hence, expenditure of special accounts is not included in this table. Also, as a consequence, expenditure on health has been lumped in various accounts and cannot be reported separately.
- o Refers to general administration.
- p Refers to social development.
- q Refers to economic development.
- r Refers to commerce and industry.
- s Prior to 1990, item refers to woven fabrics other than cotton.
- t Prior to 1990, item refers to telecommunication equipment only.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population a million; as of 1 July	3.95	4.34	4.62	4.81	4.87	4.91	4.95	4.98
Population density persons per square kilometer	20	22	23	24	24	25	25	25
Population annual change, %		2.1	3.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
LABOR FORCE thousand; calendar year			1741	1811	1901	1913	1926	
Employed	1614	1748	1641	1705	1764	1768	1774	1775
Agriculture	529	572	771	837	924	938	944	
Manufacturing ^b	441	487	271	219	204	185	182	
Others	644	689	599	649	636	645	648	
Unemployed			100	106	137	144	152	
Unemployment rate, %			5.7	5.9	7.2	7.5	7.9	
Labor force annual change, %			1.5	1.1	5.0	0.6	0.7	
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Mn Soms; calendar year								
CDP by industrial origin		11 7	14060.9	21174 4	45105 0	60000 E	60507.0	60200.0
Adviculture d		41.7	6568 1	12324.2	43123.3	22244.2	25520.1	26764.2
Mining		14.0	0000.1	12024.2	11002.1	22044.2	20020.1	20104.2
Manufacturing ^e		11.3	1931.3	5559.2	10573.5	16349.8	17044.1	14359.7
Electricity, gas and water		110	100110	000012	20010.0	200 10.0	1101111	1400011
Construction		3.3	992.5	1537.3	1484.7	2734.4	2780.8	2918.4
Trade		1.7	1774.4	4314.3	6269.6	7906.4	9008.7	9789.8
Transport and communications		2.4	731.7	1535.0	2355.9	2414.0	3095.0	3404.9
Finance		0.3	581.9	384.3	126.3	81.2	303.3	303.3
Public administration		100 101	} 368.0	1035.5	2111.7	2490.6	3741.3	4090.2
Others		8.7	J 2012.9	4484.6	5200.9	6481.9	7033.7	7760.4
Indirect taxes less subsidies	***	1.1	1184.3	3007.0	3618.7	4555.4	5356.3	5849.5
Net factor income from abroad		42.0	-200.2	17/8/	40744.0	2017 5	13883.3	75240.4
GNP at current market prices			15944.9	32433.0	45803.6	61510.4	70743.9	
Structure of Output % of GDP at curren	t factor cost							
Agriculture		33.6	43.9	39.5	37.7	36.7	37.2	38.6
Industry		35.0	19.5	22.8	26.7	31.4	28.9	24.9
Services	***	31.4	30.0	31.1	35.6	31.9	33.8	36.5
At Current Market Prices								
Expenditure on GDP		42.8	16145.1	34181.4	48744.0	65357.9	73883.3	75240.4 *
Private consumption		30.5	12110.6	30163.0	37848.2	42929.6	47893.1	50837.8*
Government consumption B		10.7	3154.5	6102.9	9320.1	13098.6	12911.7	13578.3*
Gross fixed capital formation "		9.9	3337.9	4499.5	7793.8	11942.1	12574.2	13153.0*
Increase in stocks		0.5	-3/6.8	10170.5	992.9	1136.0	(24.3	769.5*
Exports of goods and services		12.5	4/5/.5	10824.1	20571.4	21350.8	27133.4	29562.7*
Statistical discrepancy		-0.1	0000.0	15054.1	21102,4	51099.2	21333.4	-503.6*
								000.0
Structure of Demand % of GDP at curre	ent prices							
Private consumption		71.3	75.0	88.2	77.6	65.7	64.8	67.6*
Government consumption		25.0	19.5	17.9	19.1	20.0	17.5	18.0*
Gross domestic capital formation		24.3	18.3	15.4	18.0	20.0	18.0	18.5*
Imports of goods and services		29.2	29.5 42.4	58.0	42.2	41.8	30.7	39.3
imports of goods and services		43.3	42.4	56.0	51.0	41.0	51.0	42.1
At Constant 1990 Factor Cost								
GDP by industrial origin		41.7	21.1	25.4	26.3	27.8	29.3	29.1
Agriculture		14.0	10.1	13.4	14.5	15.0	16.0	16.6
Manufacturing ^e		11.2	2.4	4.7	A 7	4.0		
Electricity das and water		11.3	3.1	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.4
Construction		33	12	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.0
Trade		1.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.0	0.9
Transport and communications		2.4	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Finance		0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Public administration			1 1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7
Others		8.7	\$ 3.3	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.0	3.3
Indirect taxes less subsidies		1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
GDP at constant 1990 market prices		42.8	21.7	26.0	27.0	28.5	30.0	29.8
Net factor income from abroad								
GNP at constant 1990 market prices	•••		•••	***				
Growth of Output annual change, %								
GDP		***	-5.2	2.0	3.8	5.6	5.3	-0.7
Agriculture			-1.9	2.3	8.2	3.4	6.7	3.8
Industry			-10.4	0.0	0.0	5.6	7.0	-13.1
Services			-0.9	1.5	-3.0	10.9	1,4	0.0
At Constant 1990 Market Prices								The second second
Expenditure on GDP		42.8	21.7	26.0	27.0	28.5	30.0	29.8
Private consumption		30.5	13.9	15.9	16.0	16.7	17.6	8.5.2
Government consumption	11.5	10.7	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.1	
	122	9.9	5.4	2.8	4.2	5.0	4.3	
Exports of goods and services		12.5	1.9	5.8	5.2	5.2	1.9	
Less: Imports of goods and services		21.2	63	5.0	5.6	53	4.9	
Statistical discrepancy		-0.1	-	3.2	2.9	2.3	3.4	
Growth of Consumption and Investm	ent annual cha	ange, %						
Private consumption			-17.3	17.8	0.6	4.4	5.4	
Government consumption			-15.6	5.0	2.4	7.0	-10.9	
Gross domestic capital formation			58.8	-15.2	50.0	19.0	-14.0	
Investment Financing at current prices								
Gross domestic capital formation	***	10.4	2961.1	5279.0	8786.7	13078.1	13298.5	13922.5
Gross national saving			679.8	-3833.0	-1364.7	5482.2	9306.7	
Gross domestic saving		1.6	880.0	-2084.6	1575.7	9329.7	12446.0	
Foreign saving			-200.2	-1/48.4	-2940.4	-3847.5	-3139.3	
Net transfers from abroad			2201.3	9112.0	10151.4	1595.9	3991.0	
Net borrowing from abroad							***	
not containing norm contact								
Savings and Investment % of GDP at	current prices					010722		
Gross domestic saving		3.7	5.5	-6.1	3.2	14.3	16.8	
Gross national saving		24.2	4.2	-11.2	-2.8	8.4	12.6	40.5
Gross domestic capitar formation		24.3	10.5	15.4	18.0	20.0	18.0	18.5
At Current Market Prices, Soms								
Per capita GDP		10	3495	7106	10009	13311	14926	15078
Per capita GNP			3451	6743	9405	12528	14292	
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons; calendar	year							
1 Wheat	524	182	625	1204	1100	1020	11100	
2. Barley	553	557	159	162	180	150	140	522
3. Potatoes	307	365	432	774	957	1046	1168	
4. Maize	381	406	116	228	308	338	443	
5. Vegetables (fresh, frozen, etc.)	445	487	318	556	719	747	815	
6. Meat (slaughtered)	169	254	180	191	196	196	197	201
7. Milk	771	1185	864	973	1064	1105	1142	1173
Desident to deside the second s								
Arroduction Indexes period averages	100.0	110.0	01.0	100.0	100.4	144.0	111.0	112.0
Agriculture, 1985 1985 - 100 $= 100$	100.0	118.0	1 100.0	172.3	170.5	102.6	104.1	142.0
industry, 1900 1990 – 100	100.0	110.0	100.0	T10.0	110.0	102.0	194.1	142.0

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ENERGY annual values								
Coal, '000 m.t. Production			463	432	417	425	475	498
Exports			171	23	11	22	19	101
Imports			500	806	764	726	343	883
Consumption	3040	54445	792	1215	1170	1123	801	
Electricity, Mn kWh								
Production	10472	13370	12349	11618	13159	14931	13667	11902
Exports		•	1622	998	2011	3153	2165	1062
Imports	6901	8357	10981	394 11146	184	321 11917	322	385
Consumption	0001	0001	10001	111+0	11200	11011	11101	
PRICE INDEXES period averages		100.0		170.0	044.5	000.0	010.0	247.0
Consumer, 1990 1995 = 100		100.0	100.0	179.9	244.5	290.3	310.3	317.0
Non-food	***		100.0	136.6	167.3	196.0	208.9	212.5
Producers (Industry), $1995 = 100$			100.0	171.9	255.5	336.7	380.5	392.0
Implicit GDP deflator, 1990 = 100		100.0	74401.4	131466.9	180533.3	229326.0	246277.7	252484.6
Prine Indexes annual change %								
Consumer price index			43.5	10.4	35.9	18.7	6.9	2.1
Food price index			39.9	10.5	39.6	17.6	7.5	0.2
Implicit GDP deflator			41.8	9.2	37.3	27.0	7.4	2.5
MONEY AND BANKING MA Some as of end	of period							
Money supply (M1) J	n perioù		2234.9	3137.2	4120.2	4618.6	5560.0	7677.1
Currency in circulation			1937.7	2829.2	3578.4	4114.5	5020.0	6872.6
Demand deposits		3337	297.2	308.0	541.8	504.1	540.0	804.5
Quasi-money		***	519.0	1772.8	2454.4	2748.9	2641.8	3318.5
Money supply (M2)			2754.0	4910.0	6574.6 3236.8	1301.5	8201.8	7712.8
Domestic credit			4116.5	6352.6	6395.0	6647.0	6092.8	8687.3
Claims on government sector (net)	(100 III	2117.3	4548.8	3949.1	3967.9	3312.1	5589.1
Claims on private sector			2024.5	1803.7	2445.9	2679.1	2780.7	3098.2
Claims on other financial institutions		221	-25.3		2057.2	0740.0	4440 5	E 40 4 E
Other Items		200	-1237.5	-2018.8	-3057.3	-3719.0	-4413.5	-5404.5
Money supply (M2) annual change, %		555	80.1	17.2	33.9	12.1	11.3	34.1
M2 % of GDP			17.1	14.4	13.5	11.3	11.1	14.6
Deposit Money Banks								
Demand deposits			297.2	308.0	541.8	504.1	540.0	804.5
Savings deposits								
Time deposits			307.0	610.9	629.6	669.0	629.0	627.0
Domestic credits outstanding		20	2024.5	1803.7	2445.9	2079.1	2780.7	3098.2
Interest Rates percent p.a.; period averages								
On deposits								
Savings Time 6 months ^k			31.9	46.0	44 3	24.4	15.5	11 4
12 months			45.4	40.0	44.2	28.1	18.9	14.1
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Bn Rubles I Mn Some	s; fiscal yea	r ending 31 De	cember					
Total revenue and grants			1 2745.9	6262.7	8091.5	10029.1	12539.6	14392.1
Total revenue		2.3	2691.1	6090.7	7873.7	9280.1	11917.6	13568.6
Current revenue		2.3	2690.7	6001.1	7725.2	9256.5	11860.5	13439.0
Taxes		2.2	2432.2	4865.0	5954.0	7675.5	9187.9	10474.7
Non-taxes		0.1	258.5	1136.1	1/71.3	1581.0	2672.6	2964.3
Grants ⁿ		0.0	54.8	89.5 172.1	217.7	23.5 749.1	622.0	823.6
Total expenditure and net lending			I 4610.5	7298.3	9312.0	11308.2	12255.7	15190.2
and the second second second second second								

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total expenditure		3.2	4482.2	7531.6	9611.5	11761.3	13098.8	15615.4
Current expenditure		2.7	4128.0	6927.8	8643.9	10328.2	11643.4	14124.7
Capital expenditure		0.5	I 354.2	603.8	967.6	1433.1	1455.4	1490.7
Net lending			1 1/27.2	-233.3	-299.5	-453.1	-843.1	-425.2
Capital account surplus/deficit		-0.4	-1457.5	-514.3	-819.1	-1409.6	-1398.3	-1361.2
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit ^o Financing		0.0	-1864.6	-1035.6	-1220.5	-1279.1	283.9	-798.1
Domestic borrowing (net)	1000		1013.5	19.9	-181.2	-32.2	44.0	-116.2
Foreign borrowing (net)			I 851.1	966.9	1550.9	318.3	-184.9	850.6
Use of cash balances P			-	48.7	-419.0	969.2	-145.7	63.7
Government Finance % of GDP								
Total revenue		5.4	16.7	17.8	16.2	14.2	16.1	18.0
Total expenditure		7.5	27.8	22.0	19.7	18.0	17.7	20.8
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit		0.0	-11.5	-3.0	-2.5	-2.0	0.4	-1.1
Expenditure by Function, Central Government m								
Total		3.2	4610.5	7298.3	9312.0	11308.2	12311.8	15190.2
General public services		0.0	l 647.7	1014.8	1375.0	1755.5	2104.9	2256.9
Defence			250.6	491.1	844.3	1137.5	982.6	1097.1
Education		0.7	1064.9	1681.6	1991.3	2293.0	2847.6	3350.0
Realin Social sociality and walfare		0.3	027.4	902.1	1120.3	1112.0	1471 1	1027.0
Housing and community amenities		0.4	221.0	373.7	464 7	666.5	800.9	1131 3
Economic services		1.5	365.8	846.3	1109.0	1342.7	1423.0	1893.4
Agriculture		0.6	I 158.5	350.4	388.8	476.2	606.9	743.9
Industry		0.0	66.4	68.3	81.1	330.3	103.2	219.5
Electricity, gas and water		-	I 6.0	146.2	76.6	23.0	243.9	220.7
Transport and communications		0.1	I 98.0	228.0	523.6	464.9	419.6	668.4
Other economic services		0.8	I 36.9	53.4	38.9	48.4	49.4	40.9
Others		0.2	I 517.6	947.7	1204.5	1703.1	1302.7	1594.1
EXTERNAL TRADE Mn US dollars; calendar year								
Exports, fob			408.9	513.6	453.8	504.5	476.1	485.5
Imports, cif			522.3	841.5	599.7	554.1	467.2	586.8
Trade balance			-113.4	-327.9	-145.9	-49.6	8.9	-101.3
External Trade annual change, %								
Exports			20.2	-14.9	-11.6	11.2	-5.6	2.0
Imports			39.5	18.6	-28.7	-7.6	-15.7	25.6
Trade balance			-232.0	-210.8	55.5	00.0	117.9	-1230.2
Exports, by HSC								
Animal and animal products			7.0	2.3	1.5	1.8	3.2	3.8
Vegetable products			27.3	25.8	18.0	14.4	13.3	19.9
Animal or vegetable fats			0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5		0.2
Prepared foodstuffs			84.4	71.7	53.4	37.3	32.7	30.1
Mineral products			48.3	41.0	57.2	20.8	58.4	62.4
Plastics and rubber			20.0	23	4.0	14.5 6.1	4.0	5.1
Hides and skins			5.5	6.5	2.8	7.6	10.3	24.2
Wood and wood products			0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4
Wood pulp products			0.7	3.6	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.6
Textiles and textile articles			78.8	40.0	32.0	42.8	29.5	59.8
Footwear, headgear			1.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos			9.2	12.6	5.3	4.2	5.2	8.9
Pearis, precious or semi-precious stones, metals	252		0.2	196.4	183.6	196.9	226.7	164.8
Machinery mechanical appliances and			69.0	21.4	21.0	34.8	15.3	23.4
electrical equipment			30.0	46.7	27.5	33.4	28.5	26.9
Transportation equipment			7.5	15.4	16.3	14.9	26.5	21.2
Instruments - measuring, musical			1.3	2.1	1.5	3.3	1.3	1.8

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Arms and ammunition								
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			9.7	5.5	7.4	4.0	1.2	6.5
Works of art								0.2
Imports, by HSC								
Animal and animal products		***	3.1	11.5	3.7	4.2	3.3	3.3
Vegetable products	***		28.9	25.4	37.5	42.3	15.5	21.7
Animal or vegetable fats	***		6.0	14.1	6.7	3.7	3.9	4.9
Mineral products			195.5	221.3	128.7	133.3	129.5	163.4
Chemical products			30.9	89.0	60.9	59.3	67.3	78.4
Plastics and rubber			8.0	28.8	16.6	22.8	22.0	24.9
Hides and skins			0.8	0.9	0.6	2.3	4.1	2.6
Wood and wood products			5.5	11.0	4.5	15.0	5.2	6.6
Textiles and textile articles	***		23.6	53.0	34.2	35.2	28.8	38.9
Footwear, headgear			2.7	10.9	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.9
Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos			5.4	9.6	5.5	4.9	5.1	6.2
Pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, metals	10		0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Base metals and articles thereof			36.2	47.7	32.0	27.6	27.3	29.7
electrical equipment			63.4	146 7	1/18 0	08.2	56 5	80.6
Transportation equipment			30.1	41.8	29.9	41.8	31.8	32.1
Instruments - measuring, musical			4.2	18.6	27.2	10.8	8.0	10.6
Arms and ammunition								
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	22.5		10.8	11.9	10.1	8.5	5.1	6.9
Works of art					(222)			0.2
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars: calendar vea	ar							
Exports, total			483.3	508.8	454.0	501.9	476.1	480.5
1. Germany			7.2	192.2	148.2	144.6	94.5	2.4
2. Russia			114.4	83.8	70.7	65.1	64.6	69.5
3. Switzerland			0.0	0.9	18.0	34.0	124.2	144.1
5 Kazakhstan			112 5	38.0	40.5	33.4	39.0	28.0
6. China, People's Republic of			3.0	15.6	25.3	44.1	19.4	38.2
7. United Kingdom			6.0	1.6	12.5	18.7	14.1	0.9
8. United States		1777	2.3	7.6	11.3	2.9	7.1	30.5
9. Tajikistan			4.8	8.4	9.5	7.4	6.7	7.1
10. Turkey			19.1	7.4	4.7	1.2	13.8	18.6
Imports, total			391.5	841.1	610.5	554.3	464.4	592.7
1. Russia			104.8	204.1	109.3	132.5	85.1	106.5
2. Uzbekistan			70.0	122.2	50.6	75.2	66.8	70.0
3. Kazakhstan			66.8	75.3	72.6	57.5	81.9	119.6
4. United States			3.2	40.8	54.3	53.8	26.7	43.4
6. Germany	•••		2.3	53.0	47.3	25.1	24.3	28.9
7. Turkey			3.6	37.3	23.0	26.7	15.8	17.9
8. Korea, Republic of			0.0	26.3	27.1	6.9	7.8	7.1
9. Canada			2.9	14.4	25.4	11.3	10.9	10.2
10. Turkmenistan			2.2	8.2	7.8	18.8	9.0	3.6
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mn US dollars: calend	lar vear							
Current account			-234.7	-363.9	-184.0	-79.5	-19.1	-29.1*
Balance on goods			-122.0	-220.7	-88.6	4.0	39.9	-54.0 *
Exports			408.9	535.1	462.6	510.9	480.3	498.1*
Imports			-530.9	-755.7	-551.1	-506.9	-440.4	-552.1*
Credit	30		42.9	-192.0	-103.4	-170.9	-110.1	-01.3 *
Debit			-234.3	-266.5	-238.4	-249.5	-202.3	-200.0*
Current transfers			78.7	48.7	68.0	87.4	51.1	86.1*
Credit			80.0	50.2	68.7	88.7	52.2	86.8*
Debit			-1.3	-1.5	-0.7	-1.3	-1.1	-0.7*

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Capital account			-29.0	-8.1	-15.2	-11.3	-32.0	-27.9 *
Financial account			260.0	284.4	220.6	64.3	31.6	71.3 *
Direct investment			96.1	86.6	38.4	-6.9	-1.1	6.6 *
Portfolio investment			1.7	-4.3	-0.1	-1.3	1.2	-12.0 *
Financial derivatives			0.0	30.6	26.4	25.8	17.6	-5.1 *
Other investments			162.2	1/1.5	156.0	46.7	14.0	81.8 *
Net errors and omissions		30	-78.3	63.6	-3.4	10.3	18.8	13.7 *
Reserves and related items			-02.1	-24.0	18.1	-10.2	-0.7	27.9
Reserve assets			13	59	-61.2	-21.2	-16.3	-43.8 *
Use of Fund credit and Joans			46.6	27	19.5	7.3	-2.1	-6.0 *
Others			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 *
0.01010			0.0	010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports			27.4	32.6	37.0	37.3	31.4	31.1 *
Imports			-35.6	-46.1	-44.1	-37.0	-28.8	-34.4 *
Trade balance			-8.2	-13.5	-7.1	0.3	2.6	-3.4 *
Current account balance			-15.7	-22.2	-14.7	-5.8	-1.3	-1.8 *
Overall balance	***		-5.5	-1.5	1.4	-1.2	-0.0	1.7 *
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mn US dollars; as	of end of perio	d						
Total		***	124.18	187.64	253.85	261.85	286.50	317.33
Gold, national valuation			43.22	23.88	24.17	22.80	22.97	28.48
Foreign exchange			66.69	163.41	224.59	238.33	262.20	288.20
Reserve position in the Fund	1.		14.26	0.33	5.09	0.71	1.32	0.64
SDRS	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
EXCHANGE RATES ^q Soms per US dollar								
End of period			11.20	29.38	45.43	48.30	47.72	46.09
Average of period			10.82	20.84	39.01	47.70	48.38	46.94
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars: as o	of end of year							
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	un ond or your		609.5	1505.1	1735.9	1827.4	1716.7	
Long-term debt			472.2	1301.7	1484.9	1510.3	1489.6	
Public and publicly guaranteed			472.2	933.9	1134.4	1220.2	1256.1	
Private non-guaranteed			0.0	367.8	350.5	290.1	233.5	
Short-term debt			13.0	28.2	60.7	129.0	47.7	
Use of IMF credit			124.3	175.2	190.3	188.0	179.3	
External debt as % of GNI			41.8	96.1	147.7	142.1	117.6	
Total long-term debt as % of total debt			77.5	86.5	85.5	82.6	86.8	
Short-term debt as % of total debt			2.1	1.9	3.5	7.1	2.8	
Debt service as % of exports of goods								
and services			13.2	18.7	20.4	27.4	29.8	
Debt service Mn US dollars: transactions during	the year							
Principal repayments on long-term debt	ule year		36.3	41.2	50.9	85.8	111 4	146.0
Interest on long-term debt			19.7	57.7	46.8	69.1	44.0	42.5
Interest on short-term debt			0.1	1.7	3.0	4.7	3.3	
Average terms of new commitments								
Interest (% p.a.)			37	21	13	1.0	12	
Maturity (years)			28.9	33.6	23.9	35.8	28.7	
Grace period (years)			8.1	11.6	7.2	9.5	8.7	
Grant element (%)			50.4	65.9	58.8	76.4	69.1	

Item	198	35 1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available online.

- a ADB staff estimates based on year-end population provided by statistical office.
- b Includes those employed in mining and construction sectors.
- c Includes estimates of unregistered unemployed.
- d From 1992, includes forestry.
- e Before 1992, refers to industry.
- f Includes consumption of households and NPISHs.
- g Includes collective consumption.
- h Includes net purchase of valuables.
- i Since 1997 monetary data has been compiled in accordance with changed accounting standards.
- j Consists of currency in circulation only from 1991 to 1992.
- k From 1996, data refer to interest rates of commercial banks in national currency for 3 to 6 months.
- 1 From 1996, data refer to interest rates of commercial banks in national currency for 6 to 12 months.
- m Refers to consolidated government operations.
- n Includes other revenue items other than grants.
- o Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit.
- p Derived based on financing for overbudgetary surplus/deficits.
- q Som was introduced in 15 May 1993 as the sole legal tender of the country; 1993 average data covers the last two quarters only.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population million; as of 1 July	3.62	4.14	4.60	4.97	5.09	5.23	5.38	5.53
Population density persons per square kilometer	16	18	20	22	22	23	23	24
Urban population % of total population	2.0	2.1	.0.2	2.0	2.9	2.0	2.8	2.0
ALCOUNTS Min Kips; calendar year								
GDP by industrial origin	84282	607317	1390749	4178699	10253626	13565564	15563971	18218874
Agriculture	45437	371835	767565	2226881	5507539	7127372	7974629	9173517
Mining	313	896	2911	17573	53625	67033	73150	89114
Manufacturing	8392	60462	196661	712394	1744051	2305848	2786838	3483192
Electricity, gas and water	4823	17008	18912	121526	246919	423331	450414	389893
Trade	10878	41968	116798	404581	991694	1283970	1506869	1792015
Transport and communications	7714	31687	73808	244272	590780	794024	929724	1114964
Finance	1290	6939	20335	7169	57478	105170	127836	75979
Public administration *	2520	35633	68000	122934	219394	392690	517137	633063
Others °	1509	31150	78912	232509	566057	756786	820391	930824
Indirect taxes less subsidies	124	5364	28340	61504	10228516	106772	140899	1/1501
dor at cutent market prices	04400	012001	1419009	4240203	10320010	130/2330	10104010	10290312
Structure of Output % of GDP at curren	t factor cost							
Agriculture	53.9	61.2	55.2	53.3	53.7	52.5	51.2	50.4
Industry	17.7	14.5	19.1	22.5	22.6	22.9	23.7	24.7
Services	28.4	24.3	25.7	24.2	23.7	24.6	25.1	25.0
At Constant 1990 Factor Cost								
GDP by industrial origin	492756	607317	814858	982655	1059012	1119598	1183343	1253220
Agriculture	312689	371835	453684	514071	556199	583591	605619	629717
Mining	942	896	1721	4057	5416	5489	5555	6117
Manufacturing	37532	60462	116240	164455	176129	188803	211641	239104
Electricity, gas and water	9337	8839	11178	20513	24936	34663	34206	36815
Trade	31074	41968	60036	28004	100150	105132	114436	123013
Transport and communications	22245	31687	43625	56390	59662	65015	70606	76537
Finance	10128	6939	12020	13006	13397	8611	9708	5216
Public administration ^a	38306	35633	27619	29217	31186	33400	33951	39044
Others ⁰	18153	31150	52045	59495	64055	69566	68991	70892
Indirect taxes less subsidies	4478	5364	20832	10504	6433	7749	8975	9515
GDP at 1990 market prices	497234	612681	835690	993159	1065445	112/34/	1192318	1262735
Growth of Output annual change, %								
GDP		6.7	7.0	4.0	7.3	5.8	5.8	5.9
Agriculture		8.7	3.1	3.1	8.2	4.9	3.8	4.0
Industry	1.660	16.2	13.1	9.2	8.0	8.5	10.1	10.3
Services	1.444	-0.4	10.2	5.5	0.7	4,9	5.7	5.7
At Current Market Prices, Kips								
Per capita GDP	23329	147991	308498	853675	2028799	2613214	2920749	3327972
Agriculture, crop year	ar							
1 Rice paddy	1396	1508	1418	1675	2103	2202	2335	2410
2. Sweet potatoes	85	163	99	108	81	118	101	102
3. Cassava	70	65	69	70	71	71	71	70
4. Maize	33	82	48	110	96	117	112	113
5. Potatoes	34	30	31	33	33	33	34	35
Mining								
1. Tin concentrates, m.t	520	342	687	713	691	487		
a. In concentration, net	520	GAL	001	11.5	VOL	407		
Production Index period average								
Agriculture, 1989-91 =100	85.4	107.6	109.4	128.6	149.7	174.0	179.8	174.6

Item	1985	1990	1995		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ENERGY annual values									
Coal, '000 m.t.		2	15		156	210	220	210	270
Production	1	3	15		100	210	220	210	210
Electricity, Mn kWh									
Production	919	844	1044		1996	2849	3678	3590	3602
Exports	716	607	705		444	***	***	***	***
Consumption	217	263	43		***	-777		***	144
Consumption	6.4.1	200							1007
PRICE INDEXES period averages					1				
Consumer (country) °, Dec. 1995 Dec. 1999 = 10	00				248.2	566.9	1 108.4	116.8	129.3
Food		***	***		270.2	591.4	1 106.9	117.5	128.8
Consumer (Vientiane) d June 1979 Dec. 1987	982.0	1 231.4	390.7	1	241.6	579.2	1 109.7	123.2	139.2
Dec. 1995 Dec. 1999 = 100	00210	1 20211	00011						
Food, Dec. 1987 Dec. 1995 Dec. 1999 = 10	0	222.9	334.2	1	244.0	587.7	I 108.7	122.0	135.0
Non-food, Dec. 1987 Dec. 1995 Dec. 1999 =	100	245.3	481.0	1	233.2	569.5	I 110.6	124.3	143.1
Implicit GDP deflator, $1990 = 100$	17.0	100.0	169.8		426.9	969.4	1212.8	1317.2	1456.4
Price Indexes annual change %									
Consumer price index (country)					90.0	128.4	1	7.7	10.7
Food price index (country)					92.7	118.9	1	6.7	9.6
Implicit GDP deflator		33.1	19.7		85.3	127.1	25.1	8,6	10.6
MONEY AND DANKING Ma King as af and of a	neind								
Money supply (M1)	2226	25090	67177		168983	218980	339657	418708 *	
Currency in circulation	635	18570	41955		63164	77787	67829	104677 *	1.000
Demand deposits	1591	6520	25222		105819	141193	271828	314031 *	
Quasi-money	54	19251	126089		696951	1325137	1769362	2136110 *	1999
Money supply (M2)	2280	44341	193266		865934	1544117	2109019	2554818 *	100
Foreign assets (net)	147	21571	78000		498180	1267863	1527258	1377362 *	.221
Domestic credit	2/1/	31073	15/1/3		704529	1045122	1439288	2439024 *	0.04
Claims on private sector	250	5899	128856		532821	871941	1252578	1534972 *	2+1
Claims on other financial institutions *	-	39730	27666		223547	445394	606400	1021482 *	
Other items (net)	-584	-8301	-41909		-336776	-768868	-857527	-1261568 *	
	24.0	7.0	10.4		110.0	70.0	20.0	04.4	
Money supply (M2) annual change, %	34.8	7.8	10.4		20.4	(8.3	36.6	21.1	***
Miz 10 01 GDF	2.1	1.2	15.0		20.4	14.5	10.4	10.5	
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Mn Kips; fiscal year en	nding 31 l	December I fisca	al year ending 3	30 S	September				
Central Government	10001	00000				1101507	0400000	0454704	
Total revenue and grants	10200	83920	1 161702		377511	1401587	2166009	2454/84	2220016
Current revenue	10299	60960	1 161702		377511	929213	1691289	1979100	2329016
Taxes	1397	37644	1 134699		290311	745453	1366912	1591600	1882900
Non-taxes	8902	23316	1 27003		87200	183760	324377	387500	446116
Capital receipts	-	-	1 -		-	-	(m)	-	96
Grants	1965	22960	1 72710		199720	532374	475320	475684	
Total expenditure and net lending	19638	143447	1 289822		846616	1719015	2512554	3168800	3135987
Current expenditure	9454	69864	1 142737		267564	449322	808100	1134300	1370733
Capital expenditure g	10184	73583	1 147085		579052	1269693	1704454	2034500	1765254
Net lending									
Current surplus/deficit	845	-8904	1 18965		109947	479891	883189	844800	958283
Capital account surplus/deficit	-10184	-73583	1 -147085		-579052	-1269693	-1704454	-2034500	-1765254
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit "	-1374	-59527	-55410		-269385	-257428	-345945	-/14016	***
Domestic borrowing (net)	-164	5107	1 .5026		56600	135900	-293700	236400	
Foreign borrowing (net)	7537	60340	1 60436		223252	393361	639600	477600	144
Use of cash balances	1	-5920	1 -		-10467	-33	45	16	

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Government Finance % of GDP								
Total revenue	12.2	9.9	1 11.4	8.9	9.0	12.4	12.6	12.7
Total expenditure	23.3	23.4	1 20.4	20.0	16.6	18.4	20.2	17.1
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-8.7	-9.7	1 -3.9	-6.4	-2.5	-2.5	-4.5	
Expenditure by Function, Central Government	nt Mn Kips; fis	scal year endin	g 31 Decembe	r I fiscal year e	nding 30 Septe	mber		
Total	10184	143440	303310	846616	1719015	2754587	3140803	
General public services	496	69860	160310	149805	978998	912269	821374	900E
Defence				1 56021	66542	224224	277760	+++
Education	265	3146	1819	79100	92000	132700	254574	
Health	601	851	1610	1 50000	51600	131700	68228	444
Social security and weitare			600	1 28470	32700	90600	116447	***
Footomic community amenities	7011	E6257	4950	450643	460000	1126020	1045004	
Adriculture	1511	9606	4660	1 400043	402903	117100	1240904	***
Industry J	1556	19535	4000	7/800	26000	61200	433995	***
Electricity cas and water	1000	10000	1010	1 14800	20000	01500	15511	
Transport and communications	3717	29126	15820	1 240000	310400	956700	723387	***
Other economic services k	489	20120	1000	743	083	1738	8545	2.2
Others	1511	13226	110971	1 32577	34192	126256	356516	
Server inserver.	2022	(A-10 ² Bo Ro 10 ²)	11001.4	1 OLOTIN	O TAOR	1. L. O'L U.U.	000020	
EXTERNAL TRADE Mn US dollars; calendar y	/ear	70	200	207	200	220	24.0	201
exports, 100	102	19	308	337	302	330	310	321
Trada balanna	193	105	009	000	252	205	023	102
Trave balance	-128	-100	-201	-210	-200	-200	-213	-193
External Trade annual change, %								
Exports	22.7	24.8	2.4	7.7	-10.5	9.6	-6.2	3.6
Imports	19.1	-4.6	4.4	-14.7	0.3	-3.4	-2.3	-1.8
Trade balance	-17.8	18.9	-6.6	35.6	-17.0	18.9	-4.0	9.7
Exports, by principal commodity								
1. Wood products	11	26	88	115	55	73	98	
2. Electricity	26	19	24	67	91	112	106	
3. Coffee	9	9	21	48	15	12	5	
4. Garments		***	77	70	66	92	100	255
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars: calendar	VASE							
Exports total	16.6	64.4	311.2	370.8	462.5	392.1	422.3	443.2
1. Viet Nam	10.0	3.6	87.7	119.5	179.4	96.1	106.1	115.0
2. Thailand	1.1	40.3	83.3	28.8	51.6	68.9	81.0	85.0
3. France	0.1	2.5	11.1	23.3	18.2	27.1	33.7	33.4
4. Germany		1.7	12.7	21.4	27.0	20.8	25.5	24.1
5. Belgium				12.8	13.5	13.6	10.4	9.1
6. Japan	1.1	4.6	5.3	17.8	12.3	10.9	6.3	6.0
7. United States	0.5	0.1	5.3	20.0	12.6	8.8	3.6	2.6
8. United Kingdom	-	0.1	0.9	7.7	12.5	7.2	9.3	13.4
9. Italy	-	0.3	0.8	9.5	5.9	9.2	10.9	9.6
10. Netherlands	-	0.2	5.4	5.4	8,9	10.0	9.7	9.8
Imports, total	54.0	148.6	588.8	644.6	808.9	689.7	733.1	763.1
1. Thailand	21.7	72.3	287.8	411.3	452.0	419.1	451.7	444.0
2. Viet Nam	0.1	17.6	23.9	80.7	181.8	77.7	85.8	93.1
3. China, People's Republic of		15.9	21.5	19.6	24.4	37.9	59.9	71.5
4. Singapore	10.9		15.7	22.1	37.0	32.9	28.9	29.1
5. Japan	13.1	21.6	48.8	21.0	24.9	23.6	13.0	17.4
6. France	1.5	3.1	6.2	6.2	7.6	27.5	8.5	9.2
7. Hong Kong, China	0.2	1.3	7.5	8.7	11.0	7.9	10.1	10.9
8. Germany	0.4	1.0	-	15.4	9.5	3.6	7.4	8.7
9. Korea, Republic of	-		2.3	5.3	11.9	4.9	6.9	7.5
10. United Kingdom	0.6	2.4	()	3.5	8.7	6.1	3.7	2.6

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mn US dollars; calen	dar year							
Merchandise exports, fob	53.6	78.7	285.2	336.4	300.7	329.3	308.7	320.2
Merchandise imports, cif	-193.2	-185.4	-476.2	-466.6	-445.3	-455.5	-449.8	-428.4
Trade balance	-139.6	-106.7	-191.0	-130.2	-144.6	-126.2		
Other goods, services and income	-1.1	-5.4	-68.9	-20.4	+30.5	5.8	28.8	42.8
Debit	.28.4	-31.3	.105.0	163.5	-187.3	178.2	-144.2	145.5
Unreputed transfers	53.1	28.6	127.1	123.0	99.4	111.8	33.7	84.0
Private	3.5	10.9	21.7	49.3	29.6	0.6	10.7	60.3
Official	49.6	17.7	105.4	73.6	69.8	111.2	23.0	23.6
Current balance	-93.6	-83.5	-132.8	-33.6	-75.7	-8.6	-78.6	18.5
Direct investment	-	6.0	88.4	45.3	51.6	33.9	23.9	4.6
Portfolio investment			6.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other long-term capital	47.7	45.0	106.7	93.6	67.2	56.3	73.9	70.1
Other short-term capital	50.2	58.5	10.0	45.0	45.0	05.0	20.0	12.0
Net arrors and arriseons	10.1	0.6	10.3	-15.0	-40.9	25.0	32.8	-13.9
Overall halance	23.4	26.6	31.0	2.1	-2.0	34.7	-35.5	24.6
Allocation of SDBs	-2014	20.0	01.0	d A	0.0	04.1	1.0	4.4.0
Monetary movements	-23.4	-26.6	-31.0	-2.1	6.5	-34.7	7,5	-24.6
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports (fob)	3.5	9.1	16.2	26.2	20.7	19.0	17.6	17.5
Imports (cif)	-12.6	-21.4	-27.0	-36.3	-30.6	-26.3	-25.6	-23.4
Trade balance	-9.1	-12.3	-10.8	-10.1	-9.9	-7.3	-8.0	-5.9
Current account balance	-6.1	-9.6	-7.5	-2.6	-5.2	-0.5	-4,5	1.0
Overall balance	1.5	3.1	1.8	0.2	-0,4	2.0	-0.4	1.3
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES ^m Mn US dollars; a	as of end of	period	02.7	110.0	105.2	120.6	122.5	107.1
Gold national valuation	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	4 1	139.0	2.5	25
Foreign exchange	25.3	1.8	78.0	106.1	101.1	138.9	127.5	185.5
Reserve position in the Fund SDRs	_	0.0	14.1	6.1	0.1	0.1	3.4	6.1
EXCHANGE RATES Kips per US dollars	101010-0001					1.12120-010110-010		
End of period	95.000	695.500	923.000	4274,000	7600.000	8218.000	9490.000	10680.000
Average of period	55.000	/01,/50	804.691	3298.330	/102.020	/88/1640	8954.580	10056.300
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as o	f end of yea	Ir.						
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	618.7	1768.0	2164.9	2436.7	2526.7	2502.1	2494.9	
Long-term debt	606.2	1757.5	2091.2	2373.1	2471.3	2452.6	2455.9	
Public and publicly guaranteed	606.2	1757.5	2091.2	2373.1	2471.3	2452.6	2455.9	1444
Private non-guaranteed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	***
Short-term debt	2.0	2.2	10.1	1.3	2.7	7.1	1.5	317
Use of IMP credit	10,4	8.4	0.5.0	02.3	92,(42.4	37.4	
External debt as % of GNI	26.1	204.5	123,2	195.2	177,9	149.8	149.1	
Total long-term debt as % of total debt	98.0	99.4	96.6	97.4	97,8	98.0	98.4	
Short-term debt as % of total debt	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	***
Debt service as % of exports of goods								
and services	9.2	8.7	6.3	6.3	7.7	7.9	9.0	
Debt service Mn US dollars; transactions during	the year	A State		and the second			101/2 10 1	
Principal repayments on long-term debt	3.7	5.5	17.5	16.4	19.5	22.9	24.1	25.6
Interest on long-term debt	1.0	2.9	5.9	7.6	9.0	9.4	9.8	10.7
interest on short-term debt	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	See 2
Average terms of new commitments			A.F.	4.7	141.041			
Interest (% p. a.)	21.2	0.9	2.5	1./	1.2	1.4	1.2	
Grace period (years)	26.8	10.0	97	00	33.6	91	32.9	
Grant element (%)	91.7	79.0	62.0	71.7	72.8	69.9	72.4	
Contraction of the second s		1414		C. MAR	1	0010		

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a From 1993 onward, item refers to public wage bill.
- b From 1993 onward, item refers to ownership of dwellings, non-profit institutions, hotels and restaurants, and other services.
- c For 1997 to 1999, item refers to average of period CPI for 5 cities with December 1995 as base period. For 2000 to 2002, item refers to average of period CPI for 8 cities with December 1999 as base period.
- d Prior to 1986, item refers to end-of- period CPI for Vientiane, with June 1979 as base period. For 1988 to 1996, item refers to average of period CPI for Vientiane, with December 1987 as base period. For 1997 to 1999, item refers to average of period CPI for Vientiane with December 1995 as base period. For 2000 to 2002, item refers to average of period CPI for Vientiane with December 1999 as base period.
- e Refers to claims on state enterprises.
- f From 1996 onward, item includes lending.
- g Prior to 1996, item includes lending.
- h Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit.
- Includes public works only.
- For 1985 to 1995, item includes mining and energy. For fiscal year 1996/1997 to fiscal year 2000/2001, item refers to industry and energy.
- Refers to trade and cooperatives only.
- I Includes timber. From 1991 onward, item refers to logs, timber, and other wood products.
- m From 1989 onward, data are based on IMF, IFS to allow data comparability across countries.
- n Prior to 1991, data refer to the midpoint of the buying and selling rates quoted by state-owned commercial banks. Beginning 1991, data refer to the midpoint of the buying and selling rates quoted by the Bank of Lao P.D.R. In September 1995, a floating exchange rate policy was adopted, and the commercial banks were allowed to set their rates. Data beginning in September 1995 refer to the simple average of midpoint rates reported by the commercial banks on a daily basis, covering their transactions for the previous day.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population million; as of 1 July	15.68	18.10	20.69	22.18	22.71	23.49	24.01	24.53
Population density persons per square kilometer	48	55	63	68	69	12	73	75
Urban population % of total population	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.4	2,4	2.4	58	2.1
				1000		22.12		
LABOR FORCE thousand; calendar year	6039	7042	7893	8884	9152	9616	9892	
Agriculture	1760	1738	1527	1616	1628	1712	9030	***
Manufacturing	855	1333	1780	1908	1991	2126	2158	***
Mining	44	37	32	28	38	27	27	
Others	2965	3578	4306	5048	5181	5457	5847	
Unemployed	415	356	248	284	314	294	357	
Unemployment rate, %	6.9	5.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.6	
Labor force annual change, %	2.2	2.8	0.8	1.1	3.0	5.1	2.9	111
Male	7.7,7		5.5.5	5.55		***		A88
Female			10 K.			***	***	
								717
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Mn Ringgit; calendar yea	Ir.							
At Current Market Prices	77470	110001	000470	000040	200704	040457	224500	004505
GDP by industrial origin	11410	119081	222473	283243	300764	342157	334589	361597
Mining	***	14111	13864	19055	23081	29730	26401	36685
Manufacturing	***	28847	58684	81525	93045	112755	102276	110868
Electricity, gas and water		2643	5813	9188	9619	10928	11794	12396
Construction	222	4649	13747	14507	13987	14080	14273	14710
Trade	***	16171	34132	43169	44378	47113	47914	50604
Transport and communications	+++	7026	14964	19433	20290	22880	24296	25892
Finance "	***	10707	25758	37774	38326	39085	39187	39671
Public administration	***	11149	16780	18335	20184	22695	24157	27844
Utiers		(5/2	14891	19996	20837	21644	22568	23854
Plus: Import duties	***	4305	7559	5316	6459	5826	58/1	20809
Net factor income from abroad	-5508	-5064	-10377	-15321	-20886	-28909	-25623	-25189
GNP	71962	114017	212095	267923	279878	313248	308966	336408
Structure of Output % of GDP at current	t nrices							
Agriculture	1. 11.000	15.2	12.9	13.3	10.8	8.7	8.5	9.1
Industry		42.2	41.4	43.9	46.5	51.2	49.1	48.3
Services		44.2	47.9	49.0	47.9	44.8	47.3	46.4
A DECKER OF A D								
Expenditure on GDP	77470	119081	222473	283243	300764	342157	334589	361597
Private consumption	40283	61687	106613	117718	125056	144726	150555	159071
Gross fixed capital formation	23124	203/8	2/52/	27670	65841	30231	42859	92622
Increase in stocks	-1757	-813	120	-427	1476	4998	-3661	4536
Exports of goods and services	42537	88675	209323	327836	364861	427004	389256	411391
Less: Imports of goods and services	38561	86241	218077	265536	289514	358530	327765	348443
Statistical discrepancy	-	-	~	-	-		-	-
Structure of Demand % of GDP at cum	ent orices							
Private consumption	52.0	51.8	47.9	41.6	41.6	42.3	45.0	44.0
Government consumption	15.3	13.8	12.4	9.8	11.0	10.6	12.8	14.2
Gross domestic capital formation	27.6	32.4	43.6	26.7	22.4	27.1	23.8	24.4
Exports of goods and services	54.9	74.5	94.1	115.7	121.3	124.8	116.3	113.8
Imports of goods and services	49.8	72.4	98.0	93.7	96.3	104.8	98.0	96.4
At Constant 1978 1987 Prices								
GDP by industrial origin	57093	1 105977	166625	182237	193422	209538	210480	219342
Agriculture	11854	1 17308	17115	17512	17596	17943	18269	18330
Mining	5958	1 9968	13643	14357	15344	15641	15892	16603
Manufacturing	11263	26060	45174	50899	56841	67717	63536	66126
Construction	948	1 2833	58/6	5/45	7078	8226	8792	9384
Construction	2100	0100	1411	1241	0320	0990	1109	1525

Item	1985		1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Trade Transport and communications Finance ^a Public administration Others ^b Less: Imputed bank service charges Plus: Import duties Net factor income from abroad GNP	6911 3630 3306 6957 3116 1834 2245 -4255 52838		14019 7124 8694 9318 7631 4681 3954 -4320 101657	25304 12298 17287 11803 12780 8888 6823 -11422 155204	28489 14720 23583 13180 15036 13956 4430 -9451 172787	29383 15354 24976 14055 15447 14896 5319 -13628 179794	30806 17036 26064 14395 15845 15873 4742 -19041 190498	31742 18317 28548 15058 16306 17902 4762 -17643 192838	32541 18854 30311 16012 16981 18644 5519 17219 202123
Growth of Output annual change, % GDP Agriculture Industry Services	-1.1 2.0 -3.5 1.7		9.0 -0.6 11.0 11.3	9.8 -2.5 14.9 9.6	-7.4 -2.8 -10.6 -1.1	6.1 0.5 8.8 4.4	8.3 2.0 14.4 5.0	0.4 1.8 -3.2 5.6	4.2 0.3 4.3 4.3
Expenditure on GDP Private consumption Government consumption Gross fixed capital formation Increase in stocks Exports of goods and services Less: Imports of goods and services Statistical discrepancy	57093 29242 9417 17888 -1262 31875 30067	1 1 1 1 1 1	105977 55354 14219 35886 -697 76758 75544 -	166625 81981 20682 81895 90 161856 179878	182237 82031 20059 55177 -233 187415 162212	193422 84377 23485 51568 1255 212085 179347	209538 94957 24185 64840 2458 246159 223061	210480 97571 28447 63050 -2407 227686 203866	219342 101669 32359 63149 2838 235834 216507
Growth of Consumption and Investi Private consumption Government consumption Gross domestic capital formation	nent annual 0.3 -0.9 -19.7	<i>chan</i>	nge, % 11.9 5.9 21.4	11.7 6.1 20.3	-10.2 -8.9 -43.0	2.9 17.1 -3.9	12.5 3.0 27.4	2.8 17.6 -9.9	4.2 13.8 8.8
Investment Financing at current prices Gross domestic capital formation Gross national saving ^c Gross domestic saving Net factor income from abroad	21367 19835 25343 -5508		38535 35904 40968 -5064	97087 77956 88333 -10377	75555 122534 137855 -15321	67317 121778 142664 -20886	92727 132291 161200 -28909	79684 115552 141175 -25623	88168 125927 151116 -25189
Savings and Investment % of GDP of Gross domestic saving Gross national saving Gross domestic capital formation	at current prie 32.7 25.6 27.6	ces	34.4 30.2 32.4	39.7 35.0 43.6	48.7 43.3 26.7	47,4 40.5 22,4	47.1 38.7 27.1	42.2 34.5 23.8	41.8 34.8 24.4
At Current Market Prices, Ringgit Per capita GDP Per capita GNP	4940 4589		6578 6299	10753 10251	12770 12079	13241 12322	14563 13333	13934 12867	14743 13716
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons: calenda Agriculture, crop year 1. Palm oil 2. Palm kernels 3. Rubber d 3. Rubber d 4. Rice 5. Copra e 6. Coconut oil d. f 7. Saw logs, '000 cu.m. e 8. Sawn timber, '000 cu.m.	r year 4133 1213 1471 1175 97 44 30957 5575		6095 1845 1288 1269 64 40 40147 8725	7811 2396 1088 1373 42 36 31644 9287	8320 2430 884 1257 26 18 21672 5115	10554 3026 778 1314 25 21 21888 5231	10842 3163 614 1382 25 28 23074 5589	11804 3368 547 1351 37 33 18922 4695	11908 3268 588 36 39 19738 4333
Mining 1. Bauxite 2. Iron ore 3. Tin-in-concentrates	792 182 37		398 293 29	184 202 6	160 376 6	223 337 7	123 259 6	64 376 5	40 404 4
Manufacturing ⁿ 1. Cement 2. Diesel oil 3. Kerosene	3128 447		5881 859	10713 5918 1877	10397 5974 2184	10104 5861 2058	11445 7716 2533	13820 9626 3293	14336 9452 3172

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
 Iron and steel bars and rods Prepared animal feeds ¹ Liquefied petroleum gas Fuel oil Refined sugar 	323 640 306 591	1114 1166 544 801	2462 1408 1317 2307 1053	1903 1750 1410 2390 1073	2261 1969 1573 1798 1226	2584 2202 1919 1864 1234	2691 2430 2308 1904 1210	3221 2476 2945 1573 1409
9. Wheat Flour		114	713	714	761	706	664	664
Production Indexes period averages Agriculture, 1989-91 =100 Mining, 1993 = 100 ^h Manufacturing, 1993 = 100 ^h	77.5 67.0 36.6	99.8 91.5 70.4	117.2 112.8 131.2	119.5 123.6 148.6	125.0 119.7 167.8	126.3 119.4 209.7	131.4 122.7 195.8	131.6 124.9 204.7
Crude petroleum, '000 m.t.	21202	20556	22207	37116	35206	34610	33615	
Exports Imports Consumption	16701 2252 6941	22110 1004 8653	19164 1270 15183	18071 1929	17725 3247	16672 6963	15118 8559	16192 6845
Coal, '000 m.t. Production		105	112	350	309	383	546	352
Exports Imports Consumption	476 476	42 2060 1956	77 2003 2338	0 2299 	4 2641 	5 2677	9 3706 	1 5599
Electricity, Mn kWh						211 (A.25 L)		
Production Exports Imports	14995 0 56	25263 162 104	46632 25 2 46600	60471 5 52525	62546 11 	66678 0 	72280 2 64054	75300 0
Consumption	19031	:20203	+0009	52525	55961	02300	04904	08775
Retail prices, <i>Ringgit/litre</i> Gasoline, premium Dieset ^k	1.12 0.57	1.08 0.59	1.11 0.66	1.10 0.66	1.10 0.66			
PRICE INDEXES period averages Consumer (country), 1994 2000 = 100 Food Non-food Producers 1989 = 100	77.3 74.3 79.1	85.2 83.1 86.3	103.4 104.9 102.7 115.9	I 95.8 I 93.8 I 99.2	98.5 98.1 99.2	100.0 100.0 100.0	101.4 100.7 101.8 127.0	103.2 101.4 104.1
Implicit GDP deflator, 1978 I 1987 = 100	135.7	1 112.4	133.5	155.4	155.5	163.3	159.0	164.9
Price Indexes annual change, % Consumer price index Food price index Implicit GDP deflator	0.4 -2.4 -1.5	3.1 4,3 3.8	3.4 4.9 3.6	5.3 8.9 8.5	2.8 4.6 0.0	1.5 1.9 5.0	1.4 0.7 -2.6	1.8 0.7 3.7
MONEY AND BANKING Mn Ringgit; as of e	nd of period							
Money supply (M1) Currency in circulation Demand deposits (excl. govt. deposits)	13578.9 6220.2 7358.7	24240.5 10059.2 14181.3	51923.9 17479.1 34444.8	54134.7 18246.1 35888.6	73447.2 24780.2 48667.0	78216.4 22262.8 55953.6	80728.2 22147.8 58580.4	89071.6 23896.3 65175.3
Quasi-money Money supply (M2) Foreign assets (net) Domestic credit	36833.3 50412.2 9111.1 52188.5	59662.4 83902.9 26442.9 91012.9	146949.4 198873.3 58510.6 185777.8	242337.3 296472.0 94257.4 310056.5	263691.0 337138.2 124290.0 314421.4	276485.7 354702.1 125579.5 342031.7	281783.4 362511.6 128377.2 351432.9	294469.8 383541.4 136416.1 382723.5
Claims on government sector (net) Claims on private sector Claims on other financial institutions	2374.7 49813.8	3649.0 87363.9	-5590.6 191368.4	-22023.0 332079.5	-21381.5 335802.9	-16419.6 358451.3	-19415.0 370847.9	-7224.3 389947.8
Other items	-10887.4	-33552.9	-45415.1	-107841.9	-101573.0	-112909.1	-117298.5	-135598.2
Money supply (M2) annual change, M2 % of GDP	% 5.6 65.1	12.8 70.5	24.0 89.4	1.5 104.7	13.7 112.1	5.2 103.7	2.2 108.3	5.8 106.1

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Deposit Money Banks Demand deposits Savings deposits Time deposits Loans and advances ^m	7950.4 6245.9 31656.9 48981.7	15024.8 13428.2 33806.1 80758.0	36300.5 23482.6 102209.6 175007.4	36793.6 26799.7 175662.5 299146.2	48413.3 32983.6 199717.3 295332.0	54627.2 37702.0 201390.8 314797.7	56201.3 41165.9 191170.3 325071.7	60221.5 45108.7 194813.1 338434.5
Interest Rates percent p. a.; period average	es							
Savings Time 6 months	6.00 7.25	3.43 7.00	3.70 6.73	3.87 5.76	2.76 3.47	2.72 3.50	2.28 3.23	2.25 3.22
12 months	7.50	7.21	6.89	5.74	3.95	4.24	4.00	4.00
GOVERNMENT FINANCE ^o Mn Ringgit; fiscal Central Government	l year ending	31 December						
Total revenue and grants			444			***		
Total revenue Current revenue Taxes Non-taxes Canida Lossente	21115 21115 16700 4415	29521 29521 21244 8277	50954 50954 41671 9283	56710 56710 45336 11374	58675 58675 45346 13329	61864 61864 47173 14691	79567 79567 61492 18075	83515 * 83515 * 66860 * 16655 *
Grants		-		-				-
Total expenditure and net lending Total expenditure Current expenditure ^r Capital expenditure ^s	25522 18766 6756	 32958 25026 7932	49093 36573 12520	61712 44584 17128	68162 46699 21463	81579 56547 25032	97989 63757 34232	103768 * 68699 * 35069 *
Net lending Current surplus/deficit Capital account surplus/deficit	2349 -6756	4495 -7932	14381 -12520	12126 -17128	11976 -21463	5317 -25032	15810 -34232	14817 * -35069 *
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit t Financing	-4407	-3437	1861	-5002	-9486	-19715	-18422	-20252 *
Domestic borrowing (net) Foreign borrowing (net) ^u Special receipts ^v Use of cash balances ^w	3591 956 12 -152	3793 -767 52 359	-1635 166 -392	11040 1819 1 -7858	5423 2923 238 902	12/14 864 13 6124	13381 6295 6 -1260	6076 * 8019 * 62 * 6095 *
Government Finance % of GDP								
Total revenue Total expenditure Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	27.3 32.9 -5.7	24.8 27.7 -2.9	22.9 22.1 0.8	20.0 21.8 -1.8	19.5 22.7 -3.2	18.1 23.8 -5.8	23,8 29.3 -5.5	23.1 28.7 -5.6
Expenditure by Function, Central Governme	ent							
Total * General public services *	25908 2161 2006	35715 2618	50624 6426	62687 7503 7276	69313 9077	84488 11295 0201	98992 12475 11597	104676 9441
Education	4341	6596	10603	13443	15323	20022	24785	29418
Health Social security and welfare ² Housing and community amenities ^{as}	1119 461 976	1777 1290 43	2772 1587 403	4047 2237 1118	4461 2596 1168	5403 3149 1286	6250 4440 1666	6655 4825 1944
Agriculture bb Industry cc	2203 838	2342 3320	2495 1842	2081	2310	2506	2760	2810 5312
Electricity, gas and water ^{dd} Transport and communications ^{ee} Other economic services ^{ff}	789 1362 725	798 2436 98	654 4147 171	2365 4142 235	1941 4369 168	1621 6411 311	1131 7105 179	2267 7788 272
Others #8	7027	9529	10632	13734	14276	15765	19906	20582
EXTERNAL TRADE Mn Ringgit; calendar year Exports, fob	r 38017	79646	184987	286563	321560	373270	334284	354475
Trade balance	30438 7579	79119 527	194345 -9358	228125 58439	248477 73083	311459 61811	280229 54055	303508 50967
External Trade annual change, % Exports	-1.6	17.4	20.2	29.7	12.2	16.1	-10.4	6.0
Imports Trade balance	-7.6 32.5	30.0 -92.4	24.6 -367.9	3.3 129675.6	8.9 25.1	25.3 -15.4	-10.0 -12.5	8.3 -5.7

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Exports, by SITC section								
Food and live animals	1662	3391	4516	6194	6229	6470	6581	7494
Beverage and tobacco	26	95	398	925	1047	1215	1308	1283
Crude materials excl. fuels	7248	11468	11992	9313	9910	10288	7565	8441
Mineral tuels, etc.	12051	14595	12932	1/662	22480	35903	32288	30715
Chemicale	4845	1209	5620	21300	10252	1/079	1/219	16726
Racio manufacturas	2005	6220	16240	22910	10355	26700	14310	24997
Machines tracenet composit	7059	28/18	101005	160702	24243	20100	24115	24007
Miscellaneous manufactured donds	1301	79/3	16132	24946	200072	20025	202020	20454
Unclassified goods	212	438	2419	2656	2758	3088	3767	4480
E La	de startes	100	2.120	2000	2100	0000	0.101	1100
Exports, by principal commodity	0000	40000	0704	7505	0000	4 40 45	11100	44507
1. Petroleum, crude and party refined	2008	10639	6701	/535	9306	14240	11100	11597
2. Saw logs and sawri umber	3906	/100	10200	4365	5400	0050	10021	4018
3. Paim oli	3903	4411	10399	17799	14475	9909	10031	10054
 Rubber Thermispic values, tubes, photosalls, etc. 	2012	11693	22107	54403	£5470	71111	60779	70546
 6. Parts and accessories for office machines 		11005	22191	54485	00413	/1111	00110	12040
and automatic data processing equipment	1999		11954	24561	41224	48491	37672	31980
accessories	(444)		9489	14680	15895	22769	22654	18980
 Sound recorders and reproducers, including TV images 			7001	7436	6902	9019	8021	7068
9 Articles of annarel and clothing accessories	2.5.5	3555	5682	9007	8559	5246	4705	4464
10. Liquefied natural pas	0.844	2635	3069	5952	7002	11423	11119	9932
To, Educing Jorang Bas		2000	0000	0002	1002	11420	*****	0002
Imports, by SITC section				000410				121121
Food and live animals	3064	4551	7885	10514	10873	11393	12277	12471
Beverage and tobacco	229	293	558	596	682	709	924	1396
Crude materials excl. fuels	1036	2548	4651	5724	6225	/096	6891	6839
Mineral fuels, etc.	3/22	4021	4351	6992	7489	14973	14706	14386
Animal, vegetable oil and fats	2640	218	380	1041	1056	004	793	1270
Chemicais Resia monufactures	2040	10401	13739	10275	18/90	22312	20704	21023
Machines transport on instant	12262	20595	116700	1/2025	152071	105729	169600	197624
Miscellaneous manufactured roods	1674	39363	0508	11885	10873	17650	15730	17085
Unclassified goods	217	4357	9573	6214	8050	11033	0208	0007
unidaanied Boora	012	4001	0010	0214	0000	6000	0200	5551
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar yea	r.		10000					
Exports, total	15408	29420	73724	73470	84550	98153	88199	96230
1. United States	1970	4986	15313	15885	18533	20162	1/816	21373
2. Singapore	2991	6753	14960	12444	13974	18050	14913	18043
3. Japan	3/84	4506	9199	2440	9839	12780	11/70	10320
4. Hong Kong, Ghina	207	934	1701	3410	4070	4440	4063	4597
5. Nethenands	899	1022	1/81	3443	4212	4108	4060	3093
7 United Kingdom	207	1160	2000	2627	2100	3550	2210	2043
8 China People's Peoplein of	161	610	19902	1004	2218	3040	2821	2410
9 Korea Republic of	906	1360	2015	1672	2010	3235	2063	3037
10. Germany	405	1149	2366	2210	2024	2456	2044	2405
Investor Antal	10001	20170	77600	50240	65 400	00105	72057	04040
imports, total	2822	29170	71020	11470	12622	47224	13807	12044
1. Japan	1001	1055	10057	11470	13033	17551	14211	10117
2. Cinted States	10/18	4344	0613	7002	0166	11762	0203	18224
4 Korea Republic of	276	740	3170	3350	2/15	2662	2293	10234
5 Thailand	435	702	2037	2250	2467	3176	2000	3157
6 China People's Republic of	251	561	1709	1840	2130	3237	3804	5042
7. Germany	550	1267	3432	2294	2028	2441	2743	2735
8. Hong Kong, China	209	558	1675	1518	1645	2264	1892	2104
9. Indonesia	139	316	1213	1477	1757	2269	2241	2420
10. United Kingdom	486	1600	2180	1293	1477	1606	1808	1484
The second s								

Item	1985		1990	1995	1998	3	1999	2000	2001	2002
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS th Mn US dollars; cal	endar yea	h -								
Merchandise exports, fob	15133	2	8636	71715	7177	4	84097	98430	87981	93383
Merchandise imports, fob	-11556	-2	6014	-71709	-5413	7	-61452	+77602	-69598	-75248
Trade balance	3577		2622	6	1763	7	22644	20827	18383	18135
Other goods, services and income "	-4184		3595	-7686	-566	7 1	-8312	-10416	-8944	-8165
Credit	2643		5877	14288	1313	7	13923	15926	16302	17017
Debit	-6827		9472	-21974	-1880	4 1	-22235	-26341	-25246	-25182
Unrequited transfers "	-6		54	-1007	-244	2 1	-1728	-1924	-2152	-2781
Private	-46		3	144			4.64			
Omciai	40		51	0007	050	0	10004	0407	7000	7100
Direct meetmeet W	-013		-919	-8087	952	9	12004	0401	1280	1200
Partfalia investment	225	1	1049	0042	270	0 1	1156	2472	281	1299
Other long term capital II	672	1	1040			· ·	7026	-2472	2521	-1/12
Other short-term capital mm	350		501	960	.525	8	-1550	-0000	-0001	12123
Net errors and omissions	-148		1115	-638	320	0	.1206	3186	-2430	-313
Overall balance	1292		1982	-1714	1026	q	4689	.974	964	3734
Allocation of SDRs	. de de 54 de				2020	-	4005		0.01	
Monetary movements ^{III}	-1292		1982	1714	-1026	9	4689	974	-964	-3734
			1922 992			T . (228755	-7.65	1919.1	
Balance of Payments % of GDP	10.5		05.0				100.0	100.0	00.0	00.4
Exports	48.5		65.0	80.7	99.	4	106.3	109.3	99.9	98.1
Imports	-31.0		-59.1	-80.7	-75.	0	-77.0	-86.2	-79.0	-79.1
Gurrent account belance	11.5		0.0	0.0	24.	4	28.0	23.1	20.9	19.1
Overall balance	-2.0		-2.1	-9.8	13.	4	15.9	9.4	0.0	1.0
Overall balance	¥.1		14,52	-4+3	1.44	2	0.9	-1-1	4	2'9
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mo US dollars: as	of end of	perind								
Total	5002	period	9871	23899	2567	5	30645	29576	30526	34277
Gold, national valuation	90		117	124	11	6	57	53	51	56
Foreign exchange	4621		9327	22945	2472	8	29670	28625	29585	33280
Reserve position in the Fund	175		233	678	62	6	835	792	764	790
SDRs	116		194	151	20	5	83	105	125	151
EXCHANGE RATES Ringgit per US dollar										
End of period	2.4265	2	.7015	2.5420	3.800	0	3.8000	3.8000	3,8000	3.8000
Average of period	2.4830	2	.7049	2.5044	3.924	4	3.8000	3.8000	3.8000	3.8000
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as	of end of	/ear	-							
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	20269	1	5328	34343	4240	9	41903	41797	43351	2848
Long-term debt	17466	1	3422	27069	3394	0	35892	37156	38249	
Public and publicly guaranteed	14506	1	1592	16023	1815	5	18930	19090	24068	
Private non-guaranteed	2960		1830	11046	1578	0	16961	18067	14181	
Short-term debt	2080		1900	1214	840	9	6012	4640	5102	
Use of IMP credit	110		U	0		0	0	0	0	
External debt as 94 of GMI	68.6		36.4	40.6	62	i.	57.0	52.7	54.4	
Total long term debt as % of total debt	86.2		87.6	79.9	80	n.	85.7	88.0	22.7	
Short-term debt, as % of total debt	13.2		12.4	21.2	20	0	14.3	11.1	11.8	
Debt service as % of exports of poods	de la reserve		4.6.1.7	E. d. I.		9	- 1.0		integrate e facili	
and services	30.4		12.6	7.0	7.	2	4.9	5.6	6.0	
	076744					72				
Debt service Mn US dollars; transactions during	the year									
Principal repayments on long-term debt	3635		3167	4450	380	6	2853	4146	4088	444
Interest on long-term debt	1437		997	1150	161	2	1603	2033	1946	
Interest on short-term debt	152		169	441	65	6	319	266	195	
Averade terms of now commitments										
Interest (% p.p.)	0.7		4.0	E 8		à	E 0	0.0	1.0	
Maturity (veare)	0.1		9.0	10.0	4.	2	17.4	0.0	4.0	244
Grace period (vears)	18.2		60	10.3	14.	6	£1.4	0.0	11.0 E 0	
Grant element (%)	0.3		37.3	27.6	30	8	31.3	15.2	32.1	
and a second second	10 1 da		and the		54.1		0110	4.010	U.S. L	

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Refers to finance, insurance, real estate and business services.
- b Refers to community, social and personal services, producers of private non-profit services, domestic services of households including owner occupied dwellings.
- c Gross national saving is derived as gross domestic saving plus net factor income from abroad.
- d Production for Sabah and Sarawak were estimated from exports.
- e From 1995, item refers to copra purchased by oil millers.
- f From 1995, item includes crude and refined coconut oil produced by oil mills.
- g From 1995, item includes rubberwood logs from Peninsular Malaysia.
- h Relates to Peninsular Malaysia only prior to 1986 and to the whole of Malaysia thereafter.
- i From 1994, item refers to mixed poultry feeds.
- For 1997 to 2001, data were converted from barrels to metric tons by a factor of 0.15897882.
- k Prior to 1993, data refer to average prices for Sabah and Sarawak only.
- 1 Beginning December 1996, data compilation was based on a new statistical reporting system.
- m From 1998 onward, item refers to outstanding loans by commercial banks only.
- n Refers to average rates of commercial banks at end of period.
- o Refers to federal government finance.
- p Includes sinking fund revenues but excludes loan repayments by state governments and statutory authorities.
- q Includes non-revenue receipts,
- r Excludes transfers to development fund.
- s Refers to net development expenditure.
- t Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit. Data for grants and net lending are not available.
- u Includes use of IMF compensatory and buffer financing facilities.
- v Includes proceeds from the sale of assets and grants from foreign governments and organizations.
- w Includes changes in government trust fund balances.
- x Refers to federal government current and development expenditures including loans to state government, statutory authorities and public corporations with substantial government participation.
- y Refers to general administration of federal government.
- z Includes mainly welfare services, sports, labor, local government and housing under current expenditure, and community services under development expenditure.
- aa Included in social security and welfare under current expenditure, but refers to housing only under development expenditure.
- bb Includes rural development.
- cc Includes trade.
- dd Included in other economic services under current expenditure, but refers to public utilities under development expenditure.
- ee Refers to transport only.
- ff Includes mainly public utilities and telecommunications under current expenditure, and communications, feasibility studies and mineral resources under development expenditure.
- gg Includes postal and broadcasting services, transfer payments, debt service charges, pensions and gratuities.
- hh For 1992 2002, basic data in Ringgit were converted to US\$ using average exchange rates from IMF, IFS.
- ii For 1992 1998, item refers to services. From 1999 onward, item refers to services and income.
- jj Prior to 1999, Item refers to unrequited transfers. From 1999 onward, item refers to current transfers.
- kk For 1992 1998, item refers to net long-term capital, private and official. From 1999 onward, item refers to direct investment.
- II From 1999 onward, item refers to other investment.
- mm For 1992 1998, item refers to net private short-term capital.
- nn Item refers to net change in external reserves of Bank Negara Malaysia.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population * thousand; as of 1 July	183	214	245	261	266	271	276	281
Population density persons per square kilometer	610	/13	817	870	887	903	920	935
Urban population % of total population	2.0	2.9	2.1	4.0	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.0
IAROR FORCE thousands aplandas upor	50.06	ER AA	67 10				07.00	
Employed	51.43	55.95	66.95	***	***	***	86.25	***
Agriculture	3.01	2.62	2.29				2.50	777)
Manufacturing	11.56	8.44	12.08	***		***	11.08	
Mining	0.64	0.50	0.38				0.47	***
Others	36.22	44.39	52.19		***	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	72.20	++1
Unemployed	0.83	0.49	0.53	***	•••	***	1.74	144 114
energinerit rater in	1.0	0.0	0.0	101	101.		2.0	
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Mn Rufiyaa; calendar ye At Current Market Prices	ar							
Expenditure on GDP			4713.6	6356.9	6935.4	7348.4	7650.8	8185.5
Private consumption		***	1730.5	2225.4	2440.1	2417.0	2437.3	2488.8
Government consumption			787.5	1162.6	1428.5	1685.0	1775.7	1914.4
Gross fixed capital formation			1479.0	1910.5	2333.0	1934.3	2147.7	2083.4
Increase in stocks		***	-9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exports of goods and services		177	4351.3	58/5.8	6276.9	65/4.9	6643.4	7056.3
Statistical discrepancy	***	***	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Structure of Demand % of GDP at curr	ent prices		222		12.010	V2121027	1241-21	122.11
Private consumption		1944	36.7	35.0	35.2	32.9	31.9	30.4
Gross domestic capital formation	(222)	1.55	21.4	18.3	20.6	22.9	23.2	23.4
Exports of goods and services			92.3	92.4	90.5	89.5	86.8	86.2
Imports of goods and services			76.9	75.8	79.9	71.6	70.0	65.4
At Constant 1995 Basic Prices	10010	2024 4	1000.0	5040.0	2050.0	COAE E	RECA A	0050 4
Adriculture b	342.4	459.7	4289.2	539.3	556.9	555 0	583.8	683.3
Mining	15.5	23.6	30.9	39.5	42.2	39.3	41.7	41.5
Manufacturing ^c	170.8	283.4	353.6	435.4	483.3	505.1	532.4	602.0
Electricity, gas and water	44.8		77.6	156.4	178.5	203.9	226.3	247.6
Construction	51.4	88.1	133.0	209.4	238.7	205.8	230.3	229.0
Transport and communications	86.8	149.0	234.1	270.4	278.9	287.8	288.9	295.6
Public administration ^e	151.0	298.1	478.1	825.4 590.5	677.8	750 7	934.2	998.0
Finance 1	156.8	180.4	215.1	595.9	629.1	646.4	960.7	694.3
Others ^g	816.8	1305.1	1877.6	1986.0	2117.0	2231.5	1933.1	2304.2
Indirect taxes less subsidies		***	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Import duties	(0.00)	1:57	424.4	581.0	657.3	663.3	672.5	684.3
GDP at 1995 market prices			4/13.6	6229.2	6713.9	7008.8	7236.9	/642./
Growth of Output annual change, %								
GDP	15.4	16.9	7.8	9.6	7.2	4.8	3.4	6.0
Agriculture	15.1	9.7	1.0	6.4	3.3	-0.2	5.0	9.8
Services	17.1	18.7	8.9	9.7	6.8	6.1	2.4	74.7
At Constant 1995 Market Prices			1710 0	6000.0	6712.0	7000 7	7026.0	7640 7
Private consumption	10.00	***	1730 5	1978 7	2041.0	2106.0	2113.9	2163 3
Government consumption		0.542	787.5	1164.0	1316.9	1502.6	1569.1	1709.8
Gross fixed capital formation		***	1479.0	2190.8	2507.2	2139.0	2321.8	2219.5
Increase in stocks			-9.5					
Exports of goods and services			4351.3	5850.1	6226.7	6697.5	6710.8	7126.1
Less: Imports of goods and services	1444	***	3625.3	4941.1	5748.1	5455.9	5534.2	5566.6
statistical discrepancy			0.1	-13.3	370.2	19.5	0.00	-9,4

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Growth of Consumption and Investn	nent annua	I change, %						
Private consumption				3.1	3.1	3.2	0.4	2.3
Gross domestic canital formation	***			9.8	13.1	14.1	4.4	9.0
Choss domestic capital formation		35		1.7	14.4	-14.7	8.5	-4.4
At Current Market Prices, Rufivaa								
Per capita GDP			10220	2/256	06072	07440	07700	
		(作先生)	10200	24300	20073	2/116	21720	29177
PRODUCTION metric tons; calendar year Fishery								
1. Skipjack	42602	50808	70204	79400	00000	70000		
2. Yellowfin tuna	6066	5279	12493	17164	92888	(9683	88044	115322
3. Other marine fishes	8197	6011	14620	22542	161/2	10700	15246	25286
				6a, 6a, 52, 77, 6a.	10142	20010	23694	23740
Production Index period average								
Agriculture, 1989-91 = 100	94.8	103.9	115.2	127.0	131.5	147.3	148.3	148.3
CHEDON						1000000		A 1010
ENERGY annual values								
Electricity Mn kWn	0.227							
Concumption	10	24	63	93	107	117	130	122
Consumption	10	24	44	59	65	74	82	87
Retail prices Rufivaa/litre								
Gasoline premium	5.2	6.2						
Diesel	3.0	0.0			***	1945		777
100 M 100 M 10	5.0	5.5						4567
PRICE INDEXES period averages								
Consumer, 1981 1995 = 100	130.1	186.0	1 100.0	112.6	116.0	114.6	115 /	116 /
Implicit GDP deflator, 1995 = 100			100.0	102.1	103.3	104.8	105.7	107.1
				20 V L (L	20010	10.107 T 10.00	-+	101.1
Price Indexes annual change, %								
Consumer price index	1442	3.6	5.5	-1.4	3.0	-1.2	0.7	0.9
Implicit GDP deflator		***		-3.4	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.3
MONEY AND BANKING Mn Rufiyaa; as of end	f of period							
Money supply (M1)	163.7	312.9	899.1	1384.2	1585.2	1760.4	1655.9	1886,7
Currency in circulation	68.5	206.7	405.8	524.9	593.4	618.1	566.5	569.9
Quasi-money	70 5	225.2	493.2	14444	1244.6	1142.3	1089.4	1316.8
Money supply (M2)	236.2	538.2	1486.0	2828.5	2020.1	20/0 0	1008.7	2079.7
Foreign assets (net)	-193.3	62.5	311.5	1490 5	1405.4	1312.2	1153.0	1662.0
Domestic credit h	496.0	680.0	1661.9	2091.2	2258.6	2586.8	3089.8	3445 7
Claims on government sector (net)	218.2	265.2	837.4	673.1	760.2	995.0	1078.6	1133.9
Claims on private sector	184.0	255.3	655.1	1253.1	1302.1	1407.1	1827.2	2100.8
Claims on other financial institutions	93,7	159.5	169.4	165.0	196.3	184.7	184.0	211.0
Other items	-66.5	-204.3	-487.4	-753.2	-734.9	-849.1	-918.2	-1142.1
	5 22255							
Money supply (M2) annual change, 1	% 29.2	18.7	15.6	22.8	3.6	4.1	9.0	19.3
M2 % of GDP			31.5	44.5	42.2	43.5	48.5	57.0
Denosit Monoy Banks								
Demand denosits ^h	26.2	68.2	202.7	725.4	025.0	1074.4	1000.1	1052.0
Time and savings deposit 1	72.4	224.7	569.9	1423.7	1318 1	1252.0	1658.6	2064.9
Domestic credits outstanding	273.4	416.0	816.1	1415.1	1496.6	1590.2	2009.8	2310.3
wear to the second stream and the second stream and the	CARE MARKANA				2.00.0	200012	200010	2010.0
Interest Rates percent p.a.; period averages	S							
On deposits								
Savings	6.00	3.25	5,50	5.90	5.50	5.50	5.50	4.00
Time 6 - 12 months 12 months	9.00	5.00	6.00	8.40	8.75	8.75	8.75	5.00
Un loans and discounts	47.00							
Private	17.50	11.00	13.00	++++		1444		
Public.	12.50	13.50	13.00	- ····				

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Mn Rufiyaa; fiscal g	year ending 31 I	December						
Total revenue and grants	175.6	588.6	1408.7	1930.2	2225 3	2372 7	2513.2	2740 3
Total revenue	165.9	503.6	1209.5	1765.7	2062.6	2206.8	2330.2	2640.8
Current revenue	159.6	498.1	1205.8	1763.6	2058.6	2202.6	2317.2	2628.5
Taxes	90.7	293.8	638.5	902.7	977.3	1013.8	1039.9	1100.3
Non-taxes	68.9	204.3	567.3	860.9	1081.3	1188.8	1277.3	1528.2
Capital receipts	6.3	5.5	3.7	2.1	4.0	4.2	13.0	12.3
Grants	9.7	85.0	199.2	164.5	162.7	165.9	183.0	99.5
Total expenditure and net lending	512.5	747.2	1708,8	2053.3	2506.4	2694.2	2886.2	3279.3
Total expenditure	201.5	738.4	1717,8	2113.9	2494.9	2739.9	2912.9	3320.8
Current expenditure	120.9	376.4	878.1	1297.9	1545.5	1875.9	2021.1	2113.0
Capital expenditure	80.6	362.0	839.7	816.0	949.4	864.0	891.8	1207.8
Net lending	-	8.8	-9.0	-60.6	11.5	-45.7	-26.7	-41.5
Current surplus/deficit	38.7	121.7	327.7	465.7	513.1	326.7	296.1	515.5
Capital account surplus/deficit	-74.3	-356.5	-836.0	-813.9	-945.4	-859.8	-878.8	-1195.5
Non-budgetary surplus/deficit	944							
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit * Financing	-25.9	-158.6	-499.3	-287.6	-443.8	-487.4	-556.0	-638.5
Domestic borrowing	28,6	85.1	2.1	-6.2	224.4	317.9	156.3	28.0
Foreign borrowing	-2.7	73.5	298.0	129.3	56.7	3.6	216.7	511.0
Use of cash balances		***		***			+++	
Government Finance % of GDP								
Total revenue	8.9	16.3	28.2	31.3	34.1	34.8	35.5	38.0
Total expenditure	10.8	23.9	40.0	37.4	41.2	43.2	44.4	47.7
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-1.4	-5.1	-11.6	-5.1	-7.3	-7.7	-8.5	-9.2
Expenditure by Function, Central Governme	ent							
Total	201.5	747.2	1708.8	2053.3	2506.4	2776.0	3325.7	141
General public services	46.2	126.6	331.1	426.8	534.3	665.0	842.6	
Defence	23.6	127.7	202.6	370.3	527.1	474.3	435.2	
Education	22.4	78.8	223.5	432.1	450.8	501.7	601.1	***
Health	10.8	114.2	172.1	224.2	259.4	286.7	318.3	***
Social security and welfare	6.9	13.8	52.1	71.3	70.0	97.9	70.1	
Housing and community amenities	36.6	36.8	79.8	266.1	242.7	256.9	285.8	
Additudes	40.1	228.0	580.1	241.5	311.9	436.9	/02.1	** >
Agriculture	12.9	13.0	207.3	22.0	23.2	38.0	89.9	2.55
Electricity rac and water	0.8	2.2	13.7	0.3	20.0	0.0	0.2	24.5
Transport and communications	25.0	170.0	260.4	150.0	20.9	251.2	03.0	
Other economic services	25.0	1/9.0	67.5	109.1	110.0	201.5	447.5	
Other economic services	140	21.2	67.5	21.0	110.2	50.0	70.5	
otileia	14.5	21.5	07.5	21.0	110.2	50.0	10.5	
EXTERNAL TRADE Mn US dollars; calendar	year							
Exports, fob	25.5	78.0	85.0	95.6	91.5	108.7	110.2	133.6
Imports, fob	58.0	121.2	235.8	311.5	353.9	342.0	346.3	344.7
Trade balance	-32.5	-43.2	-150,8	-215.9	-262.4	-233.3	236.1	-211.1
External Trade annual change, %								
Exports	10.4	22.4	12.7	3.4	-4.3	18.8	1.4	21.2
Imports	-4.9	8.9	20,9	1.5	13.6	-3,4	1.3	-0.5
Trade balance	14.2	9.2	-26.0	-0.7	-21.5	11.1	-1.2	10.6
Exports, by principal commodity								
1. Fresh skipjack	8.8	13.9	2.7	3.8	3.7	4.1		
Dry skipjack	1.3	4.0	6.9	9.2	9.0	10.9	11.1	
3. Dry, salted fish	3.2	2.3	2.9	2.0	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.0
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar	year							
Exports, total	23.03	52.11	49.80	74.63	63.95	322.34	171.94	212.94
1. United States	5.59	12.60	9.56	15.42	22.65	87.18	93.55	110.55
2. Sri Lanka	4.54	7.24	11.16	12.85	12.32	28.52	31.92	34.64
3. Brazil		-	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.35	0.00	0.00
4. France	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.16	0.00	67.76	0.19	0.33

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
5. United Kingdom	0.04	9.77	12.99	14.44	4.61	9.27	8.44	9.84
6. Thailand	6.78	8.69	0.50	9.60	10.91	5.38	5.12	19.94
7. Japan	2.32	4.45	2.86	10.75	2.04	3.96	4.79	13.84
8. Germany	0.87	3.17	5.27	5.05	5.97	6.52	5.88	3.93
9. Singapore	0.29	2.56	1.09	3.23	1.09	4.32	2.39	6.79
10. Canada	1.02	1.09	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.08	3,43	2.12
Imports, total	70.12	137.88	356.66	353.97	402.10	462.62	410.22	399.92
1. Singapore	31.13	82.50	97.71	99.90	111.15	114.77	115.76	102.79
2. Sri Lanka	5.74	9.55	15.31	35.92	42.92	100.04	55.50	60.23
A Malaysia	0.00	2.20	10.57	38.00	40.89	52.60	24.72	23.18
5 India	0.79	6.55	31.00	38.97	39.71	22.30	24.62	26.72
6. United Kingdom	1.98	3.40	11.02	14.78	13.82	8.42	7.96	4.99
7. Indonesia	-	0.21	3.87	10.72	13.85	12.40	12.34	11.20
8. Thailand	1.75	4.23	6.85	10.89	12.06	12.05	13.97	15.85
9. Japan	13.09	4.50	13.72	12.66	13.45	6.30	3.83	4.03
10. Germany	2.42	11.95	10.06	9.36	9.32	5.19	6.99	8.32
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ^{III} Mn US dollars;	calendar year	-			- /////22			100.1
Merchandise exports, fob	25.5	78.0	85.0	95.6	91.5	108.7	110.2	130.1
Merchandise imports, fob	-58.0	-121.2	-235.8	-311.5	-353.9	-342.0	-346.3	-338.1
Other deads, convises and income	-32.0	-43.2	-150.8	-215.9	-202.4	-233.3	-230.1	-208.0
Credit	65.0	105.7	237.7	204.0	203.0	200.0	200.5	246.0
Debit "	-40.5	-56.5	-101.2	-135.3	-148.2	-150.0	-154.6	-149.4
Unrequited transfers		3.8	-3.6	-10.3	-20.1	-26.9	-27.6	-36.4
Private		-7.4	-26.6	-30.6	-40.5	-46.2	-49.6	-50.1
Official		11.2	23.0	20.3	20.4	19.3	22.0	13.7
Current balance	-5.5	9.8	-17.9	-21.6	-78.9	-51.4	-57.4	-46.9
Direct Investment		2	~	-	-	-		-
Portfolio investment					-			
Other long-term capital	-4.3	5.1	24.8	14.6	5.2	-1.9	24.2	37.0
Net errors and omissions ⁰	11 3	13.3	-24.9	42.9	23.6	10.0	24.3	27
Overall balance	1.5	1.6	15.6	29.1	-7.2	-7.9	-21.4	26.6
Allocation of SDRs	0.0				-	-	-	
Monetary movements	***	-1.6	-15.6	-29.1	7.2	7.9	21.4	-26.6
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports	9.8	24.3	23.3	19.9	17.8	20.2	21.5	23.9
Imports	-22.2	-37.8	-64,7	-64.9	-68.8	-63,4	-67.5	-62.2
Trade balance	-12.4	-13.5	-41.4	-45.0	-51.0	-43.3	-46.0	-38.3
Current account balance	-2.1	3.1	-4.9	-4.5	-15.3	-9.5	-11.2	-8.6
Overall balance	0.0	0.5	4.3	0.1	-1,4	-1.5	-4.2	4,9
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mn US dollars,	as of end of per	iod	17.0	140 E	407.4	100.7	02.0	122.0
Gold national valuation	4.0	24.4	47.9	118.5	127,1	1211	93.0	133.0
Foreign exchange	4.6	24.4	46.6	117.2	124.8	120 5	90.8	130.6
Reserve position in the Fund	-	-	1.3	1.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
SDRs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
EXCHANGE RATES Pullivas per US dollar								
End of period	7.129	9,620	11,770	11.770	11.770	11,770	12,800	12,800
Average of period	7.098	9.552	11.770	11.770	11.770	11,770	12.242	12.800
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars:	as of end of yea	r						
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	83.1	78.0	154.9	193.6	243.7	227.4	289.2	144
Long-term debt	49.1	64.0	151.9	183.4	218.9	206.0	234.9	
Public and publicly guaranteed	49.1	64.0	151.9	183.4	194.1	184.7	180.7	
Private non-guaranteed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Short-term debt	34.0	14.0	3.0	10.2	24.8	21.4	54.3	1.8897
use of IMP credit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
External debt as % of GNI Total long-term debt as % of total debt Short-term debt as % of total debt Debt service as % of exports of goods	116.3 59.1 40.9	40.2 82.1 17.9	43.7 98.1 1.9	40.2 94.7 5.3	40.7 89.8 10.2	36.3 90.6 9.4	42.8 81.2 18.8	
and services	11.3	4.8	3.4	3,7	4.0	4.2	4.6	
Debt service Mn US dollars; transactions during	the year							
Principal repayments on long-term debt	6.6	6.0	7.1	11.6	12.3	13.9	15.8	2.3
Interest on long-term debt	1.9	1.3	3.6	3.9	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.4
Interest on short-term debt	1.8	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.4	
Average terms of new commitments								
Interest (% p.a.)	6.0	0.8	3.2	4.1	2.8	3.7	5.1	***
Maturity (years)	25.3	37.3	31.3	17.2	19.9	26.6	14.8	
Grace period (years)	5.9	9.2	9.1	3.9	4.6	6.9	3.5	
Grant element (%)	34.5	77.2	56.1	33,4	47.8	47.7	27.3	

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

Data for 1995 refer to persons 12 years old and over. а

Refers to agriculture and fisheries. b

Includes electricity sector from 1985 to 1994 only. C

d Refers to distribution, wholesale, and retail trade,

e Refers to government administration.

Refers to real estate and financial services indirectly measured (FISIM) inclusive of financial and business services from 1995 orwards. f

Refers to tourism (hotels and restaurants), services (education and health and social services), and imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings. g

Refers to Rufiyaa demand deposits and excludes government deposits and deposits of non-residents. h

Refers to time and saving and all foreign currency deposits, excluding government deposits and deposits of non-residents form 1985 onward. ŧ., Mid-range values.

ł.

Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit, k

t i External trade figures have been changed to reflect BOP trade account figures from 1985 to 2001.

m Data prior to 1986 are not directly comparable with data from 1986 onward due to changes in coverage and compilation methodology.

Service payments have been increased to reflect 15 percent of loan disbursements as consultancy and other service related expenditures from 1993 onward. n

Private capital movements have been separated from net errors/omissions from 1992 onward. 0

From 1995, reserves exclude gold and national valuation. D

Marshall Islands

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population a thousand; as of 1 July	36.7	46.2	47.4	49.5	50.9	52.7	54.6	56.6*
Population density persons per square kilometer	184	231	237	248	255	263	273	283
Population annual change, %	3.6	4.0	1.5	1.5	2.7	3.5	3.6	3.8
Urban population % of total population	62.0	64.7	65.3		65.2	65.8	66.0	-90
LABOR FORCE thousand; calendar year		***	49	14,4	14.7	15.0	***	141
Employed	++)-	***	200	9,9	10.1	10.3		
Agriculture		***		2.0	2.1	2.1	++4	447
Manufacturing		+12	144	0.7	0.8	0.8		244.1
Mining	1211		***	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Utners		***	144-	1.2	(,3	1.4		-++4
Unemployed	177		112	20.6	30.0	30.0		
labor force annual chande %	***	***	174	21	1 9	2.2		204
Labor force participation rate %	***	****		4.1	51.2	2.2	244	
Male	***				66.3			***
Female	142			45	35.4			
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Thousand US dollars;	fiscal year en	iding 30 Septen	nber					
GDP by industrial ordin	38406	68601	105230	95221	96856	97543	101700	105768 *
Agriculture	50400	00031	15674	12904	13298	13208	14000	100100
Mining			285	281	290	284	300	
Manufacturing			2690	1480	1657	1721	1600	
Electricity, gas and water	440	+++	2143	2015	2245	2189	3200	
Construction	114	14	10695	9122	9149	10375	11200	
Trade	+++		17919	17055	17223	17082	17500	
Transport and communications		201	6538	5058	5516	5215	6000	
Finance	***	110	17089	15271	15490	15688	15800	
Public administration	***	***)	13472	13094	13153	13326	30900	
Others	4442		18600	17466	1/62/	1/5/6	5500	
Plust Import duties	M2.	444	7052	5/15	5809	7020	5300	
Net factor income from abroad	***	***	1052	7190	1011	1029	0100	
GNP	***	***			1.844.1			
	111		117	550 C		1.4.0		.895)
Structure of Output % of GDP at curre	ent prices							
Agriculture			14.9	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.8	
Industry	111	4.4.1	15.0	13.5	13.8	14.9	16.0	3937
Services	***	***	70.0	71.4	71.2	70.6	69.0	
At Constant 1001 Prince								
CDP by industrial ordin	43628	71410	70/11	62067	62563	60605	61700	6/169 *
Gor by mussial origin	40020	/1410	19411	02007	02505	00095	01100	04100
Growth of Output annual change %								
GDP	-2.7	6.6	2.7	2.5	0.8	-3.1	1.6	3.8
At Current Market Prices, US dollars								
Per capita GDP	1046	1487	2221	1922	1903	1852	1863	1867 *
PRODUCTION short tops: calendar year								
Agriculture crop year								
Copra	4301	5159	7201	4273	3348	2706		
			100.00	1940.80			2440	
Production Index period averages								
Agriculture, 1989-1991 = 100	85.4	101.8	152.7	85.4	67.3	54.6	54.6	54.6
ENERGY annual values								
Electricity , '000 kWh					a state of the			
Production	•••	42912	61668	64110	62931	63049		
Consumption		42912	61668	64110	62931	63049	1211	215

Marshall Islands

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
PRICE INDEXES period averages	108.0	119.0	162.5	100.9	104.0	107.1	109.7	200.2*
Food	105.6	118.5	141.6	172.3	173.9	173.6	130.1	200.3
Non-food	111.3	117.3	191.1	215.6	217.4	229.7		and it has
Implicit GDP deflator, 1991 = 100	88.0	96.2	132.5	153.4	154.8	160.7	164.8	164.8 *
Price Indexes annual change %								
Consumer price index	-0.2	0.7	8.3	2.2	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.8
Food price index	-2.4	3.3	3.0	2.2	0.9	-0.2		
Non-food price index	2.9	-2.7	14.2	2.2	0.8	5.7		
Implicit GDP deflator	-0.2	0.7	8.3	0.8	0.9	3.8	-2.6	0.0
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Mn US dollars; fi Central Government	iscal year ending	g 30 Septembe	20,00 M					
Total revenue and grants		76.4	77.7	71.5	65.5	73.9	83.8	83.6 *
Total revenue		24.1	34.9	24.7	26.7	27.2	23.0	24.8 *
Current revenue	0.00	24.1	34.9	24.7	26.7	27.2	23.0	24.8 *
Non-taxes		10.3	19.5	18.7	16.9	10.2	53	18.0
Capital receipts		10.0	20.4	0.0	5.0		5.5	
Grants		52.3	42.8	46.8	38.8	46.7	60.9	58.8 *
Total expenditure and net lending		74.9	109.8	56.6	55.3	65.1	66.3	74 *
Total expenditure	15 See	71.0	109.8	56.6	55.3	65.1	66.3	74 *
Capital expenditure	***	51.2	66.8	51.8	48.4	56.2	54.8	58.7*
Net lending		3.9	43.0	4.0	0.5	0,0	11.0	10.5
Current surplus/deficit		-27.1	-31.9	-27.1	-21.7	-29.0	-31.8	-33.9 *
Capital account surplus/deficit	1995	-19.8	-43.0	-4,8	-6,9	-8,8	-11.5	-15.3 *
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit o	3.64	1.5	-32.1	14.9	10,2	8.8	17,6	9.6 *
Pomestic borrowing (net)		.7.2	.12.2	-11.0	.27.0	.4.3	.10.7	1.2 *
Foreign borrowing (net)	1.1.1	-1.2	12.2		-21.0	-4.5	-10.1	4.2
Use of cash balances		5.7	44.3	-3.8	16.8	-4.4	2.1	-13.8 *
Government Finance % of GDP								
Total revenue		35.1	33.2	25.9	27.6	27.9	22.6	23.4
Total expenditure		103.4	104.3	59.4	57.1	66.7	65.2	70.0
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	2004	2,2	30.5	15.6	10.5	9.0	17.3	9.1
EXTERNAL TRADE Thousand US dollars: c	alendar vear							
Exports, fob	2682	1719	23071	5774	7712	7262		- 244
Imports, fob I cif e	29176	1 55951	75055	67329	68935	68208		4.4.4
Trade balance	-26485	-53872	-51984	-61555	-61273	-60946	***	
External Trade annual change %								
Exports	-51.4	-30.9	4.1	-63.4	33.6	-5.8	314	200
Imports	29.1	26.0	6.6	10.4	2.4	-1.1		
Trade balance	-55.0	-28,6	-7.8	-36.1	0.5	0.5	101	177
Exports, by principal commodity								
1. Crude coconut oil	2417	1148	3147	1459	1192	1069		
2. Chilled and frozen fish		1101	12671				***	***
3. Pet fish	37	268	349	306	473	453	<i></i>	***
4. Copra cake	195	94	201	987	1053	1182	122	***
6. Trochus shells		179	20	564		-	***	***
7. Re-export of diesel fuel	-	-	6683	2306	4994		***	494
Imports ^e fob I cif, by SITC section								
Food and live animals	***>	1 13615	18056	5382	5697	7441		+**
Beverage and tobacco		1 3801	3133	7404	7512			
Crude materials excl. fuels		1 3217	5119	3076	3253	2917		
Animal vegetable oil and fate		1 2/38	22520	23815	25680	29/18		
Chemicals		1 2117	1915	119	124	215		

Marshall Islands

Item	1985	1990		1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Basic manufactures		1 10851		4873	3692	3676	3963		
Machines, transport equipment	***	I 10916		9599	10133	10381	11530	***	
Miscellaneous manufactured goods		I 8017		1724	1745	1738	1859	***	
Unclassified goods		1 -		7785	9088	7861	7699	***	
Direction of Trade Thousand US dollars; caler	idar year								
Imports, fob I cif									
1. United States	20942	I 41613		49296	42756	41361	41861	00	000
2. Japan	6097	I 8335		5571	2828	3309	3487	***	114
3. Australia	1370	1 1148		1410	1885	1379	1426		
4. Hong Kong, China	311	I 1573		1259	1145	1310	1326		
5. Taipei,China	108	1 261		622	741	965	905		244
6. New Zealand	163	1 761		1066	673	827	872		
7. Fiji Islands	-	1 1133		612	337	483	522	***	499
8. Philippines	41	1 115		403	269	414	509	***	
9. Singapore	-	-			14813	17234		102	944-
10. Others	-	1 -		14816	1885	1654	4.4.9	84.8	344
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS & Thousand US dollar	rs; fiscal ye	ar ending 30 S	Septe	mber					
Current account		26334		14300	-2800	-7800	4900	14400	31900*
Balance on goods		-50944		-34000	-49700	-52400	-50900	-52200	-43300 *
Exports, tob *	314	2513		22800	7500	7200	7900	8300	
Imports, top I cit		-53457	1	-56800	-57200	-59600	-58800	-60500	45000 *
Other goods, services and income		7481		5300	-100	5200	15600	21800	15800 *
Credit	/ 8++	32630		27400	23700	23600	29400	35000	.90
Depit	***	-20149		12000	-23600	-10400	-13800	-13200	501001
Driveto (tansiets		09/9/		43000	47000	39400	40200	44800	59400
Official		64120		12500	46400	29900	20500	44100	144
Capital account	+11	04120		42000	40400	30000	39000	44100	244-
Enancial account		.9467		.9700	.1200	-16800	14700	22000	
Direct investment		-9467		-9700	-1200	-16800	-14700	-22000	
Portfolio investment		0401		3100	John O O	10000	14100	22000	
Other investments								***	
Net errors and omissions				-26900	7100	17000	5200	9300	
Overall balance		16867		-22300	3100	-7600	-4600	1700	14300 *
Reserves and related items					1000				
Monetary movements	1222								1200
Balance of Payments % of GDP									
Exports	1000	3.7		21.7	7.9	7.4	8.1	8.2	in the
Imports	***	-77,8		-54.0	-60.1	-61.5	-60.3	-59.5	
Irade balance	0.0.0	-74.2		-32,3	-52.2	-54.1	-52.2	-51.3	-40.9
Overall balance		38.3		-21.2	-2.9	-8.1	-4.7	14.2	30.2
EXCHANGE RATES									
EXTERNAL INDERTEDNESS	e NT 30 SA	otember							
Total debt outstanding and dishursed	2 91 00 00	71.6		148.6	115.1	88 3	68.8	79.2	
Total debt service payments		14.0		24.0	26.1	26.0	21.6	26.6	
		110		2.115			22.0		
External debt as % of GDP	***	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	60
and services k		39.8		47.8	83.7	84.4	57.9	61.4	
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Marshall Islands

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	2000		2000	2000	2000			

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Beginning in 1988, data are intercensal estimates based on the 1988 and 1999 population censuses.
- b The Office of Planning and Statistics and ESCAP estimated the GDP for 1985-90 based on the income approach. Estimates from 1991 onward are based on the value-added approach following the methodology of a Forum Secretariat Consultant.
- c Refers to Majuro only.
- d Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit.
- e Excludes government imports and tax-exempted goods for 1985 to 1988. For 1989, figure is estimated based on three months of complete registration.
- f Presented on a fiscal year basis as non-trade data are derived from budget. Merchandise trade data, usually compiled on a calendar year basis, are converted to fiscal year by Marshall Island authorities.
- g Prior to 1996, item refers to exports, f.o.b. only. From 1996 onward, item refers to exports and re-exports, f.o.b.
- h Prior to 1991, item refers to imports, f.o.b. For 1991 to 1995, item refers to imports, c.i.f. and includes petroleum products for re-exports. For 1996 onward, item refers to imports, f.o.b.
- i The unit of currency of the Marshall Islands is the US dollar.
- j Refers to government and government-guaranteed debt only.
- k Includes income.

Micronesia, Federated States of

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION Total population thousand; as of 30 September ⁸ Population density persons per square kilometer Population annual change, % Urban population % of total population	85.0 121 	97.6 139 2.0	105.8 151 0.2	106.5 152 0.2	106.8 152 0.2	107.0 152 0.2	107.3 153 0.2	107.5 153 0.2
LABOR FORCE thousand; calendar year ^{ti} Employed Agriculture Manufacturing	- 444 - 444 - 444	30.64 26.50 12.72 1.59		39.31 30.93 14.02	 	32.02 31.21 17.25	200 3000 444	**** ***
Mining Others Unemployed Unemployment rate, % Labor force annual change, %	•••	12.19 4.14 13.5		 8.38 21.3		 0.82 2.6	***	•••
Labor force participation rate, % Male Female		*** *** ***		60.6 71.3 50.5	***	58.6 67.2 50.1		117 116 116
At Current Market Prices GDP	enaing 30 3	151.7	213.6	205.5	209.9	223.1	230.1*	232.1*
At Constant 1998 Prices GDP		187.0	229.1	205.5	206,0	215.1	217.4*	219.2*
Growth of Output annual change, % GDP	1994	3.4	2,6	-2.8	0.3	4.4	1.1*	0.8*
At Current Market Prices, US dollars Per capita GDP PRODUCTION thousand short tons; calendar year	***	1554	2020	1929	1967	2085	2145*	2158*
Agnoulture, crop year 1. Copra	5	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.5	
PRICE INDEX period averages Consumer, 1999 = 100 ° Food Non-food Implicit GDP deflator, 1998 = 100	••• •••	 81.1	93.2		100 100 100 101.9	102 103 102 103.7	104 102 105 105.8*	 105.9*
Price Indexes annual change, % Consumer price Index						2.2	1.3	***
Implicit GDP deflator	(200)	6.2	2.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Mn US dollars; fiscal ye Central Government (Consolidated) Total revenue and grants	ar ending 30	0 September 160.1	170.3	151.2	149.5	148.2	137.7 *	160.4 *
Total revenue Current revenue Taxes Non-taxes ^d	 	42.0 42.0 13.6 28.4	58.7 58.7 21.1 37.6	55.6 55.6 26.1 29.5	53.5 53.5 25.3 28.2	52.0 52.0 27.1 24.9	41.5 * 41.5 * 27.8 * 13.7 *	46.2 * 46.2 * 28.4 * 17.8 *
Grants ^e Total expenditure and net lending Total expenditure Current expenditure Capital expenditure		118.1 143.0 143.0 100.1 42.9	111.6 173.3 173.3 142.2 31.1	95.6 165.3 165.3 124.9 40.4	96.0 165.4 165.4 126.6 38.8	96.2 163.2 163.2 131.9 31.3	96.2 * 151.4 * 151.4 * 125.5 * 25.9 *	114.2 * 154.8 * 154.8 * 129.1 * 25.7 *
Net lending Current surplus/deficit Capital account surplus/deficit Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	*** *** ***	-58.1 -42.9 17.1	-83.5 -31.1 -3.0	-69.3 -40.4 -14.1	-73.1 -38.8 -15.9	-79.9 -31.3 -15.0	-* -84.0 * -25.9 * -13.7 *	-* -82.9 * -25.7 * 5.6 *

Micronesia, Federated States of

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Financing Domestic borrowing		-	-	-	14	-	1911-	-
Use of cash balances		-17.1	3,1	14,1	15.9	15.0	13.6 *	5.5 *
Government Finance % of GDP Total revenue		27.7	27.5	27.1	25.5	23.3	18.0	19.9
Total expenditure Overall budgetary surplus/deficit		94.3 11.3	81.1 -1.4	80.5 -6.9	78.8 -7.6	73.2 -6.7	65.8 -6.0	66.7 2.4
EXTERNAL TRADE Thousand US dollars;	calendar year	2715	20260	2220	2128			
Imports, fob Trade balance	41415 -38853	83880 -80165	99526 -60258	49428 -46096	12328	***	***	
External Trade annual change, S	6	60 E	50.0	50.5	20.4			
Imports	8.5	15.3	-50.0	-34.3	-36.1		19.0	
Trade balance	-8.1	-13.8	-19.2	31.4	77.9	***	12.0	7.8-
Exports, by principal commodity 1. Trochus shells/meat	10	628	87	100				
2. Copra	1968	346	82					
3. Fish 4. Banana	37 39	1836 117	33948 398	3105 2	1956 25			
Imports, by SITC section								
Food and live animals	14178	20309	27665	14089	3053		***	
Crude materials excl. fuels	358	225	380	4195	738	***	****	0.44
Mineral fuels etc.	1	14485	18420	4390	2503			
Animal, vegetable oil and fats	38	61	52	60	***			
Chemicals	2347	3798	4835	1800	534	***		***
Machines, transport equipment	6578	12543	11602	9883	2326			
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	6075	7925	15990	4648	701			111
Unclassified goods	1172	4160	744	2373	15	***	***	1.518
Direction of Trade Thousand US dollars, Exports fob total	; calendar year		38981					
1. Japan	1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -		23357	3151	1785			
2. United States			6424		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			***
3. Marshall Islands			24	26	23			
Imports, fob total	41415	83880	99526	49428	12328			
1. United States	24189	60492	68105	22571	5409		***	- 2 4 4
2. Japan	13304	16516	14763	6898	1536		111	1111
3. Australia	2778	2201	2617	1985	2440	***	** 1	1555
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS & Mn US dollar	s; fiscal year ending	30 Septemb	er					
Exports, fob	2011 - 10 March 10	4.6	20.6	16.0	14.5	12.9	16.3 *	16.1 *
Trade balance		-107.0	-92.3	-90.5	-95.5	-107.2	-103.4	-93.2
Services and income		-2.7	8.1	-12.9	-6.0	-6.1	-15.6 *	-13.6 *
Credit	100 m	31.0	55.2	44.3	47.0	47.3	33.7 *	36.2 *
Debit		-33.7	-47,1	-57.2	-53.0	-53.4	-49.3 *	-49.8 *
Unrequited transfers	1.000	134.2	87.1	83.5	85.6	87.0	85.3 *	99.4 *
Official		124.7	85.9	81.6	83.5	84.8	83.1 *	97.1*
Current balance		28.5	23.5	-11.9	-1.4	-13.3	-17.4 *	8.7 *
Capital transfers			31.4	27.9	30.8	29.3	26.5 *	36.8 *
Direct investment	Anna ta m	-		1	1644		- *	- :
Portfolio investment		447	0.5	2.4	10.0	47.0		0.0*
Other short-term capital		-26.3	7.4	1.3	-0.2	-0.1	2.1 *	0.1*

Micronesia, Federated States of

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Net errors and omissions		141	-51.7	-23.3	-18,4	-16.7	-40.1 *	-21.6 *
Overall balance		16.9	1.1	-9.4	-0.1	-17.8	-37.7 *	24.1 *
Monetary movements	1444			144	344	544	44.4	
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports	1444	3.0	9.6	7.8	6.9	5.8	7.1 *	6.9 *
Imports		-70.9	-43.2	-47.9	-45.5	-48.1	-44.9 *	-40.2 *
Trade balance		-67.9	-33,6	-40.1	-38.6	-42,3	-37.9*	-33.2 *
Current account balance	144	18.8	11.0	-5.8	-0.7	-6.0	-7.6*	3.7*
Overall balance		11.1	0.5	-4.6	0.0	-8,0	-16,4 *	10.4 *
EXCHANGE RATES	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Min US dollars; as	of 30 Septem	ber						
Total debt outstanding and disbursed ⁸		19.9	127.4	109.6	98.2	85.7	66.5	53.8
Total debt service payments			18.5	20.8	19.4	23.0	11.0	2.4
External debt as % of GDP Debt service as % of exports of goods		13	60	53	47	38	29	23
and services	300		43	61	58	49	22	5

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

a Population estimates shown are those used to derive per capita national accounts estimates. Reflecting intercensal growths, the series shows a 3 percent annual growth rate up to 1989; 2 percent, from 1990 up to 1994; and, 0.2 percent thereafter.

- b The 1997 and 1998 data are provisional and not comparable to the 1994 and 2000 data.
- c Excludes data from the Chuuk state.
- d Includes fishing access revenue.
- e Refer to U.S. Compact funds and others.
- f Includes estimated purchases of handicrafts, souvenirs and gifts, and excludes philatelic sales and estimated other tourist expenditures.
- g May not be comparable to the data series before 1994.
- h Includes re-exports.
- From 1988 onward, data are based on official statistics for the calendar year supplemented for coverage deficiencies.
- The unit of currency of the Federated States of Micronesia is the US dollar.
- k Debt is not adjusted offsetting assets.
- 1 Refers to amortization plus interest payments.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population ^a million; as of 1 July	1.88	2.12	2.30	2.40	2.43	2.46	2.42	2.47
Population density persons per square kilometer	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
ropulation annual change, 36	2.1	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	-1.0	2.1
LABOR FORCE b thousand; calendar year		829.3	839,8	842,4	853.4	847.6	872.6	901.7
Employed	589.5	783.6	794.7	792.6	813.6	809.0	832.3	870.8
Agriculture	199.7	258.8	354.3	394.1	402.4	393.3	402.4	391.4
Industry *	108.7	131.6	108.1	97.9	98.8	91.0	93.0	99.2
Unemployed	281.1	393.2	332.3	300,6	312.4	324.7	337.0	380.2
Unemployed		40.7	40.1	49.8	39.8	38.0	40.3	30.9
Labor force annual change, %		4.4	-2.5	1.6	1.3	-0.7	2.9	3.3
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS d Mn Tugriks; calendar y	/ear							
At Current Market Prices	0.274.0	10105.0		047000.4	005045.0	4040005 7	1115011 L	4024222 4
GDP by industrial Origin	1344.6	10465.0	1 0001/5 0	81/393.4	925345.8	1018885.7	277561.0	1231330.1
Mining 1	1344.0	1591.7	66023.5	68346 1	79780.0	290464.9	100832.0	106063.4
Manufacturing	2981.9	3723 7	66377.8	47493.8	54970.8	62507.3	90144 3	117187.6
Electricity, gas and water	2.00,2.0	012017	9664.9	33221.5	33711.1	24631.7	32955.3	40246.6
Construction	414.3	524.4	9237.0	20074.1	22984.1	19310.8	21931.9	26230.5
Trade	2086.5	2034.9	93566.0	172241.0	191672.1	244583.5	297831.9	339880.1
Transport and communications	1212.9	1256.8	35074.2	71977.0	84690.5	112195.8	144941.2	171820.8
Finance #			1232.6	-605.4	4121.7	571.8	-55.3	10364.1
Public administration			16651.1	30578.5	33621.7	47064.0	48179.5	56116.9
Others	1331.7	1333.5	43280.6	67826,3	77666.1	94375.0	101319.7	108650.5
Net factor income from abroad	-1216.6	-1169.7	-11352.8	-78,6	-4001.4	-5604.1	31721.8	66510.6
un	0100.0	0200.0	000300.3	01/014/0	021044,4	101050110	114120215	120104010
Structure of Output % of GDP at curre	nt prices	10.0	100.0		2012	12222		2012
Agriculture	14.3	15.2	38.0	37.5	37.0	29.1	24.9	20.7
Industry	36.2	40.6	27.5	20.7	20.7	21.9	22.0	23.5
Services	49.4	44.2	54.5	41.0	42.0	49.0	00.1	22.0
Expenditure on GDP	9371.9	10465.0	550253.7	817393.4	925345.8	1018885.7	1115641.1	1231330.1
Private consumption	4984.2	6510.6	1	553303.8	631915.6	730006.7	834662.4	954321.8
Government consumption	2586.8	3118.2	1	147493.0	158125.7	183213.3	217491.3	226634.7
Gross fixed capital formation	4633.8	3379.8		274335.0	323448.3	321971.1	348889.5	294324.1
Increase in stocks	655.7	205.6		13704.7	18952.0	46613.6	50614.5	63277.6
Net exports of goods and services	-2889.7	-2200.9		-110280.3	-128847.6	-170061.1	-205260.0	-198990.0
Staustical discrepancy	-090.0	-046.3	- 1994 - 1994	-01102.8	-10240.2	-92657.9	-130/00.0	-100230.1
Structure of Demand % of GDP at cur	rent prices							
Private consumption	53.2	62,2		67.7	68.3	71.6	74.8	77.5
Government consumption	27.6	29.8		18.0	17.1	18.0	19.5	18.4
Gross domestic capital formation	56.4	34.3	***	35.2	37.0	36.2	35.8	29.0
At Constant 1993 1995 Prices								
GDP by Industrial Origin 1	72737.2	208641.9	550253.7	606409.8	625910.2	632717.2	638929.5	664252.5
Agriculture	55717.7	64045.4	209145.9	242248.2	252442.8	214843.3	175020.9	156629.0
Mining			I 66023.5	77631.5	80114.7	85421.8	93595.7	87217.3
Manufacturing }	56398.3	69336.5	66377.8	50230.0	48825.0	47211.8	62243.0	76029.1
Electricity, gas and water	2204.2	400000	1 9664.9	10082.3	10543.8	10587.9	10956.1	11392.6
Construction	5812.0	7144.3	9237.0	9124.6	9267.8	7915.9	8772.8	9749.7
Transport and communications	28388.3	3/134.4	93566.0	106458.1	107807.4	135920.4	149207.7	167560.2
Finance ®	13940.3	10091.2	1 4000 6	44318.6	47030.1	105 0	0/020.0	2422.0
Public administration			1 16651 1	17947 7	18216.0	18862 5	17787 A	18765.7
Others	12475.6	14890 1	43280.6	48570 1	50333 1	52686.1	53886.9	55264.2
Net factor income from abroad	23502.0	-21839.5	-11352.8	-57.8	-2706.6	-3479.0	18169.5	35879.7
GNP 1	.49235.2	186802.4	538900.9	606352.0	623203.6	629238.2	657099.0	700132.2

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Growth of Output annual change,	%	0.5		0.5	2.0		10	- 10-
GDP				-3,5	- 3.2	110	1.0	4.0
Agriculture	9.0	-1.3	***	6.4	4.2	-14.9	-18.5	-10.5
Industry	4.9	-2.7		3.8	1.1	1.6	16.2	5.0
Services	3.4	-3.4	1444	0.3	3.5	18.6	8.2	12.1
Investment Financing at current prices								
Gross domestic capital formation	5289.5	3585.4		288039.7	342400.3	368584.7	399504.0	357601.7
Gross national saving	584.3	-333.5		116518.0	131303.1	100061.6	95209.2	116884.2
Gross domestic saving	1800.9	836.2		116596.6	135304.5	105665.7	63487.4	50373.6
Net factor income from abroad	-1216.6	-1169.7	-11352.8	-78.6	-4001.4	-5604.1	31721.8	66510.6
Foreign saving	4705.2	3918.9		288118.3	346401.7	374188.8	367782.2	291091.1
Savinde and Investment % of COP	at ourrant prices							
Gross domestic envire	to 2	0.0		14.2	14.0	10.4	6.7	4.4
Gross domestic saving	19.2	0.0		14.3	14.0	10.4	5.7	4.1
Gross national saving	6.2	-3.2		14.3	14.2	9.8	8.5	9.5
Gross domestic capital formation	56.4	34.3		35.2	37.0	36.2	35.8	29.0
At Current Market Prices, Tugriks								
Per capita GDP	4985	4936	239241	340581	380801	414181	461009	498514
Per capita GNP	4338	4385	234305	340548	379154	411903	474117	525442
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons: calend	larvear							
Agriculture, crop year	iui yeur							
1. Wheat	689	596	257	192	167	134	139	
2. Milk. Mn liters	262	307	359	418	453	365	100	269
3 Potatoes	114	131	52	65	63	50	58	52
A Barley	130	80	1	00	2	2	20	2
5 Vogstablas and molans	11	40	27	16	20	44	15	40
6. Oats	53	30	0	1	0	0	1	40
Mining			1	-				
 Lignite and brown coal 	6035	6562	3581	4536	5057	5010	5134	5544
2. Coal	480	595	1290			***	***	4.0
3. Salt	19	6	1			***	2	0
Manufacturing								
1. Cement	151	441	109	109	1.03	91	68	148
2. Meat	61	54	11	7	4	4	12	7
3 Sawnwood (coniferous) '000 cu. m	686	509	61	36	16	15	21	10
4. Wheat flour	176	190	159	66	67	40	38	50
			222					
Production Index period average	02	0.0	04	01	104	102	00	
Agriculture, $1989-91 = 100$	93	90	84	91	104	103	02	94
ENERGY annual values								
Coal, '000 m.t.								
Production	6523	7157	5020	5057	4964	5185	5141	5544
Exports	225	490	1	3	-		***	C
Imports	0	73	211	38	30	43	10	0
Consumption [†]	6298	6740	5204	4986	5017	5212	5189	5535
Electricity Ma KWh								
Draduction	2042	22/0	0000	0075	0040	2040	2047	0464
Froduction	2843	3348	2028	2075	2842	2946	3017	2464
exports			-	60	59	25	18	16
imports	153	228	381	367	203	181	196	167
Consumption '	2996	3576	1909	1929	1867	1910	1948	2032
Retail prices, Tugriks/litre								
Gasoline, premium ⁸		1.3	***	210.0	295.0	350.0	359.0	334.0
Diesel		1.1	100	(1997) (1997)		1. A M M M M	17 (7 (7 (7 (7 (7 (7 (7 (7 (7 (7 (7 (7 (7	
			and the second	in the lot				

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
PRICE INDEXES period averages Consumer, 1978 Jan 1991 Dec 1995								
Dec 2000 = 100	103.1	102.1	I 3939.7	I 184.7	198.5	1 100.0	108.2	109.8
Implicit GDP deflator, $1993 \mid 1995 = 100^{\circ}$	5.4	5.0	I 100.0	134.8	147.9	161.1	174.5	185.4
Price Indexes annual change, %			50.0					
Implicit GDP deflator	-1.8	0.0	56.8	-5.2	9.7	11.8	8.2	1.5
MODEY AND BANKING MIN TUgriks; as of end Modey supply (M1)	3951 5	4749.9	42636 5	82582.0	114825.7	130775.0	156155.3	187727.8
Currency in circulation	408.0	737.0	25591.2	56445.8	87281.3	100933.4	109160.7	120783.6
Demand deposits	3543.5	4012.9	17045.3	26136.2	27544,4	29841.6	46994.6	66944.2
Quasi-money	901.1	883.2	59408.2	84667.6	105341.3	128067.7	174908.9	282397.8
Money supply (M2)	4852.6	5633.1	102044.6	167249.6	220167.0	258842.6	331064.4	470125.6
Porteign assets (net)	5687.0	-331.0	45494.7	136062.0	116635.6	201090.9	120250.7	200027.4
Claims on government sector (net) h	5404.4	6472.8	-6344.5	59755.6	43120.2	23452.7	3723.2	10552.3
Claims on private sector	282.6	515.8	51653.5	43667.5	31408.6	45482.9	114670.4	114670.4
Claims on other financial institutions		-	185.7	32638.9	42106.7	15895.6	10865.9	74804.7
Other items	-1023.6	-1023.9	4840.2	-65369.9	-64010.1	-27685.4	-18360.9	-38409.2
Money supply (M2) annual change, 9	6	10.8	32.9	-1.7	31.6	17.6	27.9	42.0
M2 % of GDP	51.8	53.8	18.5	20.5	23.8	25.4	29.7	38.2
Interest Rates percent p.a. period averages								
On deposits								
Savings	6.0	3.0	27.3	11.6	8.1	7.2	5.4	6.2
Time 12 months	8.0	4,0	56.9	24.3	19.8	13.8	13.2	14.0
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Mn Tugriks; fiscal year	ar ending 31	December						
Central Government							- Selected	
Total revenue and grants		5005.0	136274.4	239998.0	266494.7	343172.9	424544.3	466527.0
Current revenue	1019.0	5295.0	131263.9	231448.0	259604.1	340105.3	415403.8	459911.4
Taxes k	4415.4	4262.0	109269.5	154004.2	181232.6	274109.1	319419.2	356501.1
Non-taxes	502.6	1027.0	18243.2	62829.9	66626.7	65555.7	95657.5	102932.6
Capital receipts		6.0	3751.2	14613.9	11744.8	440.5	327.1	477.7
Grants	8.44		5010.5	8550.0	6890.6	3067.6	9140.5	6615.6
Total expenditure and net lending	5700.9	6711 1	128095 5	342145.0	270173 7	412920.0	470064,7	030049.3 471514.5
Current expenditure	4765.4	5435.0	105536.2	222420.9	250860.4	305055.0	358983.3	407775.6
Capital expenditure m	935.5	1276.1	22559.3	33967.8	28313.3	45170.0	50335.9	63738.9
Net lending "			***	85756.3	85520.2	62701.6	60745.5	65034.8
Current surplus/deficit	152.6	-146.0	21976.5	-5586.8	-3001.1	34609.8	56093.4	51658.0
Capital account surplus/deficit	-935.5	-1270.1	-18808.1	-19353.9	-10508.5	-4479.5	·50008.8	-03201.2
Financing	102.5	-1410/1	0110.5	-102147.0	.20122.2	-05103.1	-45520.4	*10022.0
Domestic borrowing (net)		318.0		***				
Foreign borrowing (net)	823.0	1098.0	***		115			19.1
Use of cash balances ^p	-40.1	0.1	11456.2	102146.9	98199.3	62724.4		444
Government Finance % of GDP								
Total revenue	111	50.6	23.9	28.3	28.1	33.4	37.2	37.2
Total expenditure	60.8	64.1	23.3	31.4	30.2	34.4	36.7	36.7
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-8.4	-13.5	1.5	-12.5	-10.6	-6.8	-4.1	-4.1
Expenditure by Function, Central Governmen	t							
Total ^Q	4157.7	4828.5	149349.9	342145.0	364693.9	425253.4	470064.7	471514.5
General public services	712.6	680.6	12814.0	31882.6	32986.0	42152.2	49768.9	101
Detence J			16626.4	17657.3	18415.5	26126.3	07550 7	515
Health			23525.3	32914.6	35658 3	45951.6	50705.5	***
Social security and welfare 5	1999.4	2612.1	23377.8	51688.1	59929.4	76049.1	84300.8	
Housing and community amenities			2370.8	3794.2	4728.7	6992.8	7144.3	

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Economic senices	932.8	649 5	27152 4	28580.4	22409.4	33025.1	43626.8	
Agriculture	552.0	045.5	4155.9	5089.2	5039.3	8291.4	11149.9	
Industry			2718.5	2770.9	1250.4	1573.3	2161.3	2717.3
Electricity, gas and water			12396.6	9202.9	4830.4	8611.8	11274.2	
Transport and communications			4277.6	6765.8	6836.2	8919.8	12463.3	
Other economic services			3603.8	4751.6	4453.0	5628.8	6578.1	
Others	512.9	886.3	27524.3	117244.5	125755.3	112847.3	136965.7	***
EXTERNAL TRADE Mn US dollars; calendar year								
Exports, fob	689.1	660.7	473.3	462.3	454.2	535.8	521.5	524.0
Trade balance	1095.5	924.0	415.3	503.3	512.8	014.0	037.7	166.9
Trade Datance	-400.4	-203.3	58.0	-106.1	-00.0	-10.1	-110.2	-100.8
External Trade annual change, %	2.2	0.1	08.0	24	1.0	19.0	27	0.5
Exports	12.2	-4.0	60.7	-12.4	-1.0	19.8	-2.1	83
Trade balance	-35.1	-9.0	-40.6	-841.1	62.9	-34.3	-47.7	-43.5
						5767475		
Exports, by HSC			10.41	19 70	21.96	22 10	26.27	20.00
Vedetable products	***		10.41	0.37	21.00	23.10	1 00	20.00
Animal or vegetable fats			0.04	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.03
Prepared foodstuffs			2.54	2.84	2.55	1.14	0.33	0.38
Mineral products			309.98	156.29	146.84	188.56	175.21	173.37
Chemical products			1.54	0.13	0.46	0.11	2.94	0.12
Plastics and rubber		(***	0.10	0.24	0.14	1.50	0.05	0.10
Hides and skins	334	4+4	23,73	27.59	30.05	42.19	59.08	46.10
Wood and wood products	***		4.86	34.58	5.51	0.88	0.21	0.21
Wood pulp products			0.19	0.16	0.06	0.13	0.06	0.17
Textiles and textile articles		444	80.73	77.87	127.38	192.28	171.50	145.14
Footwear, neadgear	.***		0.22	0.14	0.16	0.06	0.04	0.06
Articles of stone, plaster, cement, aspestos	1988	443	0.45	0.04	0.05	75 70	0.18	110.02
Rece metals and articles thereof	***		17.07	11.00	8 27	6.05	5 11	119.55
Machinery, mechanical appliances, and		34	11.01	11.00	0.21	0.00	5.11	4.00
electrical equipment	1000	1444	1.52	5.75	6.81	1.48	1.94	1.67
Transportation equipment	***		13.37	2.26	3.68	0.28	1.57	0.69
Instruments - measuring, musical	1.++	2.444	0.39	0.38	0.52	0.58	0.06	0.13
Arms and ammunition	357				***			***
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	***		1.17	0.12	0.77	0.20	0.19	0.48
works of art				0.01	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.02
Imports, by HSC								
Animal and animal products	***		1.31	1.38	1.11	2.09	4.99	5.26
Vegetable products	***		15.20	26.75	17.99	46.41	51.18	58.28
Animal or vegetable fats	1272		2.48	6.12	5.61	6.14	6.73	9.36
Prepared foodstuffs	0.00	-010	18.57	46.62	36.12	47.22	53.22	56.60
Mineral products	+++		83.00	91.27	85.22	120.27	145.40	132.72
Chemical products			30.70	29.41	20.17	28.00	33.88	34,51
Hides and skins			1 32	0.18	0.43	13.30	0.70	19.00
Wood and wood products	***	***	1 14	1.83	0.94	1 72	2 17	3.24
Wood pulp products			11.89	7.67	6.16	8.74	10.50	14.94
Textiles and textile articles			28.41	31.48	46.23	79.86	63.22	84.18
Footwear, headgear			8.23	2.30	1.20	1.80	2.29	1.92
Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos			5.51	4.98	4.43	5.46	9.80	10.90
Pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, metals		1944	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.23	0.04	0.08
Base metals and articles thereof			34.75	28.21	19.29	22.69	29.72	31.37
Machinery, mechanical appliances, and			1417 211					242.5
electrical equipment	***	2444	85.01	127.05	176.69	133.30	113.37	134.42
Instruments measuring musical			63.15	67.82	54.39	67.05	69.11	/5.55
Arms and ammunition	0.944		0.99	11.03	17.19	21.05	17.42	8.90
Miscellaneous manufactured articles			5 70	7 56	6 79	8.54	8.21	8.89
Works of art				0.72	0.19	0.35	0.09	0.06
					and the second se	in the second of the	1.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00	Concentration of the second se

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calenda	ar year							
Exports, total	72.4	90.8	339.4	316.9	340.3	409.9	454.8	479.6
1. China, People's Republic of	1.8	10.3	91.5	95.3	176.6	192.8	217.7	227.2
2. United States	3.4	1.8	23.0	25.6	61.6	110.3	138.6	156.0
3. Switzerland	0.7	0.5	0.1	68.0	- 1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
4. Russia	935	0.0	36.7	38.4	40.7	36.7	31.9	41.4
5. Korea, Republic of		0.0	8.7	30.8	4.4	1.9	2.1	2.3
6. Japan	6,9	16.0	82,1	12.2	11.8	8,7	9.7	1.4
7. Italy 0. United Menders	3.9	8.1	17.3	9.0	14.4	18.1	15.2	10.2
8. United Wingdom	3.0	2.0	2.8	12.2	7.0	12.1	11.7	4.8
9. Germany	3,5	2.9	0.4	2.0	5.4	3.9	1.9	1.6
TO. Netrienands	0.9	0.7	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	1,5
Importe total	02.1	144.5	540.2	172 1	440 5	599.2	861.0	760.2
1 Duccia	55.1	144.0	017.1	1116	124.2	200.2	222.4	250.2
2 China People's Republic of	5.0	21.1	60.3	63.0	75.7	121.6	135.1	151.7
3 Korea Penublic of	2.0	0.0	30.4	35.5	13.6	60.1	84.2	01.4
4 Janan	2.0	15.4	46.7	55.2	63.1	31.4	41.0	33.0
5 Germany	2.0	23.8	52.0	24.0	30.2	32.5	33.5	27.7
6 United States	0.0	0.0	15.3	32.6	79	18.7	13.3	72.8
7. Singapore	0.0	0.0	16.3	16.4	12.1	13.4	13.0	13.4
8 France	0.2	1.6	4.2	20.8	4.0	10.1	83	6.6
9. Italy	1.0	7.9	9.9	3.3	4.5	22	5.5	43
10. Hong Kong, China	0.0	1.1	11.0	0.0	11.2	14.1	15.6	16.8
and the Brands and Brands				510				2.010
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mn US dollars; d	calendar year							
Merchandise exports, fob	566.9	444.8	482.5	462.3	454.2	535.8	523.2	500.9
Merchandise imports, fob I cif	-1365.7	-941.7	1 -500.6	-582.4	-567.1	-676.0	-693.1	-752.4
Trade balance	-798.8	-496.9	-18.1	-120.1	-112.9	-140.2	-169.9	-251.5
Other goods, services and income	-14.6	-150.0	-38.8	-11.6	-13.1	-17.6	-22.2	-13.8
Credit	70.2	53.2	46.5	77.9	75.8	77.5	113.5	184.5
Debit	-84.8	-203.2	-85.3	-89.5	-88.9	-95.1	-135.7	-198.3
Unrequited transfers	-0.1	7.4	64.9	55.7	74.5	94.3	132.4	137.6
Private ^v	1444	***	-2.8	2.5	7.4	-4.3	25.0	64.4
Official			67.7	53.2	67.1	98.6	107.4	73.2
Current balance	-813.5	-639,5	8.0	-76.0	-51.5	-63.5	-59.7	.127.7
Direct investment		***	10.0	18,9	30.4	53.7	43.0	77.8
Portfolio investment		441			***	+++	***	
Other long-term capital	754.5	541.0	33.7	124.1	124.2	136.4	111.6	179.4
Other short-term capital **			-41.9	4.5	-54.7	-46.6	-13.9	-20.7
Net errors and omissions *	83.6	-3.1	-	-69.9	-6.2	-79.0	-96.9	-36.4
Overall balance	24.6	-101.6	9.8	1.6	42.2	1.0	-15.9	72.4
Monetary movements	-24.6	101.6	-9.8	-1.6	-42.2	-1.0	15.9	-72.4
Balance of Payments % of GDP			1000	1000			100101	
Exports	22.4	23.8	39.3	47.6	50.2	56.6	51.5	***
Imports	-54.1	-50.4	-40.8	-59.9	-62.6	-71.4	-68.2	93.0
Trade balance	-31.6	-26.6	-1.5	-12.4	-12.5	-14.8	-16.7	
Current account balance	-32.2	-34.2	0.7	-7.8	-5.7	-6.7	-5.9	
Overall balance	1.0	-5.4	0.8	0.2	4.7	0.1	-1.6	2.00
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Maille dallar	s: as of and of par	iod						
Total	s, as or end or per	1/5.5	151.5	102.2	126.0	202.1	256.6	200 4
Gold national valuation	12.0	22.0	101.0	0.1	130.9	202.1	250.0	40.9
Foreign exchange	40.7	122.5	114.5	926	136.3	178 7	205.6	340.5
Reserve position in the Fund	40.7	126.0	2.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
SDRs			0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
servers for			0.0	0.0		Mr. A	Sec.	W+4-
EXCHANGE RATES Tudriks per US dollar								
End of period	3.40	14.00	473.62	902.00	1072 37	1097.00	1102.00	1125.00
Average of period	3.71	5,60	448.61	840.83	1021.87	1076.67	1097.70	1110.31
1999 - 1997 -	20112	1000	wisisz.	1.	and the second second	CONCURRENT IN		

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as o	f end of year							
Total debt outstanding and disbursed			530.7	726.7	914.1	896.4	885.0	445
Long-term debt			472.1	650.0	841.1	833.4	823.8	111
Public and publicly guaranteed			472.1	650.0	841.1	833.4	823.8	
Private non-guaranteed		***	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Short-term debt	***	***	11.7	28,4	21.6	12.8	14.4	***
Use of IMF credit		***	47.0	48.3	51.4	50.3	46.8	110
External debt as % of GNI	***	***	57.2	74.7	102.1	93.9	85.9	
Total long-term debt as % of total debt	+++		89.0	89.4	92.0	93.0	93.1	***
Short-term debt as % of total debt			2.2	3.9	2.4	1.4	1.6	***
Debt service as % of exports of goods								
and services		***	10.2	5.6	4.0	6.1	7.7	***
Debt service Mn US dollars; transactions during	the year							
Principal repayments on long-term debt	****	24.0	32.4	21.2	6.7	21.8	28.1	35.1
Interest on long-term debt	2223	A.4.	8.6	6.9	9.4	9.4	9.8	10.0
Interest on short-term debt		***	0,4	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.4	171
Average terms of new commitments								
Interest (% p.a.)		***	2.2	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	
Maturity (years)	**+	64.5	35.3	39.8	39.7	31.9	34.0	
Grace period (years)	141	***	10.1	10.0	10.2	9.3	9.1	
Grant element (%)	127		65.4	69.9	80.5	72,6	74.4	

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Refers to mid-year estimates based on end of year population data; for 2002, ADB staff estimate.
- b Refers to economically active population registered at the Employment Regulation Office.
- c Refers to those employed in manufacturing, mining, and electricity, gas, and water sectors.
- d There is a series break after 1994 as a result of major revisions made in annual GDP estimates, taking into account among others the use of the Mongolian Standard Industrial Classification and the associated expansion of industrial detail, particularly in services, and the incorporation of the results of the 1998 Census of Establishments and other new surveys such as the 1999 Informal Sector Survey.
- e From 1995 onwards, data include financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM).
- f Includes net stocks.
- g From 1996, data refer to average retail price of premium gasoline A-76.
- h Includes state enterprises.
- i Residual from total domestic credit. From 1994 onward, this includes claims on principal arrears, claims on substandard, doubtful, loss loans, claims on nonbank financial institutions, and claims on share and promissory note.
- j Refers to total budget account of central and local governments.
- k Includes profit, income, and turnover taxes.
- Refers to non-tax revenues, social security premiums, and others.
- m Classified as investment in material and non-material sectors. Includes net lending until 1990.
- n Relates to lending minus repayments plus foreign amortization.
- o Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit; hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit.
- p Balance for financing of overall surplus/deficit.
- q For 1985 to 1990, the total for expenditure by function differs from that of current expenditures by the amount of wages and salaries which cannot be allocated to each of the function. For 2001, total excludes expenditure on defence.
- r Includes public order and safety until 1990. For 2001, data on expenditure on defence was not disclosed due to confidentiality.
- s Includes all social and cultural expenditures.
- t Includes recreation, culture, arts, and sports.
- u Includes all national development.
- v For 1996, includes receipts of in-kind transfers by nongovernment sector.
- w For 1995 and 1996, data include copper export proceeds in arrears from Kazakhstan.
- x Adjusted to have consistent data on overall balance.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION Total population ^a million; as of 1 October Population density persons per square kilometer Population annual change, % Urban population % of total population	37.07 56 2.0	40.78 62 1.9	44.74 68 1.9	48.16 73 3.8 	49.13 75 2.0	50.13 76 2.0 28	51.14 78 2.0 28	52.17 * 79 * 2.0 *
LABOR FORCE million; fiscal year beginning 1 April Employed Agriculture	15.47 15.13 9.96	16.53 15.74 10.32	20.49 17.59 11.27	23.10	23.70	24.30	24.93	25.63
Manufacturing Mining Others	1.29 0.09 3.79	1.13 0.08 4.21	1.48 0.12 4.72	*** ***		 	***	**** *** ***
Unemployed Unemployment rate, % Labor force annual change, % Labor force participation rate, %	0.34 2.2 1.8	0.69 4.2	0.85 4.1 2.6	4.1 2.6	4.1 2.6	 2.5	2.6	2.8
Male Female	44. 444	76.5 46.0	877 878		444			259) 259)
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Mn Kyats; fiscal year beg At Current Market Prices GDP by Industrial origin	55989	April 151941	604729	1609776	2190320	2552733	3523515	
Agriculture Mining Manufacturing	26983 534 5561	86999 1036 11824	362750 3170 41594	950574 7895 112774	1312285 10842 143244	1461150 15032 182897	2013713 16119 273894	···· ···
Electricity, gas and water Construction Trade	278 945 13389	386 2763 34542	1872 13057 140358	991 37034 377595	2558 40425 524403	3444 46044 613686	3125 76668 855864	*** ***
Finance Public administration Others	1332 2568 2182	4045 270 6024 4052	10710 1041 10782 11335	1945 14622 26315	2215 16505 32174	2641 39354 35114	3231 44261 47864	*** ***
Net factor income from abroad GNP	-581 55408	47 151988	-689 604040	34 1609810	-77 2190243	-118 2552615	-244 3523271	***
Structure of Output % of GDP at curren Agriculture Industry Services	t prices 48.2 13.1 38.7	57.3 10.5 32.2	60.0 9.9 30.1	59.1 9.9 31.1	59.9 9.0 31.1	57.2 9.7 33.1	57.2 10.5 32.4	
Expenditure on GDP Private consumption	55989 49532	151941 134188	604729 523876	1609776 1420612	2190320 1905275	2552733 2237476	3523515 3125174	
Government consumption J Gross fixed capital formation Increase in stocks	8650 44 2566	22318 -1995 2953	82582 3540 5033	206912 -7605 6728	255408 38859 7043	300981 16709 12627	411415 -11921 16956	
Less: Imports of goods and services Statistical discrepancy	4802	5523	10302	16871 -	16265	15060	18109	1997) 1997
Structure of Demand % of GDP at curre Private consumption Government consumption	ent prices 88.5	88.3	86.6	88.2	87.0	87.7	88.7	•••
Gross domestic capital formation Exports of goods and services Imports of goods and services	15.5 4.6 8.6	13.4 1.9 3.6	14.2 0.8 1.7	12.4 0.4 1.0	13.4 0.3 0.7	12.4 0.5 0.6	11.3 0.5 0.5	***
At Constant 1985/86 Prices GDP by industrial origin	55989	50260	66742	79460	88157	100275	100 11 100 10	22
Mining Manufacturing Electricity, gas and water	534 5561	443 4560 340	878 6192	1365	1860 8272	2380 10171 1092	 	200 200 200
Construction Trade Transport and communications	945 13389 2218	1240 11385 2267	2654 14307 3704	3861 16755 4891	4031 18354 5462	4690 20945 6799	***	***

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Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	200
Finance	1332	268	998	1628	1833	2131		-
Public administration	2568	3426	4471	5345	5719	5968		
Others	2182	2310	2806	3360	3554	3762	1444	
let factor income from abroad	-308 55681	-195 50065	***	***	***			
Growth of Output annual change, %								
GDP	2.9	2.8	6.9	5.8	10.9	13.7	100	
Agriculture	2.1	1.8	4.8	4.5	11.5	11.0	100	
Industry	2.6	5.5	12.7	6.1	13.8	21.3		
Services	3.9	3.1	7.3	7.0	9.2	13.4		
vnenditure on CDP	55080	50260	88742	79/60	99157	100275		
Private consumption	40522	42100	51027	54400	50219	61760	1999	
Government consumption	49002	42195	51027	04400	09210	01/02	4.6.4	
Gross fixed capital formation	8650	8852	16201	25037	27786	30898		
Increase in stocks	44	-618	541	-129	566	648	0.575 (
Exports of goods and services	2566	4038	5090	6898	7364	13203		
Less: Imports of goods and services	4802	4213	6117	6831	6777	6236		
Statistical discrepancy		-	-		-		+ (+	
Growth of Consumption and Investm	nent annual c	hange, %						
Private consumption }	2.1	0.9	6.4	2,5	8.7	4.3	+.01	
Gross domestic capital formation	6.5	29.2	28.5	19.2	13.8	11.3		
evestment Financing at current prices								
iross domestic capital formation	8693	20323	86122	199307	294267	317690	399494	
Gross national saving	5876	17800	80164	189198	284968	315139	398097	
Gross domestic saving	6457	17753	80853	189164	285045	315257	398341	
Net factor income from abroad	-581	47	-689	34	-77	-118	-244	
Foreign saving	2817	2523	5958	10109	9299	2551	1397	
Savings and Investment % of GDP a	at current price	s						
Gross domestic saving	11.5	11.7	13.4	11.8	13.0	12.3	11.3	
Gross national saving	10.5	11.7	13.3	11.8	13.0	12.3	11.3	
Gross domestic capital formation	15.5	13,4	14.2	12.4	13.4	12.4	11.3	
t Current Market Prices, Kyats	1510			0.010.0				
er capita GDP	1510	3726	13517	33426	44579	50927	68902	
er capita GNP	1495	3727	13501	33426	44578	50925	68897	
RODUCTION thousand metric tons; fiscal yes	ar beginning 1	April						
1 Rice naddy	14091	13748	17670	16391	16808	19808	20967	215
2 Sugarcane	3792	2072	3100	5056	5344	5363	5801	70
3. Groundnut	551	465	583	531	553	624	720	F
4. Sesamum	245	212	299	258	160	253	376	
5. Maize (seeds)	294	184	271	303	298	344	359	-
6. Gram	168	102	91	89	89	89	103	1
7. Cotton	98	61	162	161	156	173	150	1
8. Jute	49	24	43	33	33	34	41	-
Mining								
1. Zinc concentrates	8.1	4.5	2.0	1.2	0.5	2.0	0.6	
2. Dolomite, '000 long tons	1.1	3.2	3.4	4.5	1.8	0.3	5.8	
3. Refined lead	9.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.2	0.8	
Manufacturing								
1. Cement	430.2	420.2	525.2	338.9	356.4	425.6	384.9	
2 Fortilizor	273.0	153.0	139.2	130.6	138.6	160.0	38.9	
2. (6) 001201	100 T2 10 01 1					100 JUL 100	100.00	
3. Bricks and tiles, million pcs.	38.5	60.7	62.9	65.7	70.1	66.6	79.2	

Item	1985		1990	1995		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
5. Sugar 6. Paper 7. Cotton yam	59.5 20.5 13.8		28.6 11.3 9.3	41.8 16.7 4.9		49.2 17.2 4.0	54.8 16.2 4.8	94.4 17.5 6.1	115.7 22.5 4.9	
Production Indexes period averages Agriculture, 1989-91 = 100	113.4		100.9	131.1		138.8	156.7	167.0	173.5	175.5
Mining, 1991/92 = 100 ^b Manufacturing, 1991/92 = 100 ^b	104.8 119.3		90.0 103.3	181.1 141.4						
ENERGY annual values Crude petroleum, '000 m.t.	1/51		825	479						
Exports	0		12	413		***				***
Consumption	0 1451		125 938	480 936		***				***
Coal, '000 m.t.								25	112	
Production Imports	43		31	38		49	41	51	115	129
Consumption	83		35	39		444 ((im)			444
Natural gas, terajoules										
Production	36420		37950	56717		•••				
onsumption	00420		51550	50111						41.4
Electricity, Mn kWh Production Consumption	2119 2119		2622 2622	3780 3780		4579 2848	4291 2804	5028 3288		
Retail prices, Kyats/litre c	0.77		2.50	5 50						
Diesel	0.55		2.31	4.40		***		4++		
PRICE INDEXES period averages						105.0	152.0	151 7	102.0	3 990
Food ^d			***			126.3	152.3	148.4	177.4	298.6
Non-food Consumer (Vanson) 1978 1986 1997 = 100	132.5	Ē	216.6	715.4		130.1	157.4	157.3	220.4	267.3
Food d	10210	i	234.2	828.8	i	129.2	159.9	155.8	197.0	324.5
Non-food Implicit GDP deflator, 1985/86 = 100 b	100.0	ł	184.0	505.3 906.1	1	2025.9	152.8 2484.6	161.3 2545.7	214.5	301.1
Price Indexes annual change %	eren.						2.10 110	201011		1.1.1
Consumer price index (country)			***	***		25.3	21.3	-0.2	21.2	57.0
Food price index (country) Implicit GDP deflator	1.6		18.5	19.6		26.3 35.9	20.6	-2.6	19.5	68.3
MONEY AND BANKING Ma Kvate: as of end of	nerind									
Money supply (M1)	11612		32333	131800		302277	370478	499663	760135	1086081
Currency in circulation	10505		29211	119207		256605	296471	378000	551343	793275
Quasi-money	6533		11406	53730		151158	216956	335653	449815	538082
Money supply (M2)	18145		43739	185530		453435	587434	835316	1209950	1624163
Foreign assets (net)	-863			1558		1725	1436 505833	686011	1060764	1/3958/
Claims on government sector (net)	23069			140669		279950	329957	445427	673140	890773
Claims on private sector	2748			45700		134908	175876	240584	387624	548811
Other Items	-6809			-2397		36852	80165	148083	148087	183016
Money supply (M2) annual change, % M2 % of GDP	-1,7 32,4		41.4 28.8	40.5 30.7		36.5 28.2	29.6 26.8	42.2 32.7	44.8 34.3	34.2

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Deposit Money Banks								*
Demand deposits e	1107	3122	12593	45672	74007	121663	208792	292806
Savings deposits	4233	8744	46419	127759	191811	300704	399534	456556
GOVERNMENT FINANCE ¹ Mn Kvats: fiscal vi	ear beginning 1	April						
Central Government								
Total revenue and grants E	7706	14584	39594	116961	107006 *	107887*		
Total revenue	7706	14584	39594	116961	107006 *	107887 *	1.0.12	1000
Current revenue	7703	14539	38743	116881	106598 *	107693 *		
Laxes	4622	9417	16000	56653	49920 *	49944 -		499
Canital receipts	3001	45	851	80	408 *	10/1*		
Grants g	5	40	001	00	400	104		
Total expenditure and net lending					***			
Total expenditure	7192	18891	59247	104187	112394 *	89778*		
Current expenditure	5140	12841	27426	43268	51998 *	51373 *		***
Capital expenditure	2052	6050	31821	60919	60396 *	38405 *		
Net lending	0000	1000	11017	70040	E 4000 T	F 0000 *		
Current surplus/deticit	2003	1698	11317	/3613	54600 *	56320		
Overall hudgetary sumlus/deficit h	514	-4307	-19653	12774	-5388 *	18109 *	1.844	
Financing	014	4001	10000	12114	0000	10100		
Domestic borrowing (net)			***					
Foreign borrowing (net) ^g	1292		***	***		***		***
Use of cash balances	-1806		***					
Government Finance % of GDP	10.0	0.0	0.5	7.0	1.0	1.0		
Total revenue	13.8	12.4	0.5	1.3	4.9	4.2		
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	0.9	-2.8	-3.2	0.8	-0.2	0.7	0.644	344
storen soogsaary sarphissioner	010	210		0.0	012			
EXTERNAL TRADE Mn Kyats; fiscal year begi	inning 1 April							
Exports, fob	2654	2962	5044	6756	8947	12736	17131	444
Imports, cif	4802	5523	10302	16872	16265	15073	18378	
Trade balance	-2148	-2561	-5258	-10116	-7318	-2337	-1247	
External Trade annual chande %								
External made annual change, is	-16.9	4.1	-6.7	4.8	32.4	42.4	34.5	
Imports	-4.7	62.7	23.6	17.4	-3.6	-7.3	21.9	
Trade balance	-16.3	-366.9	-79.6	-27.7	27.7	68.1	46.6	
Exports, by SITC section								
Food and live animals	1157	867	2566	2543	2237	3206	3774	
Beverage and tobacco	1220	1271	1511	1222	1910	1401	2750	***
Mineral fuels, etc.	16	12/1	29	10	31	1180	4247	
Animal, vegetable oil and fats		-		2	-			
Chemicals	27	9	2	10	1	3	11	
Basic manufactures	104	206	346	690	602	1240	168	
Machines, transport equipment	-	15	49	52	280	28	18	
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	11	17	325	527	176	1570	104	244
Unclassified goods	31	202	202	1059	980	1358	1955	inter .
ne-exports	00	9	11	28	2182	2122	4040	344
Exports, by principal commodity								
1. Teak and other hardwood	1046	999	1048	789	925	803	1880	
2. Pulses and beans	238	515	1358	1135	1179	1658	1898	10
3. Rice and rice products	763	172	440	167	65	208	754	344
4. Raw rubber	56	3	180	100	75	67	76	
 Base metals and ores Ollockee 	114	72	70	74	289	324	288	144
0. Ulicakes	32	11	12	1	2	0	0	-

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Imports, by SITC section								
Food and live animals	63	105	356	453	620	586	838	
Beverage and tobacco	3	10	77	82	106	112	191	***
Crude materials excl. ruels	23	29	47	04	320	248	59	
Animal vodetable oil and fate	100	239	215	941	1004	1140	3839	
Chemicals	181	210	1006	1672	400	1024	1797	
Basic manufactures	1194	674	1615	4436	4125	4401	1707	
Machines transnort equipment	2452	2045	3000	6348	4125	3754	5110	
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	402	2045	248	574	643	1000	726	1555
Unclassified goods	402	1469	1554	1613	1571	1491	1027	
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; cale	ndar vear							
Exports, total	302.8	408.7	1197.9	1138.6	1393.3	1995.5	2644.0	2622.0
1. United States	2.3	9.4	79.0	158.9	222.2	442.7	456.2	345.4
2. Thailand	2.4	48.9	36.5	-	102.6	233.0	735.4	831.2
3. India	6.9	44.2	145.9	169.4	156.5	162.9	179.2	194.5
4. Singapore	29.4	46.2	192.0	109.1	90.3	99.8	102.1	97.3
5. Japan	25.3	28.4	85.5	81,4	92.2	108.4	92.8	97.5
6. China, People's Republic of	3.7	33.3	136.0	56.0	92.3	113.5	122.0	130.2
7. Germany	11.2	8.7	24.2	45.0	54.4	77.8	100.3	79.9
8. Malaysia	6.7	8.6	37.6	52.1	52.2	63.2	71.1	72.3
9. France	3.3	3.3	7.3	39.3	56.3	71.3	72,1	78.4
10. United Kingdom	5.3	4.7	13.3	26.3	35.0	67.3	87.4	87.8
Imports, total	282.6	667.7	2341,6	2358.5	2527.7	3039.2	2667.6	2871.4
1. China, People's Republic of	8.9	137.7	679.6	586.2	447.2	546.1	547.1	626.1
2. Singapore	16.5	119.2	701.2	501.3	460.2	479.7	465.6	576.6
3. Malaysia	7.3	31.6	252.3	322.6	257.7	254.2	216.7	217.4
4. Thailand	1.5	19.8	-	1	435.3	554.7	390,5	355.9
5. Korea, Republic of	0.2	23.3	95.0	163.7	205.9	318.3	255.3	277.0
6. Japan	110.3	110.8	173.4	205.5	203.5	215.6	205.3	131.8
7. Indonesia	0.1	3.2	66.5	184.1	81.8	71.2	70.9	64.4
8. Hong Kong, China	1.8	8.6	69.3	51.1	70.7	97.9	70.1	74.8
9. Germany	18.9	31.9	39.1	55.9	61.5	44.7	18.4	20.3
10. India	1.3	1.4	23.4	38.4	36.4	52.9	58.4	63.3
Trade Indexes 1985/86 = 100; period	d averages ^b							
Quantum index		122.2	1.121	1.000	10000		2222	
Exports	100.0	63.8	142.8	164.5	174.4	206.3	267.8	
Imports	100.0	83.8	127.4	142.8	141.1	128.5	148.8	
Unit value index								
Exports	100.0	97.7	107.9	84.3	78.1	71.7	102.7	
Imports	100.0	131.1	168.4	247.0	240.0	241.5	246.0	
Terms of trade	100.0	74.5	64,1	34.1	32.5	29.7	41.7	
BALANCE OF DAYMENTS Mo US dollar	r calendar uppr I f	Front waar hadin	ning t Aneil					
Merchandise exports toh	910.9	200 F	1 034 A	1112.1	1352.4	1812.2	2/01 3	
Merchandise imports fob	-512.9	-524 3	-1830.8	-2431.4	-2365 7	-2088.6	-2461.0	
Trade balance	-202.1	-301.7	-896.4	-1318 3	-1012.3	-275.4	30.2	
Other goods, services and income	-83.9	-168.6	-10.1	158.4	193.9	-80.1	-413.9	
Credit	69.0	95.9	401.8	677.9	573.0	462.7	477.8	
Debit	-152.9	-264.4	I -411.9	-519.5	-379.1	-542.8	-891.7	
Current transfers, net	80.6	39.0	1 592.5	581.5	350.7	240.4	282.2	
Private	MW PM	0010	460.2	490.3	315 7	203.2	208.7	
Official			I 132.3	91.2	35.0	37.2	73.5	
Current balance	-205.5	-431.3	1 -314.0	-578.4	-467.7	-115.1	-101.5	
Direct investment		161.1	1 324.4	591.8	304.2	208.0	186.0	1.22
Portfolio investment			1 -		-		20010	
Other long-term capital]	148.7	24.6	1 -43.6	225.0	-9.3	-90.7	1.1	14
Other short-term capital			I -0.8	-0.2	-1.5	3.3	206.4	

Item	1985	1990		1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Net errors and omissions	41.7	21.4	1	-10.8	-174.4	123.3	-76.5	-46.6	1
Overall balance	-15.0	-224.2	1	-44.8	63.8	-51.0	-71.0	245.4	
Allocation of SDRs			1	-	-	-		-	
Monetary movements 1	15.0	224.2	1	44.8	-63.8	51.0	71.0	-245.4	
Balance of Payments % of GDP									
Exports (fob)	4.7	0.9	1	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	***
Imports (fob)	-7.8	-2.2	1	-1.7	-1.0	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	***
Trade balance	-3.1	-1.3	1	-0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	
Current account balance	-3.1	-1.8	1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	***
Overall balance	-0.2	-0.9		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	***
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mn US dollars; as	of end of pe	eriod							
Total	43.6	325.3		573.2	326.3	276.6	233.5	410.6	481.0
Gold, national valuation	9.7	12.5		12.0	11.4	11.1	10.6	10.2	11.0
Foreign exchange	33.9	312.0		561.1	314.6	265.3	222.8	399.9	469.9
Reserve position in the Fund	1.22	-		1		5	-		
SDRs	0.0	0.8		0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1
EXCHANGE RATES Kyats per US dollar									
End of period	7.8420	6.0804	1	5.7810	6.1087	6.2683	6.5985	6.8503	6.3440
Average of period	8.4749	6.3386	-	5.6670	6.3432	6.2858	6.5167	6.7489	6.6421
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mo US dollars: as i	of end of fis	cal year							
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	3097.6	4694.8	1	5770 5	5646.8	6003 5	5927.8	5670.1	
Long-term debt	2903.4	4466 1	1	5377.7	5052.7	5337.1	5241.6	5006.5	
Public and publicly guaranteed	2903.4	4466.1		5377.7	5052.7	5337 1	5241.6	5006.5	****
Private non-guaranteed	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	***
Short-term debt	86.0	228.7		392.8	594.2	666.4	686.2	663.6	202
Use of IMF credit	108.2	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
External debt as % of GNI									
Total long-term debt as % of total debt	03.7	95.1		03.2	80.5	88.0	88 /	88.3	+++
Short torm daht as % of total daht	28	10		6.8	10.5	11 1	11.6	11.7	***
Debt service as % of exports of goods	2.0	4.5		0.0	10.0	11.1	11.0	+++1	***
and services	52.5	9.1		19.1	5.2	5.0	3.7	3.1	442
Debt service Mn US dollars: transactions during	the fiscal ve	ar							
Principal renevments on long-term deht	115 1	44.2		180.2	78.9	64.4	71.1	70.5	355.9
Interest on long-term debt	70.0	12.8		67.8	86	23.8	36	5.2	59.8
Interest on short-term debt	3.6	17		10	5.5	8.2	12.3	8.2	09.0
intersol on anon-contractor	5.0	Preder,		4.0	0.0	0.2	44.9	0.2	
Average terms of new commitments									
Interest (% p.a.)	3.2	2.7		1.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	***
Maturity (years)	29.6	13.7		14.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Grace period (years)	8.0	3.4		8.7	3.0	0,0	0.0	0.0	441
Grant element (%)	54.2	39.3		39.1	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	494

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Estimates were based on 1983 census and the 1991 Myanmar Population Changes and Fertility Survey from fiscal year 1993/94 onward. Data refer to midfiscal year estimates (as of 1 October).
- b For the fiscal year beginning 1 April.
- c Refers to end of period. New prices of gasoline and diesel were set on 20 October 1988.
- d Includes beverages.
- e Excludes government deposits.
- f Current and capital expenditures include special accounts (except foreign loans account) and representative bodies.
- g Grants cannot be disaggregated from foreign borrowings (net) under financing items.
- h Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit. Data for net lending are not available.
- i Refers to reserves and related items.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population million; as of 1 July	16.32	18.11	20.34	21.84	22.36	22.90	23.21	23.67
Population density persons per square kilometer	111	123	138	148	152	156	158	161
Population annual change, %	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	2,4	2.4	1,4	2.0
orban population % of total population	1.1	0,3	(1494)	144			444	
LABOR FORCE million; fiscal year ending 15 Jul	, a	83.41	C ### 2		9.64		44.0	
Employed	(144)	***	***	300	9,46			
Agriculture	1002			244	7.20	111	+++	414
Manufacturing	14441			100	0.55	344	245	
Mining				1244	0.01	10 A.	***	
Linemployed		****			0.18	***		
Unemployment rate, %					1.8	***	***	
Labor force annual change, %								
Labor force participation rate, %		***			0444		***	5.694
Male	1000	110			199	10	344	Calatan
Female	244	***	***			222	777	
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Min Dunnast Recal year of	odios 15	hike						
At Current Factor Cost	nung 10.	Ray						
GDP by industrial origin ^b	44015	97748	204914	281902	320580	355543	381637	390683
Agriculture	22761	50470	85569	112495	132373	145131	151059	158439
Mining	193	449	1117	1553	1685	1815	1924	2054
Manufacturing	2511	5956	19555	26987	30337	33550	35495	32805
Electricity, gas and water	184	523	2862	4383	4632	5942	6987	8114
Construction	3/01	8943	23093	30483	33262	37382	39584	42232
Transport and communications	2679	5724	24320	33087	39313	42895	4457Z 32507	40391
Finance	3987	9269	20533	29778	33203	36919	41634	43494
Public administration a	3803	7861	18924	27834	30582	33281	38997	40759
Others }								
Less: Imputed bank service charge	425	1954	5060	7896	9438	10708	11912	12269
Indirect taxes less subsidies	2571	5668	14261	18943	21456	23945	28632	29580
GDP at current market prices "	46587	103416	219175	300845	342036	379488	410269	420263
INEL lactor income from abroad	17001	105350	481/	206270	10881	13125	101/2	22732
dive at concile market prices	41241	103220	223552	200010	002011	394013	#20##1	442550
Structure of Output % of GDP at curren	t prices							
Agriculture	51.7	51.6	41.8	39.9	41.3	40.8	39,6	40.6
Industry	15.1	16.2	22.8	22.5	21.8	22.1	22.0	21.8
Services	34.1	34.1	38.0	40.4	39.8	40.1	41.5	40.8
At Current Market Prices								
Expenditure on GDP d	46586	103416	219175	300845	342036	379488	410269	420263
Private consumption	35977	86314	166443	231392	264944	287947	309107	329199
Government consumption	4371	8959	20267	28015	30529	33964	40150	42318
Gross fixed capital formation	9386	1,7002	48370	65375	65269	73324	78031	81244
Increase in stocks	798	2074	6861	9353	4792	18948	20265	21309
Exports of goods and services	0312	10887	53084	68659	78150	88360	91821	6//23
Statistical discrepancy	5517	21020	10000	101343	101040	123035	-1-1	1-1-1
execution encompository								
Structure of Demand % of GDP at curre	ent prices							
Private consumption	77.2	83.5	75.9	76.9	77.5	75.9	75.3	78.3
Government consumption	9.4	8.7	9.2	9.3	8.9	8.9	9.8	10.1
Gross domestic capital formation	21.9	18.4	25.2	24.8	20.5	24.3	24,0	24.4
Imports of goods and services	20.0	21.1	24.2	22.0	22.8	23.3 32.4	24.4	28.9
indicate of Prove pup services	2010	4 ± 1 ±	54,5	00.0	23.1	94.4	01,0	20.0
At Constant 1994/95 Factor Cost								
GDP by industrial origin	128185	160833	204915	234635	245147	259866	271908	270183
Agriculture	64940	79512	85569	93496	96151	100856	106380	108752
Mining	005	846	1117	1365	1416	1480	1547	1563
manulacturing	0142	10320	19590	23007	24000	20040	21049	24901

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Electricity, gas and water	989	1845	2862	3331	3520	4025	4402	4643
Construction	12542	16957	23093	26953	28786	31550	31823	32134
Trade	13606	16824	24326	27981	29069	31036	31507	28107
Transport and communications	6800	8759	13995	17186	18355	19644	20860	21220
Finance	11775	15198	20534	24494	25719	27026	27491	28157
Public administration ^c }	9918	13602	18924	22403	23885	24833	28080	28539
Less: Imputed bank service charges	1182	3060	5060	6181	6610	7230	7831	7839
Indirect taxes less subsidies	7147	8874	14261	15537	16240	17508	18631	18523
GDP at 1994/95 market prices	135332	169706	219177	250172	261387	277374	290539	288706
Growth of Output annual change, %								
GDP	242	4.5	3.3	2.9	4.5	6.1	4.7	-0.6
Agriculture		5.8	-0.9	0.9	2.8	4.9	5.5	2.2
Industry		2.5	4.6	2.3	6.0	8.7	2.7	-3.3
Services	202	4.4	5.9	0.7	5.4	5.7	5.3	-1.8
Investment Financing at current prices	1018/	10076	55034	7/7/2	70061	02272	08206	100553
Gross potional caving	10104	19070	27222	14120	57444	74041	90290	71477
Groce domostic soving	6238	21/12	37202	41403	46563	57577	61012	11411
Net factor income from abroad	661	1934	4817	6025	10881	13125	16172	22722
Foreidn savind	3285	8000	17949	27265	12617	18231	17031	31076
Net transfer from abroad	103	172	819	1158	1204	1319	1114	1701
Net borrowing from abroad	3182	8827	17130	26107	11413	16912	15917	29375
								2 2 2 2 2 2
Savings and Investment % of GDP a	t current pric	es	11.0	40.0	10.0	15.0	110	11.0
Gross domestic saving	13.4	7.9	14.8	13.8	13.6	15.2	14,9	11.6
Gross national saving	14.8	9.7	17.0	10.8	10.8	19.5	19.8	17.0
Gross domestic capital formation	21.9	10.4	20,2	24.0	20.5	24.3	24.0	29,9
At Current Market Prices, Rupees								
Per capita GDP	2855	5710	10776	13775	15297	16572	17676	17755
Per capita GNP	2895	5817	11012	14051	15783	17145	18373	18715
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons; fiscal year	ar ending 15	July						
Agriculture, crop year								
1. Rice, paddy	2837	3409	2928	3641	3710	4030	4216	4164
2. Sugarcane	425	997	1500	1718	1972	2103	2212	2247
3. Maize	1024	1201	1273	1367	1346	1445	1484	1510
4. Wheat	625	855	914	1001	1086	1184	1158	1258
5. Potatoes	504	677	840	935	1091	1183	1314	1472
6. Millet	179	230	268	285	291	295	283	282
7. Barley	25	27	30	37	32	31	30	30
8. Jute	33	16	11	15	15	15	16	16
Manufacturing								
1. Cement	31.5	101.2	326.8	276.5	120.8	248.0	222.0	233.0
2. Iron goods	15.3	36.3	95.1	91.3	106.6	144.9	143.0	140.0
3. Sugar	11.0	31.9	49.2	67.2	75.5	77.2	78.0	82.0
4. Soap	7.7	11.9	23.5	39.1	47.7	73.7	5.5	55.0
5. Jute goods	20.0	7.5	20.2	51.4	49.3	49.7	34.0	31.0
6. Tea	1.0	1.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.6	8.0	8.7
7. Strawboard	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.8	0,8	1.2	1.0	1.1
8. Fertilizer, compound	42.8	67,3	444			***	***	
Production Indexes period averages								
Agriculture, 1989-91 = 100	79.9	101.9	112.8	120.9	126,9	132.4	134.6	140.8
Manufacturing, 1974/75 1986/87								1999 A. 1997 A. 1
1996/97 = 100	204.0	1 101.0	164.0	255	I 108.9	116.0	120.1	112.1
ENERGY annual values								
Coal, '000 m.t.								
Imports	80	13	123	323				
Consumption	80	13	129	339				

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Electricity, Mn kWh Production Exports Imports Consumption	384 11 38 287	713 23 61 525	1004 40 114 799	1262 67 210 984	1346 64 232 1049	1443 95 174 1174	1652 180 120 1356	2087 142 237 1574
Retail prices, US\$//litre Gasoline, premium Diesel	0.58 0.40	0.65 0.31	0.52 0.21	0.63 0.25	0.59 0.23	0.58 0.33	0.60 0.35	0.66 0.35
PRICE INDEXES period averages Consumer (Urban), 1983/84 I 1995/96 = 100 Food Non-food Implicit GDP deflator, 1994/95 = 100	0 104.1 101.3 109.9 34.4	179.9 181.9 177.2 60.9	305.4 310.7 297.0 100.0	I 117.1 I 116.6 I 117.8 120.3	130.4 135.5 124.6 130.9	134.9 136.1 133.4 136.8	138.1 133.0 144.2 141.2	142.1 137.9 147.2 145.6
Price Indexes annual change, % Consumer price Index Food price Index Implicit GDP deflator	4.1 1.3 9.9	11.5 9.6 15.3	7.6 7.3 8.1	8.3 7.8 9.1	11.4 16.2 5.8	3.5 0.4 7.1	2.4 -2.3 8.1	2.9 3.7 2.1
MONEY AND BANKING Mn Rupees; as of en Money supply (M1) Currency in circulation Demand deposits	d of period 5480.0 3737.3 1742.7	14223.0 9718.2 4504.8	32985.4 22493.9 10491.5	45164.3 30893.7 14270.6	51062.4 34984.3 16078.1	60979.8 42143.0 18836.8	70676.9 48395.1 22281.8	77156.2 55658.3 21497.9
Money supply (M2) Foreign assets (net) Domestic credit Claims on government sector (net)	12296.6 1897.6 12550.9 6492.1	17529.4 31552.4 9338.9 29661.6 13940.2	479993.3 80984.7 37085.5 73254.7 25191.2	126463.1 55572.8 115812.1 31753.1	152800.2 65027.6 134832.7 34918.2	125141.1 186120.9 80467.5 158533.5 38775.0	143677.2 214554.1 87798.0 187855.4 49491.1	140032.1 223988.3 88419.1 204482.3 59692.0
Claims on private sector Claims on other financial institutions ^e Other items ¹	4036.6 2022.2 -2151.9	12893.2 2828.2 -7448.1	43013.1 5050.4 -29355.5	76830.1 7228.9 -44921.8	90800.5 9114.0 -47060.1	109447.6 10310.9 -52880.1	126757.9 11906.4 -61099.3	133315.3 11475.1 -68913.1
M2 % of GDP	26.4	30.5	36.9	42.0	44.7	49.0	52.3	4.4 53.3
Deposit Money Banks Demand deposits Savings deposits Time deposits Domestic credits outstanding ^g	1667.9 1776.3 4693.7 7507.2	4293.7 5218.2 11761.5 18917.1	12014.4 22765.9 24811.8 56182.5	16409.4 36885.3 47303.2 93797.7	17777.6 50140.8 56960.3 111968.8	20307.6 65703.6 66596.2 136184.8	24629.2 80987.8 73488.8 160919.4	23749.2 83817.7 74373.7 170494.6
Interest Rates ^h percent p.a.; period averag On deposits	es							
Savings Time 6 months 12 months	8.50 9.50 12.50	9.00 9.50 11.50	7.00 6.00 8.00	6.50 6.00 9.00	5.75 6.00 7.25	4.00 5.00 6.00	3.00 3.50 4.50	2.50 2.50 3.50
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Mn Rupees; fiscal y Central Government	ear ending 1	5 July						
Total revenue and grants Total revenue Current revenue Taxes Non-taxes	4840.0 3916.6 3916.6 3151.2 765.4	11262.9 9287.5 9287.5 7283.9 2003.6	28512.3 24575.2 24575.2 19660.0 4915.2	38340.5 32937.9 32937.9 25939.8 6998.1	41687.6 37251.0 37251.0 28752.9 8498.1	48605.5 42893.8 42893.8 33152.2 9741.6	55647.0 48893.6 48893.6 38865.0 10028.6	59217.2 50515.2 50515.2 40396.9 10118.3
Capital receipts Grants	923.4	1975.4	3937.1	5402.6	4336.6	5711.7	6753.4	- 8702.0
Total expenditure and net lending Total expenditure Current expenditure Capital expenditure	8394.8 2906.1 5488.7	19669.3 6671.8 12997.5	39060.0 19265.1 19794.9	56118.3 27174.4 28943.9	59579.0 31047.7 28531.3	66272.5 34523.3 31749.2	79835.1 42769.2 37065.9	82400.5 49149.5 33251.0
Net lending Current surplus/deficit Capital account surplus/deficit	 1010.5 -5488.7	2615.7 -12997.5	5310.1 -19794.9	5763.5 -28943.9	6203.3 -28531.3	 8370.5 -31749.2	6124.4 -37065.9	 1365.7 -33251.0

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
							2	
Non-budgetary surplus/deficit Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-3554.8	-8406.4	-10547.7	-17777.8	-17991.4	-17667.0	-24188.1	-23183.5
Financing	1700.0	0450.0	4000.0	2400.0	4740.0	5500.0	7000.0	10000.8
Domestic borrowing	1754.0	2150.0	1900.0	3400.0 11054.4	4/10.0	5500.0	12044.0	10000.0
Use of cash balances	T (0.410	295.8	1335.4	3323.4	1429.0	354.8	5144.1	2237.3
Government Finance % of GDP								
Total revenue	8.4	9.0	11.2	10.9	10.9	11.3	11.9	12.0
Total expenditure	18.0	19.0	17.8	18,7	17.4	17.5	19.5	19.6
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-7.6	-8.1	-4.8	-5.9	-5.3	-4.7	-5.9	-55
Expenditure by Function, Central Governme	nt							
Total	8220.1	18867.6	36406.8	52187.2	54936.0	61059.8	74144.5	75965.6
General public services	507.0	1007.2	3234.4	4590.6	5309.7	2492.1	2912 4	10691 A
Education	S05.6	1799.5	5080 3	2002.0	2994.0 7645.4	0201 0	11010.0	12738.3
Health	394.2	690.4	1495.5	3125.1	2814.6	3451.4	3519.7	4394 6
Social security and welfare "	152.1	1261.5	1139.5	2077.8	3132.9	3326.6	3538.0	5019.0
Housing and community amenities "	619.2	1082.6	3540.8	5373.2	5595.9	6590.5	7070.2	6038.5
Economic services	3816.4	8624,4	14225.9	19949.6	19776.2	21059.6	23659.9	22556.2
Agriculture	1751.4	3124.6	6418.0	6154.8	6812.6	7176.7	8467.8	8370.1
Industry	352.2	1065.1	455.0	700.5	514.7	1057.0	540.8	776.5
Electricity, gas and water	513.2	2087.6	1764.9	4714.9	4821.7	5547.4	6821.8	6425.9
Transport and communications	1149.5	2031.4	5063.6	/616.5	6571.2	5811.5	0537.2	0/00.0
Others [®]	1238.2	2877.6	5689 1	6719.6	7666.5	7922.0	13134 5	8808.1
00.010	12000	201110	0000.1	011010	100010	10000	10104.0	Lioca :
EXTERNAL TRADE Min Rupees: fiscal year er	nding 15 July							
Exports, fob	2741	5156	17639	27514	35676	49823	55654	47540
Imports, cif	7742	18325	63679	89002	87525	108505	115687	106731
Trade balance	-5002	-13109	-40040	-01488	-01049	-26062	-00033	-pasai
External Trade annual change, %	00.0		0.0		00.7			
Exports	60.9	20.0	-8.6	21.5	29.7	39.7	11.7	-14.0
Trade balance	-4.0	-10.1	-42.6	133	15.7	-13.2	-2.3	34
Hade Malance		-th W - th	- 46.0	10.0	1011	4.50 + 6.	-	
Exports, by SITC section	0.0.0	04.0		0.405		10.10		
Food and live animals	992	616	1563	3123	3724	4240	4111	0411
Beverage and topacco	197	220	196	497	470	561	751	104
Mineral fuels atc	407	235	400	21	470	2	1.01	240
Animal, vegetable oil and fats	57	20	214	2136	3597	3230	4104	7478
Chemicals	1	11	302	1969	2804	3933	4042	3775
Basic manufactures	649	2693	9260	11637	13540	15839	18909	17337
Machines, transport equipment	34	0	37	58	98	391	344	1364
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	513	1573	5766	8060	11393	21509	22651	1261E
Unclassified goods	1	<i></i>		~			-	
Exports, by principal commodity								
1. Carpets	249	2319	7718	8485	9802	9842	8592	6210
2. Garments	471	1399	5139	7015	9702	13942	13125	7825
3. Pulses	109	212	457	1057	1197	1057	1215	1215
4. Jute goods	260	5	231	720	872	1104	1294	1630
 n. Naw jute and jute cuttings 	44	118	86	6	0	0	115	8
Imports, by SITC section	Service .	000000				10000000		
Food and live animals	783	1608	4464	4929	7619	10839	5994	7054
Beverage and tobacco	79	227	501	799	846	907	906	848
Crude materials exclutiels	425	1571	3348	6976	6247	7012	7560	0831
Animal vedstable all and fate	919	1516	4/1/	9537	8/3/	9098	11269	15231
Chemicals	908	2824	2056	11077	12476	14440	12042	
Basic manufactures	2377	5065	25301	32602	25638	34420	41189	22610
						1.00		and the second s

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Machines, transport equipment	1671	3790	13027	16735	18064	20548	23028	18835
Miscellaneous manufactured good	s 451	1248	3057	3974	4302	6683	7210	4799
Unclassified goods	1	1	15	347	266	78	1	62
Direction of Trade Mn US dolla	rs; calendar year							
Exports, total	134.8	211.3	323.5	443.6	575.6	676.2	613.0	550.8
1. India	45.9	14.8	25.0	145.5	161.5	216.8	238.5	258.8
2. United States	47.6	49.6	98.7	114.7	174.7	220.2	198.2	150.6
A United Kingdom	14.3	10.0	135.0	110.0	163	87.3	12.0	43.3
5. France	1.7	5.5	7.0	10.0	11.7	14.2	7.8	6.5
6. Japan	0.9	1.7	1.6	2.9	4.7	25.7	10.3	5.9
7. Argentina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	37.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
8. Italy	0.0	3.3	6.6	7.5	4.5	8.4	8.3	7.8
9. Bangladesh	0.0	0.6	3.5	9.6	8.1	3.6	3.8	3.6
10. Switzenland	1.0	12.(11.0	3.0	0.0	11.0	0.1	5.2
Imports, total	295.2	586.6	767.4	1433.5	1199.6	1058.2	915.4	925.0
1. India	89.9	58.5	117.8	439.7	158.4	157.7	174.2	189.0
2. Hong Kong, China	5.4	25.9	81.8	149.9	96.1	107.6	57.8	58.1
3. China, People's Republic of	19.1	43.1	58.7	67.3	227.7	216.8	163.4	146.1
4. Singapore 5. United Arab Emiratos	12.8	86.4	93.2	204.0	95.5	108.4	81.6	75.8
6. Argentina	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	196.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
7. Japan	67.7	109.9	66.5	44.4	29.1	34.1	23.8	17.2
8. Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.0	2.7	30.7	30.4	37.8	40.8	43.3
9. Thailand	3.9	39.8	142.1	28.0	17.2	31.9	33.0	24.1
10. Kuwait		144	3.1.*	25.9	25.7	31.9	34,4	36.6
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mo US	dollars: calendar year I fi	shal year andin	of 15 lub					
Merchandise exports, fob	161.3	217.9	1 354.0	444.6	525.3	721.7	754.1	618.6
Merchandise imports, fob	-444.0	-666.6	1 -1276.3	-1439.1	-1290.6	-1572.7	-1568.4	-1390.2
Trade balance	-282.8	-448.7	1 -922,3	-994.5	-765.3	-851.0	-814.3	-771.6
Other goods, services and income	42.4	50.9	I 471.9	470.2	444.5	382.9	301.3	120.4
Credit	162.1	229.5	1 750.5	702.1	676.5	623.8	563.7	374.8
Unrequiled transfers ^p	-119.0	108.6	1 218.0	-231.9	-232.0	-240.9	-202.4	-254.4
Private	1+0,1	1.00.0	91.0	84.3	135.1	155.8	196.0	246.9
Official		1444	1 123.4	195.0	189.2	182.5	168.7	150.1
Current balance	-121.6	-289.2	1 -236.0	-245.0	3.5	-129.8	-148.3	-254.2
Direct investment			-	11.0	8.5	3.4	0.0	0.0
Portfolio investment	25.0	204 5	1 176 2	167 4	122.0	400 5		20 E
Other short-term capital	20.8	304.5	1 1/0.3	107.4	133.9	128.5	90.7	38.5
Net errors and omissions	2.3	4.9	1 53.4	243.7	-1.1	207.1	124.6	183.3
Overall balance	-93.5	20.2	1 -6.3	177.0	144.8	209.2	70.7	-32.4
Allocation of SDRs 1								
Monetary movements ⁴ J	93.5	-20,2	I 6.3	-177.0	-144.8	-209.2	-70.7	32.4
Balance of Payments	of GDP							
Exports	6.3	6.2	8.4	9.8	10.5	13.5	13.8	11.5
Imports	-17.4	-18.9	-30.2	-31.6	-25.7	-29.5	-28.7	-25.8
Trade balance	-11.1	-12.7	-21.8	-21.8	-15.3	-15.9	-14.9	-14.3
Current account balance	-4.8	-8.2	-5.6	-5,4	0.1	-2.4	-2.7	-4.7
Overail balance	-3.7	0.6	-0.1	3.9	2.9	3.9	1.3	-0.6
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Min	US dollars; as of end of n	eriod						
Total	62.4	301.8	592.9	762.8	851.5	951.9	1044.2	1024.1
Gold, national valuation	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Foreign exchange	49.7	287.0	577.9	748.2	836.9	937.9	1030.4	1009.8
Reserve position in the Fund	6.3	8.1	8.5	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.8
SURS	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
EXCHANGE RATES Rupees per US dollar								
End of period	20.700	30.400	56.000	67.675	68.725	74.300	76.480	78.300
Average of period	18.246	29.369	51.890	65.976	68.239	71.090	74.950	77.880
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as	of end of yea	r						
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	589.9	1640.0	2417.6	2645.7	2970.1	1823.1	1700.2	
Long-term debt	545.1	1571.8	2346.5	2590.6	2909.9	1784.3	1642.6	
Public and publicly guaranteed	545.1	1571.8	2346.5	2590.6	2909.9	1784.3	1642.6	
Private non-guaranteed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+++
Short-term debt	23.0	24.3	22.9	30.9	42.5	26.4	49.9	
Use of IMF credit	21.8	43.9	48.2	24.2	17.7	12.4	7.7	449.
External debt as % of GNI	22.2	44.4	53.7	53.0	57.2	49.8	46.7	***
Total long-term debt as % of total debt	92.4	95.8	97.1	97.9	98.0	97.9	96.6	
Short-term debt as % of total debt	3.9	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.9	
Debt service as % of exports of goods								
and services	6.7	13.4	6.9	5.7	7.3	5.6	4.9	
Debt service Mn US dollars; transactions during	the year							
Principal repayments on long-term debt	5.9	28.9	44.9	54.2	69.0	66.2	58.7	
Interest on long-term debt	7.5	25.3	29.4	25.5	29.8	26.8	25.1	
Interest on short-term debt	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.6	2.4	2.3	1.4	***
Average terms of new commitments								
Interest (% p.a.)	1.6	0.9	3.7	3.3	0.7	1.4	1.3	
Maturity (years)	42.2	39.2	36.1	38.3	39.6	31.4	30,9	
Grace period (years)	8.8	10.3	9.2	9.8	10.3	8.1	8.3	
Grant element (%)	73.1	78.8	51.0	56.9	80.7	69.5	69.7	494

Footnotes:

b

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Based on population aged 15 years old and over.
 - From 1985, total GDP by factor cost is net of imputed value of banking services.
- c Refers to community and social services.
- d Refers to GDP at producers prices.
- e Refers to claims on financial and non-financial government enterprises.
- f Refers to net capital and other items.
- g Refers to loans and advances.
- h Refers to minimum interest rates.
- i Refers to regular expenditure.
- j Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit. Data for grants and net lending are not available.
- k Refers to gross foreign borrowing,
- 1 Refers to regular expenditure, excluding repayment of loan principal.
- m Includes pension, allowances, and gratuity.
- n Refers to expenditure for drinking water and local development.
- o Refers to miscellaneous expenditures less pension, allowances and gratuity, plus loans and advances, and payment of loan interest.
- p Refers to net current transfers up to 1993.
- q Refers to change in reserves and related items.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population million; as of 1 July	94,93	108.04	122.36	131.51	134.51	137.51	140.58	143.71
Population density persons per square kilometer	119	136	154	165	169	173	177	181
Population annual change, %	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Urban population % of total population	(444)	108	31.2	32.1	32,5	32.4	33.2	33.5
LABOR FORCE million; fiscal year ending 30 June	28.07	31.15	33,60	39.17	40.09	40,42	41.29	42:13
Employed	27.03	30.17	31.80	36.86	37.73	37.26	38.06	38.84
Agriculture	13.66	15.43	14.88	17.42	17.83	18.04	18.43	18.81
Manufacturing	3.68	3.82	3.30	3.67	3.75	4.27	4.36	4.45
Mining	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03
Others	9.63	10.88	13.58	15.70	16.08	14.92	15.24	15.55
Unemployed	1.04	0.97	1.81	2.31	2.36	3.16	3.23	3.29
Unemployment rate, %	3.7	3.1	5.4	5.9	5.9	1.8	1.8	7.8
Labor force narticipation rate %	44.2	2.0	0.9	4,9	2.3	10.8	10.0	2.0
Male	77.1		69.1	70.5	70.5	70 /	70.4	* * *
Female	87	< 6 b	11.4	13.9	13.9	13.7	13.7	
remaie	627.5	1000	- dealer - T	1010	20.0	70.1	1.3.1	
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Bn Rupees; fiscal year er	nding 30 Jun	е						
At Current Factor Cost	105.4	700 0						
GDP by Industrial Origin	425.1	759.9	1672.0	2480.9	2735.9	2922.0	3161.9	3428.3
Agriculture	121.3	197.4	437.0	6/1.5	/39.6	779.7	789.0	829.4
Manufacturing	2.1	5,4	9.0	13.5	14.5	17.4	20.9	22.8
Electricity das and water	87	21.5	212.0	04.5	423.5	11/1 1	499.1	106.6
Construction	17.1	32.1	61.0	89.3	123.U 88.A	07.5	100.2	103.0
Trade	67.6	129.1	275.3	375.9	410.7	443.9	488.6	511.8
Transport and communications	38.2	60.5	170.9	252.8	277.5	311.6	357.6	393.8
Finance ^a	35.0	55.6	128.3	187.3	211.7	195.8	243.3	265.8
Public administration	36.7	69.1	130.7	183.9	207.0	249.8	263.5	321.1
Others	30.8	56.9	132.0	213.0	239.9	264.8	294.5	336.8
Indirect taxes less subsidies	47.1	96.1	193.9	196.8	202.4	225.2	254.3	298.3
GDP at current market prices	472.2	855.9	1865.9	2677.7	2938.4	3147.2	3416.3	3726.6
Net factor income from abroad	38.3	36.9	14.0	-24.4	-25.5	-44.9	-50.8	25.9
GNP at current market prices	510.5	892.8	1880.0	2653.3	2912.8	3102.3	3365.4	3752.5
Structure of Output % of GDP at current	t prices							
Agriculture	28.5	26.0	26.1	27.3	27.0	26.7	25.0	24.2
Industry	22.5	25.2	23.8	23.8	23.7	23.1	22.9	22.4
Services	49.0	48.8	50,1	48.9	49.2	50.2	52.1	53.4
At Current Market Prices								
Expenditure on GDP	472.2	855.9	1865.9	2677.7	2938.4	3147.2	3416.3	3726.6
Private consumption	385.3	611.0	1351.4	1929.7	2224.0	2342.4	2567.3	2793.4
Government consumption	57.1	129.6	219.1	301.6	304.4	351.6	350.4	425.9
Gross fixed capital formation	77.9	148.1	317.8	402.8	409.4	452.3	488.2	459.5
Increase in stocks	8.6	14.0	28.2	71.4	48.0	51.7	56.2	58.0
Exports of goods and services	49.9	126.6	311.8	441.4	451.1	514.4	615.4	661.0
Less: Imports of goods and services	106.7	173.3	362.4	469.3	498.5	565.2	661.2	671.2
Structure of Demand % of GDP at curre	ent prices							
Private consumption	81.6	71.4	72.4	72.1	75.7	74.4	75.2	75.0
Government consumption	12.1	15.1	11.7	11.3	10.4	11.2	10.3	11.4
Gross domestic capital formation	18.3	18.9	18.5	17.7	15.6	16.0	15.9	13.9
Exports of goods and services	10.6	14.8	16.7	16.5	15.4	16.3	18.0	17.7
Imports of goods and services	22.6	20.2	19.4	17.5	17.0	18.0	19.4	18.0
At Constant 1980/81 Factor Cost								
GDP by Industrial Origin	321.8	422.5	534.9	600.1	625.2	649.7	665.6	689.6
Agriculture	88.2	109.1	133.2	155.7	158.8	168.5	164.0	166.3
Mining	1.3	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3
Manufacturing	53.2	74.3	92.6	102.6	106.8	108.4	116.6	121.7
Electricity, gas and water	7.5	13.9	21.6	25.1	29.5	28.6	25.4	24.7
Construction	13.2	17.5	21.3	22.5	21.4	22.5	22.4	22.6

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Trade	51.9	69.7	87.2	92.2	94.9	96.7	101.8	104.1
Transport and communications	32.7	40.2	54.3	61.0	64.1	66.4	69.7	69.8
Finance "	26.6	32.9	43.3	47.8	52.1	53.4	55.8	58.6
Public administration	23.9	30.7	34.8	52.1	38.4	42.0	42.5	50.2
Indirect taxes less subsidies	25.5	51.6	59.6	45.5	44.0	48.1	51.1	58.7
GDP at 1980/81 market prices	357.7	474.1	594.4	645.6	669.2	697.7	716.7	748.3
Net factor income from abroad	28.8	17.2	4.0	-5.6	-5.2	-7.9	-7.7	3.8
GNP at 1980/81 market prices	386.6	491.3	598.5	640.0	664.0	689.9	709.0	752.1
Growth of Output annual change, 5	6		-					
GDP at factor cost	7.6	4.5	5.0	2.6	3.7	4,3	2.7	4.4
Agriculture	10.9	3.0	0.0	4.5	1.9	0.1	-2.0	2.4
Services	7,9	4.5	4.8	1.6	5.0	4.2	4.8	5.1
At Constant 1980/81 Market Prices								
Expenditure on GDP	357,7	474.1	594,4	645.6	669,2	697.7	716,4	748.3
Private consumption	281.2	334.3	421.8	478.2	513.7	515.8	526.5	544.4
Government consumption	43.5	65.9	67.4	70.4	65.6	70.5	66.7	78.9
Gross fixed capital formation	66.6	81.3	99.5	97.0	92.8	97.3	98.2	95.1
Increase in stocks	0.6	(.5 0E 7	8.7	16.5	10.4	11.0	11.3	11.4
Less: Imports of goods and services	80.2	80.6	101.1	107.3	101.5	99.2	100.7	102.1
Growth of Consumption and Inves	tment annual ch	anda %						
Private consumption and invest	8 7	ange, 70 4 5	7.1	1.6	7.4	0.4	2.1	3.4
Government consumption	6.9	-3.2	5.5	6.8	-6.9	7.5	-5.3	18.2
Gross domestic capital formation	10.2	5.2	3.8	3.0	-9.0	4.9	1.1	-2.7
Investment Financing, at current prices								
Gross domestic capital formation	86.5	162.1	346.0	474.2	457.4	504.0	544.4	517.5
Gross national saving	68.0	152.3	309.5	422.0	384.4	408.2	447.7	533.2
Gross domestic saving	29.7	115.4	295.4	446.3	410.0	453.1	498.6	507.3
Net factor income from abroad	38.3	36.9	14.0	-24.4	-25.5	-44.9	-50.8	25.9
Poreign saving	10.2	2.0	30.0	52.5	12.9	95.0	90.7	+10.7
Savings and Investment % of GDP	at current prices						141.141.144	
Gross domestic saving	6.3	13.5	15.8	16.7	14.0	14.4	14.6	13.6
Gross national saving	14.4	17.8	10.0	15.8	13.1	13.0	13.1	14.3
Gross domestic capital formation	10.5	10.9	16.5	11.1	10.0	10.0	10.9	13.9
At Current Market Prices, Rupees			12122					
Per capita GDP Per capita GNP	5450	8022 8368	15436 15552	20602	22091 21899	23141 22811	24563 24198	26231 26413
PRODUCTION thousand metric toos: fiscal y	ear ending 30 lu	ine.						
Agriculture, crop year	cor churing 50 30	110						
1. Sugarcane	32140	35494	47168	53104	55191	46333	43606	48042
2. Wheat	11703	14316	17002	18694	17858	21079	19024	18227
3. Rice	3315	3220	3447	4333	4674	5156	4803	3882
4. Cotton	1009	1456	1479	1562	1495	1912	1825	1805
5. Maize	1028	1179	1318	1517	1665	1652	1643	1664
6. Gram	524	562	559	767	698	565	397	362
7. Jowar 8. Pairt	230	262	263	231	228	220	219	222
o, bajia	209	204	220	×11	213	100	193	210
Mining	100.1		0.000					
1. Limestone	4634	7736	9682	11166	9467	9589	10868	9805
2. Sall	5/3	(35	890	9/1	1190	1358	1394	1359
o, dypaun	400	491	024	307	242	355	304	328
Manufacturing	1700	-				1	in the second	-
 Cement Cycle tubes (rubber) '000 units 	4/32	7488 5501	7913	9364	9635	9314	9674	9935
an offere move (mental), ove units	1010	0001	0140	4510	2063	0001	3031	0000

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
 Urea Sugar Cotton yarn, <i>Mn kg</i>. Vegetable products Cotton cloth, <i>Mn sq. m</i>. 	1815 1306 432 640 272	2109 1857 912 683 295	3000 2964 1370 711 322	3284 3555 1532 719 340	3522 3542 1540 773 385	3785 2429 1670 698 437	4005 2956 1721 835 490	4216 3247 1809 798 568
8. Pig iron	706	913	1045	1016	989	1107	1071	1043
Production Indexes period averages Agriculture, 1989-91 = 100 Mining, 1980/81 = 100 ^b Manufacturing, 1980/81 = 100 ^{b, c}	77.7 147.0 143.0	98.5 250.0 192.0	123.3 270.8 240.8	141.5 302.5 261.6	147.5 283.1 270.9	150.9 307.5 270.9	148.2 316.8 296.5	148.9 332.7 309.4
ENERGY annual values Crude petroleum, '000 bbl	OFOF	40472	40950	00542	10000	20205	01004	224.05
Exports Imports Consumption			2289 28386	1698 30324 48093	3239 33404 48651	2656 33175 50294	3235 52505 67101	1774 52737 71424
Coal, '000 m.t. Production	2168	2751	3043	3159	3461	3168	3095	3476
Exports Imports Consumption	***		1096 4139	960 4119	910 4371	957 4125	950 3096	917 3328
Natural gas, Mn cu. m. Production Consumption	10250 10250	14094 	17699 15405	19714 17127	20988 17914	23056 20137	24789 21929	26161 23353
Electricity, Mn kWh Production Consumption	23671 18158	37999	53545 39448	62104 44572	65402 43296	65751 45587	68117 48585	71259 50622
Retail prices, Rupees/litre Gasoline, premium		(1)	15.00	18.91	26.04	25.65	30.26	33.30
Diesel		***	6.23	9.66	10.66	11.74	17.09	19.01
PRICE INDEXES period averages ^b Consumer (General), 1980/81 1990/91	121.0	177.2	1 450.0	204.0	045.7	000 4	000.0	1 102 5
Food Wholesale, 1980/81 1990/91 = 100 Implicit GDP deflator, 1980/81 = 100	136.2 130.9 132.0	187.1 186.2 180.5	1 160.6 1 159.2 313.9	213.0 213.1 414.8	225.6 226.6 439.1	230.6 230.6 451.0	233.2 238.8 245.0 476.7	1 102.5 250.2 498.0
Consumer price index Food price index Implicit GDP deflator	5.6 5.9 4.5	6.0 4.5 6.4	13.1 16.7 13.9	7.8 7.7 7.5	5.7 5.9 5.9	3.6 2.2 2.7	4.4 3.6 5.7	3.5 2.5 4.5
MONEY AND BANKING Bn Rupees; as of end of Money supply (M1)	f period	260.6	491.0	732.3	795.4	876.0	964.9	1118.4
Currency in circulation Demand deposits	58.7 64.4	125.4 135.2	234.0 257.0	301.1 431.1	341.0 454.3	410.5 465.5	429.4 535.6	487.7 630.7
Quasi-money Money supply (M2)	68.9 192.0	82.6 343.2	322.0 813.0	530.2 1262.5	521.6 1317.0	600.7 1476.7	685.2 1650.1	809.6 1928.0
Foreign assets (net) Domestic credit Claims on government sector (net) Claims on private sector Other items	-10.9 242.8 96.2 146.6 -39.9	-15.0 430.4 191.5 238.9 -72.2	-15.0 941.2 434.7 506.5 -113.2	-44.5 1359.2 622.1 737.1 -52.1	-21.3 1412.3 598.3 814.0 -74.0	-19.6 1575.1 649.7 925.3 -78.8	133.0 1576.4 619.6 956.9 -59.3	415.1 1607.0 613.8 993.3 -94.1
Money supply (M2) annual change, % M2 % of GDP	14.7 40.7	14.4 40.1	13.8 43.6	7.9 47.1	4.3 44.8	12.1 46.9	11.7 48.3	16.8 51.7

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Deposit Money Banks								
Demand deposits	71.9	144.8	190.0	239.4	252.7	241.8	340.0	***
Savings deposits	64.2	124.9	310.5	473.5	500.8	601.5	647.4	***
Time deposits	82.4	161.6	264.8	357.4	338.1	345.8	321.9	
Domestic credits outstanding	***	***	540.1	734.1	796.2	922.7	972.4	***
Interest Rates percent p.a.; period average On deposits	25							
Savings	7.64	6.94	7.58	8.17	6.77	5.90	4.98	***
Time 6 months	7.88	9.00	10.62	11.49	9.40	8.40	8.29	
12 months	9.26	9.38	10.93	12.14	9.78	8.60	8.96	444.
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Mn Rupees; fiscal Central Government (Consolidated Federal a	year ending 30 nd Provincial)	June						
Total revenue and grants	80042	165585	322932	429454	468601	536832	546400	625400 *
Total revenue	80042	165585	322932	429454	468601	536832	546400	625400 *
Current revenue	80042	165585	322932	429454	468601	536832	546400	625400 *
Taxes	55963	119435	257892	354754	390726	405824	444800	486000 *
Non-taxes ^d	24079	46150	65040	74700	77875	131008	101600	139400 *
Capital receipts					-			- 1
Grants *		-	-	-	-	-	-	-*
Total expenditure and net lending	116819	221645	428284	634446	647778	743632	726900	837600 *
Total expenditure	116819	221645	428284	634446	645565	738524	743200	832500 *
Current expenditure	83769	165595	345941	529919	547279	642935	650700	705500 *
Capital expenditure	33050	56050	82343	104527	98286	95589	92500	127000 *
Net lending	and JE				2213	5108	-16300	5100 *
Current surplus/deficit	-3727	-10	-23009	-100465	-78678	-106103	-104300	-80100 *
Capital account surplus/deficit	-33050	-56050	-82343	-104527	-98286	-95589	-92500	-127000 *
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-36777	-56060	-105352	-204992	-179177	-206800	-180500	-212200 *
Financing	2400	00045	20242	00704	07075	00000	110000	4.40000.0
Foreign borrowing (net)	5169	22945	29319	38/61	97070	66869	118800	148000
Domestic borrowing (net)	12873	29581	49927	118202	155919	139931	61600	64200
use of cash balances	19130	3034	20100	46029	-/3611	,		
Government Finance % of GDP								
Total revenue	17.0	19.3	17.3	16.0	15.9	17.1	16.0	16.8
Total expenditure	24.7	25.9	23.0	23.7	22.0	23.5	21.8	22.3
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-7.8	-6.5	-5.6	-7.7	-6.1	-6.6	-5.3	-5.7
EVTEDNAL TRADE MA DURANT GOAL HART	adias 20 luna							
EATERNAL TRADE MIT Rupees; fiscal year e	noing 30 June	107670	050064	276465	202042	447450	E40704	ECEDES
Imports, rid	30317	1/0001	202204	126505	166645	52/722	60774E	625210
Trade balance	-51283	-41218	-68722	-60050	.72802	-87580	-84964	-70065
Have balance	-91200	41210	-00122	-00050	12002	-01500	04004	-10000
External Trade annual change, %	0.4	10.0	00.0	11.0	Sec.	10.5	04.4	
Exports	2.4	18.2	22.3	14.8	4.6	13.5	21.4	4.1
Imports Trada balance	11.1	9.6	24.2	-0.3	6.9	14.0	17.4	17.5
Trace balance	-31.2	0.1	-32.0	00.4	-21.2	-20.5	3.0	11.0
Exports, by SITC section								
Food and live animals	6187	10320	28404	43157	54002	47624	53675	58191
Beverage and tobacco	161	212	185	212	238	287	589	356
Crude materials excl. fuels	5684	12921	7364	11929	6345	10921	16577	9344
Mineral fuels, etc.	525	1028	2520	1529	2374	4242	10843	11//1
Animal, vegetable oil and fats	0	1	15	137	783	11/2	1130	750
Unemicals	1474	593	1689	2428	24/4	5529	9619	9359
Machines transport conferent	1/440	20981	142798	200535	209398	239004	283501	290830
Missellengeus manufactured reads	527	3/1	505	105303	111005	1397	2584	3133
Undessified roods	0038	23/0/	610/0	100322	111600	132070	109742	10108
Re-pynots	44Z	1202	1001	312	2501	2474	2714	1040
ne-exports	531	1205	1091	3285	3501	3414	2111	4307

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Exports, by principal commodity	1046	47047	17050	50007	47407	FFFFA	COOFE	57405
Cotton yam and thread	4046	1/91/	47250	50067	47497	55551	62955	5/105
2. Cotton ciotn	4038	12000	33373	03991	22980	07044	00485	09297
J. Hite	2225	6002	14020	24002	20020	21944	12722	27509
5. Raw cotton	4368	9550	1924	5483	116	3761	8073	1502
Imports, by SITC section								
Food and live animals	7960	17200	25657	52650	44271	41647	52669	32262
Beverage and tobacco	28	50	282	251	258	219	178	172
Crude materials excl. fuels	5253	9558	25679	24035	32495	37213	37162	52080
Mineral fuels, etc.	22489	25898	55237	76343	74189	148797	198414	176233
Animal, vegetable oil and fats	7895	9571	33273	36605	45035	26048	25265	29121
Chemicals	10049	25287	48975	77498	90486	103402	111259	114930
Basic manufactures	10161	17597	29853	39536	41646	44305	51632	60999
Machines, transport equipment	23730	39816	92234	103426	110345	103434	121164	135254
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	2098	3682	7427	10629	11789	13622	15208	17605
Unclassified goods	116	193	2273	15365	15450	15104	14049	15974
Re-imports	21	37	94	167	681	940	745	689
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calend	dar year	CE07.0	7001.0	0400.0	0100 7	0455.0	0000.0	0500.7
Exports, total	2738.4	5587.2	7991.0	8432.8	8438.7	9155.6	9206.6	9530.7
1. United States	214.4	695.1	1204.7	1821.4	1934.8	2272.4	2233.5	2403.5
2. United Kingdom	147.9	413.8	517.0	566.8	565.9	595.7	626.7	691.5
3. Hong Kong, China	83.4	218.2	602.1	598.6	527.1	542.1	469.7	467.7
4. Germany	148.7	470.9	548.7	350.2	533.0	516.2	479.0	480.1
5. United Arab Emirates	120.8	104.4	334,6	423.7	492.7	008.9	100.1	124.0
7. Eranca	-308.9 GE 4	450.7	042.4	289.0	299.0	238.0	100.2	244.7
R Notherlands	40.4	112.0	200.9	201.4	200.4	211.0	209.9	250.1
0. Saudi Arabia	190.2	162.5	204.0	204.9	244.0	240.0	241.4	200.1
10. Italy	104.8	250.0	230.9	223.4	215.0	221.0	251.2	277.4
Imports total	5000 5	7392.0	11/60.6	0207 7	10206 7	11040 4	10202.6	11107.7
1 United Arab Emirates	0000.0	150.0	545.0	507.7	705.0	11049.4	1240.0	12107.7
2 Soudi Arabia	578 5	461.2	567.0	594.3	87A A	1161.1	1137.4	1258 7
3 United States	821.8	946 3	1065.2	013.5	659.9	662.8	569.2	769.5
4 Kriwait	482.1	440.3	652.6	473 7	861.6	1292.3	793.0	718 7
5 Janan	741 2	877.0	1228.9	748 7	789 7	617.3	527.8	690.1
6. Malavsia	256.8	245.0	969.0	728.7	559.8	446.5	435.1	486.2
7. China, People's Republic of	144 5	337.5	505.9	422.2	450.5	549.4	484.9	625.1
8. Germany	374.3	544.8	721.1	421.1	429.5	395.2	404.5	488.9
9. United Kingdom	360.3	359.6	542.9	415.1	400.2	350.8	359.9	392.3
10. Korea, Republic of	83.7	203.7	343.2	378.2	352.9	360.8	329.2	316.8
Trade Indexes ^b 1980/81 1990/91 =	100; period averag	es						
Quantum index								
Exports	109.6	181.2	1 121.3	118.9	114.5	141.8	152.2	145.2
Imports	138.8	148.3	148.7	139.7	161.6	151.5	172.7	176.6
Unit value index		4.444.4						-
Exports	124.3	192.9	1 168.6	245.6	258.4	253.8	271.5	271.2
Imports	133.0	215.0	I 164.2	198.9	223.3	259.0	298.4	298.6
Terms of trade	93.5	89.7	I 102.7	123.5	115.7	98.0	91.0	90.8
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mn US dollars:	fiscal year ending 3	10 June						
Merchandise exports, fob	2457	5368	7759	8434	7528	8190	8933	9140
Merchandise imports, fob	-6009	-8077	-10296	-10301	-9613	-9602	-10202	-9434
Trade balance	-3552	-2709	-2537	-1867	-2085	-1412	-1269	-294
Other goods, services and income	-815	-1716	-2384	-3264	-2618	-2794	-3142	-2617
Credit	941	1515	2150	1708	1409	1501	1464	2027
Debit	-1756	-3231	-4534	-4972	-4027	-4295	-4606	-4644

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Unrequited transfers	3087	2780	2758	3430	2847	3989	4737	5744
Private	2687	2269	2437	3210	2274	3063	3898	4249
Official	400	511	321	220	573	926	839	1495
Current balance	-1280	-1645	-2163	-1701	-1856	-217	326	2833
Direct investment	77	242	439	572	428	473	286	483
Portfolio investment	23	86	1280	.34	142	-550	-140	-491
Other long-term capital	359	1052	852	694	807	.947	-814	-690
Other short term capital	-165	64	.05	330	3655	3154	26	.409
Not errors and omissions	21	120	.75	121	0000	500	626	028
Overall balance	1017	-125	120	206	2142	2005	210	920 9654
Overall Dalatice	1017	-330	230	-306	-3142	-3895	310	2004
Monetary movements	1017	330	-238	306	3142	3890	-310	-2004
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports	8.2	13.6	13.1	14.2	12.6	14.0	16.2	14.6
Imports	20.2	20.4	17.4	17.3	16.1	16.4	18.5	15.1
Trade balance	-11.9	-6.8	-4.3	-3.1	-3.5	-2.4	-2.3	-0.5
Current account balance	-4.3	-4.2	-3.7	-2.9	-3.1	-0.4	0.6	4.5
Overall balance	-3.4	-0.8	0.4	-0.5	-5.3	-6.6	0.6	4.3
	1711 " 1944 - Maria Maria	7557. 1944-04			710A			
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Min US dollars; as	of end of p	eriod	0.455	1010	00554	0.055.0	1005	0700
Total	1414	986	2455	1646	2054	2056	4235	8762
Gold, national valuation	607	691	722	618	543	543	595	684
Foreign exchange	781	295	1718	1027	1511	1499	3636	8076
Reserve position in the Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SDRs	26	1	15	1	0	14	4	2
EXCHANGE RATES Ruppes per US dollar								
End of period	15,9401	21.8454	34,1646	45,8853	51,7846	58.0292	60.8638	58,5339
Average of period	15.8534	21.6052	31.4937	44.9428	49.1183	53.6482	61.9272	59.7238
EXTERNAL INDERTEDNESS Mo US dollars: as	of end of ve	ar						
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	13464.9	20663.4	30228.7	32271.4	33808.0	32701 1	32010.5	
Long term dobt	10600.6	16642.0	25280.0	29751 9	20265.2	20742 1	28008.0	***
Public and publicly superstand	10674.0	16505.6	2000.0	26150.2	20144.0	23143.1	20090.9	
Provide and publicity guaranteed	10074.0	10505.0	4502.4	20100.5	20144.0	21100.2	20000.9	110
Private non-guaranteed	20.0	137.0	1093.4	2001.5	1000.0	2009.9	2098.0	444
Short-term debt	1310.0	3184.7	3235.0	2159.4	1830.2	1518,7	1313.8	***
Use of IME credit	1455.3	835.5	1612.8	1360.2	1/03.5	1529.2	1806.9	
External debt as % of GNI	44.0	52.9	49.5	52.3	58.3	54.8	55.4	
Total long-term debt as % of total debt	79.5	80.5	84.0	89.1	89.6	90.7	90.3	11
Short-term debt as % of total debt	9.7	15.4	10.7	6.7	5.4	4.6	4.1	***
Debt service as % of exports of goods		00.0	07.5	10.0				
and services	24.5	23.0	27.5	19.8	29.4	26.8	25.8	
Debt service Mn US dollars: transactions durin	g the year							
Principal repayments on long-term debt	729.2	905.0	1837.1	1283.0	1652.0	1587.7	1919.2	1707.1 *
Interest on long-term debt	306.8	515.3	955 3	711.4	954 3	857.7	755 5	879.0+
Interest on short-term debt	107.7	263.7	202.5	110.3	48.7	78.4	57.4	01010
		10002253		100000				
Average terms of new commitments								
Interest (% p.a.)	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.8	6.3	2.7	(1893
Maturity (years)	26.8	22.5	17.4	18.1	14.8	12.5	19.6	1.444
Grace period (years)	6.5	6.1	5.0	5.0	3.9	3.0	5.3	
Grant element (%)	34.1	34.6	30.5	32.0	25.5	19.9	46.9	

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

a Includes ownership of dwellings.

b Refers to period averages of fiscal year.

c Indices after 1987 are based on 96 items only due to non-availability of data for 10 items as a result of the withdrawal of excise duty starting July 1988.
 d Includes surplus of autonomous bodies.

e Refer to foreign grants.

f Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit.

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Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population a million; as of 1 July	3.33	3.69	4.08	4.32	4.36	5.19	5.34	5.52
Population density persons per square kilomete	r 7	8	9	9	9	11	12	12
Population annual change, %	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.9	0.9	19.0	3.0	3.2
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Mn Kina; calendar year At Current Purchasers' Value	ř.							
GDP by industrial origin	2402.6	3076.1	5888.4	7788.5	8780.8	9514.8	9821.1	10962.6
Agriculture	799.8	891.2	1688.5	2354.7	2520.6	2543.7	2429.0	2951.4
Mining	239.2	452.2	1406.1	1639.0	2086.6	2662.7	2900.0	3073.1
Manufacturing	261.5	275.8	496.7	722.3	797.6	795.2	796.7	936.0
Electricity, gas and water	45.4	52.3	73.8	88.3	100.2	113.1	117.5	136.8
Construction	94.0	155.1	195.5	369.9	364.1	373.6	383.0	411.7
Trade	237.5	296.8	520,9	710.0	834.4	830.2	857.6	916.7
Transport and communications	120.0	190.9	298.1	380.1	429.0	419.7	488.2	544.2
Public administration C	100.7	551.2	850.0	1045.2	1006 1	1121.0	1282.0	1408.8
Others d	104.1	187.9	292.5	392.2	461.9	320.8	208.1	200.0
Net factor income from abroad	-88.5	-117.9	-208.1	-343.3	-360.1	02010	20012	200.0
GNP	2314.1	2958.2	5680.2	7445.2	8420.7			
Structure of Output % of GDP at curr	ent prices							
Agriculture	33.3	29.0	28.7	30.2	28.7	26.7	24.7	26.9
Industry	26.6	30.4	36.9	36.2	38.1	41.5	42.7	41.6
Services	40.1	40.6	34,4	33.6	33.2	31.8	32,5	31.5
Expenditure on GDP	2402.6	3076.1	5888.4	7788.5	8780.8	9514.8	9821.1	10962.6
Private consumption	1599.9	1816.3	2453.6	4619.5	6122.8			
Government consumption	572.4	763.9	1005.8	1406.6	1488.3			
Gross fixed capital formation	446.8	772.9	1150.3	1088.6	1062.7	222		
Increase in stocks	33.8	-21.0	148.9	306.7	376.6	-111	222	
Exports of goods and services	1020.9	1249.7	3674.5	3942.3	4153.2		200	***
Less: Imports of goods and services	12/1.2	1505.7	2544.8	3575.1	4422.8		2.04	(a+a)
Structure of Demand % of GDP at cu	rrent prices							
Private consumption	66.6	59.0	41.7	59.3	69.7	***		1400
Government consumption	23.8	24.8	1/.1	18.1	16.9	:73*	222	1.757.)
Gross domestic capital formation	20.0	24.4	22.1 62.4	17.9	10,4		***	1.444.0
Imports of goods and services	52.9	48.9	43.2	45.9	50.4		***	
At Constant 1983 Purchasers' Value	0000 7	0050 F	2510.4	2526.4	2002 4	2750.0	2000 5	2000.0
GDP by industrial origin	2200.7	2350.5	3549.4	3030.1	1096.0	3/00.0	3029.0	1162.0
Mining	***E	277.3	856.5	742.6	817.2	785.7	782.4	694.5
Manufacturing		193.3	272.3	339.8	344.1	316.2	288.5	310.1
Electricity, gas and water	111	36.6	42.6	48.7	50.7	53.3	50.4	50.1
Construction	***	108.9	115.6	158.8	151.3	143.0	133.5	130.7
Trade		264.5	348.0	395.5	426.3	368.2	346.4	338.8
Transport and communications		133.7	168.6	188.0	191.6	161.9	171.6	175.0
Finance ^p	***	17.1	31.8	40.0	147.9	153.5	159.4	165.5
Public administration ~	***	384.7	493.7	420.9	512.5	505.1	533.9	548.0
others	***	131.3	150.3	159.8	74.9	83.0	41.3	34.2
Growth of Output annual change, %		2023	100.000		-			
GDP	3.6	-3.0	-3.3	-3.8	7.6	-1.2	-3.4	-0.5
Agriculture	***	2.2	-0.1	+14.0	4.3	9.1	-5,4	3,6
Services	**1	-2.0	-8.0	9.7	12.4	-4.8	-3.5	-0.0
		1040457		0.0	-36-86-1 ⁻⁷			
Expenditure on GDP	2200.7	2350.5	3549.4	3536.1	3803.4	3756.6	3629.5	3609.8
Private consumption	1469.0	1286.9	1507.4	1928.0	2336.1			1944
Gross fixed capital formation	300.7	533.1	552.9 EPG E	085.5	091.4	447	***	(2000)
Gross men capital formation	390.1	033.1	000.0	430.7	303.8		244	(114)

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Increase in stocks	24.3	-17.2	93.2	145.7	155.8			
Exports of goods and services	897.9	928.1	1855.4	1539.4	1470.9			
Less: Imports of goods and services	1101.6	913.1	1046.0	1199.2	1216.5	214	1441	
Statistical discrepancy					-	***	***	
Growth of Consumption and Investme	ent annual ch	ange, %	32					
Private consumption	7.3	-13.4	2.2	-5.2	21.2			111
Government consumption	3.0	+2.8	-5.7	-1.8	10.4	2.00	***	
Gross domestic capital formation	-28.1	0.6	-1.2	-14.5	-10,4	2-44		
Investment Financing at current prices	480.6	751.0	1200.2	1205.2	1/20.2			
Gross national saving	141.8	378.0	2220.9	1419.8	810.4		***	
Gross domestic saving	230.3	495.9	2429.0	1762.5	1169 7			***
Net factor income from abroad	-88.5	-117.9	-208.1	-343.3	-360.1	100		
Foreign saving	338.8	373.9	-921.7	-24.5	628.9			412
Net transfer from abroad	172.8	128.0	431.4	279.1	449.8	244		
Net borrowing from abroad	166.0	245.9	-1353.0	-303.6	179.2	141	***	***
Savings and Investment % of GDP at	current prices							
Gross domestic saving	9.6	16.1	41.3	22.6	13.3			
Gross national saving	5.9	12.3	37.7	18.2	9.2			
Gross domestic capital formation	20.0	24.4	22.1	17.9	16.4	144	2.444	***
At Current Purchasers' Value, Kina								
Per capita GDP	722	834	1443	1803	2014	1833	1838	1988
Per capita GNP	695	802	1392	1723	1931	***	***	***
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons; calendar y Agriculture, crop year	rear	644	704	050	1000	1000	700	540
1. Coconuts	1098	644	704	858	1020	1032	760	513
2. Sweet polatoes	409	400	400	450	480	480	490	490
4 Coffee	170	117	60	240	110	143	63	62
5. Cocoa	35	38	29	30	36	47	39	45
6. Rubber	5	3	7	7	7	7	7	7
7. Peanuts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8. Sorghum	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	4
9. Rice	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mining								
1. Copper metal	169	197	216	110	144	127	170	139
2. Gold, m.t. e	32	34	55	58	63	73	69	58
Manufacturing								
1. Wood products, except furniture, '000 cu.	m. 1878	2480	3064	3064		14.0		
Production Index period average Agriculture, 1989-91 = 100	99.7	99.8	107.2	117.6	125.3	129.1	126.2	127.4
	A.817	0.5.15				- 11.75.25.5.15.		
ENERGY annual values								
Production	1545	1790	1790	645	656	689		
Consumption	1545	1790	1790			H1:		
PRICE INDEXES paring average								
Consumer (all areas), 1977 = 100	171 9	220.7	311.9	411.0	472 4	546.1	596.8	667.3
Food	167.2	207.5	284.3	390.2	456.5	518.5	568.2	665.2
Non-food	175.2	229.8	330.9	425.5	483.4	565.2	616.7	668.7
Consumer (Port Moresby), 1977 = 100	176.8	230.8	330.6	437.7	503.9	572.5	622.2	695.4
Implicit GDP defiator, 1983 = 100	109.2	130.9	165.9	220.3	230.9	253.3	270.6	303.7

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Price Indexes annual change, %								
Consumer price index (all areas)	2.4	6.9	17.3	13.6	14.9	15.6	9.3	11.8
Food price index	3,9	9.6	18.0	13.4	17.0	13.6	9.6	17.1
Non-food price index	1.4	5.3	16.8	13.7	13.6	16.9	9.1	8,4
Implicit GDP deflator	1.6	4.1	13.2	14.6	4.8	9.7	6.8	12.2
MONEY AND BANKING Mn Kina; as of end of p	eriod							
Money supply (M1)	239.2	353.3	645.9	1021.3	1233.7	1271.7	1321.2	1535.3
Currency in circulation	94,3	134.8	180.5	276.9	342.5	284.9	272,3	366.1
Demand deposits (excl. government deposits) 6	145.0	218.5	465.3	744.4	891.2	986.8	1048.9	1169.2
Quasi-money	494.3 722 E	1070.6	1196.4	1624.5	1646.3	1763.0	1770.1	1690.7
Foreign assets (net) h	207.5	2/3 7	201 5	2045.0	2000.0	10/19 5	1527.6	1/10/
Domestic credit	416.7	837.9	1552.7	2149 7	2204 5	1986.2	1553 7	1806.6
Claims on government sector (net)	16.1	135.9	574.6	969.3	1077.4	942.8	696.9	1268.7
Claims on private sector 1	597.6	954.7	1201.9	1747.1	1747.4	1756.0	1670.1	1593.8
Claims on other financial institutions	-197.0	-252.7	-223.8	-566.6	-620.3	-712.6	-813.3	-1055.9
Other items ^k	-80.7	-2.0	-1.9	-	-	-	-	-
Money supply (M2) annual change, %	9.6	4.3	10.7	1.8	8.9	5.4	1.9	4.4
M2 % of GDP	30.5	35.1	31.3	34.0	32.8	31.9	31.5	29.4
Danasit Manayi Banka								
Demand denosits	154 A	210.5	465.3	744 4	801.2	086.8	10/18 0	1160.2
Savings deposits ^m	137.2	200.8	272.7	333.9	305.6	344.7	341.6	357.4
Time deposits	366.4	543.6	817.4	1108.3	1164.5	1208.7	1087.0	1003.6
Domestic credits outstanding "	587.0	870.2	1137.2	1476.8	1594.1	1550.7	1483.9	1382.9
Interest Rates percent p.a.; period averages								
On deposits	1.500	5.050	1.000	4.405	1.405	0.075	0.075	0.000
Savings Time 6 months	4.500	0.250	4.000	4.125	4.125	3.875	3.875	2.390
12 months	10.125	10 500	8 125	9,000	0.250	0.750	8.625	5.000
On loans and discounts o	10.120	10,000	0.220	5.000	5,200	3.515	0.020	0.010
Commercial bills	13.000	11.750	7.000	12.250	12.250	17.250	15.500	14.750
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Mn Kina; fiscal vear er	nding 31 De	cember						
Central Government								
Total revenue and grants	706	989	1722	1991	2569	3009	3185	3219
Total revenue	490	767	1485	1878	2092	2502	2466	2536
Current revenue	489	767	1485	1878	2092	2502	2466	2536
Taxes	431	600	1207	1598	1921	2315	2294	2252
Non-taxes	58	167	278	280	171	187	172	284
Capital receipts	216	222	027	114	477	507	710	600
Total expenditure and net landing	765	1089	1755	2120	2801	3201	25//	3577
Total expenditure	764	1053	1754	2134	2802	3203	3548	3581
Current expenditure	708	944	1534	1956	2067	2355	2429	2483
Capital expenditure	56	109	220	178	736	849	1119	1098
Net lending	1	36	1	-5	-1	-2	-4	-4
Current surplus/deficit	-219	-177	-49	-78	25	148	37	53
Capital account surplus/deficit	-55	-109	-220	-178	-736	-849	-1119	-1098
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit p	-59	-100	-33	-137	-232	-192	-359	-362
Financing	1.4.4	00		054		100		105
Foreign borrowing (net)	44	88	11	254	170	122	118	425
lise of cash balances	10	14		-110	110	10	242	-03
usu yi yash balances		:111		0.00	**4		.44.8	140
Government Finance % of GDP								-
Total revenue	20	25	25	24	24	26	25	23
Total expenditure	32	34	30	27	32	34	36	33
overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-2	-3	-1	-2	-3	-2	-4	-3

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Expenditure by Function, Central Governme	ent	1000	1700		0.77.0			
Total Constal public contines	755	1067	1722	2158	2753			++4.
Defence	34	66	72	103	92	***	275	***
Education	129	224	294	459	600			
Health	73	91	125	149	171	***		***
Social security and welfare	3	10	13	46	56			+++)
Housing and community amenities	14	227	45 382	375	548		4.8.8	224
Agriculture	38	77	68	59	63			
Industry	21	14	94	37	35			***
Electricity, gas and water	3	29	1	5	8		7.57	***
Transport and communications	61	82	153	230	284		•••	+++
Others	190	20	397	45 672	108			***
Utilia	100	210	301	012	000			171
EXTERNAL TRADE ^q Mn Kina; calendar year								
Exports, fob	913	1149	3420	3707	5006	5813	6105	6809 *
Imports, cif	875	1092	1620	2231	2760	2779	3165	3696 *
Trade balance	30	D./	1800	1470	2240	3034	2940	3113 -
External Trade annual change, %								
Exports	13.4	-4.7	27.5	20.4	35.0	16.1	5.0	11.5
Imports	1.0	-13.4	21.3	4.8	23.7	0.7	13.9	16.8
Trade balance	162.3	203.6	33.7	55.4	52.2	35.1	-3.1	5.9
Exports by principal commodity								
1. Copper	164	349	754	396	574	595	859	1000
2. Gold	319	393	840	1228	1546	1951	2115	2446
3. Coffee beans	118	103	215	476	417	295	189	252
4. Forest products	67	80	450	173	266	309	311	321
5. Cocoa 6. Crude petroleum	03	30	48	813	1382	1022	110	208
7. Palm oil	62	33	142	272	338	307	291	414
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar	year							
Exports, total	917.6	1265.5	3131.3	2358.8	2(90.7	2812.6	2621.7	2687.6
2 Japan	202.6	351.4	664.5	291.0	324.9	317 3	279.2	262.7
3. Germany	268.8	201.2	298.3	166.4	185.4	116.7	106.1	75.4
4. Korea, Republic of	55.7	124.9	202.9	109.1	132.0	106.8	78.4	85.1
5. China, People's Republic of	17.7	2.5	70.7	30.4	77.7	182.5	111.3	99.5
6. United Kingdom	71.3	54.2	139.6	80.5	96.6	77.6	54.3	67.3
8 Philippines	24	53.7	80.4	57.3	52.7	17.2	59.4	64.4
9. Thailand	2.0	0.8	20.8	28.5	32.1	28.7	64.1	27.5
10. Italy	0.2	0.3	4.6	36.0	39.4	40.4	27.9	39.2
100 C 100	0.07.4	1045.0	4454.0	10110	1001 0	1000 0		1100.0
Imports, total	867.1	1315.3	1451.0	1344.6	1261.2	1228.3	574.1	1188.5
2. Singapore	89.0	111.9	189.4	131.6	161.0	244.1	212.9	225.0
3. Japan	152.1	175.3	133.4	106.7	70.0	49.5	51.6	49.3
4. United States	73.3	126.9	56.5	71.9	45.1	26.4	24.5	25.6
5. New Zealand	48.8	44.4	55.3	56.1	51.8	47.1	45.0	52.6
5. Malaysia	4.0	10.1	40.9	34.4	45.1	41.8	31.1	35.7
8. China, People's Republic of	15.7	27.5	17.6	20.9	32.2	27.4	21.0	23.3
9. Korea, Republic of	2.9	12.4	15.8	25.1	14.5	12.7	10.2	11.1
10. Hong Kong, China	20.3	21.5	32.5	19.9	17.3	15.1	9.8	10.3
Trade Indexes 1000 100	100							
Ouantum index	es							
Exports ^r	162.1	184.4	261.3	242.1	265.1	295.1	282.4	251.1
Imports			***					

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Unit value index								
Exports ^{\$}	102.5	112.2	207.1	259.4	291.2	301.2	311.0	387.0
Imports	134.4						***	
Terms of trade	96.2						(1447)	
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 1 Mn US dollars: cale	ndar vear							
Merchandise exports, fob	926	1196	2680	1801	1972	2103	1809	1752 *
Merchandise imports, fob	-875	-1106	-1269	-1084	-1087	-1005	-938	-951 *
Trade balance	51	90	1410	717	885	1097	871	801 *
Other goods, services and income	-331	-300	-810	-748	-760	-741	-605	-690 *
Credit	120	312	347	340	272	275	305	313 *
Debit	-450	-612	-1157	-1087	-1032	-1016	-910	-1003 *
Current transfers	157	118	73	91	20	-4	13	14 *
Private		-107	-108	13	.7	-10	9	5 *
Official		225	181	78	27	6	4	8*
Current balance	-122	-92	673	60	145	352	279	124 *
Direct investment "	82	252	-436	-183	-70	-235	-78	-152 *
Portfolio investment	02	202	400	200	10	200	10	102
Other long-term capital	34			***				
Other short-term capital	34				***	***	1.8+4.1	(994) 73.0
Nat armie and omissions	24	.115	46	.11	.11	12		
Querall halance	10	45	101	124	62	120	210	07 *
Persones and related items	19	40	191	-104	05	100	210	-21
Monetery gold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fareira evolution	10	EA	101	122	62	116	011	
Foreign exchange	10	-54	-191	100	-03	-110	-211	194
SDRS	-1	0	-1	1	0	-14	2	
like of fund credit	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	
use of fund credit.	0	-30	0	0	0	0	0	
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports	38.6	37.2	58.1	47.6	57.0	61.1	62.2	62.1
Imports	-36.4	-34.4	-27.5	-28.6	-31.4	-29.2	-32.2	-33.7
Trade balance	2.1	2.8	30.6	19.0	25.6	31.9	29.9	28.4
Current account balance	-5.1	-2.9	14.6	1.6	4.2	10.2	9.6	4.4
Overall balance	0.8	1.4	4.1	-3.5	1.8	3.8	7.2	-1.0
INTERNATIONAL DESERVES Ma US dollars as	of and at as	riod						
Total	AF2 F	A1 A 7	262 E	206.2	015 E	205.0	120.1	5.00 A
Cald antional voluction	400.0	414.7	203.0	12.2	210.0	295.9	430.1	040,4
Gold, national valuation	10,9	102.0	2.1	13.3	10.4	9.1	1.4	21.9
Foreign exchange	430.2	403.0	200.0	192.8	204.3	214.0	413.0	315.0
Reserve position in the rund	0,9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.2	0.4	0.5
SURS	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	12.2	0.1	0.1
EXCHANGE RATES Kina per US dollar								
End of period	1.0125	0.9530	1.3351	2.0964	2,6954	3.0722	3,7622	4.0193
Average of period	1.0000	0.9554	1.2763	2.0580	2.5390	2.7648	3.3743	3.8858
	ann an am sco							
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as o	f end of year	122220	20220200	(and the state	1000			
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	2112.2	2593.9	2505.6	2712.1	2700.8	2596.7	2520.6	
Long-term debt	1937.3	2461.2	2378.4	2509.9	2581.8	2508.3	2344.7	
Public and publicly guaranteed	1069.4	1523.0	1667.7	1430.0	1523.0	1494.7	1413.0	44.8
Private non-guaranteed	867.9	938.2	710.7	1079.9	1058.8	1013.5	931.8	
Short-term debt	146.0	71.6	77.6	156.7	97.5	49.5	68.3	(-)
Use of IMF credit	28.9	61.0	49.6	45.6	21.5	38.9	107.5	346
External dobt as % of GAU	90.4	83.7	56.3	74.4	79.0	71.2	20 F	
Total loos form debt, as % of total debt	01.7	03.7	04.0	03.5	0.3	11.3	02.0	
Chart form dobt as % of total dobt	81.1 C O	34.3	94.9	92.0	95.0	90.0	93.0	
Debt convice as % of total debt	0.9	2.8	3.1	5.8	3.0	1.9	2.1	***
and services	30.5	27.0	20.9	14.7	0.7	12.5	12.7	
and services	02.0	21.2	20.0	T411	5.1	10.0	77.1	

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Debt service Mn US dollars; transactions dur	ring the year							
Principal repayments on long-term debt	190.6	388.3	493.1	209.4	125.7	196.4	188.8	216.6
Interest on long-term debt	131.6	156.0	110.8	88.3	56.1	85.3	73.4	64.4
Interest on short-term debt	8.3	5.7	5.3	7.8	6.9	3.7	2.1	
Average terms of new commitments								
Interest (% p.a.)	8.5	6.0	5.2	6.3	5.7	6.5	3.4	
Maturity (years)	12.0	16.0	10.6	15.6	25.5	16.0	14.9	
Grace period (years)	4.6	4.6	4.4	3.6	5.7	4.8	3.5	
Grant element (%)	8.1	22.7	23.2	20.6	31.4	20.4	35.6	0.0

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Data for 1985-95 are mid-year estimates based on the inter-censal growth rates from the 1980 and 1990 censuses. Census figure for 2000 is 5.1 million. However, 1991-2000 estimates were not revised due to lack of information. Estimates for the entire country were computed using census data that exclude North Solomon.
- B Refers to financing, insurance, real estate, and business services including services of owner-occupied dwellings but net of imputed bank service charge.
 C Refers to community, social, and personal services.
- d Refers to import duties less subsidies as these have not been allocated to individual producers.
- e Refers to quantity exported including alluvial gold.
- f Refers to currency held by the public.
- g Refers to non-interest bearing deposits with the Bank of Papua New Guinea (BPNG) and commercial banks, and bills payable in PNG commercial banks and staff accounts.
- h Includes commercial bank borrowings in foreign currency.
- Net credit to Government differs from net domestic borrowing due to reporting period ending last Wednesday of the year rather than at end of year, inclusion of balances of Mineral Resources Stabilization Fund (MRSF) rather than budgeted drawdowns, and valuation of treasury bills at factor cost rather than at face value.
- j Includes lending in foreign currency undertaken by commercial banks and bank deposits at non-bank institutions.
- k Relates to the value of deposits of commercial stabilization funds with BPNG.
- I Refers to non-interest bearing deposits. Before 1994, data include government check accounts and exclude exclude deposits with BPNG, bills payable in Kina and foreign currency deposits. Beginning 1994, data exclude government deposits.
- m Refers to interest bearing deposits (savings passbook accounts).
- n Relates to loans, advances, and bills denominated in Kina.
- o Refers to the minimum rate for fully drawn loans.
- p Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit.
- q From 1995, data are based on Balance of Payments estimates.
- r Refers to Export Volume Indices. Excludes crude oil exports.
- s Refers to Export Price Indices. Excludes crude oil exports.
- t For 2002, figures are up to third quarter only.
- u From 1990 onwards, direct investment includes official and private capital flows, non-official monetary sector transactions, change in offshore accounts balances, and revaluations.

Philippines

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION Total population ^a million: as of 1 July	54.7	62.0	70.3	75.2	76.8	78.4	80.1	81.8
Population density persons per square kilomete	r 182	207	234	251	256	261	267	273
Population annual change, %	2.5	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Urban population % of total population		47.0						1995
LABOR FORCE b thousand: calendar year	21318	24525	28040	31278	30693	30908	33354	33675
Employed	19801	22532	25698	28262	27762	27775	30085	30252
Agriculture	9698	10185	11323	11272	10503	10401	11253	11313
Manufacturing	1922	2188	2571	2687	2796	2792	2892	2855
Mining	128	133	95	104	14275	106	103	101
Unemployed	1517	1993	2342	3016	2931	3133	3269	3423
Unemployment rate, %	7.1	8.1	8.4	9.6	9.6	10.1	9.8	10.2
Labor force annual change, %	1.7	2.8	2.0	3.3	+1.9	0.7	7.9	1.0
Labor force participation rate, %	63.9	64.5	65.6	66.0	65.8	64.3	67.5	66.2
Male	80.3	81.8	82.1	82.9	81.8	80.3	82.3	80.8
renale	41,9	47.5	49.0	49.3	49.9	40.4	02.0	21.1
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Bn Pesos; calendar yea	ar							
GDP by industrial origin	571.0	1077.2	1906.0	2665.1	2076 0	2254 7	2673 7	1000 7
Agriculture	140.6	236.0	412.2	451.6	510.5	528.9	548.7	592.1
Mining	11.9	16.7	16.8	20.1	18.0	21.8	21.7	33.5
Manufacturing	143.9	267.5	438.2	582.9	644.0	745.9	831.6	915.2
Electricity, gas and water	15.8	22.3	49,4	78.0	86.1	97.5	116.3	124.1
Construction	29.0	64.9	106.6	157.4	162.9	217.3	222.1	235.4
Transport and communications	31.7	53.2	201.9	139.7	159.3	199.0	247.6	276.7
Finance	17.1	42.5	78.2	130.3	141.6	149.1	160.1	170.1
Public administration	27.9	77.0	153.9	274.1	290.8	319.8	337.7	380.9
Others	71.3	142.6	299.8	469.9	544.3	602.6	670.3	738.0
Net factor income from abroad	-20.5	-5.8	52,6	137.1	159.3	211.3	245.0	267.5
GIT	001.4	10/124	1999.0	2002.1	3130.2	3300.T	2310.1	4250.2
Structure of Output % of GDP at curr	rent prices		2012	10000	1000	12.414	0.012	100
Agriculture	24.6	21.9	21.6	16.9	17.1	15.8	14.9	14.7
Services	40.4	43.6	46.3	51.6	52.2	52.0	52.6	52.0
	0.000		1010	V.L.U	and the other		0.210	
Expenditure on GDP	571.9	1077.2	1906.0	2665.1	2976.9	3354.7	3673.7	4022.7
Private consumption	420.8	767.1	1411.9	1980.1	2161.6	2335.5	2565.0	2750.9
Gross fixed capital formation	43.5	108.8	217.0	354.4	389.2	438.9	444.8	488.7
Increase in stocks	-12.1	11.2	425.2	-21.5	-10.0	-0.4	37.8	2.1
Exports of goods and services	137.3	296.4	693.0	1389.9	1532.2	1858.6	1785.2	1968.5
Less: Imports of goods and services	125.2	358.5	842.1	1566.6	1527.4	1794.7	1899.4	1989.1
Statistical discrepancy	13.3	3.3	-1.8	-34.8	-137.0	-193.6	19.5	27.5
Structure of Demand % of GDP at cu	irrent prices							
Private consumption	73.6	71.2	74.1	74.3	72.6	69.6	69.8	68.4
Government consumption	7.6	10.1	11.4	13.3	13.1	13.1	12.1	12.1
Exports of goods and services	24.0	24.2	36.4	52.2	51.5	55.4	48.6	48.9
Imports of goods and services	21.9	33.3	44.2	58.8	51.3	53.5	51.7	49.4
At Constant 1985 Prices								
GDP by industrial origin	571.9	720.7	802.2	888.0	918.2	973.0	1001.7	1046.1
Agriculture	140.6	160.7	172.8	173.2	184.5	192.5	199.6	206.2
Mining	11.9	11.1	10.0	10.6	9.7	10.8	10.1	15.3
Manufacturing	143.9	183.9	203.3	221.2	224.7	237.3	244.1	252.6
Electricity, gas and water	15.8	18.7	26.1	30.3	31.3	32.6	32.8	34.2
Trade	82.8	107.4	123.4	138.6	145.4	152.9	161.5	170.8
Transport and communications	31.7	41.1	47.4	58.6	61.7	68.2	74.2	80.8

Philippines

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
Finance	17.1	30.0	33.9	45.4	46.3	46.7	47.3	48.9	
Public administration	27.9	36.4	41.6	46.2	47.7	48.5	48.9	51.2	
Others	71.3	89.5	99.2	111.9	115.9	119.2	122.1	127.0	
Net factor income from abroad	-20.5	-3.8	22.3	46.5	51.2	63.4	71.4	75.0	
GNP	551.4	/10.9	824.5	934.5	969.3	1036.4	1073.1	1121.0	
Growth of Output annual change, %									
GDP	-7.3	3.0	4.7	-0.6	3.4	6.0	3.0	4,4	
Agriculture	-1.9	0.5	0.9	-6.4	6,5	4.3	3.7	3.3	
Industry	-15.7	2.6	6.7	-2.1	0.9	9.0	0.9	3.7	
Services	-2.1	4.9	5.0	3.5	4.0	4.4	4.3	5.4	
Expenditure on GDP	571.9	720.7	802.2	888.0	918.2	973.0	1001.7	1046.1	
Private consumption	420.8	531.8	623.0	707.9	726.6	752.1	779.0	810.8	
Government consumption	43.5	57.0	65.8	70.3	75.0	79.6	75.4	77,2	
Gross fixed capital formation	94.2	165.4	184.7	204.8	200.2	215.8	231.2	236.7	
Increase in stocks	-12.1	7.6	2.5	-8.0	-7.3	-1.0	12.8	-1.2	
Exports of goods and services	137,3	217.9	344.2	367,4	380.8	445.7	430.3	445.8	
Less: Imports of goods and services	125.2	269.1	428.5	484.2	470.7	490.8	508.0	532.2	
Statistical discrepancy	10.5	10.2	10.0	29.0	13.0	-20,5	-19.0	9.0	
Growth of Consumption and Investm	ent annual cha	ange, %							
Private consumption	-1.2	5.4	3.8	3.4	2.6	3.5	3.6	4.1	
Government consumption	-1.1	6.8	5.6	-1.9	6.7	6.1	-5.3	2.4	
Gross domestic capital formation	-31,9	15.8	3.0	-10,3	-2.0	11.4	13.0	-3.5	
Investment Financing at current prices									
Gross domestic capital formation	82.0	260.2	427.9	542.1	558.3	710.1	758.5	776.2	
Gross national saving	93.9	211.7	361.0	601.4	645.8	811.1	931.6	1076.6	
Gross domestic saving	107.5	201.3	211.0	330.6	426.0	580.3	663.8	783.1	
Net factor income from abroad	-20.5	10.2	31.3	133.8	150.3	19.4	22.8	26.0	
Foreign saving	7.1	65.1	96.5	39.0	-164.9	-277.1	-130.2	-246.0	
Net transfer from abroad	6.9	16.2	31.3	133.8	60.5	19.4	22.8	26.0	
Net borrowing from abroad	0.3	49.0	65.2	-94.7	-225.4	-296.5	-153.0	-272.0	
Savinds and Investment & of GDP a	current prices								
Gross domestic saving	18.8	18.7	14.5	12.4	14.3	17.3	18.1	19.5	
Gross national saving	16.4	19.7	18.9	22.6	21.7	24.2	25.4	26.8	
Gross domestic capital formation	14.3	24.2	22.5	20.3	18.8	21.2	20.6	19.3	
At Comment Mandred Drivers Deser									
At current market Prices, Pesos	10461	17361	27123	35458	38772	43687	46745	50015	
Per capita GNP	10087	17267	27872	37282	40846	46439	49862	53341	
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons; calendar	year								
1 Sugarcane ⁶	17542	18667	17774	17333	23778	24491	28541	27203	
2. Coconut ^d	12828	11940	12183	12806	12504	12995	13208	13683	
3. Rice (rough)	8806	9319	10541	8555	11787	12389	12955	13271	
4. Com (shelled)	3863	4854	4129	3823	4585	4511	4525	4319	
5. Banana	3127	2913	3489	4107	4571	4930	5059	5264	
6. Rubber	146	185	181	223	215	216	215		
7. Coffee	137	143	134	122	117	126	131	124	
a. Abaca	81	59	65	/1	13	11	13	67	
Mining									
1. Chromite ore	272	263	102	42	18	27	28		
2. Copper metal	222	180	1.03	45	38	32	20		
5. Iron ore	-	8			3	6	4		
Manufacturing									
1. Cement	3080	6498	10564	12888	12557	11959	11378	13397	
2. Cotton yarn	23	31	***					1.898	
Item	1985		1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
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Production Indexes period averages									
Agriculture, 1989-91 = 100	86.7		103.6	111.0	114.0	124.1	128.9	133.7	134.7
Mining, $1978 = 100$ Manufacturing, $1978 = 100$	102.2		187.9	135.1	161.3	145.1	161.1	156.0	444
Manufactoring, 1976 - 100	004.0		007.1	120017	1002.0	101110	1000.1	1909.1	111
ENERGY annual values									
Crude petroleum ', '000 m.t.	-200		0.05	1.10	10	50	6.6	21.02	24.2
Froduction	394		235	142	46	50	00	(D	317
Imports	6472		11372	15945	18536	18695	18065	17719	14940
Consumption	7595		11489	15717	19871	19561	18603	18201	14990
Cont 1000 m t									
Production	1262		12/13	1332	1157	1177	1354	1231	1665
Exports			-	2002	11.01		1004		1000
Imports	505		1344	1841	4282	5199	6643	7601	5930
Consumption	2393		2378	3115	5624	6416	8762	8184	8504
Electronity Mrs 2000									
Production	22767		25215	33554	41578	41432	45290	47049	48467
Consumption	22766		25215	33554	41578	41432	45290	47049	48467
Retail prices, Pesos/litre	0.40		0.74	0.00	11.00	10.70	16.20	17.00	17.00
Diesel	6.40		5.98	7.00	8.10	8.80	12.20	14.10	15.00
	9112		0100	11976		0.00			20100
PRICE INDEXES period averages									
Consumer (National), 1988 1994 = 100	89.5	1	67.1	108.0	136.9	145.9	152.3	161.6	166.6
Food = Non-food	89.0	1	62.3	109.0	138.3	142.6	140.5	151.4	184.4
Consumer (Metro Manila), 1978 1994 = 100	351.9	i.	62.7	108.2	137.9	145.3	151.7	162.6	168.7
Food ⁸	329.0	L	70.1	108.0	134.1	139.5	142.2	148.5	149.7
Non-food	373.2	1	56.6	108.3	140.3	149.6	159.6	174.4	184.5
Wholesale (Metro Manila), 1985 = 100	100.0		141.8	196.9	240.9	254.8	259.6	265.6	275.2
implicit doP denator, 1965 = 100	100.0		149.0	201.0	300.1	324.2	344.0	300.7	304.0
Price Indexes annual change. %									
Consumer price index	23.4		13.2	8.0	9.8	6.6	4.4	6.1	3.1
Food price index	23.4		11.6	9.0	8.8	5.2	2.0	4.1	2.0
Implicit GOP dellator	11.0		15/0	1.10	10.5	0.0	0.4	0,4	4,5
MONEY AND BANKING Mn Pesos; as of end of	period								
Money supply (M1)	35893		89012	184931	281514	394127	386981	387989	470056
Demand denosits (avel dovernment denosits)	11864		01921	74039	125449	218474	192300	194674	220042
Ouasi-money	89638		208295	570260	856924	963778	1036210	1133068	1196238
Money supply (M2)	125531		297307	755191	1138438	1357905	1423191	1521057	1666294
Foreign assets (net)	-155884		-93816	116921	140506	328982	342667	405326	541230
Domestic credit	198090		267510	1084388	1870392	1923288	2087798	2106410	2206960
Claims on private sector	111045		204196	701001	1263362	1235281	1292626	1260853	1279540
Claims on other financial institutions	33915		15958	47690	147315	159164	214161	201018	200028
Other items	83325		123613	-446118	-872460	-894365	-1007274	-990679	-1081896
Manau sumply (M2) appual abanda (M	10.0		10.4	25.0	8.0	10.0	10	6.0	0.5
M2 % of GOP	22.0		27.6	39.6	42.7	45.6	4.8	41.4	41.4
CTTTTE, CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	10 Apr. 9 Apr. 9		- 1. C.				77 Mar 4 77	4714	· · ·
Deposit Money Banks				120-002-020-0	100.000	11220220	122200-0210	1 Marshall	100000000000
Demand deposits	14935		27091	74039	135449	175653	194681	193315	250014
Time deposits 1	75301		49102	42283	55360	74581	82753	93256	103261
Domestic credits outstanding h	161351		280065	921761	1726873	1745897	1973876	2051811	2112798

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Interest Rates ¹ percent p.a.; period averages On deposits								
Savings	10.8	10.9	8.0	11.0	7.3	7.4	7.5	4.2
Time 6 months m	21.8	20.6	9.3	12.7	9.1	8.0	9.5	5.0
12 months ⁿ	21.8	19.7	10.7	13.3	12.8	10.5	10.8	9.2
On loans and discounts	28.2	24.3	14.6	18.4	11.8	10.9	12.4	8.9
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Mn Pesos; calendar]	year							
Total revenue and grants	68961	180903	361220	462515	478502	514762	563732	567141
Total revenue	68871	178640	360232	462119	478210	513386	561741	566089
Current revenue	68871	174455	337456	460402	474027	508740	560568	565498
Taxes	61253	151700	310517	416585	431686	460034	489859	496372
Non-taxes	7618	22755	26939	43817	42341	48706	70709	69126
Capital receipts	-	4185	22776	1717	4183	4646	1173	591
Grants	90	2263	988	396	292	1376	1991	1052
Total expenditure and net lending	80102	218096	350146	512496	590160	648974	710755	777882
Total expenditure	78424	219742	346326	512167	586967	646340	706811	775256
Current expenditure	55275	186173	289053	467920	524240	585396	648893	***
Capital expenditure	23149	33569	57273	44247	62727	60944	57918	
Net lending	1678	-1646	3820	329	3193	2634	3944	2626
Current surplus/deficit	13596	-11718	48403	-7518	-50213	-76656	-88325	***
Capital account surplus/deficit	-23149	-29384	-34497	-42530	-58544	-56298	-56745	010711
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-11141	-3/193	11074	-49981	-111658	-134212	-14/023	-210741
Personal personal (net)	10070	15144	04045	70550	00000	110450	150000	155045
Formid horrowing (net)	12012	10144	12246	10000	90090	119459	152520	100112
Foreign borrowing (net)	1201	4120	-13340	12340	70040	64330	22910	109113 E2417
Use of cash balances	-1291	11923	-22045	-20910	-70040	-09003	-20212	-55411
Government Finance % of GDP								
Total revenue	12.0	16.6	18.9	17.3	16.1	15.3	15.3	14.1
Total expenditure	13.7	20.4	18.2	19.2	19.7	19.3	19.2	19.3
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-1.9	-3.5	0.6	-1.9	-3.8	-4.0	-4.0	-5.2
Expenditure by Function, Central Government	1							
Total ^p	80262	258705	372081	537433	580385	682460	699878	780790
General public services	12399	30925	65613	101254	105900	122526	120019	232964
Defence	7129	14544	27493	31512	32959	36208	32782	46113
Education	10749	33528	61658	106850	110614	116827	121498	129672
Health	3275	7962	8384	13542	14963	14658	13644	14518
Social security and welfare	586	2115	6913	22755	24862	26407	27671	30360
Housing and community amenities	676	679	3276	2792	4114	8275	2479	2229
Economic services	20694	54015	109443	129393	139205	167216	141236	157666
Agriculture ^q	4696	16276	23586	31318	32989	35017	28045	38265
Industry ^r	1248	2506	6530	4698	3994	6343	3819	4172
Electricity, gas and water	2890	10659	7430	5528	9530	5817	5413	7982
Transport and communications	8263	18107	40883	58055	54588	75563	53126	53055
Other economic services *	3597	6467	31014	29794	38104	44476	50833	54192
Others 1	24754	114937	89301	129333	147768	190343	240549	266587
Provincial and Other Local Governments								
Revenue	8510	19062	67840	100226	120349	138052		
Tax	6199	13005	58937	87391	104836	120984	124	
Non-tax	1564	3365	8167	12108	15098	17068		
Subsidy/grants	748	2693	736	726	415	810	1.444	
Expenditure	8508	18022	64492	98112	110787	130140		111
	210							
EXTERNAL TRADE Mrn US Dollars; calendar ye	ar	0400	17447	00400	00000	20070	20450	05000
Exports, 100	4029	8186	1/44/	29496	35037	38078	32150	35208
Trada balanca	0440 P16	13042	20400	31530	32008	2697	33057	30427
Have valance	-010	-4000	-11041	-2034	2409	3001	-907	-219

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
External Trade annual change, %								
Exports	-14.1	4.7	29.4	16.9	18.8	8.7	-15.6	9.5
Imports	-15.3	16.7	25.8	-18.3	3.3	5.9	-4.2	7.2
Irade balance	21.3	-45.0	-20.6	84.8	221.4	45.3	-125.3	75.9
Exports, by SITC section							1007	1000
Food and live animals	824	1075	1339	1264	1177	1283	1297	1382
Beverage and tobacco	31	58	42	42	59	47	53	220
Crude materials excl. Tuels	480	101	231	340	380	420	220	380
Animal vogetable oil and fats	42	375	203	721	354	442	432	376
Chemicals	151	261	343	340	295	328	318	361
Basic manufactures	468	742	1116	953	1048	1222	1055	998
Machines, transport equipment	309	972	3869	8253	11092	14049	12378	14090
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	537	1375	2245	2389	2325	2656	2431	2402
Unclassified goods	1415	2596	6855	15069	18094	17150	13618	14824
Exports, by principal commodity								
1. Electrical equipments	1020	1523	5834	15245	19352	22880	16976	24322
2. Garments	623	1776	2659	2356	2267	2563	2403	1004
3. Coconut oil	347	361	826	706	342	464	418	353
4. Copper concentrates	84	207	134	25	42	28	10	13
5. Centrifugal and refined sugar	169	111	66	81	63	52	23	36
Imports, by SITC section								
Food and live animals	483	1213	2108	2474	2254	2253	2105	2277
Beverage and tobacco	79	90	169	144	179	187	193	231
Crude materials excl. fuels	168	595	1237	877	1143	948	853	2072
Mineral fuels, etc.	1512	1946	2623	2222	2000	4078	3312	3273
Chemicale	641	1470	2616	2438	2603	2883	2515	2555
Basic manufactures	549	1931	3959	3041	3466	3530	3072	3118
Machines, transport equipment	760	3375	9256	12671	12437	10707	11349	13641
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	112	325	1002	1081	1181	1141	924	924
Unclassified goods	1126	2061	5476	6518	6540	10070	8627	8548
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar	vear							
Exports, total	4614	8194	17371	29496	35477	38059	32140	36551
1. United States	1658	3104	6217	10145	10493	11406	8994	10392
2. Japan	875	1622	2740	4232	4660	5606	5054	5817
3. Netherlands	145	357	798	2319	2865	2982	2976	2225
4. Singapore	250	240	994	1832	2467	3124	2308	2275
5. Hong Kong, China	187	330	822	1326	1947	1907	1580	1941
6. United Kingdom	100	351	923	1/5/	1220	1200	1202	1532
8 Malaysia	174	414	314	1035	1/29	1377	1112	1637
9 Thailand	83	156	799	634	842	1206	1358	983
10. Korea, Republic of	75	230	442	509	1032	1173	1044	1133
Imports total	5351	12993	28282	29526	30742	31383	29558	39876
1 Janan	749	2397	6303	6030	6136	6027	6098	9038
2. United States	1344	2538	5225	6561	6366	5325	4993	7997
3. Korea, Republic of	214	499	1428	2189	2723	2351	1950	2117
4. Singapore	127	508	1278	1740	1742	2115	1793	3343
5. Hong Kong, China	209	577	1374	1300	1226	1217	1259	1695
6. Malaysia	390	288	622	924	979	1142	928	1168
7. China, People's Republic of	291	182	660	1199	1040	768	953	1378
8. Saudi Arabia	276	620	1719	607	811	1048	887	943
9. Germany	149	563	976	822	801	734	734	805
LU. Thailand	56	150	422	794	822	846	897	1402
Trade Indexes 1985 1995 = 100; period	averages							
Quantum index	100.0	100.0	100.0	140.0	1547	170.0	157.0	100.0
Exports	100.0	246.4	100.0	142.0	1126	110.0	114.0	140.0
imports	100.0	240.4	100.0	101.0	113.0	119.9	114.0	140.0

Item	1985	1990		1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Unit value index									
Exports	100.0	102.7	1	100.0	119.0	131.0	123.0	117.0	116.0
Imports	100.0	94.0	Ĩ.	100.0	110.0	103.0	99.0	98.0	95.0
Terms of trade	100.0	109.3	1	100.0	108.2	127.2	124.2	119.4	122.1
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS " Mrn US dollars: cale	ndar vear								
Current account	-103	-2567		-3297	1546	6963	5870	1323	4197
Balance on goods	-482	-4020		-8944	-28	4959	3815	-743	408
Exports *	4629	8186		17447	29496	34211	37295	31243	34383
Imports *	-5111	-12206		-26391	-29524	-29252	-33480	-31986	-33975
Services and Income *	0	739		4765	1139	1492	1618	601	3286
Credit	3288	4842		14374	13917	12885	11776	10175	10987
Debit	-3288	-4103		-9609	-12778	-11393	-10158	-9574	-7701
Current transfers y	379	714		882		512	437	447	503
Credit	3444	344		100-	2147	607	552	517	594
Debit				777	***	-95	-115	-70	-91
Capital account	1056	693		1220	1010	-8	38	-12	-19
Financial account	411			111	1.11	-1795	-3404	-212	-2085
Direct investment	49	528		1361	1592	608	1348	1953	1026
Portfolio investment	-32	-48		248	-80	6064	-113	1399	1912
Other investments	4440	100		250	470	-8407	-4639	-3564	-5023
(Change in NEA commercial heatin) 99	1110	480		308	-470	-15/4	-3017	-273	-1433
(Monotization of cold) do	201	210		177	-4347	-2009	000	-190	-231
(Monetization of gold)	221	-03		621	1250	2506	512	102	660
Changes in Reserves eff	.2301	03		631	1350	3586	513	102	660
ononges in neserves	-2001	24		10.07.4	-1000	-5566	210	7.5.6	-000
Balance of Payments % of GDP									
Exports	15.1	18,5		23.5	45.3	44.9	49.1	43.4	44.1
Imports	-16.6	-27.5		-35.6	-45.3	-38.4	-44.1	-44.4	-43,6
Trade balance	-1.6	-9.1		-12.1	-0.0	6.5	5.0	-1.0	0.5
Current account balance	-0.3	-5.8		-4.4	2.4	9.1	7.7	1.8	5.4
Overall balance	7.5	-0.2		0.9	2.1	4,7	-0.7	-0.3	0.8
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mo US dollars: as	of end of n	etind							
Total	1116	2048		7775	10781	15012	15024	15659	16180
Gold, national valuation	501	1124		1403	1555	1782	1973	2216	3036
Foreign exchange	550	868		6235	9101	13103	12936	13319	13015
Reserve position in the Fund	26	55		129	123	120	113	110	119
SDRs	39	1		8	2	7	2	14	10
EXCHANGE RATES Pesos per US dollar									
End of period	19.032	28.000		26.214	39.059	40.313	49,998	51.404	53.096
Average of period	18.607	24.311		25.715	40.893	39.089	44.192	50.993	51.604
EVERYTHING HIS CONTROLLED									
Total dabt autotanding and dishurred	or end of ye	ter boroo		27024	40000	52044	50000	chace	
Loop term dobt	16210	30380		31831	48200	33014	00382	02300	
Dublis and aublicly succentrad	10312	20241		31820	39012	40447	42402	44300	333
Pruote and publicly guaranteed	13/12	1201		26234	20030	10000	00140 0054	10165	
Short-term debt	9157	4427		5070	7185	5745	50/8	6049	444
Use of IMF credit	1168	912		728	1568	1822	2032	1952	
use of the eroute	2200	U.L.		12.0	1000	4.00 6-40	2002	2002	
External debt as % of GNI	89.1	69,4		49.7	70.4	66,1	63.8	69.2	
Total long-term debt as % of total debt	61.2	82.5		84.1	81.9	85.7	84.2	84.7	
Short-term debt as % of total debt	34.4	14.5		14.0	14.9	10.8	11.8	11.6	
Debt service as % of exports of goods									
and services	31.6	27.0		16.1	10.8	13.6	13.7	18.6	444
Debt Service Mo US dollars: during the upar									
Principal repayments on long-term debt	588	1473		2737	2365	3947	4026	4953	
Interest on long-term debt	938	1573		1844	1950	2035	2397	2505	
Interest on short-term debt	750	100		351	287	323	234	218	

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Average terms of new commitments								
Interest (% p.a.)	8.5	6.2	4.8	5.5	6.1	5.7	5.3	
Maturity (years)	10.7	21.9	24.1	19.0	18.4	15.8	11.6	
Grace period (years)	2.8	7.4	8.2	6.5	10.6	6.7	5.3	
Grant element (%)	7.8	28.2	39.7	31.8	26.3	28.4	27.4	

Footnote

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

a Data are projections based on the 1980 and 1990 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) and are consistent with population figures used in the national accounts. Census data for 2000 is 76.5 million.

b Data were based on household population of 15 years old and over, and the results of the October round of the Integrated Survey of Households (ISH). Reference period is past week. Starting 2000, data are based on the master sample of the 1995 CPH.

c Includes sugarcane used for centrifugal sugar, muscovado, panucha, and molasses.

d Includes nuts used for making copra, desiccated coconut, home-made oil, food nuts, and for commercial manufacturing.

e In thousand dry metric tons.

f For 1998-1999 data converted from barrels to metric tons using a conversion factor of 1 barrel = 0.15897882 metric tons.

g included beverages and tobacco.

h From 1989, excludes foreign accounts of residents which were reclassified to domestic account.

From 1989, includes foreign currency deposits of residents which were reclassified from foreign to domestic account.

From 1989, deposits are limited to peso accounts, excludes foreign accounts of residents.

k From 1989, data are net of government deposits, inter-commercial banks adjustments and includes foreign accounts of residents at current rates.

Refers to the weighted average interest rates (WAIR) of sample commercial banks.

m Refers to rates charged on interest-bearing deposits with maturities of less than or equal to one year.

n Refers to rates charged on interest-bearing deposits with maturities of over one year.

o Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit.

p On obligation basis.

q Includes agrarian reform and natural resources.

r Includes trade and tourism.

s Includes subsidy to local government units (LGUs).

t Includes other social services, subsidy to LGUs (under social services), net lending, debt service, and land distribution.

u From 1999, BOP is compiled based on Balance of Payments Manual, 5th edition (BPM5) format, thus, some transaction categories have changed and data prior to 1999 are not comparable to the new series and may have resulted in a few missing values. Caution must be exercised when using the series in economic analysis.

Prior to 1999, data refer to merchandise exports.

w Prior to 1999, data refer to merchandise imports. 1995 to 1998 were adjusted NSO trade data to exclude aircraft under operational lease and to include those under capital lease arrangement.

x Prior to 1999, data refer to other goods, services, and income.

y Prior to 1999, data refer to unrequited transfers.

z Prior to 1999, data refer to the sum of other long- and short-term capital.

aa From 1996 to 1999 includes net trading of bonds in the secondary market. From 2000, data covers both portfolio and other investments.

bb From 1985 to 1998, item includes data on revaluation adjustments, unremittable arrears/adjustments and purchase of collateral when such transactions occur. Starting 2000, data refer to net unclassified items only.

cc Beginning 1990, commercial bank transactions have been reclassified from monetary capital to capital and financial transactions based on the revised BOP methodology. This item is from the old BOP format and data have been classified under appropriate categories of financial account starting 1999.

dd Starting 2000, data for this item will no longer be shown as BSP shifts and follows BPM5 format.

ee Prior to 1999, data refers to monetary movements.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population a thousand; as of 1 July	159.5	160.3	164.4	166.9	167.7	170.7	176.8	177.7
Population density persons per square kilometer	57	57	59	60	60	61	63	63
Population annual change, %	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	3.0	0.5
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ¹⁵ Mn Tala; calendar year At Current Market Prices								
GDP by industrial origin	191.2	258.8	495.6	658.7	698.9	774.8	849.7	890.4
Agriculture	6.4.1-	4347	91.8	122.0	115.4	124.0	122.0	127.1
Mining	127	***	05.9	09.6	105.5	117.2	126.0	121.6
Electricity gas and water		***	13.5	15.4	15.9	23.1	25.5	27.1
Construction			37.3	44.1	46.0	55.7	59.6	48.7
Trade			76.0	121.3	138.0	156.2	175.8	199.6
Transport and communications	***		50.7	78.4	87.4	98.3	116.8	128.2
Finance	***		29.0	45.8	49.4	52.5	59.3	66.7
Public administration			45.8	61.2	64.4	67.1	68.8	71.8
Others			58.5	75.7	81.3	85.5	91.7	95.4
Less: imputed bank service charge	111	***	2.1	2.9	4.4	4,9	5.8	5.9
Structure of Output % of GDP at current	t prices							
Agriculture		110	18.5	18.5	16.5	16.0	14.4	14.3
Industry			29.6	24.0	23.9	25.3	26.0	23.3
Services	Vini		52.5	58.1	60.2	59.3	60.3	63.1
Expenditure on GDP	191.2	258.8	495.6	658.7	698.9	774.8	849 7	800.4
Private consumption	172.5	200.0	455.0	000.7	05015	114.0	045.1	0.50.4
Government consumption	34.5							
Gross fixed capital formation]	54.3		***				- 102 - 102	449
Increase in stocks			140	***	100			
Exports of goods and services	59.4	101.8						
Less: Imports of goods and services	129.5	219.3	***			- 10 M	2948	***
Structure of Demand % of GDP at curre	ent prices							
Private consumption	90.2			-				+++
Government consumption	18.0	777						
Gross domestic capital formation	28.4	**1				144		114
Exports of goods and services	31.1	39.3			344	144		4441
Imports of goods and services	67.7	84,7	77.5.)				377	
At Constant 1984 1994 Prices								
GDP by industrial origin	192.0	182.6	1 532.1	589.2	604.4	646.3	686.2	698.6
Agriculture	***		I 129.5	129.1	124.6	125.0	119.3	110.7
Mining			1 -					
Manufacturing			95.7	82.3	83.4	89.5	100.4	95.8
Electricity, gas and water		***	1 15.2	16.8	16.3	17.6	20.7	24.7
Trade	***		1 30,9	37.0	38.9	41.2	49.1	126.0
Transport and communications	1172		50.1	90.2 66 5	70.7	78.4	88.0	03.0
Finance	449		1 28.6	38.8	40.2	42.2	46.1	50.9
Public administration	***		46.7	59.5	63.6	67.5	70.6	75.2
Others	444	***	1 58.2	63.6	64.8	67.9	71.6	74.3
Less: Imputed bank service charge		***	1 2.7	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.1
Growth of Output annual chanda								
GDP	6.0	-7.5	6.6	24	26	6.0	6.2	1.9
Agriculture	0.0	1.0	12.7	3.4	-3.5	0.3	-4.6	-7.2
Industry	2224		1.8	-9,2	1.4	11.4	10.2	-5.5
Services	222	340	6.4	7.8	5.5	7.6	8.2	7.6
C	100.0	100.0	200.1	F-66 -	2014	010.0	000.0	000 -
Expenditure on GDP	192.0	182.6	532.1	589.2	604.4	646.3	686.2	698.6
Government consumption	31.6	994		***				347
and the second se	0.410						197	

Item	1985	1990	1995		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Gross fixed capital formation }	49.9					***			
Increase in stocks			***						(444)
Exports of goods and services	(1.8		***				***		
Less. Imports of goods and services	110.0								
Growth of Consumption and Investmen	it annual	change. %							
Private consumption	-1.7		223		177.6			***	1222
Government consumption	5.0		***						0.0.0
Gross domestic capital formation	-0+(***	**1		4441	444			
At Current Market Prices, Tala									
Per capita GDP	1199	1614	3014		3948	4168	4538	4806	5011
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons; calendar ye	ar								
1. Coconut	178	138	130		130	120	140	140	140
2. Copra	23	17	11		7	6	4		
Production Indexes period averages	101.0	101.1	00.0		07.4	00.0	101 5	100.0	
Agriculture, $1989-91 = 100$ Manufacturing, $1982 \mid 1997 = 100^{\circ}$	121.9	101.4	127.8	1	97.4	102.2	101.5	102.9	104.4
manufacturing, 1902 (1997 - 100	120.4	110.1	121.0	<u>.</u>	50.5	102.2	100.1	112.2	114.4
ENERGY annual values									
Electricity, Mn kWh									
Production	35	50	66		83	85	91	105	124
Consumption	30	50	00		00	80	70	19	00
PRICE INDEXES period averages									
Consumer (country), 1980 Dec. 1998 = 100	202.6	298.3	353.4	1	100.6	100.9	101.8	105.7	114.3
Food	200.2	296.4	319.0	1	101.8	100.8	100.7	105.8	118.1
Implicit CDP deflator 1984 1994 - 100	206.0	300.5	402.5	1	111.9	100.9	103.1	106.0	107.5
inplicit db/ deliator, 1904 (1994 - 100	33.0	141.1	1 00.1		111.0	110.0	110.0	120.0	161.0
Price Indexes annual change, %									
Consumer price index	9.1	15.3	-2.9			0.3	0.9	3.8	8.1
Food price index	9.8	20.2	-6.9		20	-1.0	-0.1	5.0	11.6
implicit dai "dellatai	-0.4	12.0	-0.5		4.0	2.4	5.1	5.5	2.0
MONEY AND BANKING MIN Tala; as of end of	period								
Money supply (M1)	19.5	47.3	60.9		66.5	80.3	93.3	86.9	95.6
Currency in circulation	8.4	12.9	21.6		24.8	29.1	28.9	30.0	32.6
Quasi-money ⁸	32.4	73.7	107.3		148.8	168.9	196.7	220.8	240.4
Money supply (M2)	51.9	121.0	168.2		215.3	249.2	290.0	307.7	336.0
Money supply (M2) annual change, %	21.3	19.2	21.8		7.5	15.7	16.4	6.1	9.2
M2 % 07 GDP	27.1	40.8	33.9		32.1	30.7	37.4	36,2	31.1
Interest Rates percent p.a.; period averages On deposits ^h									
Savings	7.2	5.9	3.0		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8
Time 6 months	13.3	8.5	6.5		6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	5.8
12 months	15.3	9.2	7.5		1.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	6.4
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Thousand Tala; fiscal ye Central Government	ear endin	g 31 December	1 30 June						
Total revenue and grants	97710	171570	1 217400	2	234450	267910	251020	262450	290800
Total revenue	71170	125570	145000	1	173950	183770	194400	197360	198670
Current revenue	71170	125570	145000	1	173950	183770	194400	197360	198670
Non-taxes	11650	33880	1 36100	1	35980	37320	37660	22530	15960
Capital receipts	11000	00000	1 30100		30300	01020	01000	22000	10000
Grants *	26540	46000	1 72400		60500	84140	56620	65090	92130
Total expenditure and net lending		***	1 252200	2	221550	265760	256220	281670	308580

Item	1985	1990		1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total expenditure	102450	181210	1	196000	213360	249190	236810	267740	287480
Current expenditure	41890	68860	1	112400	142090	163950	169670	164630	183270
Capital expenditure	60560	112350	1	83600	71270	85240	67140	103110	104210
Net lending			1	56200	8190	16570	19410	13930	21100
Current surplus/deficit	29280	56710	1	32600	31860	19820	24730	32730	15400
Capital account surplus/deficit	-60560	-112350	1	-83600	-71270	-85240	-67140	-103110	-104210
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit "	-4740	-9640	1	-34800	12900	2150	-5200	-19220	-17780
Financing						100 M (2010)	0.070		
Domestic borrowing (riet)	2270	-10840	1	22800	-16010	-5780	3670	1/560	5987
Foreign borrowing (net)	2470	20480		12200	3120	3640	1520	1660	11790
Use of cash balances					***	***	***		349
Government Finance % of GDP									
Total revenue	37.2	48.5		29.3	26.4	26.3	25.1	23.2	22.3
Total expenditure	53.6	70.0		39.6	32.4	35.7	30.6	31.5	32.3
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-2.5	-3.7		-7.0	2.0	0.3	-0.7	-2.3	-2.0
Expenditure by Function, Central Governme	ment								
Total ⁿ	34110		1	112400	142100	164000	169600	164700	183300
General public services	10174	Nika	1	23600	39000	47600	50000	42000	47500
Defence	***	***	1	6500	11300	11900	12500	14100	14100
Education	7765	100	1	21900	32000	35100	37200	37300	41500
Health	5798		1	14700	24800	27700	30200	29200	34400
Social security and welfare	***		1	4500	6800	7600	8000	9000	10500
Housing and community amenities	0000	.944		20000	20000	10500	27000	20100	40000
érriculture	1440		1	7900	30900	40500	37600	39100	42900
Industri	1442		- 6 - E	1000	9000	9300	9900	9500	10900
Flectricity das and water			1	100			***	***	- 111
Transport and communications	2516		i i	1200	2400	2700	1800	1200	700
Other economic services o	2368		1	30000	25500	28300	26100	28400	31300
Others ^p	4047	111	1	2200	-8700	-6400	-6100	-6000	-7700
EXTERNAL TRADE ^q Thousand Tala; calend	dar year								
Exports, fob f	36195	20494		21674	55521	54735	44808	52691	46284
Imports, cif	115074	186120		228041	285652	348381	348687	448801	454227
Trade balance	-78879	-165626	3	206367	-230131	-293646	-303879	-396110	-407943
External Trada annual change IK									
External trade annual change, m	6.0	20.8		1/3 5	18.2	-1.4	.18.1	17.6	12.0
Imports	23.4	8.7		12.4	11.5	22.0	0.1	28.7	1.2
Trade balance	-33.4	-16.6		-6.4	-5.2	-27.6	-3.5	-30.4	-3.0
THE SOUTHER	1000 T	2010		2.1		2110	0.0	00.1	010
Exports, by SITC section									
Food and live animals	5372							***	
Beverage and tobacco	2137			200	304	24.2	2490	444	1999
Crude materials excl. fuels		A++		111	***		***		
Mineral fuels, etc.		1895		2.42		***	***	8-9.4	(884
Animal, vegetable oil and fats	1			1942	***	244	510	4441	
Chemicals				140	***	+++	114		***
Basic manufactures				394		***	***	***	1
Miscellaneous manufactured reads	***			***		***	***		
Unclassified goods				100			12.1	***	3444
energener Poore								-	
Exports, by principal commodity									
1. Banana	28	3		655	163	408	420	150	177
2. Beer	390	860		1130	2120	2840	2710	2930	3920
3. Cocoa	2356	502		-				***.	
4. Coconut cream	2830	5580		4840	3520	4550	3620	3840	3100
5. Copra	954	1101		2193	5684	4909	2294	780	444
6. Fresh fish	-	-		430	25510	32600	24700	36000	29030
7. Garments		-		10	10	100	4270	5490	4450
o. 18f0	5113	3502		162	113	432	/16	814	1000
a. Timber	81/	21		208	4	20	26		12

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Imports by SITC section								
Food and live animals	26800							
Beverage and tobacco	2400			1444			***	
Crude materials excl. fuels	800				***			
Mineral fuels, etc.	19400		(101)	(0.0.0	111		100	
Animal, vegetable oil and fats	800	**1	100	1923	622		***	1.00
Chemicals	5700	2.2.2		111	10.00		112	
Machines transport equipmer	21300	***	++1			4.84		
Miscellaneous manufactured	toods 8200	****			***	***	112	
Unclassified goods	2600							
Direction of Trade Mn US	dollars; calendar year							
Exports, total	27.26	11.64	60.31	73.11	63.88	67.83	78.43	78.66
1. Australia	2.88	1.75	50.77	35.80	37.66	38.91	47.83	46.86
2. United States	10.19	0.81	0.55	19.36	0.91	1.21	8.73	7.09
4 Germany	1 33	1.62	1.00	3.13	2 73	1 22	1.45	1.78
5. New Zealand	5.23	3.91	3.72	2.00	2.36	1.61	1.11	1.61
6. American Samoa	1.05	1.05	0.84	1.24	1.31	1.51	1.67	1.81
7. Algeria		***	-	5.37	0.23	0.28	0.30	0.29
8. Netherlands	0.18	0.66	- 1	0.61	1.80	0.44	0.01	-
9. Belgium			***	1.45	0.47			50.00
10. Thailand		-	-	-	0.13	2.68	0.10	0.02
Importa total	50.72	82.00	142 50	146 17	161.22	270.07	260.24	101.16
1 Australia	50.15	9.01	27.53	23.72	22.54	73.98	35.24	28.53
2. New Zealand	16.20	26.10	50.44	32.74	37.12	37.64	46.64	42.96
3. United States	3.03	8.02	8.14	10.67	12.76	70.73	77.11	7.70
4. Fiji Islands	1.92	1.46	9.50	25.39	26.84	30.86	33.95	36.84
5. Japan	8.34	7.26	29.77	16.65	20.43	23.88	27.25	22.58
6. Korea, Republic of			2.64	2.64	3.96	6.62	3.93	4.27
7, Czech Republic	***	895		14.85	0.77	0.20	0.22	0.24
8. Germany	0.90	4.16	1.13	1.74	8.15	0.82	1.17	0.75
10 Indonesia	0.94	1.33	0.98	1.30	2.17	0.62	1.50	2.14
To: moonesia				0.54	0.00	4.54	4,02	5.52
Trade Indexes 1982-88 1	995-98 = 100; period avera	ges						
Quantum index								
Exports ⁵	103	1 95	79	138	129	133	122	100
Imports	101	1 121	120	114	135	123	155	
Unit unline index								
Exports S	121	1 64	86	110	120	105	125	
Imports	108	1 151	180	99	101	112	114	***
in porto	100	1 101	100	55	101			222
Terms of trade	112	42	48	111	128	94	118	
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS M	n US dollars; calendar year					10.0	0.7	
Current account	1.9	8.6	8.2	14,8	5.3	10.3	-6.5	4.9
Balance on goods	-30.5	-01.3	-83,4	-78.2	-97.4	-92.8	-114.1	-120.9
Imports	-46.6	-70.2	-92.1	-97.1	-115.7	-106.6	-129.2	-134.6
Services and income	-2.7	16.0	31.3	33.4	36.6	41.2	44.0	45.8
Credit	11.0	42.4	59.0	62.7	64.0	66.0	66.3	70.4
Debit	-13.7	-26.3	-27.7	-29.3	-27.4	-24.8	-22.3	-24.6
Unrequited transfers	35.1	53.7	60.2	59.6	66.1	61.9	63.6	80.0
Private	***	****	35.2	37.3	41.6	44.5	42,6	55.7
Official		222)	25.0	22.3	24.5	17.4	21.0	24.3
Capital account		0.4	10		F	0.0		
Direct investment	-0.6	8.1	-4.9	-5.3	-5.3	-9.3	3.1	4.0
Portfolio investment	***			***				
Other long-term capital	-0.6	8.1	-4.9	-5,3	-5.3	-9.3	3.1	4.6
Other short-term capital				(222				111

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Net errors and omissions	3.9	-5.7			444	***		-
Overall balance	5.2	11.0	3.3	9.5	0.0	1.0	-3.4	9.5
Reserves and related items								
Monetary movements	-5.2	-11.0	-3.3	-9.5	-0.0	-1.0	3.4	-9.5
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports	18.9	7.9	4.4	8.5	7.9	6.1	6.3	5.0
Imports	-54.7	-62.6	-46.0	-43.5	-49.9	-47.0	-53.8	-49.1
Trade balance	-35.8	-54.7	-41.6	-35.0	-42.0	-40.9	-47.5	-44.1
Current account balance	2.2	7.7	4.1	6.6	2.3	4.5	-2.7	1.8
Overall balance	6.1	9.8	1.6	4.3	0.0	0.4	-1.4	3.5
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mn US dollars; as	of end of pe	riod						
Total	14.02	69.05	55.31	61.42	68.20	63.66	56.64	63.15
Foreign exchange	14.01	64.82	51.28	57.37	64.19	59.78	52.83	58.97
Reserve position in the Fund	0.00	0.04	1.00	0.96	0.94	0.89	0.86	0.94
SDRs	0.01	4.18	3.03	3.09	3.07	2.99	2.95	3.23
EXCHANGE RATES Tala per US dollar								
End of period	2.3063	2.3332	2.5272	3.0102	3.0184	3.3412	3.5512	3.2165
Average of period	2.2453	2.3099	2.4734	2.9477	3.0132	3.4130	3.5399	3.2457
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollar; as o	f end of year							
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	76.1	92.0	170.4	180.1	192.4	197.4	204.3	
Long-term debt	63.8	91.0	168.1	154.3	156.6	147.3	143.3	
Public and publicly guaranteed	63.8	91.0	168.1	154.3	156.6	147.3	143.3	
Private non-guaranteed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0
Short-term debt	1.4	0.2	2.3	25.8	35.8	50.1	61.0	922
Use of IMF credit	10.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	111
External debt. as % of GNI	81.6	56.0	87.9	80.2	80.5	83.5	80.9	***
Total long-term debt as % of total debt	83.8	98.9	98.7	85.7	81.4	74.6	70.1	
Short-term debt as % of total debt	1.8	0.2	1.3	14.3	18.6	25.4	29.9	
Debt service as % of exports of goods								
and services	15.1	5.8	4.2	3.9	5.1	10.8	6881	
Debt service Mn US dollars; transactions during	the year							
Principal repayments on long-term debt	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.3	4.2	3.5	5.2
Interest on long-term debt	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
Interest on short-term debt	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.7	2.9	2.6	
Average terms of new commitments								
Interest (% o.a.)	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.8	1.1	1.4	
Maturity (vears)	41 7	39.8	40.6	0.0	39.8	35.1	31.2	
Grace period (years)	10.2	10.3	9.9	0.0	10.3	9.0	7.7	
Grant element (%)	79.2	80.5	80.6	0.0	80.7	74.5	69.4	
and a second to the	1.22	22.2		1. S.	50750 × 1		0011	1.505

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Assumes constant growth rates of 0.6 percent for 1985-1986 and 0.5 percent for 1987-1996.
- b Discontinuous series. Official national accounts started in 1994 following the completion of a technical assistance grant from the Asian Development Bank.
 c Refers to volume indices of industrial production.
- d Figures were revised back to 1994 to reflect new weights for taro and its substitute.
- e Data covers both the Bank of Western Samoa and the Pacific Commercial Bank Ltd. Up to December 1989, data reported were as of the last Wednesday of the month. This reporting date was changed to the last day of the month thereafter.
- f Excludes deposits of the government in the banking system.
- g Time deposits exclude deposits of the government.
- h Effective 15 September 1986, the rates for term deposits in excess of WS\$ 20,000 and all rates for terms over six months have been opened to negotiation between a customer and his bank.
- For 1985 to 1990, figures represent estimates of the Treasury Department and the Central Bank.
- j Includes development expenditure, net Treasury advances, and capital account.
- k Includes project and cash and commodity grants, all of which were assumed to be externally derived.
- I Includes net loans and advances to non-financial enterprises, capital subscriptions and land purchases. After 1983, net loans and advances to public enterprises and others are included in net Treasury advances while government purchases of shares are incorporated in the capital account.
- m Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit. For 1985-1990, data on net lending are not available. n Refers to current expenditures.
- o Includes public works, labor, lands and survey, land and title.
- p Includes VAGST payable by Government Departments and residual, including interest payments on public debt. For 1994 to 1995, data include counterpart costs for Development expenditure which were genrally of a current nature.
- q Excludes trade data for Yasaki and imports by foreign diplomatic missions to Western Samoa.
- r Beginning June 1991, exports were derived from Central Bank information.
- s Indices for exports exclude re-exports.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population a million; as of 1 July	2.74	3.05	3.53	3.92	3.95	4.02	4.13	4.16
Population density persons per square kilomete	r 4287	4772	5452	6052	5987	5885	6055	6075
Population annual change, %	0.4	4.1	3.2	3.5	0.7	1.7	2.8	0.8
Urban population % of total population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
LABOR FORCE ^b thousand; as of June	1288	1563	1749	1932	1976	2192	2120	2129
Employed	1235	1537	1702	1870	1886	2095	2047	2017
Agriculture	9	4	3	3	4	4	5	5
Manufacturing	314	445	404	404	396	435	384	368
Mining	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Others	909	1087	1295	1460	1485	1655	1657	1644
Unemployed	53	26	47	62	90	97	73	111
Unemployment rate ', %	4.1	1.7	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.8	4.3
Labor force annual change, 75	-1.2	9,1	5.5	62.0	£.3 64.7	10.9	-5.5 65 /	647
Male	44.0	79.0	***	77.5	77.8	81 1	77.8	77.2
Female		53.0	***	51.3	52.7	55.5	54.3	53.4
(circle)		0010		01.0	10/10/11	00.0	0.110	00.1
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Mn Singapore dollars;	calendar yéar							
At Current Market Prices	20000 5	6000 t =	110000 7	1070010	407005-4	452200.0	450005.5	455300.0
GDP by industrial origin "	38923.5	007.1	118962.7	13/084.8	13/935.1	15/700.2	152065.5	155726.6
Mining	381.4	237.1	200.8	199.8	199.0	189.3	-1/7.5	100.1
Manufacturing	8467.3	17266.2	29401 3	32109.7	32520.6	42077.9	36548.4	41204 3
Flectricity pas and water	796.0	1240.2	1817 3	2510.0	2188.2	2329.4	2835.6	2763.0
Construction	4149.4	3584.6	8384.9	12835.8	11125.0	9853.2	9280.0	8375.6
Trade	5189.0	9240.9	15842.7	16167.3	17104.7	19971.8	19440.6	19884.0
Transport and communications	5192.3	8741.9	14202.6	15548.8	16539.0	17840.2	17439.9	17943.8
Finance 1	8916.9	15370.5	28889.8	37130.7	36472.9	37762.6	39206.9	38138.6
Public administration }								
Others ^E J	7489.3	11964.7	18804.4	22544.4	22989.8	25185.3	26851.0	27767.6
Less: Imputed bank service charges	3196.5	4029.2	6981.6	9248.1	9941.5	8740.3	9670.2	9730.7
Plus: Import duties	1538.4	3267.6	8394.5	7286.4	8736.8	11230.8	9955.8	9214.3
Net factor income from abroad	1230.6	1824.0	3131.4	4059.6	3041.9	-100.1	978.0	-2049.6
GINF	40104.1	00100,0	122094.1	141144.4	140311.0	131000.1	103043.0	1090110
Structure of Output % of GDP at curr	ent prices							
Agriculture	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Industry	34.5	33.0	33.3	34.6	33.2	34.4	32.0	33.6
Services	68.8	67.8	65.3	66.7	67.5	63.9	67.7	66.6
Expenditure on GDP d	38023 5	66884 5	118962 7	137084.8	137035 1	157700.2	152065 5	155726.6
Private consumption	17552.9	30846.5	49084.9	52604.2	56615.9	64808.6	66432.0	66896 5
Government consumption	5548.5	6779.7	10124.0	13882.7	14013.9	17298.1	19370.2	20058.4
Gross fixed capital formation	16424.8	21577.8	39781.7	51534.9	47099.2	47290.9	44843.0	40064.3
Increase in stocks	126.4	2771.0	865.2	-7218.9	-2352.4	3612.4	-7991.0	-7960.9
Net exports of goods and services	-769.4	4598.5	19106.9	28817.8	24408.7	24926.3	29988.1	37517.9
Statistical discrepancy	40.3	311.0	0.0	-2535.9	-1850.2	-236.1	-576.8	-849.6
Structure of Domand N of COD at a	most prince							
Private consumption	A5 1	16.1	41.2	29.4	41.0	44.4	12.7	12.0
Covernment consumption	40.1	40.1	41.5	10.1	10.2	41.1	43.7	43.0
Gross domestic capital formation	42.5	36.4	34.2	32.3	32.4	32.3	24.2	20.6
Net exports of goods and services	-2.0	6.9	16.1	21.0	17.7	15.8	19.7	24.1
		0.000		1000	04024076	50.0073	0.0000	17.45
At Constant 1995 Prices								
GDP by industrial origin 9	51702.0	77298.9	118962.7	138399.2	147287.5	161142.8	157318.5	160853.4
Agriculture "	401.5	241.3	206.8	200.9	197.3	187.6	176.6	166.0
Mining J	11007.0	00045.5	00404.0	21000 1	00007.0	10711 7	20040.0	00000.0
Manufacturing	11065.3	20043.5	29401.3	31282.1	30357.3	40/11./	36019.2	39026.8
Construction	5686 1	4020.7	8384.0	122211.1	11216 7	11000.4	2003.0	2074.0
Trade	6047 3	9186.4	15842.7	16812.9	17902 5	20558.0	19876.8	20411.8
	004110	010004	200-12-1	1004210	2100210	20000.0	2001010	

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Transport and communications Finance [†]	5959.8 12476.7	9281.9 18088.7	14202.6 28889.8	17633.1 35537.2	18868.7 36950.0	20307.2 38583.8	20833.4 39875.1	21879.5 39116.0
Others ^d Less: Imputed bank service charges	9717.7 3846.8	13771.5 4270.0	18804.4 6981.6	22568.0 8866.9	24104.4 8991.1	25843.2 8821.2	27000.3 9504.4	27807.7 9566.6
Plus: Import duties Net factor income from abroad GNP	3763.6	6065.0	8394.5	8636.2	9335.6	10243.4	9820.7	9835.6
Growth of Output annual change	96							
GDP	14.6	9.0	8.0	-0.9	6.4	9.4	-2.4	2.2
Agriculture Industry	-8.1 -0.2	-7.6 9.4	-3.1 9.8	-7.0	-1.8 6.6	-4.9	-5.9	-6.0
Services	14.5	10.3	7.4	-0.5	5.7	7.6	2.2	1.5
Expenditure on GDP d	51702.0	77298.9	118962.7	138399.2	147287.5	161142.8	157318.5	160853.4
Private consumption Government consumption	23290.2	7429.4	49084.9	52466.6	15063.4	64737.1 17719.8	66239.4 19180.5	20033.2
Gross fixed capital formation	20117.0	23209.0	39781.7	51456.2	48909.4	52772.8	49737.3	44929.0
Increase in stocks	529.2	3283.5	865.2	-7828.4	-2754.5	1045.0	-8916.5	-8486.6
Net exports of goods and services Statistical discrepancy	1519.2 523.4	7858.7 676.8	19106.9 0.0	29622.4 -1427.0	31219.0 -1912.1	27361.8 -2493.7	33656.1 -2578.3	40144.7
Growth of Consumption and Inves	tment annual	chande %						
Private consumption	13.5	7.6	3.0	-4.2	8.2	14.0	2.3	0.9
Government consumption	36.4	11.0	11.7	8.3	6.8	17.6	8.2	4.4
Gross domestic capital formation	-5.5	18.5	15.3	-21.5	5.8	16.6	-24.2	-10.7
Investment Financing at current prices	16551.2	24348.8	40646.9	44316.0	44746 8	50903 3	36852.0	32103.4
Gross national saving	16679.4	30008.0	61624.7	75351.9	70483.7	73797.7	65765.6	65594.0
Gross domestic saving h	15781.8	28947.3	59753.8	73133.8	69155.5	75829.6	66840.1	69621.3
Net factor income from abroad	1230.6	1824.0	3131.4	4059.6	3041.9	-100.1	978.0	-2049.6
Foreign saving	-325.2	-6382.9	-22135.3	-32499.6	-27126.6	-24545.7	-30677.2	-35181.6
Net transfer from abroad	-333.0	-763.3	-1260.5	-1841.5	-1/13./	-1931.8	-2052.5	-19/7.7
Net porrowing noni abroau	(.0	-3019.0	-2001+10	-30030.1	-20412.5	-22013.5	-20024.7	-33203,9
Savings and Investment % of GDF	at current pri	ces AR R	50.2	52.2	50.1	48.1	44.0	44.7
Gross national saving	42.9	44.9	51.8	55.0	51.1	46.8	43.2	42.1
Gross domestic capital formation	42.5	36.4	34.2	32.3	32.4	32.3	24.2	20.6
At Current Market Prices, Singapore dolla	rs							
Per capita GDP Per capita GNP	14226 14676	21950 22549	33743 34631	34953 35988	34912 35682	39251 39226	36809 37046	37401 36909
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons: caleno	lar vear							
Manufacturing								
1. Fuel oll	8025	7790		+++		÷		
2. Diesel oll	5999	10925		***	***		.434	
4. Cement	1897	1926		***	444		1948 2017	
5. Animal feed	167	119			***			
Production Indexes period averages								
Agriculture, 1989-91 = 100	143.2	104.9	43.3	41.4	27.7	33.4	34.9	27.4
Manufacturing, 1999 = 100	30.1	55.0	81.6	87.8	100.0	115.3	102.0	110.5
ENERGY annual values								
Production	12				1.		25	
Exports	398	19	61	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	35754	42680	51159	51754	44278	40876	40800	40660
Consumption	34395	40861	***	***	***	***	***	***

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Coal, '000 m.t.								
Production	ō	0		***				
Imports	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Consumption	0	0						
Electricity Ma UM								
Production	9876	15618	22057	28283	29520	31665	33089	34665
Consumption '	8871	14194	20240	26081	27123	29133	29597	31089
Potal prices S\$/litro								
Gasoline, premium	1.38	1.10	1.21	1.27	1.22	1.40	1.35	1.23
Diesel	0.56	0.51	0.47	0.53	0.46	0.57	0.56	0.55
PRICE INDEVES period averages								
Consumer, Nov 1997-Oct 1998 = 100	80.0	85.2	96.7	99.7	99.8	101.1	102.1	101.7
Food	85.8	87.1	95.7	99.9	100.8	101.4	101.9	101.9
Non-food	76.4	83.8	97.1	99.7	99.4	101.0	102.2	101.7
Wholesale, 1995 = 100	122.5	114.5	100.0	90.1	92.0	101.3	99.6	98.2
Implicit GDP deflator, 1995 = 100	75.3	86.5	100.0	99.1	93.7	97.9	96.7	96.8
Price Indexes annual change, %								
Consumer price index	0.5	3.4	1.7	-0.3	0.1	1.3	1.0	-0.4
Food price index	-1.2	0.8	2.2	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.0
Implicit GDP deliator	1.9	0.1	1.5	+0.0	-0.3	1.0	1.2	-0.0
MONEY AND BANKING Mn Singapore dollars; as	s of end of	f period						
Money supply (M1)	8785	15261	25349	27239	31109	33262	36083	35826
Demand deposits (excl. enveroment deposits)	4739	/109	15442	10146	11315	21073	11868	12358
Ouasi-money	19363	46584	76618	133545	143365	137636	144826	144480
Money supply (M2)	28148	61845	101967	160784	174474	170898	180909	180306
Foreign assets (net)	19930	48780	86164	115512	130950	126343	132876	133186
Domestic credit	30134	41385	73790	122145	121826	126639	144624	121310
Claims on government sector (net)	-5664	-14420	-36104	-32709	-28380	-32455	-40433	-4//43
Claims on other financial institutions m	7171	12024	21170	33858	37595	42073	66989	55918
Other items "	-21916	-28320	-57987	-76872	-78301	-82084	-96591	-74190
Advances assessed (840) (assessed by Of	2.0	20.0	0.5	20.0	0.5	2.0	5.0	0.2
Money supply (M2) annual change, % M2 % of GDP	72.3	92.5	85.7	117.3	126.5	108.4	119.0	115.8
Deposit Money Banks	4700	0170	47500	40407	04676	22650	05067	05470
Savings denosits	5983	10010	23501	54863	60272	23650	25907	20178
Time deposits	17941	44407	67390	88658	92119	89775	90845	87879
Domestic credits outstanding	33775	52744	102095	146716	142067	150458	159284	157206
Interest Rates o percent p.a.; period averages								
On deposits								
Savings	5.66	3.50	2.81	1.43	1.36	1.30	0.84	0.44
lime 6 months	5.23	5.11	3.77	2.08	2.04	2.04	1.41	1.05
12 110/013	0.01	0.01	4.14	2.51	2.40	2.42	1.05	1.02
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Mn Singapore dollars;	fiscal year	beginning 1 April	11					
Central Government								
Total revenue	14764	21636	42918	43073	44007	48400	42661	24405
Current revenue P	10768	17872	31369	34430	38540	41724	37866	
Taxes	6400	10254	19626	20131	21253	24606	23466	
Non-taxes	4368	7618	11743	14299	17287	17118	14400	(bee)
Capital receipts	3996	3764	11549	8643	5467	6676	4795	P+4
Total expenditure and net lending	13948	14444	25603	38361	34003	32384	34776	

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total expenditure	10580	14223	19233	27481	26254	30121	33831	
Current expenditure 9	7316	10867	14844	17256	17763	22001	24969	***
Capital expenditure q	3264	3356	4389	10225	8491	8120	8862	
Net lending	3368	221	6370	10880	7749	2263	945	
Current surplus/deficit	3452	7005	16525	17174	20777	19723	12897	
Capital account surplus/deficit	732	408	7160	-1582	-3024	-1444	-4067	
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit 7	816	7192	17315	4712	10004	16016	7885	
Financing								
Domestic borrowing q	-772	-7104	-17310	-4712	-10004	-16016	-7885	***
Foreign borrowing	-44	-88	-5	0	0	0	0	
Use of cash balances				***				
Government Finance % of GDP								
Total revenue	37.9	32.3	36.1	31.4	31.9	30.7	28.1	
Total expenditure	27.2	21.3	16.2	20.0	19.0	19.1	22.2	
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	2.1	10.8	14.6	3,4	7.3	10.2	5.2	
Expenditure by Function, Central Government	1000000	1076-010	122222		1111111	1000	1010000	
Total 4	10581	14223	19233	27480	26254	30121	33831	2.2.2
General public services	1491	1403	2862	2999	3460	3648	3861	
Detence	2378	3409	5492	7678	7595	7701	8141	***
Education	2284	2828	3633	5000	5250	6333	6577	
Health	684	652	1466	1968	1752	1543	1866	***
Social security and weifare	167	300	955	202	413	1069	4202	
Housing and community amenities	440	870	1000	3325	3537	3233	3549	·
Advioulture	10/1	2309	1977	5305	3390	0044	0111	***
Agriculture	40	94	40	52	57	203	50	***
Electricity day and water	5	20	0	4	2°	0	70	***
Transport and communications	1060	710	620	2166	1112	2692	1072	***
Other economic services	762	1559	1284	2085	2213	2153	3066	
Others	1266	2372	1283	1003	2215	550	524	+++
Oblets	1200	2012	1200	1005	001	550	524	***
EXTERNAL TRADE Mn Singanore dollars: calend	ar vear							
Exports, fob	50179	95206	167515	183763	194290	237826	218026	223901
Imports, cif	57817	109808	176313	169863	188142	232175	207692	208312
Trade balance	-7638	-14602	-8798	13900	6148	5651	10334	15589
External Trade annual change, %								
Exports	-2.3	9.3	13.7	-1.0	5.7	22.4	-8.3	2.7
Imports	-5.4	13.4	12.7	-13.6	10.8	23.4	-10.5	0.3
Trade balance	-22.0	49.8	-3.0	-226.5	-55.8	-8.1	82.9	50.9
Exports, by HSC								
Animal and animal products	1444	993	1030	809	798	916	859	847
Vegetable products	1222	1120	1522	1232	1161	1046	797	791
Animal or vegetable fats	(4)4	839	811	486	490	400	369	424
Prepared foodstufs	1.1.1	2369	3562	3876	3166	3163	3147	3236
Mineral products	2.575	14656	11588	10824	12049	17614	16674	17525
Chemical products		4780	8335	9959	13557	14191	15158	17510
Plastics and rubber	***	3898	4/4/	4686	5223	6439	6132	7021
Hides and skins		147	238	210	248	327	315	299
Wood pulp products		980	590	452	397	395	340	303
Taytiles and taytile articles	***	1102	1072	1193	1007	1951	2129	1091
Footwear and beaddear		4034	4273	2028	4202	260	9292	4203
Articles of stone inlaster coment ashastos		371	730	460	178	510	162	575
Pearls, precious or semi-precious stope, metals		618	1972	4134	1701	1641	2102	2065
Base metals and articles thereof	0.561	3301	5824	4736	4658	5074	4787	5068
Machinery, mechanical appliances, and	2.694	0331	9024	4100	4000	20114	4/01	5505
electrical equipment		45491	107461	119949	128530	159889	139787	141106
Transportation equipment	1000	2475	3195	4104	3139	4041	4196	6821
Instruments - measuring, musical		2161	4640	5680	5856	6801	7015	7869
Arms and ammunition		2	3	1	3	1	5	7
A MARCAN A CALL BOOM AND A CALL AND A	0.57.5							

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Miscellaneous manufactured articles		1065	1350	805	818	863	817	794
Works of art	177	23	15	34	34	19	25	18
Exports, by principal commodity								
1. Petroleum and products	13418	17156	13631	13350	15032	22613	22002	22814
2. Telecommunication equipment 5	3150	11474	18367	12398	12314	14260	12994	13909
3. Clothing (except fur)	11/7	2867	2075	2387	2716	3150	2922	2957
5. Fixed vegetable oils	1128	349	280	346	336	244	202	265
Imports by HSC								
Animal and animal products		1541	1956	1654	1737	1929	1942	1907
Vegetable products		1974	2040	1767	1936	1833	1840	1759
Animal or vegetable fats	1.055	787	832	485	477	361	316	396
Prepared foodstufs		2668	3555	3671	3549	3595	3720	3678
Chemical products		17793	14792	14225	1/612	28/85	26619	2/628
Plastics and rubber	1.694	4217	5118	4318	4967	5780	4817	5074
Hides and skins	Cash.	597	668	394	506	613	578	576
Wood and wood products	10.00	764	749	472	507	500	435	410
Wood pulp products	2444	1672	2218	1697	1881	2110	1903	1903
Textiles and textile articles		4901	5317	4063	4681	5421	4818	5036
Footwear, neadgear	1000	417	401	1424	403	505	453	1015
Pearls precious or semi-precious stones metals		1086	2606	2005	2429	2716	2759	2812
Base metals and articles thereof	111	6989	10438	9045	8456	9047	8848	8856
Machinery, mechanical appliances, and		10070	05440	05100	100110	101000	110050	115166
Transportation Advingent		43073	90118	95126	0250	134595	115350	10130
Instruments - measuring, musical	1999	3890	6506	6579	7910	9418	7553	7576
Arms and ammunition		6	4	4	6	6	4	5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles		1238	1961	1559	1960	2195	1865	1827
Works of art	111	50	44	40	51	77	43	41
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar yea	r							
Exports, total	22812	52753	118187	109886	114730	137932	121717	125087
1. United States	4830	11215	21576	21856	22055	23891	18755	19106
2. Malaysia	3539	6873	22665	16726	18994	25042	21122	21807
3. Hong Kong, China 4. Japan	2148	3429	0210	9220	8810	10842	10820	114/5
5 Thailand	949	3490	6824	4206	5041	5872	5304	5710
6. China, People's Republic of	333	799	2759	4065	3920	5377	5329	6863
7. Korea, Republic of	281	1173	3243	2566	3557	4916	4688	5208
8. Netherlands	290	1132	3147	3784	3858	4089	4035	4303
9. Germany	512	2134	3998	3326	3259	4277	4297	4059
10. United Kingdom	626	1683	3070	3121	4277	3550	2851	2589
Imports, total	26237	60954	124394	101606	111071	134630	116018	116482
1. United States	3988	9801	18725	18783	19022	20270	19159	16605
2. Japan	4486	12263	25308	17010	18505	23189	16091	14576
3. Malaysia	3736	8257	19250	15692	17292	22848	20094	21218
4. China, People's Republic of	2268	2095	4042	4851	5697	7116	7195	8869
6 Saudi Arabia	920	3265	3796	3280	3240	1338	4229	3814
7. Korea, Republic of	423	1776	5399	3041	4171	4822	3823	4303
8. Germany	716	2178	4323	3495	3608	4236	3835	3960
9. Hong Kong, China	493	1879	4107	2845	3188	3516	2785	2842
10. United Kingdom	770	1870	3307	2771	2727	2741	2440	2353
Trade Indexes 1995 = 100; period averages								
Unit value index	140.1	100.0	100.0	80.0	0.0	05.0	01.2	00.0
Imports	116.2	110.4	100.0	92.0	93.5	101.9	102.2	101.5
Towns of tends	100.0	144.0	100.0	07.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	07.0
Terms of trade	120.0	111.2	100.0	97.0	96.0	93.2	89.3	81,9

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 1 Mn US dollars; cale	ndar year							
Current Account	58	3122	14900	18544	15185	13281	16138	18692
Balance on goods	-1518	-1633	977	14347	11976	12299	14768	18538
Exports	23186	54680	118454	110264	116550	139866	124444	128294
Imports	-24704	-56312	-117477	-95917	-104573	-12/56/	-109676	-109/56
Credit	1/28	10220	14809	2//05	4220	2103	2510	1298
Debit	.4816	10320	27706	20108	92020	43391	44422	49041
Ourrent transfers	-151	-421	-21150	-1100	-1011	-1121	-1146	-1104
Credit	107	123	156	131	135	128	122	122
Debit	-258	-544	-1041	1231	1146	1248	1268	1226
Capital account	-62	-22	-71	-226	-191	-163	-161	-160
Financial account	698	3948	-878	-18663	-12747	-1926	-15389	-15646
Direct investment	809	3541	5346	7214	7848	6402	1402	2014
Portfolio investment	175	-1038	-7359	-9447	-8877	-13519	-11097	-12639
Other investments	-285	1444	1135	-16430	-11718	5191	-5693	-5020
Net errors and omissions	642	-1590	-5362	3321	2073	-4327	-1481	-1610
Overall balance	1337	5458	8589	2976	4320	6866	-894	1276
Reserves and related items								
Reserve assets	-1337	-5458	-8589	-2976	-4320	-6865	894	-1276
Use of Fund credit and loans				***	***	1115	***	
Others			-444	144	***			
Balance of Payments % of GDP	101.1	110.0		404.0	110.0	450.0	440.0	
Exports	131.1	148.2	141.1	134.6	143.2	152.9	146.6	147.5
Imports Trade balance	-139.0	-102.0	-140.0	-11(.1	-128.0	-139.0	-129.2	-120.2
Current account balance	0.0	9.5	17.9	22.6	19.7	14.5	10.0	21.0
Overall halance	7.6	14.8	10.2	3.6	53	75	.1.1	1.5
oronan eganoe	1.0	14,0		0.0	0.0	1.52	-2-12	110
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mn US dollars; as	of end of	period						
Total	12846.6	27748.4	68695.3	74928.0	76843.2	80132.1	75374.9	82021.1
Foreign exchange	12685.5	27534.5	68349.1	74417.5	76304.2	79685.2	74850.7	81366.5
Reserve position in the Fund	88.6	98.0	297.1	419.1	416.5	309.7	373.9	477.6
SDRs	72.5	115.9	49,1	91.4	122.5	137.2	150.3	177.0
EXCHANGE RATES Singapore dollars per US do	ollar						1.0010	10000
End of period	2,1050	1.7445	1.4143	1.6605	1.6660	1.7315	1.8510	1.7365
Average of period	2.2002	1.8125	1.4174	1.6736	1.6950	1.7240	1.7917	1.7906
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Min US dollars; as	s of end of	ryear	0000	44043	10004	10700		
long term debt	4207	3/12	8308	11014	12824	13700		212
Public and publicly duaranteed	2000	3030	1 + + (0404	0009	0113	***	24.4
Private non-duaranteed	111	114			***	525		
Short-term deht	601	736	1251	5560	6015	5653	***	
Use of IMF credit		100	1601	0000	0020	0000		
						92		
External debt as % of GNI	21.6	12.4	9.8	12.4	14.2	14.0		
Total long-term debt as % of total debt	85.7	80.5	85.1	49.5	53.1	58.9		
Short-term debt as % of total debt	14.3	19.5	14.9	50.5	46.9	41.1		
Debt service as % of exports of goods								
and services	4.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	***	174		
Debt service Mn US dollars; transactions during	the year							
Principal repayments on long-term debt	972	188	985	846	***	4+3-		-114
Interest on long-term debt	267	275	290	338	4.440	149.2	3440	111
interest on short-term debt	52	62	74	167	***		/414	
Average terms of new commitments								
Interest (%, p.a.)	10.1				111		1.22	
Maturity (years)	9.6						***	
Grace period (years)	5,1					244		
Grant element (%)	-1.1	1222	100		1			444

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
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Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Mid-year estimates, except for 1980, 1990 and 2000 which are census results. Total population refers to Singapore residents and foreigners staying in Singapore for at least one year.
- b Refers to persons aged 15 years and over. Figures are based on the mid-year labor force survey except for 1990, 1995 and 2000 which are census results and the mid-decade (1995) General Household Survey (GHS). Data for 1985 to 1997 follow Singapore Standard Industry Classification (SSIC) 1990, for 1998 to 1999 follow SSIC 1996 and for 2000 onwards, SSIC 2000.
- c Seasonally adjusted.
- d Reflects reclassification using SSIC 2000.
- e Composed of agriculture, fishing, and quarrying.
- f Covers financial and business services.
- g Covers other services industries, hotels and restaurants, and owner-occupied dwellings.
- h Refers to gross domestic product less domestic consumption expenditure.
- Refers to total electricity sales.
- Refers to domestic supply price index.
- k The Monetary Authority of Singapore's holdings of government securities have been reclassified under domestic credit to government instead of other items. Data have been revised from 1990.
- 1 Refers to total domestic credit less net claims on government sector and claims on other financial institutions.
- m Refers to investment in securities and equities in Singapore plus money at call with discount houses. Discount houses ceased operations in 1987.
- n Residual item.
- o Refers to the average quoted by ten leading banks.
- p Refers to the revenue credited to the consolidated revenue account (CRA).
- q There is a data break starting in 1994 due to difference in coverage.
- r Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus deficit. Data for grants are not available. There is a data break starting in 1994 due to difference in coverage.
- s Excludes gramophones, dictating machines, and other sound reproducers.
- t Follows the compilation methodology of BOP, fifth edition. Data were converted to US Million dollars using the average annual exchange rate from the IMF, IFS publication.
- u There is a data break beginning 1998 due to methodological changes applied by OECD giving only data for total debt (total debt outstanding and disbursed) and short-term debt. Figures for long-term debt are derived.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population thousand; as of 1 July	267	319	382	426	442	459	476	490
Population density persons per square kilometer	9	11	13	15	15	16	16	17
Population annual change, %	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.1	2.9
LABOR FORCE thousand; calendar year		1.00		9551	2228	6444	1244	
Employed a	24.0	26.1	33.1	** *	***	0.000		***
Agriculture	8.0	7.5	8.6	***	***	(104)		4.8.1
Manufacturing **	1.7	2.3	4.1	222	2270		- 244	222
Others	14.1	16.3	20.4	***	177	100	2.447	
Unemployed		10.0	20,4					
Unemployment rate, %				***				
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS • Mn Solomon Islands do At Current Factor Cost	llars; caler	idar year						
GDP by industrial origin	210.1	459.1		+++	111	1.000	2344	3444
Agriculture	108.5	209.0		+++	***		944	546
Mining	-1.5	2.5		177	****	1 1000		***
Manufacturing	8.0	17.0		444)	¥¥¥)	1.000	1444	***
Electricity, gas and water	2.2	4.5	.***	***	***	244	***	***
Trade	22.1	35.9	3885	***	111111111111		***	
Transport and communications	10.8	21.7					2444	
Finance	13.0	63.4						
Public administration		85.0	344	111	1440	244	2.444	444
Others a	38.1	8.0	1.112	***	***		444	7.17
Indirect taxes less subsidies	26.9	67.2	3894	***		344	1.443	***
Net factor income from abroad	230.9	020.3	***	+++	***		++1	
GNP at current market prices		516.7					***	
Structure of Output % of GDP at currer	t prices							
Agriculture	51.6	45.5	117	***		1000	(475.)	
Industry	8.4	7.9	412		***	***	- 444	344
Services	40.0	40.0		200			2.555.2	500
At Current Market Prices								
Expenditure on GDP	236.9	526.3	***	***			1.777	
Private consumption	152.0	302.0				***		4.4+
Government consumption	66.6	163.9	200			***	-	
Gross fixed capital formation	49.9	91.4		775		***		112
Exports of goods and services	121.1	244.6	***	211	•••		***	
Less: Imports of goods and services	164.9	298.7						
Statistical discrepancy	Ħ	8.7	1994		***	****	1440	
Structure of Demand % of GDP at curre	ent prices	E7 4						
Government consumption	28.1	31.1		1046	***	22.0		***
Gross domestic capital formation	26.2	20.1						
Exports of goods and services	51.1	46.5	***		***			
imports of goods and services	69.6	56.8	194	444			***	
At Constant 1984 1990 Easter Cost								
GDP by industrial origin	201.6	459.1						
Agriculture *	106.9	209.0	(172)				0000	
Mining	-1.4	1 2.5	(444)	***			24461	
Manufacturing	6.8	I 17.0	1977			177	***	
Electricity, gas and water	1.9	4.5	2 1111		***	1992.	1449.5	
Trade	9.8	12.1	1444	***	***	***		
Transport and communications	10.8	21.7	777	***	***	***		***
Finance	5.4	63.4						

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Public administration		I 85.0						
Others a	39.3	I 8.0	***	***				***
Indirect taxes less subsidies	***	1 67.2	***		***			***
GDP at constant market prices	27.7	526.3	***	***		***	***	
GNP at market prices	***	***	***	***.	1 aan 1 aan			***
Growth of Output annual change, %	0.0							
Agriculture	-1.1	-444	***	***		-444		442
Industry	14.8							
Services	6.2			444		-	144	
At Current Market Prices, Solomon Island dollars	É.							
Per capita GDP	887	1650		112	1444		1223	
Per capita GNP	++.+	1620	***		1725			***
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons; calendar ye	ar							
Agriculture, crop year	2		2	2	2	2	0	2
2. Coconut oil	- 2	4	2	8	10	2	2	3
3. Copra	42	34	26	27	23	19	2	2
4. Fish	31	26	56	49	48	21	18	19
5. Palm oil and kernels	24	27	36	36	16	-	-	a contractifier
6. Timber, '000 cu. m.	378	442	-	604	622	536	534	550
Production Index period average Agriculture, 1989-91 = 100	124.0	97.0	122.3	134.6	138.2	146.6	147.0	147.0
ENERGY annual values								
Electricity, Mn kWh								
Production	29	30	61	62	66	62	57	57
Consumption =	29	30	56	56	63	56	50	50
PRICE INDEXES neriod averages								
Consumer (Honiara), $04\ 1984\ \ 04\ 1992 = 100$	105.7	194.5	1 132.1	179.3	194.1	203.4	207.0	222
Food	106.0	196.0	I 127.8	181.1	201.4	205.8	210.0	***
Non-food	105.4	192.9	1 135.8	177.6	187.6	198.8	200.2	
Implicit GDP deflator, 1984 I 1990 =100 h	104.2	I 100.0	220	+++	1.0.0			
Price Indexes annual change, %								
Consumer price index	-47.8	8.8	9.6	12.3	8.3	4.8	1.8	
Food price index	-52.0	8.4	7.6	12.8	11.2	2.2	2.0	***.
Non-food price Index	-43.5	10.2	11.4	11.8	5.6	6.0	0.7	
Implicit GDP deflator	4.3				191	***	444	444
MONEY AND BANKING Mn Solomon Island dolla	urs: as of	end of period						
Money supply (M1)	28.33	66.09	169.61	220.57	264.76	248.29	246.35	247.09
Currency in circulation	13.89	25.29	54.96	81.34	100.11	88.27	84.70	91.50
Demand deposits	14.45	40,80	114.65	139.23	164.65	160.01	161.65	155.59
Quasi-money	37.59	75.32	170.45	217.95	193.57	211.72	152.67	167.82
Money supply (M2)	65.92	141.41	340.07	438.52	458.33	460.01	399.02	414.71
Foreign assets (net)	24.36	30.95	42.18	225.06	243.41	144.19	97.34	127.87
Domestic credit	62.24	156.29	350.11	355,77	372.58	456.98	424.43	471.22
Claims on government sector (net)	14.50	60.52	226.94	178.00	178.27	259.07	269.78	297.94
Claims on private sector	47.09	95.77	123.18	177.77	194.32	197.91	154.65	173.28
Claims on other financial institutions	0.64	45.00		140.20	457.67		120.01	494.00
other items	-20.68	-45.83	-52.22	-142.30	-157.67	-141.16	-130,94	-184.38
Money supply (M2) annual change, %	2.6	10.8	9.9	4.8	4.5	0.4	-13.3	3.9
M2 % of GDP	27.8	26.9				***		***

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Deposit Money Banks								
Demand deposits	14.45	39.23	116.02	130.82	166.48	160.01	161.65	155.59
Savings deposits 1	37.59	29.00	64.32	74.79	75.79	82.24	79.62	67.38
Time deposits		46.32	106.14	143.16	117.78	129.49	73.04	100.44
Domestic credits outstanding	56.25	128.56	282.18					- 97
CONCOMPTING THE CONCOMPTING								
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Thousand Solomon I	sland dollars;	fiscal year endi	ng 31 Decemb	er				
Total revenue and grants	552/1	147500		524000	550000	110000	252000	000250
Total revenue	52180	125900	300000	496000	481000	314000	255900	262800
Current revenue	52449	124400	309000	347000	402000	314000	215700	262800
Taxes	47482	108500	239000	311000	356000	277000	206100	243400
Non-taxes	4967	15900	70000	36000	46000	37000	9600	19400
Capital receipts	740	1500		149000	79000			
Grants	2052	21600		38000	78000	135900	38200	25550
Total expenditure and net lending	76004	172400	Tito		***			2221
Total expenditure	74715	167500	360000	490000	479000	458800	262900	401900
Current expenditure	58980	146600	328000	471000	458000	428800	247700	302600
Capital expenditure	15735	20900	32000	19000	21000	30000	15200	99300
Net lending	1289	4900	10000	104000	50000	111000	22000	20000
Current surplus/deficit	-6531	-22200	-19000	-124000	-56000	-114800	-32000	-39800
Overall hudgetany surplus/deficit	-14995	-19400	-32000	130000	80000	-30000	-15200	-99300
Financing	-20703	-24900	-01000	44000	80000	-0900	-9000	-113550
Domestic borrowing (net)		35000	51000	-44000	-80000	8900		
Foreign borrowing (net)		-10100	01000	11000		0000		39800
Use of cash balances	1245			***	1444			100
Government Finance % of GDP								
Total revenue	22.5	23.9	111	144	G44	1000		4440
Total expenditure	31.5	31.8						177.
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-8.8	-4.7	***		144			***
Expenditure by Function, Central Governmen	74745							
General public services	12300	441	***		- 144	***	944	
Defence	12000		***				2.8-9-	
Education	13920	***	110.0		(1999)	1999	1922	575
Health	6686	111			100	111		111
Social security and welfare	643	***						***
Housing and community amenities ^k	894		101					
Economic services	19003	***	222		. See			
Agriculture	7156		***		2.000			
Industry	0	100					1446	
Electricity, gas and water	992		***		***		144	***
Transport and communications	9556	100	100		494	2444		8.84 C
Other economic services	1300		***	2.9.7	-1-1-1	***	1991	224
Uthers	211/1	***	144		0.00		1757	***
EXTERNAL TRADE Thousand Solomon Island	dollars: caleor	ler voar						
Exports fob	103806	178109	573153	608271	607367	331302	248685	390008
Imports, cif	123199	231036	525660	615401	538407	498970	431937	436333
Trade balance	-19393	-52927	47493	-7130	68960	-167668	-183252	-46325
External Trade annual change, %								
Exports	-12.4	3.9	22.5	-6.2	-0.1	-45.5	-24.9	56.8
Imports	22.5	-11.0	14.4	-10.2	.12.5	-7.3	-13.4	1.0
Trade balance	-207.8	39.9	467.6	80.5	1067.2	-343.1	-9.3	74,7
Exports by SITC sostion								
Food and live animals	37062	66110	161764	224450	183/20	50451	41870	08/190
Beverage and tobacco	88	29	101104	224403	100400	00401	44072	00400
Crude materials excl. fuels	50453	79595	329156	333348	355092	265727	191126	256367
Mineral fuels, etc.	10000 (MAC)				43986	1315	354	192
Animal, vegetable oil and fats	12382	20399	70665	-	-			

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Chemicals	7.	-			-		-	7
Basic manufactures	-	-		-		-	-	-
Machines, transport equipment	-	-		4	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	=	-	-		-	-	-	-
Unclassified goods	3820	11967	11568	50464	24850	13809	15334	34970
Exports, by principal commodity "								
1. Cocoa	5009	11375	13424	30280	24394	9277	4536	27728
2. Copra	23471	10936	32852	39168	39290	34740	432	2218
3. Fish (fresh frozen smoked and canced)	31956	53185	145711	194179	159045	41174	37336	70752
4. Palm oil and kernels	12382	17933	66544	97910	65144	6565	237	
5. Timber	23709	56526	269616	196270	250658	224422	190457	254149
Imports by SITC section								
Food and live animals	18702	36211	80667	82128	82026	70363	109/49	109840
Reverses and tobacco	4738	7580	10347	9170	6147	5105	0208	11061
Crude materials avel fuels	1063	2064	1884	5110	0141	3103	5250	11001
Minoral fuels ats	24005	2004	4004	102700	75160	02417	75750	75590
Animal warstable oil and tate	24995	1259	40099	103709	10102	93417	15150	10009
Chemieste	2107	11710	4022	12207	14071	0010	10745	44540
Chemicals	1344	11/10	26390	13297	146/1	9018	13/45	11513
Basic manufactures	19417	55257	120072	34050	33368	25489	22577	23831
Machines, transport equipment	32404	58660	1/069/	121523	127544	88241	53320	57452
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	11750	24433	51202					
Unclassified goods	529	3323	7680	251514	198489	198337	148799	148047
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar y	ear							
Exports, total	69.8	72.3	196.2	190.8	160.8	94.8	79.8	79.6
1. Japan	36.4	31.2	91.4	54.5	53.0	21.0	17.1	17.1
2. Korea. Republic of	1.6	6.0	39.3	9.8	13.1	16.4	15.4	16.7
3. Thailand	5.7	4.8	9.7	38.5	13.3	5.2	7.4	6.7
4. Philippines	-	-	8.9	11.3	19.4	9.8	7.3	80
5. United Kingdom	9.9	8.7	12.4	13.2	18.2	6.8	0.6	0.0
6 China People's Republic of	5.5	0.1	0.9	4.1	14.5	12.1	5.4	6.5
7 Germany	11	31	21	94	33	19	0.4	0.6
8 Malavsia	-	0.0	13	4.6	3.9	1.6	13	1.8
9 India	-	0.0		5.8	27	23	2.5	27
10 Australia	16	3.3	38	3.8	2.1	2.5	13	0.8
	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	212	2.0	1.0	0.0
Imports, total	76.2	98.3	154.8	152.4	177.1	123.0	112.6	100.1
1. Australia	28.1	33.6	66.2	65.5	68.2	33.8	33.1	31.5
2. Singapore	7.9	9.5	19.8	12.9	26.8	30.9	21.1	19.8
3. Japan	15.1	20.7	15.8	9.7	18.8	6.6	4.1	2.6
4. New Zealand	6.9	7.7	12.9	8.0	11.1	6.9	5,7	5.2
5. United States	1.6	6.0	3.0	3.2	1.9	6.4	8.1	2.0
6. Hong Kong, China	2.3	3.6	5.7	3.7	3.8	2.6	3.2	2.7
7. Fiji Islands	1.1	0.2	1.9	3.2	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.6
8. Papua New Guinea	1.3	2.8	2.1	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.5
9. Korea, Republic of	0.8	1.2	2.6	10.6	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.6
10. Thailand	1.3	0.2	4.1	3.6	3.5	1.4	3.1	0.6
Trade Indexes period averages Quantum index, 1982 = 100 Exports	121.7	129.2						
Imports n	161.0	109.6						
	20210	10010						
Unit value index, 1982 = 100								
Exports	150.9	227.8	1.00	222				
Imports ⁿ	109.2	319.4				***	24.4	
T (1	105.0		100 5	407.7	105.0	410.00	440.0	
terms of trade, 1982 1 1990 = 100	135.8	1 100.0	109.5	127.7	125.2	117.8	116.8	- Mi

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mn US dollars; caler	dar year							
Current account	-27.82	-27.76	8.34	8.12	21.48	-43.98	-23.98	-14.59
Balance on goods	-0.88	-7.24	13.77	-18.07	54.53	-23.05	-34.60	-6.83
Exports	70.98	70.11	168.30	141.83	164.57	69.29	46.89	57.52
Imports	-71.85	-77.35	-154.53	-159.90	-110.04	-92.34	81.49	64.35
Services and income	-38.83	-58.61	-41.87	-7.35	-48.12	-27.57	-4.00	-2.32
Credit	12.97	27,68	43.01	57.19	61.76	56.57	***	***
Debit	-51.80	-86.29	-84.88	-64.54	-109.88	-84.14	***	
Current transfers	11.89	38.08	36.44	33.54	15.07	6.64	14.62	-5.44
Credit	16.01	43.66	53.17	56.44	41.54	35.25		
Debit	-4.12	-5.58	-16.74	-22.90	-26.48	-28.61		
Capital account	-0.95	-0.16	0.65	6.65	9.16	13.26	19.36	9.59
Financial account	19.45	27.95	-8.31	16.88	-33.77	12.64		
Direct investment	0.68	10.44	2.03	8.80	9.90	1.30	***	
Portiolio Investment	40.77	47 54	10.24	0.00	42.67	44.00		444
Net errors and emissions	10.11	17.51	1.45	0.08	-43.07	102	6 26	9.07
Net errors and omissions	-0.41	-8.00	-1.45	-14.41	-1.58	-1.02	-0.30	0.97
Decenses and related items	-9.74	*0.00	-0.77	11.24	-4.12	-19.10	-10'90	3.81
SDRe	0.59	0.28	0.01		0.01			
Receive position in the fund	0.00	+0,20	0.01	1	-0.01			
Foreign exchange	9.18	8 86	0.76	.17.24	1.50			***
Other claims	5.10	0.00	0.70	-11.24	0.14			
					0.24			
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports	44.4	33.7			1782×		70000	2017
Imports	-44.9	-37.2				1.12		
Trade balance	-0.5	-3.5						
Current account balance	-17.4	-13.3						
Overall balance	-6.1	-4.1						
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mn US dollars; as	of end of per	riod						
Total	35.61	17.60	15.91	49.04	51.14	32.05	0.69	0.75
Foreign exchange	34.20	16.49	15.10	48.28	50.39	31.34		
Reserve position in the Fund	0.56	0.75	0.80	0.76	0.74	0.71	0.68	0.75
SDRs	0.85	0.36	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
EXCHANGE RATES Solomon Islands dollars pe	r US dollar	STREET OF STREET	101 T01010-001					
End of period	1.6126	2.6137	3.4758	4.8591	5.0761	5.0994	5.4600	7.4600
Average of period	1.4808	2.5288	3,4059	4,8157	4.8381	5.0889	5.3000	6.7800
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Min US dollars; as	of end of yea	r	450 7	1510	105.0		100 5	
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	65.5	120.5	158.7	154.6	165.0	155.4	162.5	
Long-term debt	53.5	103.2	149.1	151.7	160.3	152.1	158.8	
Public and publicly guaranteed	53.5	103.2	100.3	113.7	125.3	120.7	130.9	
Short term debt	0.0	16.6	40.0	20,1	35.0	31.5	20.0	***
Lise of IME prodit	3.0	10.0	9.7	2.9	4.7	3.2	3.7	
Use of high credit	3.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
External debt as % of GNI	42.6	58.1	10.5	10.5	10.6	545	61 5	
Total long-term deht as % of total deht	81.7	85.6	94.0	98.1	97.2	97.9	97.7	
Short-term debt as % of total debt	13.7	13.8	61	19	28	21	23	
Debt service as % of exports of goods	10.1	10,0	0.1	7.0	2.0	dird.	2.0	
and services	4.5	11.9	3.8	6.0	4.8	69		
und de mode	4.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0		
Debt service Mn US dollars: transactions during	the vear							
Principal repayments on long-term deht	0.9	7.0	6.5	7.8	7.3	6.2	4.5	5.9
Interest on long-term debt	1.7	3.1	1.5	4.0	3.5	2.7	2.5	3.3
Interest on short-term debt	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	010
			50° F 185		6 T.B.			
Average terms of new commitments								
Interest (% p.a.)	5.3	2.2	4.9	3.3	1.1	0.8	2.9	
Maturity (years)	29.2	17.7	15.9	39.7	36.1	40.0	26.6	
Grace period (years)	6.2	11.5	2.6	10.2	9.2	10.5	4.9	***
Grant element (%)	40.0	56.9	29.4	57.7	74.0	80.9	51.5	

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	3 114		and the second second					14

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Refers to wage and salary employees. Data are as of end of June.
- b From 1990, figures include mining.
- c The current series has a lag of eight years. However, the Central Bank of Solomon Islands has timely estimates of GDP at constant prices presented as a series of index numbers.
- d From 1985 to 1987, figures include data on public administration.
- e Includes non-monetary food.
- f Includes non-monetary construction.
- g Figures refer to electricity sales.
- h Based on GDP at factor cost.
- i From 1985-1987, figures include time deposits.
- j Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit.
- k Includes other community and social services.
- I Includes economic infrastructure.
- m From 1997 onward, export data are based on the foreign exchange receipts of the formal banking system.
- n Import indexes relate to food imports only.

Item	1985		1990	1995		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION										
Total population ^a million; as of 1 July	15.842		17.015	17.253		17.935	18.280	18.467	18.732	19.007
Population density persons per square kilometer	er 253		271	275		286	292	295	299	303
Population annual change, %	1.5		1.1	1.4		1.3	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.5
Urban population % or total population	777					1771				775
LABOR FORCE thousand: calendar year	5972		6001	6106		6617	6674	6827	6773	7050
Employed	5132		5047	5357		6006	6083	6310	6236	6409
Agriculture	2531		2361	1967		2436	2205	2274	2033	2120
Manufacturing	648		669	788		858	902	1045	1057	1092
Mining	67		80	89		74	76	67	110	
Uners	1880		1937	2513		2638	2900	2924	3036	3197
Unemployed	14 1		15 9	12.3		9.2	291	7.6	7.9	041
Labor force annual change, %	1. Trade		10.0	0.4		5.6	0.9	2.3	-0.8	4.1
Labor force participation rate, %			51.9	47.9		51.5	50.7	50.7	48.3	49.4
Male	***		67.7	64.4		67.4	67.7	67.3		4.4.4
Female	444		36.2	31.7		36.2	34.1	34.0		+++
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Mn Rupees; calendar	year									
At Current Market Prices I At Current Factor	157762		217004	660094		012920	004720	1125250	1045702	1401692
Adriculture	38505		72788	123990	ł	192665	205599	223926	249790	281911
Mining	1226		4570	8064	i	17433	18322	21547	23959	25821
Manufacturing	26180		54943	115538	i	151007	163103	189331	198721	222323
Electricity, gas and water	2999		5635	14846	1	13660	14425	13415	16127	20198
Construction	11939		21592	47931	I	69301	75538	82684	95057	100590
Trade	29062		61784	142807	1	196262	211376	254100	263328	287612
Transport and communications	17429		29614	62429	1	101620	113814	131669	150437	173479
Finance Bublic administration	6456		14267	44439	-	69267	80696	85668	105590	128543
Others	9244		24123	54925	1	48040	50445	64899	73285	80/51
Indirect taxes less subsidies	14120		20000	41410	1	100617	113436	131226	160452	182140
GDP at current market prices b	157763		317904	662384		1017986	1105963	1257634	1407398	1584845
Net factor income from abroad	-3445		-6685	-7083		-11556	-17831	-23083	-23830	-24064
GNP at current market prices	154319		311219	655301		1001900	1090335	1233402	1382326	1560027
	2010/02/02/02									
Addiculture	rent prices		22.0	19.7		01.1	20.7	10.0	20.1	20.1
Industry	26.8		27.3	28.1		27.5	27.3	27.3	26.8	26.3
Services	48.8		49.8	53.1		51.4	51.4	52.8	53.1	53.6
At Current Market Prices										
Expenditure on GDP	157763		317904	662384		1017986	1105963	1257634	1407398	1584845
Private consumption	118100		233961	468496		/23506	790379	906186	1041041	1214117
Gross fixed canital formation	37651		64817	168363		255880	301823	352502	309684	337782
Increase in stocks d	2844		2654	-7911		175	95	40	40	42
Exports of goods and services	42394		97117	237735		368957	392437	490676	525398	573072
Less: Imports of goods and services	62396		122481	301543		430111	478526	624048	613167	679438
Statistical discrepancy	-		-	-		-175	-96	-1	-39	-41
Structure of Demand % of CDD at a	under a since									
Private consumption	TA Q		73.6	70.7		71.1	71 5	72.1	74.0	75.6
Government consumption	12.2		13.2	14.7		9.8	9.0	10.5	10.3	8.8
Gross domestic capital formation	25.7		21.2	24.2		25.2	27.3	28.0	22.0	21.3
Exports of goods and services	26.9		30.5	35.9		36.2	35.5	39.0	37.3	36.2
Imports of goods and services	39.6		38.5	45.5		42.3	43.3	49.6	43.6	42.9
At Constant 1975 1990 Prices 1996 Fact	or Cost									
GDP by industrial origin	45301	1	317904	414608	1	774796	808340	857035	843794	877160
Agriculture	11146	1	72788	82947	1	164804	172238	175317	169377	173584
Mining	673	1	4570	4378	1	13677	14238	14921	15019	14858
Manufacturing	8812	-	54943	83040	1	130702	136498	149115	142909	146078
Electricity, gas and water	214	1	3035	8606	1	10921	11958	12496	12130	119/6

Item	1985		1990	1995		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Construction	2248	1	21592	29371	1	54461	57075	59815	61292	60796
Trade	11422	1	61784	85121	1	172486	174160	189366	176762	186455
Transport and communications	4607	1	29614	37663	1	86442	93444	100706	104510	112529
Finance	897	1	14267	21613	1	58247	60926	64810	69949	77695
Public administration	2334	1	24123	29024	1	38170	39773	41443	41857	41869
Others	2888	1	28588	32816	1	44886	48030	49046	49989	51319
Indirect taxes less subsidies at constant prices						80905	84156	89011	87636	91101
GDP at constant 1975 1990 1996 prices "	45301	1	31/904	414608	1	855701	892496	946046	931431	968261
Net factor income from abroad	-944	1	-6685	-5825	1	-9888	-14000	-16835	-14/39	-13904
GNP at 1975 1990 1996 prices	46245	-	311219	408783	1	845813	878496	929211	910095	954357
Growth of Output annual change, %										
GDP	5.0		2.0	5.5		4.7	4.3	6.0	-1.5	4.0
Agriculture	9.3		9.0	3.4		2.5	4.5	1.8	-3.4	2.5
Industry	4.9		8.0	8.1		5.9	4.8	7.5	-2.1	1.0
Services	3.1		4.1	4.8		5.1	4.0	7.0	-0.5	6.0
At Current Market Prices										
Expenditure on GDP	45301	1	317904	414608	1	855701	892496	946046	931430	968261
Private consumption	41987	1	237784	31/13/	1	145638	785205	824760	826552	888706
Government consumption	4876	1	41836	53329	1	1000010	000507	000450	014700	010050
Gross rixed capital formation	2062		1160	2025	4	1/6	230397	200100	214/02	210330
Exports of doods and services	10828	1	07117	158182	1	302855	31/060	371663	352064	371636
Less: Imports of goods and services	15062	4	122481	199573	÷	415284	444354	510563	461917	513496
Statistical discrepancy	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Growth of Concumption and Invostme	ant annua	l obs	indo 🦗							
Brivate consumption and investme	annua. 6 0	Che	6 A	4.0	3	7.0	5.2	5.0	0.2	7 5
Government consumption	23.3		A A	8.0	}		0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5
Gross domestic capital formation	-44.7		-58.9	-5.0		15.2	6.4	9.9	-17.5	3.1
Investment Einspeind at sument prices		e:								
Gross domestic spotal formation	10106		67471	160452		251385	30/186	351159	378414	409471
Gross national saving	17049		35422	89561		178649	200105	195027	196844	206599
Gross domestic saving	20493		42107	96644		194735	215733	219259	221916	231417
Net factor income from abroad	-3445		-6685	-7083		-11556	-17831	-23083	-23830	-24064
Foreign saving	23447		32049	70891		72736	104081	156132	181570	202872
Net transfer from abroad						58202	64288	75421	89762	107465
Net borrowing from abroad						14534	39793	80711	91808	95407
Source and Investment % of CDP at	-	inne								
Gross domestic savind	13 0	ces	13.2	14.6		10.1	10.5	17.4	15.8	14.6
Gross national saving	10.8		11 1	13.5		17.5	18.1	15.5	14.0	13.0
Gross domestic capital formation	25.7		21.2	24.2		24.7	27.5	27.9	26.9	25.8
	20.1		die die 1 die	de Tide			2110	2110	20.0	2010
At Current Market Prices, Rupees			100000			10100				
Per capita GDP	9959		18684	38392		56760	60501	68102	75133	83382
Per capita GNP	9741		18291	37982		55863	59646	66790	73795	82076
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons; calendar y	ear ~									
Agriculture, crop year										
1. Rice, paddy	2661		2538	2810		2692	2857	2859	2695	2860
2. Coconut, Mn nuts	2958		2532	2755		2552	2828	3096	2769	2392
3. Sugar	(54		760			729	(45	187	566	430
4. Cassava 5. Teo	080		384	289		257	201	252	231	228
6 Rubber	138		113	106		200	204	88	295	01
7. Maize	30		33	35		34	31	31	29	28
8. Cotton	3									111
March 1997		- 12								
Mining	115		66	RC		26		4		
2 Rutile	110		5	00		20		Т	1999	***
3. Graphite	5		5	4		6	5		5	3
	2									-

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Manufacturing	Sector 1				C2222	4000	1700	5015
1. Cigarettes, Mn	6063	5621	5822	5653	2333	4809	4700	5015
2. Cement (Portland)	339	578	956	8/5	113	822	203	505
3. Tyre, '000	165	382	2411		***		***	
4. Rubber, natural	138	113		E 1	55	66	70	66
5. Steel	18	30	22	51	- 55	00		00
6. Paper and paper products	24	18	57	62	66	64	48	35
7. Sugar	170	202	57	341	342	346	349	349
8. Milk, Mn iters	119	292	***	UH1 -				
Production Index period average Agriculture, 1989-91 = 100	107,7	103.9	115.0	113.3	117.0	120.8	117.9	117.1
ENERGY annual values								
Crude petroleum, '000 m.r.	1657	1770	1860	21.4.1	1826	2330	1954	2280
Imports	1690	1757	1000	2638	2835	3303	3295	3322
Consumption	1002	1101	6.66 ()	2000	2000	0000	0200	- Marcalle
Electricity, Mn kWh	2470	3140	1792	5682	6184	6844	6627	6951
Production	2470	3149	4783	0003	4809	5259	5238	5502
Consumption	2061	2008	3910	4021	4009	5255	5250	5502
Retail prices, Rs/litre						FR 00	50.00	10.00
Gasoline, premium	13.50	30.00	40.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	49.00
Diesel	8.13	11.00	12.40	13.20	13.20	24.50	26.50	30.00
PRICE INDEXES period averages								1992-19 17
Consumer (Colombo), 1952 = 100	561.2	1008.6	1644.6	2284.9	2392.1	2539.8	2899.4	3176,4
Food	598.4	1090.9	1768.1	2592.1	2695.4	2815.8	3244.7	3589.9
Wholesale, $1974 = 100$	377.1	651.1	950.3	1298.7	1295.3	1317.2	1462.1	1629.0
Implicit GDP deflator 1975 1990 1996 = 100	348.3	100.0	159.8	1 119.0	123.9	132.9	151.1	103.7
Price Indexes annual change %								
Consumer price index	15	21.5	7.7	9.4	4.7	6.2	14.2	9.6
Food price index	0.1	23.3	6.9	10.9	4.0	4.5	15.2	10.6
Implicit GDP deflator	1.9		8.4	9.2	4.2	7.3	13.7	8.3
	e							
MONEY AND BANKING Mn Rupees; as of end of	period	20070	75047	06060	109554	110177	122210	130361
Money supply (M1)	18762	39878	10217	90200	£9/91	626/6	65536	75292
Currency in circulation	9010	17758	42198	44501	50073	55831	56674	64069
Demand deposits	20647	51140	153310	281471	319765	364944	426928	483134
Menow supply (M2)	18100	91018	228536	377739	428319	483421	549138	622495
Foreign accets (not)	9183	10207	66532	105648	102092	69529	77078	110643
Domestic credit	59226	119864	223798	369517	432888	549927	639010	680396
Claims on covernment sector (net)	24785	54833	35447	64618	93915	147304	201445	192994
Claims on private sector	34441	65031	188352	294868	325927	364369	396754	444371
Claims on other financial institutions		-		10031	13046	38254	40811	43031
Other items	-20000	-39053	-61794	-97426	-106661	-136035	-166950	-168544
Money supply (M2) annual change, %	11.5	19.1	19.2	31.0	13.4	12.9	13.6	13.4
M2 % of GDP	30.7	28.6	34.5				39.0	39.3
Deposit Money Banks								
Demand deposits	11466	26885	42576	57232	64133	70442	84373	80376
Time and savings deposit	33041	61700	185656	282228	325570	375224	434448	492852
Domestic credits outstanding	38702	81642	186992	263776	304815	356664	378236	383926
Interest Rates ^g percent p.a.; period averages								
Savings	12.0	14.0	12.0	10.5	9.2	8.4	8.4	6.0
Time 6 months	14.0	14.5	13.2	10.0	10.5	12.0	12.6	9.8
12 months	15.0	16.0	16.0	11.5	11.5	15.0	13.0	10.0

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Mn Rupees; fiscal yea	r ending 31	December						
Total revenue and grants	39556	74661	145286	209896	232524	245241	268038	305131
Total revenue	36249	67964	136258	202696	225763	240096	262538	298052
Current revenue	36249	67964	136162	175032	195896	211244	234189	259919
Taves	30442	61206	118543	147368	166029	182302	205840	221786
Non-taxes	5807	6758	17619	27664	29867	28852	28349	38133
Canital receints	0001	0100	96	67	10	20002	107	1345
Grants	2207	6607	9028	7200	6761	51/5	5500	7079
Total expenditure and not landing	55024	00814	202/83	268178	270150	225822	296519	102365
Total expenditure	5/175	01200	105991	252202	267611	222048	271264	202000
Current expenditure	22645	71771	15/150	100649	207011	254270	303362	320267
Conital expenditure	32045	10520	11722	E4120	60240	67760	67002	550207 E9E04
Net leading	21550	19529	41722	14270	11540	107709	15054	10504
Net lending	1059	0014	17002	14370	11048	13//5	10204	13004
Current surplus/deficit	3604	-3807	-1/99/	-24010	-11375	-43035	-091/3	-70348
Capital account surplus/deficit	-21530	-19529	-41020	-54093	-60330	-0//31	-0//95	-57249
Non-budgetary surplus/deficit	1	01050		000000	00050	101511	150000	
Enancing	-100/8	-31820	-07225	-930(9	-83253	-124541	-192222	-141101
Domestic borrowing	8569	16986	33972	68377	75682	117148	124351	126179
Foreign borrowing	7109	11644	21224	10197	1484	495	14538	1978
Lise of cash balances		-3477	3001	7374	-673	1753	7833	5866
				101.1			1000	
Government Finance % of GDP								
Total revenue	25.1	23.5	21.9	20.6	21.0	19.5	19.0	19.3
Total expenditure	35.0	31.4	30.7	26.3	25.2	26.7	27.5	25.4
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-9.9	-10.0	-10.1	-9.1	-7.5	-9.9	-10.8	-8.9
Expenditure by Function, Central Government								
Total	55173	97796	206972	267925	278710	335237	385853	402444
General public services ¹ .	5193	14824	18478	29905	29494	32886	34471	36520
Defence	4614	6736	35186	42496	40071	56915	54242	49163
Education	4453	9571	18908	26694	29294	30929	28286	37209
Health	2091	4964	10952	14419	15671	20696	18772	24946
Social security and welfare	4900	11998	33796	32439	31539	36101	45087	47715
Housing and community amenities	705	935	3848	5569	7309	5905	10382	11916
Economic services	21494	23393	44184	55225	55310	66753	70745	69262
Agriculture	10683	6197	9886	11462	11223	12614	14000	14571
Industry	1369	302	502	2516	1228	1490	743	1599
Electricity, gas and water	1499	6477	5993	9561	11586	13756	15324	18117
Transport and communications	5397	6919	20902	21842	19956	28469	26814	26060
Other economic services	2546	3498	6901	9844	11317	10424	13864	. 8915
Others	11723	25375	41620	61178	70022	85052	123868	125713
Provincial and Other Local Governments			1110	6000				
Revenue	***	41.0	4440	6002	6993	7534	8674	9366
Tax		***	4048	5381	5965	6478	7539	7952
Non-tax		***	392	621	1028	1056	1135	1414
Subsidy/grants	111	***	15288	20594	22787	31543	30948	37916
Expenditure	114)		20852	26736	28717	37328	40094	45731
EXTERNAL TRADE K Mn Rupees; calendar year								
Exports, fob	35035	76624	195258	310398	325171	420114	430372	449850
Imports, cif	49069	105559	244324	380138	421888	554290	532964	584491
Trade balance	-14034	-28936	-49066	-69740	-96717	-134176	-102592	-134641
Estamol Trade annual shares of								
External trade annual change, %	5.0	20.0	00.4	10.0	4.0	20.0	A 4	A. 61
Exports	-0.3	38.0	23.1	13.2	4.8	29.2	2.4	4.5
Tenda bolanza	4.0	40.1	10.3	14.9	11.0	31.4	-3.8	9.1
Trade balance	-41.0	-40.8	22.0	-23.3	-38.7	-38.1	23.0	-31.2
Exports, by SITC section								
Food and live animals	14904	25051		68788	63549	78240	16945	16979
Beverage and tobacco	58	252		2904	2816	3108	70250	75400
Crude materials excl. fuels	3822	2945		549	311	399	612	659
		1.00 Test 1.755		221.74	A Provide Land		100000	17.3.3.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mineral fuels, etc.	3053	529		783	1364	2016	1777	1366
Animal, vegetable oil and fats	953	301	***	355	450	525	391	430
Chemicals	932	1794		2021	1869	2299	2508	3012
Basic manufactures	1665	31655		52205	51489	60736	269003	273267
Machines, transport equipment	911	2216		11147	13436	17342	20852	20720
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	8278	8873	***	160413	175211	231147	26761	49920
Unclassified goods	63	3001	***	3999	4764	6495	5458	6601
Exports, by principal commodity				1000000	1222.00	100000000		
1. Garments	10000	24287	84806	142332	155214	206359	208624	214895
2. Tea	12003	19823	24638	50280	43/28	53133	61602	63105
3. Petroleum products	3817	3974	4314	4002	3210	7414	0053	7003
4, RUDDEI	2000	3080	D/13 2074	2808	2305	21/9	2129	2002
6 Designated percent	1002	1407	2850	2075	4320	1091	1210	01/3
7 Copra	1555	120	2000	159	631	4951	610	2191
B Coopert oil	051	206	292	100	0.01	2/0	102	244
0. 000010100	001	2.50	003	100	241	245	100	266
Imports, by SITC section	100000-00100							
Food and live animals	9211	17677	***	43751	43928	49127	54299	62286
Beverage and tobacco	147	587		7217	7149	8076	9362	9367
Crude materials excl. ruels	1211	9037	***	6192	5974	7359	7657	8034
Mineral fuels, etc.	10575	13307	***	22698	21601	44118	45148	80037
Animal, vegetable oil and fats	315	558	***	4492	5033	3247	2408	6783
Chemicals	4438	12870	***	1/1/5	18276	21974	23940	28518
Machines, transport conjumpant	10047	19435	AP1	134314	140887	100554	18/742	197092
Miscollapponus monufactured goods	10010	21409	444	8/088	87010	106554	89110	105944
Inscendied deads	1002	10450	111	44993	4/043	1204	1502	79500
unclassified goods	102	1/5		404	004	1204	1903	/41
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calend	iar year							
Exports, total	1264.9	1895.3	3801.0	4819.9	4621.8	5458.8	4722.4	4386.4
1. United States	282.0	490.4	1354.0	1890.1	1791.8	2192.6	1925.8	1748.6
2. United Kingdom	68.7	107.9	345.0	530.4	604.1	736.7	576.3	575.9
3. Germany	68.8	126.5	254.0	231.9	215.7	230.2	198.5	198.6
4. Japan	64.2	102.3	200.0	196.1	159.1	229.7	185.8	146.4
5. United Arab Emirates	12.8	27.7	55,0	143.2	122.2	135.1	145.4	120.6
6, Russia	444		91.0	127.9	87.9	109.8	115.6	97.9
7. Belgium	221			155.3	137,1	155.8	120.3	136.7
8. Netherlands	44.1	48.6	140.0	104.9	107.5	104.3	86.5	69.6
9. France	15.4	43.6	86.0	101.1	101.7	114.2	106.9	69.2
10. Turkey	0.5	4,2	31.0	87.0	59.8	53.9	46.2	50.1
Imports, total	1831.8	2636.4	4481.0	6263.4	6255.2	6688.0	5730.8	5785.4
1. India	74.7	118.0	469.0	539.3	511.6	600.1	601.5	652.8
2. Japan	283.0	325.2	499.0	555.8	560.9	646.1	336.9	302.6
3. Hong Kong, China	57.5	120.3	357.0	411.0	459.1	515.9	500.3	491.8
4. Korea, Republic of	45.9	127.8	348.0	455,4	386.8	396.4	335.5	364.1
5. Singapore	73.7	102.5	250.0	310.9	451.8	496.0	410.4	420.4
6. United Kingdom	96.4	145.9	243.0	304.8	251.1	311.4	220.6	209.6
7. United States	129.4	207.3	173.0	229.5	216.2	254.9	265.6	189.1
8. China, People's Republic of	70.7	112.7		226.4	- 161.5-	251.1	220.4	259.9
9. Malaysia	26.5	114.2	213.0	192.3	168,4	217.3	207.6	224.7
10. Germany	98,4	86.9	167.0	202.6	136.1	157.0	138.0	130.8
Trade Indexes 1990 1997 = 100; per Quantum index	riod averages							
Exports	74.5	100.0	140.9	98.5	103.5	122.4	112.6	114.7
Imports	88.6	100.0	176.7	I 108.5	108.7	122.8	109.6	122.2
Unit value index								
Exports	60.4	100.0	174.2	1 114.9	114.6	125.2	92.1	88.2
Imports	46.8	100.0	140.2	I 101.3	106.4	123.8	92.9	85.2
Terms of trade	129.1	100.0	124.2	I 113.4	107.7	101.1	99.1	103.5

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mn US dollars; calen	dar year							
Merchandise exports, fob	1315.3	1983.9	3807.0	4798.0	4610.1	5522.3	4816.9	4699.1
Merchandise imports, fob	-2044.3	-2686.4	-5311.0	-5889.0	-5979.3	-7319.8	-5974.4	-6105.6
Trade balance	-729.0	-702.5	-1504.0	-1091.0	-1369.2	-1797.5	-1157.5	-1406.5
Other goods, services and income	-134.2	-97.7	-18.0	-35.0	-106.6	-266.5	-91.4	19.6
Credit	328.6	533.2	1047.0	1128.0	1134.6	1105.0	1463.4	1343.6
Debit	-462.8	-630.9	-1065.0	-1163.0	-1241.2	-1371.5	-1554.8	-1324.0
Unrequited transfers	443.7	423.4	736.0	900.7	912.8	997.8	1005.3	1122.8
Private	266.0	361.7	675.2	848.2	887.0	974.0	983.7	1096.8
Official	177.7	61.7	60.8	52.5	25.8	23.8	21.6	26.0
Current balance	-419.5	-377.0	-786.5	-225.3	-563.0	-1066.2	-243.6	-264.1
Direct investment	24,4	41,6	53.1	193.0	176.9	175.7	171.8	234.6
Portfolio investment		9.7	-2.0	-24.0	-13.0	-44.7	-11.0	25.4
Other long-term capital	304.2	360.7	449.0	205.0	258.0	128.7	-8.2	163.1
Other short-term capital	4.4	-15.4	81.2	-64.0	-142.0	88.5	200.9	53.0
Net errors and omissions	-7.6	-45.2	139.4	-150.7	-73.0	101.4	-98.2	3.1
Valuation adjustment	44.8	26.8		-	-		-	93.0
Overall balance	-49,3	118.7	51.5	159.3	206.9	449.6	255.3	479.2
Allocation of SDRs	10.0						000 4	
Monetary movements	49.3	-118.7	-51.5	-36.8	263.2	521.9	-220.1	-338.0
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports	22.6	34.2	65.5	82.6	79.4	95.1	82.9	80.9
Imports	-35.2	-46.3	-91.4	-101.4	-102.9	-126.0	-102.9	-105.1
Trade balance	-12.6	-8.9	-11.6	-6.9	-8.7	-11.0	-7.4	-8.5
Current account balance	-7.2	-6.5	-13.5	-3.9	-9.7	-18.4	-4.2	-4.5
Overall balance	-0.8	2.0	0.9	2.7	3.6	7.7	4,4	8.3
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mn US dollars: as	of end of p	eriod						
Total	461.2	432.9	2093.7	1983.9	1639.3	1042.5	1289.8	1705.1
Gold, national valuation	10.0	10.0	6.0	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.0	74.1
Foreign exchange	444.5	422.4	2056.7	1950.0	1569.1	976.4	1225.9	1563.6
Reserve position in the Fund	6.6	0.1	30.1	28.5	65.5	62.2	60.1	65.0
SDRs	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.9	2.3
EXCHANGE RATES Rupees per US dollar								
End of period	27.408	40.240	54.048	68.297	72.170	82.580	93.159	96.725
Average of period	27.163	40.063	51.252	64.450	70.635	77.005	89.383	95.662
EXTERNAL INDERTEDNESS Mn US dollars: as	of end of ve	ar						
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	3540.1	5863 3	8369 1	8944.0	9732 3	9018.6	8529.1	
Long-term debt	2937.2	5048.5	7238.5	8144.0	8529.8	8161.9	7861.8	
Public and publicly guaranteed	2838.6	4946.8	7149.0	7948 2	8317 3	7794.0	7472.4	
Private non-guaranteed	98.5	101.8	89.6	195.8	212.6	367.9	389.4	
Short-term debt	206.3	404.9	535.3	432.7	944.3	696.2	453.0	
Use of IMF credit	396.6	409.9	595.3	367.3	258.2	160.5	214.3	
External debt as % of GNI	59.5	74.5	64.9	57.3	63.2	56.4	52.4	
Total long-term debt as % of total debt	83.0	86.1	86.5	91.1	87.6	90.5	92.2	
Short-term debt as % of total debt	5.8	6.9	6.4	4.8	9.7	7.7	5.3	
Debt service as % of exports of goods								
and services	16.5	13.8	8.6	8.6	10.9	10.1	9.7	
Debt service Mn US dollars: transactions during	the year							
Principal repayments on long-term debt	111.4	167.0	278.6	333.1	421.2	446.1	422.1	412.1
Interest on long-term debt	116.4	121.9	144.1	163.8	185.9	210.5	202 5	204.9
Interest on short-term debt	15.6	27.0	24.3	19.1	29.3	34.1	16.8	
Averade terms of new commitmente								
Interact (% n a)	2.0	1.9	2.5	5.1	2.0	1.2	2.0	
Maturity (veare)	36.0	21.0	26.0	07.5	3.0	4.5	3.0	1994
Grace period (years)	0.1	0.5	20.0	21.5	60	5.2	20.0	
Grant element (%)	58.3	60.3	10.3	35.5	46.7	30.6	16.1	***
Grant Clothent (70)	50.5	03.3	43.5	35.5	40.7	39.0	40.4	***

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
0	1							

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Data after 1991 have been revised based on Census of Population and Housing 2001.
- b The difference between GDP at market prices by industrial origin and by expenditure from 1996 to 2002 is accounted for by the statistical discrepancy.
- c The statistical discrepancy is not included in the computation of total GDP at market prices by expenditure from 1996 to 2002.
- d Includes statistical discrepancy prior to 1996.
- e Data on GDP from 1996 to 2002 do not include statistical discrepancy.
- f Computed using mid-year population estimates.
- g Refers to end of period data from 1991 onwards.
- h Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit.
- i Includes privatization proceeds from 1991 to 2000.
- j Classified as civil administration and public order and safety.
- k Based on unadjusted customs data.
- I Includes re-exports.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population million; as of 31 Decemb	er 19.31	20.40	21.36	21.93	22.09	22.28	22.41	22.52
Population density persons per square kilo	meter 534	564	590	606	610	616	619	622
Population annual change, %	1.4	1.1	8.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5
Urban population "% or total population	50.6	55.3	51.1	59.1	59.3	60.0	60.5	1444
LABOR FORCE thousand; calendar year	7651	8423	9210	9546	9668	9784	9832	9969
Employed	7428	8283	9045	9289	9385	9491	9383	9454
Agriculture	1297	1064	954	822	774	738	706	709
Manufacturing	2501	2653	2449	2611	2603	2655	2587	2563
Mining	35	20	15	12	11	11	10	9
Others	3596	4546	5627	5844	5996	6088	6080	6173
Unemployed	222	140	165	257	283	293	450	515
Unemployment rate, %	2.9	1.1	1.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.6	5.2
Labor force annual change, %	2.1	0.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.5	1.4
Labor force participation rate, %	09.0 75 5	59.2	28.7	58.0	57.9	57.7	57.2	
Fomalo	13.5	14.0	15.2	15.6	46.0	46.0	46.1	
Terridie	40.0	44.0	40.0	45.0	40.0	40.0	→0, ±	(87)
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Bn New Taiwan dolla At Current Market Prices	ars; calendar yea	r.						
GDP by industrial origin	2473.7	4307.0	7017.9	8939.0	9289.9	9663.4	9506.6	9734.4
Agriculture	143.1	180.1	244.3	220.6	237.5	201.8	185.2	180.9
Mining	14.0	16.6	33.0	46.8	46.4	40.4	38.0	42.0
Manufacturing	929.1	1434.5	1959.5	2448.4	2470.0	2550.4	2431.2	2505.9
Electricity, gas and water	99.5	121.1	179.1	205.6	207.7	208.3	208.9	220.0
Construction	102.0	203.3	381.4	389.3	358.3	329.6	277.7	253.0
Trade	327.9	612.0	1147.1	1588.7	1717.7	1865.3	1833.5	1883.7
Transport and communications	158.6	265.3	447,4	588.6	625.6	648.6	656.3	677.7
Finance	305.1	719.8	1351.6	1820.0	1890.4	1937.7	1948.2	2026.5
Public administration	204.3	458.5	120.0	895.9	946.5	985.0	1011.1	1023.2
Net factor income from abroad	140.1	295.6	041.9	67.7	189.1	140.0	101.0	921.0
GNP	2515.0	4412.0	7129.1	9006.6	9375.8	9803.3	9698.0	9988.9
			100					
Structure of Output % of GDP at c	urrent prices							
Agriculture	5.8	4.2	3.5	2.5	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.9
Industry	46.3	41.2	36.4	34.6	33.2	32.4	31.1	31.0
Services	47.9	54.6	60.1	63.0	64.3	65.5	67.0	67.1
Expenditure on GDP	2473.7	4307.0	7017.9	8939.0	9289.9	9663.4	9506.6	9734.4
Private consumption	1261.6	2358.7	4124.7	5334.1	5641.3	5981.3	6042.6	6144.7
Government consumption	399.4	739.6	999.1	1279.7	1221.7	1247.0	1240.4	1222.8
Gross fixed capital formation	466.3	965.6	1750.6	2103.9	2124.7	2267.3	1781.8	1726.6
Increase in stocks	5.0	28.5	26.9	122.6	46.6	-55.0	-99.6	-51.3
Exports of goods and services	1341.3	2014.0	3367.0	4274.2	4486.1	5261.0	4839.8	5233.5
Less: Imports of goods and services Statistical discrepancy	999.8	1799.3	3250.4	41/5.6	4230.6	5038.2	4298.4	4541.9
Structure of Demand % of GDP at	current prices							
Private consumption	51.0	54.8	58.8	59.7	60.7	61.9	63.6	63.1
Government consumption	10.1	17.2	14.2	14.3	13.2	12.9	13.0	12.6
Gross domestic capital formation	19.1	23.1	25.3	24.9	23.4	22.9	17.7	11.2
Imports of goods and services	40.4	40.8	46.3	47.8	48.5	52.1	45.2	46.7
Contraction of Design states and states and	2010	1 de the	(area)	(Sec. 1	loite.	of the table		C.B.C.
At Constant 1996 Prices							2.0	
GDP by industrial origin	3314.2	5131.5	7236.5	8565.1	9029.7	9558.7	9349.9	9681.4
Agriculture	218.9	238.9	246.0	225.6	231.8	234.5	229.6	233.3
Mining	26.2	26.6	36.2	28.2	26.7	25.2	23.2	23.7
Manufacturing	1145.0	1603.8	2046.4	2363.1	2520.6	2704.8	2549.8	2717.6
Electricity, gas and water	87.5	127.7	180.2	214.1	219.7	235.5	238.0	245.4
Trade	157.1	750.1	366.7	363.7	1560 7	341.4	1622.0	1664.4
Transport and communications	402.3	333.5	464.4	571.0	1008.7	740.2	772.2	1004.4 804.5
rishaport and communications	221.0	333.0	404.4	JI Like	004.0	140.2	11616	004.0

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Finance	442.9	911.4	1391.9	1747.4	1802.0	1837.1	1845.8	1918.2
Public administration	410.2	571.5	747.4	838.8	865.9	888.4	907.6	924.2
Others	146.3	323.6	538.1	711.4	767.4	868.6	852.3	860.2
Net factor income from abroad	57.0	130.4	114.7	65.7	83.3	134.1	183.6	244.6
GNP	3371.2	5261.9	7351.2	8630.9	9113.0	9692.8	9533.5	9926.0
Growth of Output annual change	6							
GDP	5.0	5.4	6.4	4.6	5.4	5.9	-2.2	3.5
Agriculture	2.3	2.3	2.8	-6.6	2.7	1.2	-2.1	1.6
Industry	3.7	0.8	5.1	2.7	4.7	5.7	-6.0	5.4
Services	6.4	9.1	7.4	6.2	6.0	6.1	-0.1	2.7
Expanditure on CDB	2214.2	5121 5	7006 5	9565 1	0020 7	0559 7	0240.0	0691 /
Private consumption	1781 4	2042.6	4261 5	5187.4	5466 1	5735.4	5704 0	5905.3
Government consumption	599.7	914.3	1029.2	1210.0	1131.4	1137.7	1126.0	1116.2
Gross fixed capital formation	549.8	1017.5	1699.1	2064.4	2101.2	2282.0	1811.6	1774.6
Increase in stocks	4.0	30.9	25.1	126.5	50.6	-55.0	-103.9	-54.2
Exports of goods and services	1310.2	2232.9	3410.2	4066.2	4549.8	5348.4	4932.8	5410.0
Less: Imports of goods and services	930.8	2006.7	3188.6	4089.3	4269.5	4889.8	4211.4	4470.6
Statistical discrepancy	-	-		~	-	-		-
Growth of Consumption and Invest	ment annual ct	ande %						
Private consumption	6.1	7.8	5.6	6.5	5.4	4.9	1.0	1.9
Government consumption	6.2	12.5	3.1	4.1	-6.5	0.6	-1.0	-0.9
Gross domestic capital formation	-7.4	4.7	5.4	7.7	-1.8	3.5	-23.3	0.7
Investment Planualist at average aviers								
Gross domestic capital formation	A71 A	00/1	1777 5	2226 5	2171 4	2212 4	1687.2	1675 /
Gross national saving	854 1	1313.7	2005.3	2392.8	2512.8	2575.1	2415.0	2621.5
Gross domestic saving	812.8	1208.8	1894.1	2325.2	2426.9	2435.1	2223.6	2366.9
Net factor income from abroad	41.3	105.0	111.2	67.7	85.9	140.0	191.4	254.6
Foreign saving	-382.7	-319.6	-227.8	-160.2	-335.8	-353.7	-727.3	1483
Net transfer from abroad	-9.9	-19.8	-77.5	-51.2	-70.4	-81.5	-92.2	-84.9
Net borrowing from abroad	-372.8	-299.8	-150.3	-109.0	-265.4	-272.2	-635.1	***
Savings and Investment % of GDP	at current prices	Ę.						
Gross domestic saving	32.9	28.1	27.0	26.0	26.1	25.2	23.4	24.3
Gross national saving	34.5	30.5	28.6	26.8	27.0	26.6	25.4	26.9
Gross domestic capital formation	19.1	23.1	25.3	24.9	23.4	22.9	17.7	17.2
At Current Market Prints 1000 New Tabuas	dollar							
Per capita GDP	129	213	329	410	423	437	427	435
Per capita GNP	131	218	333	414	427	443	435	446
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons; calenda	ar year							
Agriculture, crop year	0000	FE04	1001	25.00	2255	2004	2480	1050
1. Sugarcane	0823	5581	4661	3560	3250	2894	2180	1850
3 Citrus fruits	419	529	472	482	486	440	463	460
4. Maize ^b	226	339	320	182	145	125	113	125
5. Pineapples	150	235	256	316	348	358	389	416
6. Sweet potatoes	369	200	196	187	219	198	189	191
7. Bananas	199	201	173	216	213	198	205	227
8. Sorghum	87	102	98	44	34	26	22	18
Mining								
1. Marble	10072	11349	16974	17519	17755	17832	20475	23754
2. Limestone	12645	1.3923	13262	2927	2819	3505	4904	3724
3. Salt	174	83	220	7	77	70	66	56
Manufants uner								
1 Cement	10419	18459	22478	19652	18282	17572	18108	10362
2. Steel bars	2334	5754	7780	8278	7514	8027	7303	8489
3. Fertilizer	1164	1622	1745	1699	1603	1681	1534	1430
4. Paper	515	831	1049	1090	1096	1101	991	989

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
5. Wheat flour	520	622	711	746	738	785	784	781
6. Cotton fabrics, Mn m.	1303	1287	895	984	1062	1060	832	793
7. Sugar, refined	646	490	402	287	286	230	202	176
8. Cotton yarn	245	334	336	364	354	338	314	306
Production Indexes $1996 = 100$; period average c	ages	04.5	00.9	02.2	01.2	05.4	05.0	00.4
Agriculture	102 /	94.0	106.2	93.3	94.3	96.4	95.2	98.1
Manufacturing	56.0	76.4	97.2	111.3	120.3	129.9	119.5	128,4
ENERGY annual values								
Crude petroleum, '000 k.l.								
Production	118	182	62	54	47	37	41	53
Exports	1821	392	1816	1896	2453	2719	5237	7321
Imports	20619	32297	43188	47429	50876	53417	54628	55720
Consumption	18626	28624	36787	38808	40968	41104	42713	44123
Coal, '000 kgoe								
Production	1499	472	235	79	92	83		
Exports	144							
Imports	14022	18515	28759	37102	41104	45424	48797	51953
Consumption	14835	17216	26446	36865	38678	44815	47847	50603
Natural gas Mn cu m								
Production	1327	1304	942	879	856	747	849	887
Electricity, Mn kWh								
Production	55554	90201	133117	163186	169473	184853	188519	198809
Consumption	51435	82647	120968	145713	156311	171950	175909	185578
Retail prices, New Taiwan dollars/litre								
Gasoline, premlum I unleaded	26.0	18.5	16.9	1 16.4	18.2	19.5	18.2	17.7
Diesel	14.0	13.0	11.9	11.8	13.4	14.6	13.3	14.2
PRICE INDEXES 1996 = 100; period averages								
Consumer	69.5	77.5	93.2	98.6	98.8	100.0	100.0	99.8
Food	65.1	75.0	94.0	101.3	100.5	100.9	100.0	99.8
Wholesale	106.4	97.0	105.2	104.3	99.5	101.4	100.0	100.1
Implicit GDP deflator	74.6	83.9	97.0	104.4	102.9	101.1	101.7	100.6
Price Indexes annual change, %								
Consumer price index	-0,2	4.1	3.7	1.7	0.2	1.3	-0.0	-0,2
Food price index	-2.2	3.4	4.3	4.5	-0.8	0.4	-0.9	-0.2
Implicit GDP deflator	0.5	3.7	2.0	2.7	-1.4	-1.7	0.6	-1.1
MONEY AND BANKING Bn New Taiwan dollars;	as of end o	f period		and the second				
Money supply (M1)	751.5	1925.6	3163.1	3854.8	4507.2	4492.1	5025.9	5491.6
Currency in circulation a	182.8	348.4	506.7	513.7	611.2	527.7	525.7	527.3
Demand deposits e	568.7	1577.2	2656.4	3341.0	3896.0	3964.3	4500.2	4964.3
Quasi-money	1881.7	4276.2	9642.3	12531.9	13237.8	14405.7	14711.1	14755.4
Money supply (M2)	2633.2	6201.9	12805.4	16386.7	17745.0	18897.8	19737.0	20247.0
Foreign assets (net)	1168.7	2169.6	2566.0	3247.6	3848.0	4424.7	5463.0	6615.5
Domestic credit	1851.9	4456.8	11290.9	14385.3	14769.6	15286.3	15133.0	14654.2
Claims on government sector (net)	183.8	107.1	965.4	1643.0	1816.7	2096.1	2417.9	2384.7
Claims on private sector	1625.5	4324.5	10302.7	12709.7	12928.0	13141.0	12655.4	12219.1
Claims on other financial institutions	42.6	25.2	22.8	32.6	24.9	49.2	59.7	50.4
Other items	-387.4	-424.5	-1051.5	-1246.2	-872.6	-813.2	-859.0	-1022.7
Money supply (M2) annual change, %	23.4	11.0	9.4	8.6	8.3	6.5	4.4	2.6
M2 % of GDP	106.4	144.0	182.5	183.3	191.0	195.6	207.6	208.0

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Deposit Money Banks Demand deposits	568.6	1577.2	2656.4	3341.0	3896.0	3964.3	4500.2	4964.3
Savings deposits Time deposits ^g	1626.7	3580.3	 8605.6	 11463.4	 12089.5	12969.3	 13118.2	 12847.2
Domestic credits outstanding n	1979.7	5049.0	11925.0	14999.2	15575.9	15946.5	15704.0	15146.8
Interest Rates ' percent p.a.; period average On deposits	S							
Savings Time 6 months	5.75	8.75	6.53	3.50 5.10	3.50 4.70	3.50 4.60	2.30 2.30	1.00 1.65
12 months On loans and discounts	6.25	9.50	6.90	5.40	5.00	5.00	2.45	1.85
Export credit ^J	6.25	6.50	7.80	7.87	7.84	7.94	7.60	7.31
GOVERNMENT FINANCE ^k Bn New Taiwan do Central Government	llars; fiscal yea	ir ending 30 Ju	ne I calendar y	ear				
Total revenue and grants	444			***				
Total revenue	342.1	722.3	967.7	1195.3	1093.5	I 1835.7	1259.5	
Current revenue	336.7	701.0	932.8	1159.8	1077.4	I 1795.9	1231.9	
Taxes	238.5	562.6	747.9	890.0	812.3	I 1359.7	889.8	
Non-taxes	98.2	138.4	184.8	269.8	265.1	436.2	342.1	
Capital receipts	5.4	21.3	34.9	35.5	16.1	1 39.8	27.6	
Total expenditure and net lending	•••					***		222
Total expenditure	347 0	640.6	1043.0	1181 0	1213 3	1 220/ 5	1873.0	
Current expenditure	275.8	487.1	751.2	921.9	947 3	1 1915 2	1464.8	
Capital expenditure	71.2	153.5	292.7	260.0	266.0	1 379.3	408.4	
Net lending								
Current surplus/deficit	60.9	213.9	181.6	237.9	130.1	I -119.3	-232.9	
Capital account surplus/deficit	-65.8	-132.2	-257.8	-224.5	-249.9	I -339.5	-380.8	
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit 1	-4.9	81.7	-76.2	13.4	-119.8	I -458.8	-613.7	
Financing Domestic borrowing	6.7	-35.9	90.9	45.5	-31.9	1 369.4	540.3	
Foreign borrowing								
Use of cash balances	-1.8	-45.8	-14.7	-58.9	151.7	I 89.4	73.3	
Government Finance % of GDP								
Total revenue	13.8	16.8	13.8	13.4	11.8	1 19.0	13.2	
Total expenditure	14.0	14.9	14.9	13.2	13.1	1 23.7	19.7	
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-0.2	1.9	-1.1	0.1	-1.3	-4.7	-6.5	
Expenditure by Function, Central Governmen	nt	010.7	1012.0	4404.0	1010.0	1 0000 4	1000 0	
Total	347.0	640.7	1043.9	1181.8	1213.3	1 2299.1	1886.9	***
Defense	102.0	300.1	520.2	549.0	300.2	1 252.2	E42.0	
Education	17.6	42.9	104.3	119.6	122.0	1 225.2	170.6	
Health	4.2	62	5.4	5.0	5.8	200.0	18.0	
Social security and welfare	59.7	122.1	247.4	304.1	313.2	580.8	406.0	
Housing and community amenities	5.4	13.2	28.1	19.8	18.1	1 35.3	31.8	
Economic services	53.4	101.6	204.6	209.6	220.6	418.7	292.5	
Others	24.2	48.6	133.9	175.7	167.5	I 474.8	303.7	
Desvinaial and Other Local Covernments								
Provincial and Other Local Governments	000.0	404.0	775 4	000 4	700.7	1 774.0	500.0	
Tax	239.8	401.0	775.1	920.4	769.7	I 1/1.9	526.6	***
Non-tax	85.7	107.6	232.8	367.9	228 5	215.6	183.8	
Subsidy/grants	27.5	72.2	108.6	122.0	34.8	50.0	83.5	
Expenditure	252.9	588.8	899.1	991.7	1054.1	1 939.0	1043.8	
EXTERNAL TRADE Bn New Taiwan dollars; ca	lendar year							
Exports, fob	1223.0	1802.8	2949.6	3693.3	3917.4	4616.3	4137.7	4507.5
Imports, cif	801.8	1471.8	2742.9	3503.6	3576.4	4368.7	3619.4	3893.7
Trade balance	421.2	331.0	206.7	189.7	341.0	247.6	518.3	613,8

Item	1985		1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
External Trade annual change, %									
Exports	1.5		3.1	20.1	6.1	6.1	17.8	-10.4	8.9
Imports	-7.9		6.2	21.3	6.9	2.1	22.2	-17.2	7.6
Trade balance	20.2		-8.0	0.3	•1.1	19.8	-21.4	109.3	18.4
Exports, by SITC section									
Food and live animals	68.5		71.6	98.8	52.3	50.5	53.9	55.7	59.2
Beverage and tobacco	0.5		0.6	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.2
Grude materials excl. Tuels Mineral fuels etc.	22.1		31.0	20.7	51.1	49.4	51.7	54.2	01.0
Animal vegetable oil and fats	0.1		0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	11
Chemicals	30.8		74.8	199.2	209.0	231.6	287.9	295.2	344.6
Basic manufactures	263.8		384.9	684.4	849.3	839.7	896.8	818.2	874.7
Machines, transport equipment	340.7		705.2	1419.9	1998.5	2187.4	2696.6	2338.9	2549.9
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	474.0		520.5	468.2	500.4	515.5	559.9	503.3	529.4
Unclassified goods	0.1		2.5	2.4	4.4	8.9	8.6	9.0	11.6
Exports, by principal commodity									
1. Thermionic, valves, tubes, transistors, etc.	34.4		94.5	478.2	761.3	927.2	1212.9	1010.3	1084.4
2. Outer garments, knitted or crocheted	55.4		37.9	43.4	55.0	50.1	48.6	44.2	41.0
3. Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	31.2		22.1	12.5	10.3	8.7	7.8	5.8	3.5
4. Toys	23.7		10.3	10.6	10.3	9.4	11.2	11.1	11.0
5. Footwear of plastic	47.9		26.3	6,1	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.2
Imports, by SITC section									
Food and live animals	53.0		68.0	99.8	109.3	107.2	106.8	108.6	116.1
Beverage and tobacco	5.3		8.0	24.6	28.9	28.5	27.6	28.3	26.0
Crude materials excl. fuels	104.1		119.5	172.3	1/1.2	153.9	161.6	148.8	164.4
Mineral ruels, etc.	2.0		160.1	189.2	225.0	203.3	407.4	398.8	402.8
Chemicals	95.5		186.1	364.4	398.6	409 5	486.2	411.4	466.0
Basic manufactures	93.3		227.3	486.6	459.8	447.0	484.5	379.2	434.2
Machines, transport equipment	223.8		544.0	1102.3	1615.9	1751.8	2191.3	1734.6	1848.1
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	50.2		85.8	208.8	296.4	326.8	424.6	339.9	354.4
Unclassified goods	1.8		70.3	88.6	192.3	81.3	73.8	65.6	76.3
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar yea	Ir								
Exports, total	30726		67214	111659	110582	121591	148321	122866	130597
1. United States	14773		21746	26407	29376	30902	34815	27654	26764
2. Hong Kong, China	2540		8556	26106	24820	26012	31336	26961	30845
3. Japan	3461		8338	13157	9324	11900	16599	12759	11984
4. Netherlands	458		1855	3209	4369	4214	4934	4229	3/12
5. Germany 6. Sindanore	885		2204	4405	3256	3818	4091 5456	4460	4378
7. United Kingdom	650		1979	2409	3280	3830	4509	3329	2909
8. Korea, Republic of	254		1213	2572	1486	2605	3908	3276	3866
9. Malaysia	195		1104	2899	2286	2848	3612	3061	3133
10. Philippines	239		811	1654	1934	2611	3036	2149	1972
Imports, total	20102		54716	103550	104665	110690	140011	107237	112530
1. Japan	5549		15998	30266	27001	30591	38558	25848	27277
2. United States	4746		12612	20771	19679	19693	25126	18229	18094
3. Korea, Republic of	187		1344	4327	5669	7193	8988	6705	7711
4. China, People's Republic of			***	3091	4111	4526	6223	5902	7948
5. Germany	851		2765	5683	5149	5313	5542	4246	4422
b. Malaysia	482		1003	2954	3623	3882	5325	4214	4152
Singapore Australia	2/6		1406	2958	2697	3312	2501	330/	3044
9 France	252		1132	1784	5320	1887	1830	2121	2000
10. Indonesia	414		922	2150	2101	2291	3015	2523	2588
Trade Indexes 1991 1996 = 100; period ave	erages		dame.					Transfer in	
Quantum index			70.0				105.5	107.0	
Exports	55.9	1	70.6	95.0	109.1	114.4	125.9	107.8	115.3
imports	30.3	1	05.4	90.0	121.0	120.3	199.9	122.0	130,4
Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
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Unit value index									
Exports	107.2	1 80.4	97.8	106.6	107.8	115.4	120.9	123.1	
Imports .	130.8	I 79.9	99.1	102.2	100.6	111.7	104.9	102.2	
Terms of trade	82.0	I 100.6	98.6	104.3	107.2	103.3	115.2	120.5	
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS " Mn US dollars; cale	ndar year								
Current account	9204	10923	5474	3437	8384	8905	17921	25730	
Balance on goods	11151	14807	13235	10316	15042	14019	20181	24698	
Exports	30664	67164	111214	110178	121119	147548	122079	129882	
Imports	-19513	-52357	-97979	-99862	-106077	-133529	-101898	-105184	
Services and income	-1690	-3288	-4849	-5352	-4341	-2510	474	3522	
Credit	4766	13925	23135	23249	24224	29118	28822	31722	
Debit	-6456	-1/213	-27984	-28601	-28565	-31628	-28348	-28200	
Current transfers	-257	-596	-2912	-1527	-2317	-2604	-2734	-2490	
Gredit	121	1644	2312	2943	3126	3202	2607	2622	
Debit Conital account	-3/8	-2240	-5224	-4410	-5443	-0806	-5341	-5112	
Capital account	-4	-100	-020-	-181	-1/3	-287	-163	-139	
Pinancial account	-31/1	-15150	-8190	2495	9220	-8019	1274	8386	
Direct investment	203	-3913	-1424	-3014	-1494	-1//3	1001	-3441	
Other investment	2200	-1006	7250	-2412	1625	-526	-1291	-9185	
Not errors and emissions	-3300	-10251	-1239	021	1160	-0710	2991	21012	
Overall balance	490	2018	-505	-924	19502	2477	17252	22664	
Receives and related items	6525	2019	2021	4021	19503	2411	17353	22664	
Posonia assote	-0525	3910	2921	-4027	-18503	-2411	17353	-33664	
Neserve 235et5	***		***	-+021	-10020	-2411	-11000	-33004	
Balance of Payments % of GDP									
Exports	49.4	41.9	42.0	41.2	42.1	47.7	43.4	46.1	
Imports	-31.4	-32.7	-37.0	-37.4	-36.8	-43.1	-36.2	-37.4	
Trade balance	18.0	9.2	5.0	3.9	5.2	4.5	7.2	8.8	
Current account balance	14.8	6.8	2.1	1.3	2.9	2.9	6.4	9.1	
Overall balance	10.5	-2.4	-1.5	1.8	6.5	0.8	6.2	12.0	
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Ma US dollars as	of end of	neriod							
Total	23520	78064	95911	95084	111061	111370	126572	166046	
Gold national valuation	964	5623	5601	4743	4861	4628	4361	4390	
Foreign exchange	22556	72441	90310	90341	106200	106742	122211	161656	
Reserve position in the Fund	22000		00010	00011	100200	2001 12		101000	
SDRs							***		
EXCHANGE RATES New Taiwan dollars per US	dollar								
End of period	39.850	27.108	27.265	32.216	31.395	32.992	34,999	34.753	
Average of period	39.849	26.893	26.486	33.445	32.266	31.225	33.800	34.575	
	enternyen								
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Min US dollar; as of	end of ye	ear A Toolo	07870	20204	20000		-	45000	
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	8661	1/683	27078	30021	38628	34/5/	34336	45033	
Long-term debt	5311	2067	7534	10661	/16/	8465	8055	10948	
Public and publicly guaranteed	4765	898	305	55	60	23	19	14	
Private non-guaranteed	240	1169	1229	10606	/10/	8442	8036	10934	
Short-term debt	3350	12010	19543	19360	31401	26292	20281	34085	
Use of IMP credit	-						7		
External debt as % of GDP	350.1	410.6	385.8	335.8	415.8	359.7	361.2	462.6	
Total long-term debt as % of total debt	61.3	11.7	27.8	35.5	18.6	24.4	23.5	24.3	
Short-term debt as % of total debt	38,7	88.3	72.2	64.5	81.4	75.6	76.5	75.7	
Debt service as % of exports of goods									
and services	4.10	0.50	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	
Debt service Mn US dollars: transactions during	the year								
Principal repayments on long-term debt	1480	223	1246				342	10000	
Interest on long-term debt	489	139	145						
Interest on short-term debt	270	1353	1293					***	

Taipei,China

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
 						and the second		

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Refers to localities of 100,000 or more inhabitants.
- b Refers to dry kernels for feed plus a 50 percent weight of fresh maize for food.
- c Refers to index of agricultural, forestry, and fishery production.
- d Refers to net currency issued.
- e Refers to checking accounts, passbook deposits, and passbook savings deposits.
- f Includes claims on government entities.
- g Excludes those of the Central Bank of China. Refers to time and saving deposits and foreign currency deposits.
- h Excludes those of the Central Bank of China. Refers to claims on government, claims on public entities, and claims on private sector.
- Refers to rates offered by First Commercial Bank beginning 1996.
- j Refers to prime rates offered by First Commercial Bank beginning 1996.
- k 2000 data covers the period from 1 July 1999 to 31 December 2000. Calendar year is used beginning 2001.
- 1 Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit. Data for grants and net iending are not available.
- m The Central Bank of China has adopted the methodology and presentation of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual, Fifth edition published in 1993.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
				,			11	
POPULATION								
Total population a million; as of 1 July	4.58	5.30	5.84	5.94	6.06	6.19	6.31	6.44 *
Population density persons per square kilometer	32	37	41	42	42	43	44	45 *
Population annual change, %	2.9	2.3	1.6	2.1	2,0	2.1	1.9	2.1 *
LABOR FORCE thousand; calendar year	444		1891	1855	1791	1794	1872	
Employed	1681	1934	1853	1796	1737	1745	1829	
Agriculture	722	833	1095	1090	1118	1133	1218	***
Industry	359	422	264	200	176	157	162	
Others	600	679	494	506	443	452	500	
Unemployed ^b			38	59	54	49	43	47
Unemployment rate, %			2.0	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.6
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS C Mn Somoni; calendar ye	ear							
GDP by industrial origin			66.6	947.4	1246.9	1657.1	2298 5	3008 *
Agriculture			25.6	257.2	341.4	488.0	670.0	882.1 *
Mining			2010	20112	0-12-14	10010	01010	COLLA
Manufacturing	- 444		23.8	206.1	291.5	431.7	566.8	740.7 *
Construction	-	ins	22	39.5	72.9	61.1	103.7	112.8*
Trade			5.3	226.4	265.3	330.0	483.9	676.6*
Transport and communications			3.1	42.6	99.0	88.3	112.6	119.9*
Finance 1								
Public administration								
Others d J		300.2	6.7	175.4	176.7	258.1	361.5	476.4 *
Indirect taxes less subsidies			3.2	77.8	98.0	149.7	230.3	336.6*
GDP at current market prices		1.1.1	69.8	1025.2	1344.9	1806.8	2528.8	3344.6*
Net factor income from abroad					***	111	***	***
GNP at current market prices	444	***	444	***	***	•••	***	
Structure of Output % of CDP at ourse	t factor cost							
Adriculture	racior cost		38.4	27.1	27.4	20 /	20.1	20.3*
Industry			39.0	25.9	29.2	29.7	29.2	28.4 *
Services			22.7	46.9	43.4	40.8	41.7	42.3*
At Current Market Prices			1000	101202-021	220212			
Expenditure on GDP	***		69.8	1025.2	1345.0	1806.7	2528.8	3344.6 *
Private consumption			***	/43.8	1021.6	1389.5	1972.6	
Government consumption		111		42.0	02.7	86.0	81.2	
Increase in stocks	441		***	100.1	233.1	209.2	419.0	***
Exports of goods and services				509.6	913.5	1537.6	1702.9	
Less: Imports of goods and services				589.3	893.6	1353.4	1753.7	
Statistical discrepancy				160.4	7.6	-62.2	100.0	
Structure of Demand % of GDP at curre	ent prices							
Private consumption	. ***	1.00	***	72.6	76.0	76.9	78.0	
Government consumption	+++	1.0.0		4.2	4.7	4.8	3.4	***
Gross domestic capital formation	***		***	15.4	17.3	11.6	16.6	***
Exports of goods and services			***	49.7	67.9	85.1	67.3	
imports of goods and services		***		57.5	00.4	14.9	09.5	***
At Current Market Prices, Somoni								
Per capita GDP	2444		12	173	222	292	401	519*
Per capita GNP	***	640	44.4		***	***	***	***
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons: calendar ve	ar							
Agriculture, crop year								
1. Seed cotton		842	412	383	313	335	453	516
2. Wheat ^e		143	174	500	483	550	489	701
3. Potatoes		207	112	175	240	303	308	357
4. Cotton (lint)		256	130	108	103	107	123	
5. Grapes	***	190	96	46	54	110	110	81
6. Rice		29	24	40	47	82	40	50

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
5 - 3 3 6 00 300 U	**-**							
7. Barley		48	22	26	25	19	16	36
8 Maize		85	19	36	36	38	34	55
O. Moize		00	10			50	04	00
Mining								
1. Hard coal	24	42	7	8	9	9	10	27
2. Crude petroleum	387	144	26	19	19	18	16	16
3 Natural das Mn cu m	303	111	39	32	36	40	52	33
or record bas, millout in	000	the she	00		00	40	02	00
Manufacturing								
1 Cement	1080	1067	78	18	33	55	69	89
2 Wheat flour	465	729	304	417	341	307	315	293
3 Aluminum	316	450	237	196	229	269	289	200
S. Autilitati	010	400	201	200	220	200	200	
Production Indexes period averades								
Agriculture $1989.91 = 100$			59.6	46.0	45.7	50.2	51.4	54.0
Mining 1990 - 100		100.0	43.0	84.2	83.0	79.6	882.3	04.0
Manufacturing 1990 - 100		100.0	41.0	29.1	21.7	25.5	11.2	
Wandlacturing, 1990 - 100	4.4.4	100.0	41.0	20.1	51.7	55.5	41.0	***
ENERGY annual values								
Crude petroleum, '000 m.t.								
Production			26	19	19	18	16	16
Exports				5	6	3	3	
Imports			1422					
Consumption			2000					
concernparent								
Coal '000 m t								
Production			34	19	19	22	24	36
Exports				20	4.9		- 1	00
Importe				6	2	5	5	
Consumption				3	2	1	1	
Goroanipilon				5		+	2 .7 1	
Natural gas Mn cu m								
Production			39	32	36	40	52	33
Fronts			00		00	10		00
Imports				758	749	729	565	486
Consumption				100	, 15	120	000	100
Consemption								
Electricity Mn kWh								
Production	15700	18200	14800	14422	15797	14247	14382	15244
Exports	5900	5700	4200	3724	3831	3909	4047	3874
Imports	5500	6900	4900	3969	3641	5242	5396	4659
Consumption	15300	19400	15500	14667	15607	15580	15731	16029
Consemption	10000	10400	10000	14001	10001	10000	TOLOT	10050
MONEY AND BANKING C Thousand Somoni: as	of end of ne	ind						
Money supply (M1)	or cho or per	iou	8884	55600	71083	106789	140473	173598
Currency in circulation			5521	46622	62032	86773	103631	125088
Demand deposite		***	2262	9072	02052	20016	26944	27610
Quasi manau	1.555	100	1416	27702	19964	42621	50041	29504
Money supply (M2)			13200	82202	10004	140410	100262	20094
Foreide accets (not)			13300	202012	100001	102247	251040	E100EA
Domostic gradit		1949	12022	202012	-120881	2/1757	450414	794044
Objest of development costs (act)			13832	200113	211/29	041/01	450411	164211
Claims on government sector (net)	***	***				***	***	15/49/
Claims on private sector	***					***		626/14
Claims on other financial institutions		(***)	0507		940			00105
Other Items			-8567	***				-33165
			CCCCCCCCCCCCC	50 Q				242723
Money supply (M2) annual change, %		***	-99.1	53.9	9.1	64.5	33.4	1.4
M2 % of GDP	***		19.1	8.1	6,8	8.3	7.9	6.0

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Thousand Somoni; I Central Government (Consolidated Central ar	fiscal year endir nd Local Gover	ng 31 December nments) ^{c, g}	er					
Total revenue and grants					168303	218803		
Total revenue	748		6977	115201	164721	217115	342316	
Current revenue			6977	115201	164721	217115	342316	***
Taxes	***	10.00	5849	111264	158244	205409	313491	
Non-taxes	***		1128	3937	6477	11706	28825	
Capital receipts					1000 C			
Grants		242		444	3582	1688		
Total expenditure and net lending	444	***		142557	200379	228015	338418	100
Total expenditure			12133	146047	200286	226616	335966	
Current expenditure			11019	117036	154082	178814	262342	
Capital expenditure			1114	29011	46204	47802	73624	
Net lending			2022	-3490	93	1399	2452	
Current surplus/deficit			-4042	-1835	10639	38301	76974	
Capital account surplus/deficit	7220		-1114	142557	-46204	-47802	.73624	
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit h			-5156	-27356	-32076	-0212	3808	
Financing		1.1.1	0100	21000	52010	- O Ka da Ka	2030	
Domestic borrowing (net)			1031	5208	11702	54069	20247	
Foreign borrowing (net)			4551	16049	22062	-34900	-32347	
Lise of cash halances 1			225	5000	10005	40702	21030	***
bio of oddit buildiness			220	5200	10805	1/4/8	7413	***
Government Finance % of CDD								
Total revenue			10.0	44.0	10.0	10.0	10.5	
Total expenditure			10.0	11.2	12.2	12.0	13.5	***
Overall buddetapy curatus/deficit		***	17.4	14.2	14.9	12.5	13.3	
overall budgetary surplus/delicit	2,515	+++	-1,4	-2.1	-2,4	-0.5	0.2	100
Expenditure by Function, Central Government	c. g							
Iotal	3865		12132	146047	200286	226616	335966	
General public services	1999		441	18781	20417	49957	66743	***
Defence	***		482	13562	18723	21097	29577	
Education	/***		1521	22091	28363	40851	63967	
Health		-	943	11733	13893	16600	24595	
Social security and welfare			71	2014	2500	2442	2706	
Housing and community amenities				0	0	0	0	***
Economic services m	200		2717	35012	47518	37220	58815	
Agriculture	***							
Industry	***					110		
Electricity, gas and water	1444	1945						
Transport and communications								
Other economic services								
Others "			5957	42854	68872	58449	89563	
EXTERNAL TRADE Mn US dollars; calendar vea	ar							
Exports, fob			839	597	689	784	652	737
Imports, cif			880	711	663	675	688	721
Trade balance	1001	1000	-41	-114	26	109	-36	16
					20	400	- 50	10
External Trade annual change %								
Exports			50.1	20.0	15.4	12.0	16.0	10.1
Imports			24.5	-20.0	13.4	10.9	-10.9	13.1
Trade balance	***	***	70.2	-3.2	400.4	1.0	1.9	4.8
hode balance			12.5	-2381.0	122.4	327.0	-132.8	145.4
Direction of Trade Mo US dollars: calendarum								
Experts total	ar		710.0					
1 Netherlands		447	748.6	596.6	688.7	784.3	651.6	536.6
1. Nethenlands	2.84		255.2	221.5	222.3	178.2	194.4	2.8
2. Uzbekistan	***	***	132.0	125.7	181.0	97.8	87.2	94.7
3. Russia		315	95.3	47.8	115.1	258.8	104.7	64.4
4. Switzerland			37.2	94.9	75.1	72.2	52.2	54.1
5. Turkey	1422	***	8.1	0.4	1.0	58,4	75.1	81.5
6. Latvia		***	21.0	1.9	8.3	0.0	11.7	12.7
7. Iran, Islamic Republic of	***		0.7	13.6	13.5	12.5	29.9	24.8
8. Hungary			13.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	38.8	65.8
9. Italy			2.4	9.8	5.1	21.4	5.8	18.9
10. Belgium	434		22597	12.7	7.0	5.1	6.0	5.0
								414

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Imports, total			809.9	711.0	663.1	675.0	687.5	704.5
1. Uzbekistan			251.4	227.3	264.4	185.6	150.7	163.6
2. Russia			136.0	102.2	92.4	105.1	129.4	88.0
3. Switzerland			51.7	157.9	25.1	0.6	2.1	21
4 Kazakhstan			26.6	51.9	78.8	82.4	89.1	96.7
5 United Kingdom			161.2	3.8	70.5	86.9	2.5	12
6 Turkmenistan	••••	***	57.4	31.3	15.2	20.3	62.3	67.6
7 Ukraino		***	2.7	16.6	27.7	20.0	62.6	69.0
9 Azerbaijan		***	1.0	10.0	15.6	62.1	22 5	36.4
0. Pamania	544	***	0.1	1.0	10.0	41.0	10.0	11.0
9. Romania 10. Iron, Jalamia Banublia of		***	0.1	11.2	3.5	41.0	10.9	11.8
10. Iran, Islamic Republic of		***	0.7	11.3	10.4	1.0	10.0	10.6
Trade Indexes 1993 = 100; period averages								
Quantum index			00	00	0.0	05		
Exports			82	80	86	95		
Imports	++4	***	74	72	68	76	***	***
Unit value index			100	100	100	100	4.40	
Exports	bed.		182	163	169	180	143	***
Imports		***	158	158	162	175	104	
Terms of trade			115	103	104	103	138	
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mn US dollars; calend	dar year							
Merchandise exports, fob		227	779.0	586.0	689.0	838.9	651.6	699.2
Merchandise imports, fob		***:	-838.0	-707.0	-645.0	-920.5	-765.7	-822.9
Trade balance		***	-59.0	-121.0	44.0	-81.6	-114.1	-123.7
Other goods, services and income			-55.0	8.0	-7.4	-15.0	-25.9	-77.0
Credit				60.6	53.2	63.6	65.0	70.2
Debit	1444			-52.6	-60.5	-78.6	-90.9	-147.2
Unrequited transfers		222	25.0	57.0	31.0	34.6	79.1	184.0
Private		11.5.	1000		2010	-0.4	-7.8	65.7
Official						35.0	86.9	118 3
Current balance	1		.89.0	-56.0	67.6	-62.0	-60.9	-16.7
Direct investment ⁰			20.0	30.0	6.8	23.5	05	36.0
Portfolio investment	***	***	20.0	30.0	0.0	20.0	5.5	1.5
Other long term conital P	***	***	01.0	20.0	E 0	16.0	22.0	1.5
Other long-term capital	***	***	-01.0	28.0	5.0	10.0	-32.2	-9.0
Not short-term capital		***	52.0	24.0	18.0	-17.0	13.0	7.0
Net errors and omissions			7.0	-30.9	-94.1	6.3	+12.0	-21.5
Change in net foreign assets - commercial banks			-7.0	72.0	-35.0	21.0	2.8	5.5
Overall balance		***	-126.0	-67.0	-31.7	-12.2	-19.7	2.8
Allocation of SDRs }					25.2		12.5	
Monetary movements J	***	55 10	126.0	67.0	31.7	12.2	19.7	-2.8
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports			137.1	44.4	63.4	96.4	61.1	57.8
Imports		***	-147.5	-53.6	-59.4	-105.8	-71.8	-68.0
Trade balance			-10.4	-9.2	4.0	-9.4	-10.7	-10.2
Current account balance			-15.7	-4.2	6.2	-7.1	-5.7	-1.4
Overall balance		444	-22.2	-5.1	-2.9	-1.4	-1.8	0.2
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mouls dollars as	of end of ner	iod						
Total	er und or per			55.9	57.4	94.3	94.3	
Gold national valuation		***		23	22	1.4	17	***
Foreign exchange	***	•••		50.7	55.1	85.0	97.7	97.7
Possesio position in the Fund		****	0.0	50.7	0.0	00.0	01.1	01.1
Sope	-	57	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shrie	-	-	-	2.9	0.0	6.1	4.9	1.8
EXCHANGE RATES Somoni per US dollar								
End of period	144		0.3	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.6	3.0
Average of period			0.1	0.8	1.2	2.1	2.4	2.8

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
All								
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as o	f end of year							
Total debt outstanding and disbursed			633.6	1249.7	1281.9	1040.7	1085.6	
Long-term debt			590.4	1003.4	1079.5	852.9	895.9	
Public and publicly guaranteed			590.4	709.1	748.5	762.1	788.7	
Private non-guaranteed			0.0	294.3	331.0	90.8	107.2	
Short-term debt		244	43.2	147.2	101.9	77.0	79.6	14447
Use of IMF credit	27	335	0.0	99.0	100.5	110.8	110.2	1.000
External debt as % of GNI	444	7.0	28.2	98.9	124.3	111.4	105.9	
Total long-term debt as % of total debt	- 84.8-		93.2	80.3	84.2	82.0	82.5	
Short-term debt as % of total debt Debt service as % of exports of goods			6.8	11.8	7.9	7.4	7.3	
and services			0.0	15.1	11.5	7.8	9.1	
Debt service Mn US dollars; transactions during	the year							
Principal repayments on long-term debt			0.0	60.3	47.4	26.9	45.4	73.3
Interest on long-term debt		** *	0.0	28.0	19.8	21.1	19.5	20.6
Interest on short-term debt	***	***	0.0	1.2	3.8	2.3	1.5	
Average terms of new commitments								
Interest (% p.a.)		1212	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.4	
Maturity (years)			0.0	35.8	35.2	38.0	33.1	
Grace period (years)		***	0.0	9.4	9.2	9.8	8.8	
Grant element (%)			0.0	78.4	75.2	78.7	71.0	

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Annual averages from 1996-2002.
- b Refers to registered unemployed.
- c For 1992 to 1994, currency was in Russian Ruble. From 1995, currency is in Tajik Ruble. The new national currency, the Somoni, has been circulated since 30 October 2000 and fully replaced the Tajik Ruble on 1 April 2001 at the exchange rate of TJS1.00 = TJR1,000.7.
- d Includes supplies, procurement, other material sectors, and nonmaterial services.
- e Refers to cereal.
- f Refers to foreign currency deposits.
- g Data for 1995 cover only the period May 11 to December 31 when currency is in Tajik Ruble.
- h Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit.
- i Refers to credit from banks and domestic non-bank financing (T-bills).
- j Refers to privatization proceeds.
- k On cash basis.
- I Refers to State administration.
- m Refers to expenditures of the national economy.
- n Includes also culture, allowances, science, law and judicial bodies, and interest payments.
- Refers to net foreign direct investment .
- p Refers to loans.
- q Adjusted to be consistent with the overall budgetary surplus/deficit.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population million; as of 1 July	51.58	55.84	59.40	61.20	61.81	62.41	62.91	63.43
Population density persons per square kilom	eter 101	109	116	119	120	122	123	124
Urban population % of total population	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	22	20	0.8
LABOR FORCE " thousand; calendar year	27115	31750	33002	33353	33210	33973	34488	34970
Agricultura	20803	10726	32070	32138	15564	16096	33484	34202
Manufacturing	2067	3133	4377	4189	4395	4785	4750	5509
Mining	69	54	46	41	52	39	40	56
Others	6042	7932	11223	11436	12076	12081	13285	16560
Unemployed	95	710	375	1138	986	813	896	616
Unemployment rate, %	3.7	2.2	1.1	3.4	3.0	2.4	2.6	1.8
Labor force annual change, %	1.4	1.7	1.3	-0.6	-0,4	2.3	1.5	1.4
Male		2444	***			2000	0.4440	***
Female								
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS D Mn Baht; calendar	r year							
GDP by industrial origin	1056496	2183545	4186212	4626447	4637079	4916505	5123418 *	5430466 *
Agriculture	167026	272935	458975	564879	502826	510985	532084 *	490139 *
Mining	25962	34835	50322	84318	87362	116685	126183 *	134146 *
Manufacturing	231598	594003	1190456	1362031	1446711	1576863	1638771 *	1835122 *
Electricity, gas and water	24955	47746	101231	142277	130399	146108	166525 *	175815*
Construction	53903	136235	302635	178680	166253	150069	152356 *	161240 *
Trade ~	193810	386273	671372	732248	742828	787272	792124 *	888203 *
Finance d	78075	120560	302970	360918	3/0111	397454	429938 -	456325 *
Public administration	48679	76556	157555	195257	204172	211218	222356 *	241925 *
Others e	197217	357845	635182	762743	816359	864444	903244 *	715019*
Net factor income from abroad	-17598	-27438	-68202	-160044	-126436	-76874	-85069 *	-89536 *
GNP	1038898	2156107	4118010	4466403	4510643	4839631	5038349 *	5340930*
Structure of Output % of GDP at a	urrent prices							
Agriculture	15.8	12.5	11.0	12.2	10.8	10.4	10.4 *	9.0*
Industry	31.8	37.2	39.3	38.2	39.5	40.5	40.7 *	42.5 *
Services	52.3	50.3	49.7	49.6	49.7	49.1	48.9 *	48.5 *
Expenditure on GDP	1056496	2183545	4186212	4626447	4637079	4916505	5123418 *	5430466*
Private consumption	657365	1234981	2225739	2505312	2595113	2750486	2913662 *	3065778 *
Government consumption	142923	205354	414403	511691	533041	559802	592686 *	609806 *
Gross fixed capital formation	286999	881764	1719120	1035447	965899	1079993	1178507 *	1251618 *
Increase in stocks	11405	21214	43038	-89474	-15294	37606	46731 *	43348 *
Exports of goods and services	245252	745286	1751674	2723953	2703308	3287284	3386088*	3516934 *
Less: Imports of goods and services Statistical discropancy	274073	909456	2033894	1988907	2120348	2862305	3051578 *	3123588 *
Statistical discrepancy	-10010	4402	00102	-11010	-24040	03033	51522	00310
Structure of Demand % of GDP at	current prices					distributed.		
Private consumption	62.2	56.6	53.2	54.2	56.0	55.9	56.9 *	56.5*
Government consumption	13.5	9.4	9.9	11.1	11.5	11.4	11.6 *	11.2*
Exports of goods and services	20.2	34.1	42.1	58.9	58.3	66.9	23.9	64.8 *
Imports of goods and services	25.9	41.7	48.6	43.0	45.7	58.2	59.6 *	57.5 *
At Constant 1988 Prices	1101055	1045070	0044700	0740004	0074000	2005204	2002205	0000500+
Adriculture	1191255	1945372	2941/36	2149684	2871980	3005394	3063705*	3223562 *
Mining	22/324	203007	44748	56244	60865	64223	64606 *	71222 *
Manufacturing	268133	540932	921109	887255	996732	1056505	1072663 *	1196150 *
Electricity, gas and water	26959	46841	79054	86117	88823	97571	103900 *	109995 *
Construction	59269	116606	183600	90235	84060	76039	75317 *	79804 *
Trade ^c	197432	338106	489923	411848	424198	437519	430018 *	481240 *
Transport and communications	85922	146796	239223	254462	270147	291166	310162 *	325201 *

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Finance d	38145	108111	223726	142578	95648	89520	90559 *	218681 *
Public administration	50913	61363	77414	91692	94136	95208	96508 *	103010 *
Others e	215605	291957	369084	410300	431494	450787	463834 *	320374 *
Net factor income from abroad	-18768	-23675	-40986	-72188	-56473	-20378	-25171 *	-31752 *
GNP	1172487	1921697	2900750	2677496	2815507	2985016	3038534 *	3191810 *
Growth of Output annual change,	%							
GDP	4.6	11.2	9.2	-10.5	4.4	4.6	1.9 *	5.2 *
Agriculture	4.5	-4.7	3.5	-1.5	2.2	6.4	2.7 *	-10.8 *
Industry	1.4	16.1	11.3	-13.3	9.9	5.2	1.7 *	10.7 *
Services	6.9	12.7	8.9	-10.0	0.4	3.7	2.0 *	4.1 *
Expenditure on GDP	1191255	1945372	2941736	2749684	2871980	3005394	3063705 *	3223562 *
Private consumption	723199	1110935	1601693	1478785	1542775	1617971	1678218 *	1757020 *
Government consumption	151252	171944	232457	262962	271029	278095	286102 *	287499 *
Gross fixed capital formation	333644	759870	1236094	585301	566413	596591	601864 *	639916 *
Increase in stocks	12230	20652	42892	-69300	-6691	24722	29831 *	24056 *
Exports of goods and services	288017	709649	1386107	1519992	165/258	1947082	1868035 *	20/1423*
Less: Imports of goods and services	290571	806980	1543604	1066321	11/81/0	1499933	141/249 *	1577265*
Statistical discrepancy	-20516	-20698	-13903	38265	19366	40866	16904 *	20913 *
Growth of Consumption and Inves	stment annual	change, %						
Private consumption	1.4	12.9	7.8	-11.5	4.3	4.9	3.7 *	4.7 *
Government consumption	6.8	6.9	5.2	3.9	3.1	2.6	2.9 *	0.5 *
Gross domestic capital formation	-3.5	31.2	14.3	-50.9	8.5	11.0	1.7 *	5.1*
Investment Financing at current prices								
Gross domestic capital formation	298404	902978	1762158	945973	950605	1117599	1225238 *	1294966 *
Gross national saving	244497	721083	1492099	1470078	1397656	1552261	1556703 *	***
Gross domestic saving	262095	748521	1560301	1630122	1524092	1629135	1641772 *	
Net factor income from abroad	-17598	-27438	-68202	-160044	-126436	-76874	-85069 *	-89536 *
Savings and Investment % of GDI	at current price	es						
Gross domestic saving	24.8	34.3	37.3	35.2	32.9	33.1	32.0 *	
Gross national saving	23.1	33.0	35.6	31.8	30.1	31.6	30.4 *	
Gross domestic capital formation	28.2	41.4	42.1	20.4	20.5	22.7	23.9 *	23.8 *
At Current Market Prices, Baht								
Per capita GDP	20483	39104	70474	75594	75026	78783	81435 *	85614 *
Per capita GNP	20141	38613	69326	72979	72981	77551	80083 *	84202 *
PRODUCTION INCOME IN THE SAME	daysugar							
Addiculture crop year	aar year							
1 Sugarcane	24000	37641	54323	43976	66411	44665	50986	62195
2. Tapioca roots	15255	19705	15970	16650	16461	19094	18895	16619
3. Rice	20599	17473	21052	23908	23582	24948	27105	25641
4. Maize	5030	3813	4147	4636	4174	4492	4493	4193
5. Rubber	722	1250	1810	2164	2199	2378	2422	2404
6. Coconut	981	1426	1413	1372	1381	1400	1396	1418
Mung beans	323	317	211	224	250	214	249	229
8. Jute and kenaf	266	181	114	48	30	28	56	56
9. Cotton	102	95	83	40	33	39	43	33
Mining								
1. Gypsum	1273.5	5753.4	8533.2	4333.8	5005,2	5830.3	6533.2	6331.1
2. Marl		366.9	610.6	7.0	32.0	7.3	7.8	83.1
3. Fluorite ore ^f	354.6	94.8	24.1	3.7	23.0	4.7	3.0	2.3
Manufacturing								
1. Cement	7915.7	18059.1	34051.3	22722.0	25354.3	25498.9	27912.6	31678.8
2. Sugar	2293.6	3382.9	5201.5	3921.4	5630.1	6447.5	4865.4	5947.3
3. Synthetic fiber	126.5	239.6	540.8	708.1	695.7	734.5	727.4	768.1
4. Tin plate	68.2	173.1	250.5	189.1	242.8	216.4	207.5	233.0
5. Galvanized iron sheet	128.7	208.5	370.0	252.4	299.0	368.6	434.1	519.9
6. Jute products	157.1	152.3	75.8	25.6	18.5	18.1	17.8	17.2

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Production Indexes period averages								
Agriculture, 1989-91 =100	92.6	94.8	112.4	114.4	117.0	123.2	126.6	127.2
Mining, $1995 = 100$ Manufacturing $1995 = 100$	40.1	66.2	100.0	143.7	108.6	112.1	107.4	184.5
Manuaduring, 1999 – 100	52.0	00.2	100.0	50.5	100.0	112.1	115.0	125.5
ENERGY annual values Crude petroleum, '000 m.t.								
Production	1158	1196	1189	10.4	(***)		1.17	19.1
Exports	0	0	0					***
Consumption	7942	10860	22840	1221				
Consumption	1.542	11001	24000		***			
Coal '000 m.t.								
Production	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	***
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Imports	214	162	1515	1633	3278	4183	4945	2225
Consumption	214	162	1521	1633	3278	4183	4945	***
Electricity, Mn kWh								
Production	24179	44175	79734	89531	89159	95531	100988	108418
Exports	20	31	77	138	166	151	195	188
Imports	723	652	698	1623	2256	2980	2881	2812
Consumption	24882	38342	74318	84591	85261	92467	97887	105182
Retail prices, Baht/litre								
Gasoline	11.70	9.15	9.05	11.86	11.98	15.64	15.51	15.28
Diesel	6.70	6.72	7.57	9,15	8.96	12.93	13.43	13.12
PRICE INDEXES period averages								
Consumer (Whole Kingdom), $1998 = 100$	54.1	65.5	83.0	100.0	100.3	101.9	103.5	104.2
Food	47.0	59.4	78.0	100.0	99.2	98.0	98.7	99.0
Non-food	59.6	70.1	86.0	100.0	101.0	104.2	106.5	107.4
Consumer (Bangkok), 1998 = 100	53.6	65.8	83.3	100.0	100.4	101.9	103.6	104.1
Food	46.3	59.8	79.5	100.0	99.5	98.7	99.1	99.3
Non-food	59.5	70.6	86.2	100.0	101.0	104.1	106.5	107.1
Producers, $1995 = 100^{\circ}$		110.0	100.0	120.0	114.4	118.8	121.8	123.8
implicit GDP deflator, 1988 = 100	88.1	112.2	142.3	168.3	101.5	163.6	167.2*	108.5 *
Price Indexes annual change, %								
Consumer price index (Whole Kingdom)	2.4	6.0	6.1	8.1	0.3	1.6	1.6	0.7
Food price index (Whole Kingdom)	-2.5	8.0	7.4	9.5	-0.8	-1.2	0.7	0.3
Implicit GDP deflator	2.2	5.8	5.6	9.2	-4.0	1.3	2.2	0.7
MONEY AND BANKING Bn Baht; as of end of pe	eriod							
Money supply (M1)	85.9	195.4	388.3	441.7	575.0	525.7	579.4	663.5
Currency in circulation	64.0	137.5	284.1	318.3	472.4	406.8	440.9	496.0
Demand deposits	21.9	58.0	104.2	123.4	102.6	118.8	138.5	167.5
Quasi-money	507.6	1333.7	2922.3	4311.6	4279.7	4507.0	4664.2	4715.4
Money supply (M2)	593.5	1529.1	3310.6	4753.4	4854.7	5032.7	5243.7	5378.9
Porreign assets (net)	607.0	1521 7	4071 4	6162.4	5005.2	1030.1	1320.4	1688.4
Claims on dovernment sector (net)	156.9	17.5	-393.6	-1.0	65.1	130.0	173.7	176.5
Claims on private sector h	495.6	1427.8	4207.2	5484.6	5215.2	4385.4	3959.8	4579.3
Claims on other financial institutions	45.4	86.4	257.8	679.8	625.0	951.0	1001.5	779.3
Other items	-142.2	-309.7	-764.2	-1478.6	-1723.2	-1463.8	-1217.7	1844.6
Money supply (M2) annual shares 0	10.2	36.7	17.0	O F	2.4	2.7	4.0	3.6
M2 % of GDP	56.2	70.0	79.1	102.7	104.7	102.4	4.2	99.0
Deposit Money Banks								
Demand deposits	25.8	58.1	157.5	112.4	112.1	129.5	144.1	166.3
Savings deposits	117.1	398.3	734.7	961.0	1124.6	1354.0	1624.2	1797.9
Time deposits	409.4	975.3	2331.5	3596.6	3413.4	3410.6	3316.6	3230.5
Domestic credits outstanding	376.7	1086.3	3286.4	4308.2	3939.3	3399.6	3328.3	3273.1

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
				1			10	
Interest Rates percent p.a.; as of end of per On deposits	iod							
Savings	8.50	11.00	5.00	4.50	3.00	2.50	1.75	1.50
Time: 6 months k	10.50	14.25	10.62	6.00	3.75	3.00	2.38	1.75
12 months ¹	11.00	13.75	10.62	6.00	4.12	3.50	2.88	2.00
On loans and discounts								
Commercial bills m	17.50	19.00	16.25	15.38	11.75			
Export credit m	17.50	19.00	16.25	15.38	11.75			
Other commercial m. n	17.50	19.00	16.25	15.38	11.75			
GOVERNMENT FINANCE ^o Mn Baht; calendar	year							
Central Government								
Total revenue and grants P	160652	411652	777286	717779	713079	745138	775802	876901
Total revenue	160652	411652	777286	717779	713079	745138	775802	876901
Current revenue	160652	411652	777286	717779	713079	745138	775802	876901
Taxes	144947	385742	711098	626393	625353	669632	694462	785574
Non-taxes	15705	25910	66188	91386	87726	75507	81340	91327
Capital receipts	-	141	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants p								
Total expenditure, and net lending	202658	305650	642724	842861	833064	853193	908613	955505
Total expenditure	200028	304473	642724	842861	833064	853193	908613	955505
Current expenditure	166937	249210	13/007	567062	605602	6507/12	717577	751768
Capital experience	22004	55262	434997	275700	005002	102/51	101026	202727
Net landing	33091	33203	201121	213199	221402	193431	191020	203131
Net lending	2030	100440	240000	450747	107177	05000	FOODE	405400
Current surplus/deficit	-6285	162442	342289	150/17	107477	85396	58225	125133
Capital account surplus/deficit	-33091	-55263	-207727	-2/5/99	-22/462	-193451	-191036	-203737
Non-budgetary surplus/deficit	-3079	-497	-7840	-4210	-34378	-1814	9818	1788
Overall surplus/deficit	-45085	105505	126722	-129292	-154363	-109869	-122993	-76815
Domestic borrowing (net)	31588	-11864	-30500	-3018	84755	50645	112596	145487
Foreign borrowing (net) p	1/100	-30217	.4855	-4403	50635	16134	025	-320/18
Use of cash balances	-693	-54424	-91277	136713	18973	43090	9472	-36624
Comment France V of CDD								
Government Finance % of GDP	15.0	10.0	10.0					
Total revenue	15.2	18.9	18.6	15.5	15.4	15.2	15.1	16.1
lotal expenditure	18.9	13.9	15.4	18.2	18.0	17.4	17.7	17.6
Overall surplus/deficit (excl. grants)	-4.3	4.8	3.0	-2.8	-3.3	-2.2	-2.4	-1.4
Expenditure by Function, Central Governmen	nt a							
Total	200028	304473	1 642724	842861	833064	853193	908613	955505
General public services T	25765	42947	1 73306	92454	93174	97605	101297	111313
Defence	43184	57422	94681	86133	74809	71268	75413	76725
Education			1 148005	222434	218444	220415	222035	223624
Health			48714	67381	62805	64692	87069	70211
Social security and welfare	58949	95097	1 26704	41607	42781	52623	57090	73516
Housing and community amenities ⁸	00010	00001	1 38210	49843	47473	45069	43366	57163
Economic services	20524	52/20	1 170722	212050	100076	100000	201484	204456
Adviculture 1	30004	55420	65700	213030	199070	69407	75115	75076
Agriculture			1 00700	60580	62320	5000	10110	6201
Industry Classification of the second second	***		3279	4477	534Z	5090	0891	0301
Electricity, gas and water	N20		1 1509	1704	1274	1647	2003	1620
Transport and communications	***		1 /93/6	116049	97474	88909	75698	69545
Other economic services	***	***	20771	30234	32666	26856	41774	51714
Others *	41596	55587	I 42381	69959	94502	110522	120862	138497
EXTERNAL TRADE Mn Baht; calendar year								
Exports, fob	193366	589813	1406311	2247454	2215178	2773826	2893178	2955715
Imports, cif	251169	844448	1763587	1774076	1907392	2494141	2756655	2778042
Trade balance	-57803	-254635	-357276	473378	307786	279685	136523	177673
External Trade annual change, %								
Exports	10.3	14.2	23.6	24.4	-1.4	25.2	43	22
Imports	2.5	27.4	28.8	-7.8	7.5	30.8	10.5	0.8
Trade balance	17.3	-74.0	-54.4	502.6	-35.0	-9.1	-51.2	30.1

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Exports, by SITC section								
Food and live animals	86581	166311	268072	393087	370435	392161	434000	417844
Beverage and tobacco	1647	2291	3577	6408	6040	6907	7592	7527
Crude materials excl. fuels	19611	33854	81328	83869	72062	102929	99312	117294
Mineral fuels, etc.	2449	4904	8984	31536	36375	75809	/0/5/	71459
Animal, vegetable oil and fats	584	164	495	2189	2//8	2850	4607	4148
Chemicais Regia magufacturas	2440	400454	43011	88814	103515	159396	158835	16/80/
Machines transport aquipment	30801	120012	204304	345199	343310	420121	404205	4/8/29
Miscellaneous manufactured reads	20976	126251	415536	204412	932342	212042	1223115	210704
Unclassified goods	1/121	6087	12708	01202	70830	76952	101/57	05242
Pe-exporte	1753	1655	2264	6224	12052	2712	12437	6220
ne-exports	1100	1000	2504	0224	4150	5115	4242	0230
Exports, by principal commodity								
1. Computer and parts		38671	128432	316102	299780	338641	343027	313153
2. Textile products	23578	84472	142440	183025	166108	189167	195990	179765
3. Electrical appliances	0010	32523	102849	161821	153768	211307	219246	243240
4. Integrated circuits and parts "	8248	21580	58150	92906	111645	179287	154810	147889
5. Canned food /	10639	31301	53292	93890	100283	103655	109889	108015
6. Plastic products	1262	9116	62156	70574	/5/12	110380	112380	121604
7. venicle parts and accessories	20524	3279	10342	53561	74899	101300	122872	128868
8. Rice	22024	27770	48029	50801 54120	13811	6000/	70124	70004
9. Precious stories	0350	12045	49940	54130	20029	03319	14012	10063
10. Jeweny	2100	12013	-					
Imports, by SITC section								
Food and live animals	9442	33562	51371	73369	67839	73649	96453	95530
Beverage and tobacco	2256	5481	6543	6178	7422	9154	9694	9548
Crude materials excl. fuels	16491	54051	94833	88443	92916	120955	134628	134897
Mineral fuels, etc.	56719	78346	115244	130664	164096	275001	318183	320484
Animal, vegetable oil and fats	493	635	1798	1538	2041	1939	2290	2469
Chemicals	35166	85591	178241	198282	218807	283212	289006	288719
Basic manufactures	42135	186902	363555	357720	402158	455789	470132	509346
Machines, transport equipment	70550	348248	864021	816714	849988	1149048	1274456	1258883
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	14045	24781	46393	52171	50523	67719	76450	75829
Unclassified goods	3872	26851	41588	48997	51602	5/6/5	85363	8233(
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calend	lar year							
Exports, total	7123	23072	57201	54489	58495	68961	65112	68851
1. United States	1402	5240	10078	12175	12667	14706	13246	13522
2. Japan	951	3969	9477	7475	8259	10164	9964	10001
3. Singapore	566	1696	7917	4698	5073	5997	5287	5554
4. Hong Kong, China	288	1038	2921	2785	2979	3474	3298	3699
5. Malaysia	355	575	1554	1780	2124	2813	2722	2835
6. China, People's Republic of	271	269	1642	1769	1861	2806	2863	3553
7. United Kingdom	173	936	1619	2121	2090	2357	2328	2391
8. Netherlands	506	1115	1801	2181	2197	2245	2028	1890
9. Germany	266	1198	1638	1556	1459	1640	1568	1533
10, Australia	124	3/3	111	980	1315	1615	1358	1640
Imports, total	9259	33408	73692	43108	50350	61923	62057	64721
1. Japan	2450	10144	21625	10175	12256	15315	13881	14902
2. United States	1052	3600	8507	6053	6443	7291	7198	6197
3. Singapore	689	2480	4162	2383	2980	3416	2854	2904
4. Malaysia	547	1125	3235	2198	2512	3344	3078	3640
5. China, People's Republic of	223	1107	2096	1822	2495	3377	3711	4928
6. Germany	500	1702	3748	1822	1589	1947	2562	2482
7. Korea, Republic of	186	1046	2474	1496	1770	2165	2121	2527
8. United Arab Emirates	68	306	678	723	872	1766	1529	1428
9. Oman	335	129	683	1110	1060	958	1264	1201
10. Australia	153	561	1320	896	977	1160	1380	1506

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Trade Indexes 1995 = 100; period averages Quantum index								
Exports	20.3	49.5	100.0	104.9	116.6	142.6	134.6	153.5
Imports	21.2	57.3	100.0	59.2	72.5	88.6	79.2	87.8
Unit value index	67.0	8/ 8	100.0	150.5	122.5	128.6	151.0	135.4
Imports	66.6	83.2	100.0	161.6	141.4	161.5	193.9	176.6
Terms of trade	100.7	102.0	100.0	93.1	94,4	85.8	77,9	76.7
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mn US dollars; calend	lar year							
Merchandise exports, fob	7077	22881	55731	52878	56801	67889	63190	66886
Merchandise imports, fob	-8410	-29493	-63360	-36579	-42776	-56181	-54598	-57090
Trade balance	-1333	-6612	-7629	16299	14025	11708	8592	9796
Other goods, services and income	-358	-737	-6064	-2423	-1912	-2965	-2956	-2806
Credit	3165	8486	18664	16547	17748	18103	16859	18355
Debit	-3523	-9223	-24728	-18970	-19660	-21068	-19815	-21161
Unrequited transfer	166	213	487	415	353	585	600	641
Official	47	107	440	380	310	508	497	281
Current balance	.1525	.7136	-13206	14201	12466	0328	6236	7631
Direct investment	159	2402	1183	7360	5742	3372	3652	962
Portfolio investment	141	457	4005	331	-106	-712	-1217	-2302
Other long-term capital	1326	793	4975	3745	1394	-4968	-5373	-1405
Other short-term capital	227	4489	11758	-21178	-14938	-7953	-2146	-1765
Deposit Money Banks	-533	1603						+11
Net errors and omissions	133	1182	-1479	-2815	26	-684	165	1113
Overall balance	-72	3790	7236	1734	4584	-1617	1317	4234
Monetary movements	72	-3790	-7236	-1734	-4584	1617	-1317	-4234
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports (fob)	18.2	26.8	33.2	47.3	46.3	55.4	54.8	52.9
Imports (fob)	-21.6	-34.6	-31.1	-32.7	-34.9	-45.8	-47.3	-45.2
Current consult halance	-3,4	-1.1	-4.5	14.0	11.4	9.0	(.5	1-1
Overall halance	-3,9	-0.4	-1.9	12.0	10.2	1.0	0.4	2.0
	-0.2		4.5	T'0.	3.1	-1.0	4+4	5.5
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Min US dollars; as	of end of p	eriod	00015	00500	01701	00001	20244	
Total	3003	142/3	36945	29536	34/81	32661	33041	38915
Gold, national valuation	013	12247	963	20424	118	040	20250	20042
Reserve position in the Fund	2107	15241	A7A	20404	33605	31935	32350	36042
SDRs	1	13	45	391	258	83	5	4
	177				200	00		
EXCHANGE RATES Baht per US dollar								
End of period	26.65	25.29	25.19	36.69	37.47	43.27	44.22	43,15
Average of period	27.16	25.59	24.92	41.36	37.81	40.11	44.43	42.96
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as o	of end of ye	ar						
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	17509	28095	100039	104916	96769	79695	67384	
Long-term debt	13187	19771	55944	72018	69919	61754	52480	***
Public and publicly guaranteed	9817	12460	16826	28086	31305	29438	26411	
Private non-guaranteed	3370	7311	39117	43931	38615	32316	26069	
Short-term debt	3200	8322	44095	29660	23418	14880	13223	***
Use of IMF credit	1122	1	0	3239	3431	3062	1681	***
External debt. as % of GNI	45.8	33.3	60,6	93.8	81.4	67.1	60.4	449
Total long-term debt as % of total debt	75.3	70,4	55.9	68.6	72.3	77.5	77.9	555C
Short-term debt as % of total debt	18.3	29.6	44.1	28.3	24.2	18.7	19.6	1947
Debt service as % of exports of goods and services	31.9	16.9	11.6	18.4	21.8	16.3	25.1	
	10000	and the	(FC SAN	and the second	ADDRAMA.	- Andrews		691

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Deht service Mn US dollars: transactions duri	ng the vear							
Principal repayments on long-term debt Interest on long-term debt Interest on short-term debt	1661 910 377	2983 1355 650	4398 2646 1543	7812 3755 1066	9438 5629 1014	8967 3778 905	15508 2590 562	11543 2181
Average terms of new commitments Interest (% p.a.) Maturity (years) Grace period (years) Grant element (%)	8.3 18.5 9.7 11.5	4.8 22.1 7.2 38.2	5.7 14.8 5.2 25.7	5.0 12.7 3.8 24.8	3.5 18.5 5.1 39.9	1.5 29.0 6.9 59.9	2.5 7.1 2.3 27.3	

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a For 1985 2000, labor force refers to the population aged 13 years and over. For 2001 2002, it refers to the population aged 15 years and over. For entire series, it includes seasonally inactive labor force.
- b The annual data for 2002 are not yet available. The data shown are actually the sum of the quarterly data for 2002. The quarterly data will be revised when the annual figures become available.
- c Prior to 2002, item refers to wholesale and retail trade. For 2002, it refers to wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles and personal and household goods.
- d Prior to 2002, item refers to banking, insurance, and real estate. For 2002, it refers to financial intermediation, real estate, renting, and business activities.

e Prior to 2002, item includes ownership of dwellings. For 2002, it refers to hotels and restaurants, education, health and social work, other community, social and personal service activities, and private households with employed persons.

- f Prior to 1988, item includes metallurgical and low-grade ores.
- g The new producer price index has replaced the wholesale price index since January 2000. In addition, the new classification of products by activities has replaced the classification of products by commodity groups.
- h Refers to claims on non-financial public enterprises and claims on business and household sectors.
- i Refers to loans and overdrafts.
- J Actual ranges of rates are: For 1988, 6.25% to 7.25%, 1990, 10.00% to 12.00% and 1992, 6.00% to 6.50%.
- k Actual ranges of rates are: For 1988, 7.00% to 9.50%, 1990, 13.00% to 15.50%, 1992, 8.00% to 9.00%, 1994, 8.25% to 10.00%, 1995, 10.25% to 11.00%, 1996, 8.50% to 9.25%, 1997, 10.00% to 11.50% and 2001, 2.25% to 2.50%.
- Actual ranges of rates are: For 1988, 7.75% to 9.50%, 1989, 9.50% to 10.25%, 1990, 12.00% to 15.50%, 1994, 8.25% to 10.25%, 1995, 10.25% to 11.00%, 1996, 8.50% to 9.25%, 1997, 10.00% to 13.00%, 1999, 4.00% to 4.25% and 2001, 2.75% to 3.00%.
- m Actual ranges of rates are: For 1992, 16.00% to 16.50%, 1994, 14.00% to 14.75%, 1995, 16.00% to 16.50% and 1996, 15.00% to 15.50%.
- n Refers to discount rates for bills on raw materials for industrial use and bills on sales on credit of industrial products.
- o The use of foreign funds is excluded from expenditure items, therefore, foreign disbursements are not shown under financing items.
- p Grants cannot be disaggregated from foreign borrowings (net) under financing items.
- q From 1995 onward, a more detailed classification for the section on expenditure by function is provided by the Bank of Thailand.
- r Includes public order and safety.
- s Includes recreation, cultural, and religious.
- t Refers to agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.
- u Refers to mining, manufacturing, and construction.
- v Refers to fuel and energy.
- w Includes lending.
- x Prior to 1988, item refers to integrated circuits only. For 1988 onward, item refers to integrated circuits and parts.
- y Prior to 1988, item refers to canned fish, crustaceans and pineapple only. For 1988 to 1992, item refers to canned fish, crustaceans, pineapple, and pet food. For 1993 onward, item refers to canned fish, crustaceans, pineapple, pet food, fruits, and others.
- z Includes gold.

Timor-Leste

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION							1.000	
Total population thousand; as of 1 July	659	740	840	768	744	737	750	763
Population density persons per square knometer	3.2	50	0.5	52	3.1	50	19	1.9
Urban population % of total population	8.2	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.3	
LABOR FORCE thousands calendar uppr								
Employed		A44		194				
Agriculture		***	***	***	++0	***		****
Manufacturing								
Mining	***							444
Others							***	
Unemployed	***		242		1444		1444	
Unemployment rate, %	***			***	***		***	
Labor force annual change, %				***		***		
Labor force participation rate, %	65.6	67.0	71.8	***	67.3		56.0	***
Male	83.0	84.0	89.6	***	87.6	***	76.2	***
Female	47.5	49.1	53.4	***	52.4		35.6	0.00
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Mn US dollars; calendar	year							
At Current Market Prices					070 +	204.4	005 4	
GDP	***	***	***	+++-	270 *	321 *	385 *	3//*
GNP -	775				270 -	326 *	399 -	393 -
At Constant Market Prices								
GDP	222		***		1.000		12.75	1170
Create of Ordered annual about a M								
GDP	427:	-418			-35 *	15 *	17 *	3 *
Savings and Investment % of GDP at c	urrent prices							
Gross domestic saving	***	.+++		***	-13 *	-50 *	-44 *	-40 *
Gross national saving	4.84	***	***	***				
Gross domestic capital formation		***		***	21 -	29 *	36 *	32 *
At Current Market Prices, US dollars								
Per capita GDP		212	244		363 *	436 *	513 *	494 *
Per capita GNP	200				363 *	442 *	532 *	515 *
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons; calendar ye	ar							
Agriculture, crop year								
1. Rice paddy, wetland and dryland	***		***	37	Card C	5a	58	+++-
2. Maize	***	215	***	59	***		69	***
S. CdsSdVd			***	32			00	***
PRICE INDEX period averages								
Consumer	117	1.4.4	***	***	(9.64)			111
implicit GDP dellator	+ 1 1		2.4.0	***	1944			***
Price Index annual change, %								
Consumer price index °	***			111	140 *	3*	0 *	5 *
MONEY AND BANKING Mn US dollars; as of end	d of period							
Money supply (M1)	***		***			1444		1999
Currency in circulation			***		***		414	
Demand deposits	10	***		***		19.3	28.9	39.1
Quasi-money	144		222		1.444	0.7	22.2	15.5
Money supply (M2)			22.52	222		20.0	51.0	54.6
Foreign assets (net)	44+		3,819	***	0.444.0	33.8	65.4	89.9
Lomestic credit	212	172	22.21		1444	-15.7	-10.8	-21.1
Claims on government sector (net)	<u></u>	***	***	111		-10.0	-13.8	-20.2
Other items, net	***	***	***	***	***	1.0	3.0	-14.2
other notified net		***	***	***		1.0	0.0	14.2

Timor-Leste

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Money supply (M2) annual change,	%	A447.			***	***	155	7
M2 % of GDP °		1. 197				6	13	14
Deposit Money Banks								
Demand deposits						19.3	28.9	39.1
Savings deposits		147		(277		0.0	16.2	10.2
Time deposits Domestic credits outstanding	100	()))	1892		*5.*	0.7	6,0	5.3
bomesuc creats outstanding	2444	110					***	- 222
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Mn US dollars; fisc	al year ending 30) June						
Central Government (Consolidated Fund for	r East Timor)							
Total revenue and grants					***		58.7	54.0
Current revenue e	(399				•••		27.1	31.3
Taxes							22.1	24.6
Non-taxes		101			1444	444	5.0	6.7
Capital receipts	***	***	***		***		-	
Total expenditure and net lending	***	122	-57		1.0.0.0	(****) 	31.6	22.7
Total expenditure				1944		1.11	51.3	53.1
Current expenditure		***					29.6	41.5
Capital expenditure					(844	***	21.7	11.6
Net lending Current surplus/deficit		***	414		***	***	-	04.0
Capital account surplus/deficit						.+++	-24.2	-11.6
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	400				122	444	7.4	0.9
Financing								
Domestic borrowing	1.000	4.4.5	4.2.2		2444	3342		***
Use of cash balances f	++1		444		1.555	(7.87)	-7 3	-1.0
								1.0
Government Finance % of GDP 8								
Total revenue	***						7	8
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit					***	***	13	14
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						391		
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mn US dollars; ca	lendar year							
Current balance	++*				11	71 *	55 *	28 *
Exports ^{h, i}		***) 	-07 52 *	-200 -	-208 -	-181
Imports h		1445			-119 *	-205 *	-212 *	-187 *
Services and Income					-25 *	-56 *	-70 *	-59 *
Credit			***		***		***	
Current transfers		***	•••		103 *	307 *		268 *
Credit		111				521	000	200
Debit	4++				+++		117	
Capital account 1	4+1	1.4.4	1999	***	0 *	50 *	74 *	89 *
Direct investment	***		***		-3 *	-94 *	-116 *	-97 *
Portfolio investment			***					
Other investments								
Net errors and omissions	***	148			-8 *	-11 *	+6 *	-1 *
Overall balance		144		***	0*	16 *	8*	20 *
regentos una reigios itema	- +++	MB	343		U.	-10	-0	-20
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports		***			19 *	2 *	1 *	2 *
Imports	1.44	315			-44 *	-64 *	-55 *	-50 *
Current account balance		2+0			-25 -	22 *	-04 *	-48 *
Overall balance					0*	5*	2*	5 *
								-
EXCHANGE RATES		***			775	1.00	1.00	1.00

Timor-Leste

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
							the second second	

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a The difference between GNP and GDP is the income from oil/gas.
- b Refers to gross investment and excludes investment relating to the oil sector.
- c Rupiah-based CPI for Dili up to 2000, and dollar-based CPI thereafter. Data refer to percentage change at end-period.
- d Figures after 1999 exclude currency holdings by the public, on which no data are available.
- e Includes Timor Sea revenue. Under the current policy, royalties (first tranche petroleum revenues), and interest income are automatically saved in the Timor Sea account until FY2004/2005, and only tax revenues are available for budget financing.
- f Includes change in the Consolidated Fund for East Timor (CFET) balances and Timor Sea savings.
- g On the basis of fiscal year.
- h Figures after 2000 exclude unrecorded border trade.
- i Exclude oil/gas revenues, which are recorded under income (royalties) and transfers (tax revenues).
- j Refer to official capital transfers.
- k Refer to changes in foreign assets.
- I By UNTAET Regulation 2000/7 of 24 January 2000, the United States dollar (US\$) became the new legal tender in Timor-Leste, that is, all official transactions must be carried out in US\$. However, other currencies present in Timor-Leste like the Indonesian rupiah, Australian dollar, Portuguese escudo and Thai baht can be used for every day business.

Item	1985	1990		1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION									
Total population ^e thousand; as of 1 July	94.1	96.4		97.4	98.4	99.8	100.3	100.7	101.0
Population density persons per square kilometer	118	121		122	123	125	125	126	126
Population annual change, %	0.5	0.4		0.3	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
LABOR FORCE ^b thousand; calendar year		32.0							
Employed	100	30.7			344	***			
Agriculture		11.7		***	***				
Manufacturing	. +++	4.1		***	+++	***	+++	344	***
Others		143		1848		***			
Unemployed		1.3							
Unemployment rate, %		4.1			***				
Labor force annual change, %									
Labor force participation rate, %		95.9							14.5
Male				***	122		111	***	
Female				-003	***			200	
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Thousand Pa'anga; fisca	l year ending	30 June							
At Current Factor Cost									
GDP by industrial origin	71838	126681	1	.63023	182839	200242	219639	232810	245800 *
Agriculture	27400	44019		49287	56182	62539	69525	70358	70200 *
Mining	408	578		1220	807	854	867	946	1100 *
Flectricity das and water	4114	1051		2427	2512	10972	11940	12300	13700 *
Construction	5596	7158		11820	11657	13046	13957	15334	16900 *
Trade	10120	17754		26212	26154	25560	31283	32037	33800 *
Transport and communications	5576	11573		14011	15347	17032	17844	19318	19700 *
Finance	5126	10976		14867	18440	20588	22559	24046	25800 *
Public administration									
Others J=	12811	25129		35069	42055	46128	47984	53789	59300 *
Indirect taxes less subsidies	13480	23482	4	35493	36096	37046	41423	44300	50600 *
Net factor income from abroad	3787	3811	1	2480	218935	15664	1336	2//112	296500
GNP at current market prices	89785	150967	2	2405	225277	252951	262398	277706	
Structure of Output % of GDP at curre	nt prices			-					
Agriculture	38.1	34.7		30.2	30.7	31.2	31.7	30.2	28.6
Industry	15.0	13.0		14.5	13.5	14.2	13.9	14.3	15.1
Services	40.0	01.1		55.5	00.0	54.0	34.5	55.5	50,4
At Current Market Prices									
Expenditure on GDP	85998	147156	1	.98516	218935	237287	261062	277112	296500*
Private consumption	85786	137740	2	11768	236424	232238	244389	278511	
Gross fixed capital formation	13729	28152		39232	47244	03480	54884	64316	(891
Increase in stocks	20004	20504		-331	3162	2010	2400	3100	. 445
Exports of goods and services	25910	49842		40034	36813	29994	39850	34887	2.22
Less: Imports of goods and services	62117	95792	1	36598	145070	125921	134014	161883	
Statistical discrepancy	=			-	-1	5			
Structure of Domand & of CDP at au	ront aricas								
Private consumption	99.8	93.6		106.7	108.0	97.9	93.6	100.5	
Government consumption	16.0	19.1		19.8	21.6	22.5	21.0	23.2	
Gross domestic capital formation	26.4	18.5		22.2	19.9	22.0	21.8	20.9	
Exports of goods and services	30.1	33.9		20.2	16.8	12.6	15.3	12.6	
Imports of goods and services	72.2	65.1		68.8	66.3	53.1	51.3	58,4	
At Constant 1984/85 1995/96 Factor Cost									
GDP by industrial origin	71838	76171	1 1	73836	177543	182984	195287	201065	198800 *
Agriculture	27400	26402	1	57357	54577	52889	58621	59358	55300 *
Mining	408	319	1	1343	582	574	552	602	700 *
Manufacturing	4114	4154	1	7024	8777	10217	10293	10499	10800 *
Electricity, gas and water	687	1347	1	3883	11368	12559	12351	13457	12000 *
Construction	2290	4930		15018	3922	4347	5534	5499	13900

Item	1985	1990		1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Trade	10120	9776	1	26940	24956	23471	27684	26690	27300 *
Transport and communications	5576	6373	1	14073	15455	17270	18024	18877	18600 *
Finance	5126	6727	.1	15242	17596	18905	19964	19942	20600 *
Public administration									
Others c	12811	16143	-1	35955	40310	42752	42464	46141	46200 *
Indirect taxes less subsidies	13480	13868	1	36148	36919	38050	40609	41810	41300 *
GDP at constant 1984/85 I 1995/96 market prices	85318	90039	1	209984	214462	221034	235896	242875	240100 *
Growth of Output annual change, %									
GDP	4.6	2.3		2.7	2.4	3.1	6.7	3.0	-1.1
Agriculture	7.5	3.9		0.3	-0.1	-3.1	10.8	1.3	-6.8
Industry	-2.8	0.3		10.3	6.8	12.4	3.0	5.4	2.5
Services	4.9	1.8		2.2	2.8	4.2	5.6	3.2	0.9
At Constant 1984/85 1995/96 Market Prices									
Expenditure on GDP	85318	90039	-1	209984	214462	221034	235896	242875	240100 *
Private consumption		999) 	1	224008	230062	210605	217551		1112
Government consumption	+++		1	41500	45973	49512	48986	•••	***
Gross fixed capital formation	200	1.000	1	46628	42353	48375	50694		7999
Increase in stocks	***		1.1	100.111				***	144
Exports of goods and services	***		1	-102145	-105344	-88810	-84044		
Less: Imports of goods and services		***		300		+44			
Statistical discrepancy		***		***	***		***		
Growth of Consumption and Investmen	t annual c	hange, %							
Private consumption		inen Bell in		16.6	9.6	-8.5	3.3		
Government consumption				7.0	-0.5	7.7	-1.1		
Gross domestic capital formation	140			-1.8	7.3	14.2	4.8		
Investment Financing at current prices	00000	07044		44000	10505	50050	50700	57004	
Gross domestic capital formation	22690	27214		44080	43525	52252	56/98	57864	
Gross demostic spring	+9730	-14923		-49995	-38391	-32/0/	-308/3	-00121	***
Net factor income from abroad	3787	-10/30		-52464	-04733	1566/	-30211	-05715	
Foreign saving	32420	42139		94075	101916	80263	83153	122985	
Net transfer from abroad	30487	53141		28988	65127	62754	73128	122000	
Net borrowing from abroad	1933	-11002		65087	36789	17509	10025	•••	· · · · ·
Savings and Investment % of GDP at c	urrent price	S							
Gross domestic saving	-15.7	-12.7		-26.4	-29.6	-20.4	-14.6	-23.7	•••
Gross national saving	-11.3	-10.1		-25.2	-26.7	-13.8	-14.1	-23.5	
Gross domestic capital formation	26.4	18.5		22.2	19.9	22.0	21.8	20.9	
At Current Market Prices Pa'anda									
Per capita GDP	914	1527		2038	2225	2377	2603	2753	2936 *
Per capita GNP	954	1566		2063	2289	2534	2617	2758	
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons; calendar ye	ar								
Agriculture, crop year	50	05		40	50		50	50	50
1. Coconut	52	25		40	00	58	58	58	58
3 Bananas	3	2		1	4	4	4	4	
S. Dananas	5	2		1	-	-		1	-
Production Index period average									
Agriculture, 1989-91 = 100	104.9	97.5		91.6	91.5	98.3	97.5	97.5	97.5
ENERGY annual values									
Electricity, Mn kWh	12.55			2.2		222	123		
Production	12	24		30	25	29	32	34	36
Consumption	12	24		30	25	29	32	34	36
PRICE INDEXES partial supratas									
Consumer Nov 1995 = 100	50.3	81.2		08 5	106.4	110.5	116.4	124.3	127.2 *
Food	00.0	01.0		30.0	112.6	120.9	121.2	122.8	150.6 *
Implicit GDP deflator, 1984/85 1995/96 = 100	100.0	165.4	1	93.8	103.0	109.4	112.5	115.8	123.6 *
the second s			1.						

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Price Indexes annual change, %								
Consumer price index	16.7	10.9	0.4	3.1	3.9	5.3	6.8	10.5
Food price index	***			4.5	7.4	0.2	1.3	22.6
Implicit GDP deflator	10.3	7.6	-1.8	4.7	6.2	2.8	2.9	6.7
MONEY AND BANKING Thousand Pa'anga; as a	of 30 June							
Money supply (M1)	9985	16445	22800	21300	24600	27800	33000	42400
Currency in circulation	2732	5626	7400	6100	7300	8000	10400	11900
Demand deposits	7253	10819	15400	15200	17300	19800	22600	30400
Quasi-money	13928	23827	42200	56700	65000	69400	90000	90300
Money supply (M2)	23913	40272	65000	78000	89600	97200	123000	132700
Foreign assets (net)	17905	33107	31600	16400	34400	26900	32800	33500
Domestic credit	4129	28979	50400	81700	83700	89500	117600	128800
Claims on government sector (net)	-8846	-6524	-1500	2000	1400	800	4300	-5900
Claims on private sector	12975	35503	53500	79100	80800	86500	107900	125200
Claims on other financial insts.	10000	1000	-1600	600	1500	2300	5400	9500
Other items	1880	-21814	-17000	-20200	-28400	-19200	-27300	-29600
Money supply (M2) annual change, %	23.1	7.1	17.1	2.4	14.9	8.5	26.5	7.9
M2 % of GDP	27.8	27.4	32.7	35.6	37.8	37.2	44.4	44.8
Interest Rates percent p.a.; period averages On deposits								
Savings	5.0	6.3	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1
Time 6 months	5.5	7.0	4.8	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5
12 months 1	6.0	8.0	5.4	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0
On loans and discounts								
Commercial bills		1222	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Export credit	8.5	13.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Other commercial bills	8.5	13.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Thousand Palanga: fis	cal vear endi	ng 30 lune						
Central Government	and share become	-0						
Total revenue and grants	31058	56798	71750	66500	63300	71300	78500	95200
Total revenue	27721	51277	67250	63000	62000	70200	76100	93200
Current revenue	22628	40900	58200	63000	62000	70200	76100	93200
Taxes	15729	27440	35200	43900	47100	52600	54600	74500
Non-taxes	6899	13460	23000	19100	14900	17600	21500	18700
Capital receipts	5093	10377	9050		-	-	17	
Grants	3337	5521	4500	3500	1300	1100	2400	2000
Total expenditure and net lending						***		
Total expenditure	27018	55708	69200	72000	63900	72200	73700	90800
Current expenditure ⁿ	21266	44457	55500	61900	60700	68900	70800	80600
Capital expenditure	5752	11251	13700	10100	3200	3300	2900	10200
Net lending		***						
Current surplus/deficit	1362	-3557	2700	1100	1300	1300	5300	12600
Capital account surplus/deficit	-659	-874	-4650	-10100	-3200	-3300	-2900	-10200
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	4040	1090	2550	-5500	-600	-900	4800	4400
Financing	20	27	0040	1000	200	1000	7000	6000
Domestic borrowing (net)	1124	51	2310	4900	-300	1800	7600	-0800
Foreign borrowing (net)	5102	1700	11560	3400	3400	3100	19600	1300
Use of cash balances	-0192	-1702	-11000	-2800	-2000	-4000	-10000	-4900
Government Finance % of GDP								
Total revenue	32.2	34.8	33.9	28.8	26.1	26,9	27.5	31.4
Total expenditure	31.4	37.9	34.9	32.9	26.9	27.7	26.6	30.6
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	4.7	0.7	1.3	-2.5	-0.3	-0.3	1.7	1.5
Expenditure by Function, Central Government	k							
Total	21266	44457	55504	102591	102125	114397	112	
General public services	5951	17807	15742	50604	41927	46647		
Defence	898	1935	3169	5207	3412	3250	***	
Education	2856	5873	9882	11600	11887	14757		1000
Health	2598	4152	6667	10015	10394	15855		
Social security and welfare	448	628	1362	2280	2007	5300		

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Housing and community amenities		-	-	Ŧ	-			
Economic services	6704	8556	11526	16980	20388	21513	***	5
Agriculture	1369	1947	2309	4868	6194	7828		
Industry	408	846		4871	3045	2644		
Electricity, gas and water	4264	5002	6100	4060	0075	7205		
Other economic services	4304	5093	3115	4202	2310	3646	184	
Others	1812	5507	7156	5905	12110	7075		(100
otitita	1017	0001	1150	5505	75770	1015		100
EXTERNAL TRADE Thousand Pa'anga; ca	ilendar vear							
Exports, fob	7783	15299	18024	11361	19984	16065	14672	144
Imports, cif	58930	78989	98079	102390	116466	123144	155092	
Trade balance	-51147	-63691	-80055	-91029	-96482	-107079	-140420	
External Trade annual change, 9	6	05.0	4.0	12.4	75.0	10.0	0.7	
Exports	-25.4	25.6	1.6	-13.1	15.9	-19.6	-8.7	(++
Trado balance	20.4	12.0	1.5	15.2	13.7	5.7	20.9	
hade balance	-41.4	-13,4	-5.0	-10.2	-0.0	-11.0	-97.1	
Exports, by SITC section 1, m								
Food and live animals	3360	10891	16678	7487	16610	14922	13355	
Beverage and tobacco		21	-	-		12	3	
Crude materials excl. fuels	106	24	486	2593	1907	-	265	
Mineral fuels, etc.	6		-	-	-	2		
Animal, vegetable oil and fats	2742	399		-	-		-	
Chemicals	5		68	206	263	420	751	22.0
Basic manufactures	197	1354	277	223	132	293	24	** *
Machines, transport equipment	331	451	71	13	37	21	11	***
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	005	1810	322	440	222	-	263	
Unclassified goods	3/1	349	122	10	47	01	-	***
Exports by principal commodity								
1. Squash	-	4838	8405	4354	8946	5265	2700	3300
2. Fish	735	1278	4342	1989	5281	4966	1800	3200
3. Banana	823	103	-	-	-		a table and	
4. Coconut oil	2742	399	141		-	-		
5. Desiccated coconut	526			-	7	-		***
6. Vanilla beans	401	2765	2802	157	907	580	200	100
Imports, by SITC section "	10000	10150	00000	00400	20500	00500	10001	
Food and live animals	13266	18150	22323	28189	30502	39538	46864	
Beverage and tobacco	2006	1150	4760	E 4 3 1	E 780	9074	0000	***
Mineral fuels, etc.	3096	4158	4/60	10580	1/920	21521	24522	
Animal vegetable oil and fats	145	175	350	388	366	852	977	
Chemicals	3854	4994	6833	7603	8938	7449	9270	
Basic manufactures	10849	14221	19028	18056	19936	17445	23336	
Machines, transport equipment	11247	14491	20311	18111	20434	17479	21671	
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	5477	8075	7442	8463	9184	10777	19484	
Unclassified goods	297	711	367	553	427		-	
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calen	dar year	in a second		1.4.4.4	(particular)	and the second s	1.000	
Exports, total	5.01	12.70	14.65	7.51	12.47	17.66	23.79	24.77
1. Japan	0.01	3.82	7.01	2.94	7.36	8.68	12.20	10.81
2. United States	0.16	3.30	3.78	1.25	2.93	5.36	8.18	10.27
A Fiji Islande	0.20	2,51	0.24	0.46	0.07	0.05	1.05	0.91
5 Australia	1.74	1.01	0.24	0.40	0.27	0.31	0.34	0.37
6 United Kingdom	1.1.7.M	0.01	0.71	0.54	0.40	0.64	0.37	0.00
7. Germany	0.03	0.01		_	0.10	0.31	0.16	0.08
8. American Samoa	0.26	0.48	-	3	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20
9. Samoa	0.01	-	-	-	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.16
10. Cambodia	***					0.39	-	1

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Imports, total	41.16	66.92	77.32	68.79	72.83	82.70	74.29	83.34
1. New Zealand	16.04	20.09	29.43	24.88	27.11	19.84	24.53	26.17
2. Australia	10.09	13.38	21.48	16.98	14.55	8.49	8.30	11.39
3. Fiji Islands	2.18	8.13	5.82	5.10	13.00	14.95	16.45	17.85
4. United States	2.35	6.88	8.03	12.81	9.41	8.47	5.28	12.32
5. Japan	3.20	4.03	4.49	3.50	3.92	12.52	3.06	1.77
6. Inaliand	0.02	0.48	-		0.36	9.24	6.03	0.97
7. United Kingdom	0.75	0.70	-	-	0.25	3.11	2.01	1.35
8. Unina, People's Republic of	0.50	0.90			0.32	1.80	1.29	3.69
10. France	0.03	0.02	-		0.03	0.31	2.01	0.81
Trade Index period average Terms of trade, $1990 = 100^{n}$	98	100	***					•••
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mo US dollars: fiscal	vear ending 3	0 June						
Merchandise exports, fob	7	9	14	9	12	21	13	24
Merchandise imports, fob	-32	-54	-70	-68	-86	-96	-122	-157
Trade balance	-25	-45	-56	-59	-75	-75	-109	-133
Other goods, services and income	3	12	-18	-21	-7	-25	-18	-7
Credit	16	35	28	33	51	40	44	62
Debit	-13	-23	-46	-54	-59	-65	-62	-69
Unrequited transfers	21	45	23	48	65	78	101	160
Private	18	31	19	40	55	72	98	145
Official	3	14	4	8	10	6	3	16
Current balance	-1	12	-51	-32	-17	-22	-26	20
Direct investment	0	0	1	0	1	2	9	1
Portfolio investment	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other long-term capital	1	-15	42	13	25	15	18	26
Other short-term capital	1	2	-1	0	12	0	3	-1
Overall balance	2	1	-1	12	-33	0	-4	-33
Reserves and related items	3	0	-10	-12	-10	0	0	14
Monetary movements	-3	0	10	12	13	-8	0	-14
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports	11.7	7.8	9.0	6.1	7.7	14.4	9.8	17.5
Imports	-53.3	-47.0	-44.8	-46.3	-58.0	-64.8	-93.1	-116.2
Trade balance	-41.6	-39.1	-35.9	-40.2	-50.3	-50.4	-83.3	-98.7
Current account balance	-1.7	10.4	-32.6	-21.8	-11.7	-15.0	-19.9	14.9
Overall balance	5.0	0.0	-6.4	-8.2	-8.6	5.3	0.3	10.1
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mn US dollars; as	of end of per	iod						
Total, excluding gold	27.5	31.3	28.7	28.7	26.8	27.0	26.1	27.7
Foreign exchange	26.7	30.0	26.9	26.7	24.4	24.6	23.8	25.1
Reserve position in the Fund	0.8	1.1	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3
SDRs	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
EXCHANGE RATES Pa'anga per US dollar								
End of period	1.4686	1.2958	1.2703	1.6156	1.6077	1.9767	2.2070	2.2287
Average of period	1,4319	1.2800	1.2709	1.4920	1.5991	1.7585	2.1236	2.1952
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as o	of end of year							
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	24.5	53.7	64.1	64.9	69.1	65.5	63.4	
Long-term debt	23.8	44.5	62.8	64.2	68.7	65.1	62.7	
Public and publicly guaranteed	23.8	44.5	62.8	64.2	68.7	65.1	62.7	***
Short term debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	***
Lise of IME credit	0.7	9.2	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	
USE OF THIS CIEVIL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
External debt as % of GNI	35.6	45.8	38.7	37.2	41.1	37.6	45.0	
Total long-term debt as % of total debt	97.1	82.9	98.0	98.9	99,4	99.4	98.9	447
Short-term debt as % of total debt	2.9	17.1	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	***
Debt service as % of exports of goods	10	2.0	4.0	7.4	10.0	44.0	2.0	
unu services	1.0	2.9	4.0	1.1	10.9	11.0	2.8	***

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Debt service Mn US dollars: transactions dur	ing the year							
Principal repayments on long-term debt	0.6	1.0	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.4	1.7	2.6
Interest on long-term debt	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9
Interest on short-term debt	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	***
Average terms of new commitments								
Interest (% p.a.)	0.0	0.9	4.5	0.0	5.8	0.0	2.5	322
Maturity (years)	0.0	39.7	35.9	19.1	5.3	0.0	12.1	***
Grace period (years)	0.0	10.2	8.9	10.1	0.8	0.0	4.6	***
Grant element (%)	0.0	79.5	45.2	74.1	10.1	0.0	40.0	

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Series has been revised form 1993 onward. Emigration has kept the annual growth of the resident population to 0.3 percent in recent years.
- b Except for 1986 and 1996, where data were taken from censuses, labor data are based on sample surveys.
- c Includes data on public administration.
- d Residual item.
- e Beginning 1993, figures include net credit to non-monetary financial institutions.
- f Beginning 1996, figures refer to weighted averages. Straight averages were used previously.
- g Beginning 1996, data were taken from IMF, Recent Economic Development. Hence, previous data may not be comparable.
- h Beginning 1996, data includes lending minus repayments.
- Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit.
- j From 1991 onward, data refers to the discrepancy between the overall surplus/deficit and the sum of the other financing items. This discrepancy arises since the Tongan authorities do not compile financing data.
- k Refers to recurrent expenditures only.
- From 1997 onward, due to re-exports, the sum of exports by SITC is greater than total exports (fob).
- m For 2000, trade classification shifted from SITC to Harmonized System (HSC).
- n From 1985 to 1989, figures were reindexed.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population million; as of 1 July	3.230	3.763	4.534	4.920	5.097	5.285	5.504	5.788
Population density persons per square kilometer	7	8	9	10	10	11	11	12
Population annual change, %	2.4	4.3	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.7	4.1	5.2
LABOR FORCE a thousand; calendar year	1377	1592	1892	2006	2039	2120	2179	2253 *
Employed	1342	1476	1749	1839	1952	1908	1947	2013 *
Agriculture ^b	545	617	784	888	878	908	943	980 *
Industry	150	160	177	230	234	248	262	285 *
Others *	647	699	788	721	740	752	742	748 *
Unemployed	35	38		40	42	51	57	57 *
Labor force annual change %	2.5	2.4		2.0	2.1	2.4	2.6	2,5 *
Labor force and dar change, %	M.	4.1	3.3	1.5	1.0	4.0	2.8	3.4 *
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Bn Manats; calendar year	r							
GDP by industrial origin			652.0	12004 7	20055 D	25647.0	05440.0	10051.51
Agriculture	*** 2017	38.6	105.0	3521.7	20055.9	20047.9	30412.8	42854.6 *
Mining			10010	0021.1	4901.9	0000.5	0021.0	5040.5
Manufacturing		224	344.3	3850.5	6304.6	8985.5	12996.7	15880.8 *
Electricity, gas and water							1200.011	2000010
Construction			37.8	1828.3	2449.3	1736.6	2136.8	2289.4 *
Trade			25.5	505.0	815.3	900.7	2363.9	2056.3 *
Transport and communications			31.5	1093.5	1341.2	1701.3	1919.2	2094.8 *
Finance	1.0		8.9	318.9	291.8	353.5	422.0	1
Public administration	* * *		7.2	410.7	374.1	735.2	912.8	1
Net factor income from abroad	++4		91.8	2466.1	3497.7	5349.2	6333.8	10887.0 *
GNP	*** 846	***			***			
Arriculture of Output % of GDP at curren	t prices		10.1	05.0	04.0	00.0		
Agriculture		***	10.1	25.2	24.8	22.9	23.5	22.5 *
Services			25.3	40.0	43.0	41.8	42.7	42,4 *
Gernoes			20.0	34.5	31.3	55.2	33.1	30.1
Expenditure on GDP	44		652.0	13994.7	20055.9	25647.9	35412.8	42854.6 *
Private consumption				9067.6	10057.7	10578.6	15741.5	1200112
Government consumption	***	4.4.9		2400.6	2588.4	3595.2	4496.7	242
Gross fixed capital formation	***	245		7083.7	8583.6	9598.8	12144.5	
Increase in stocks		222		598.6	392.2	453.2	1068.9	***
Exports of goods and services		***		4556.0	7337.4	13788.9	14423.9	
Less: Imports of goods and services		***		9877.9	11004.4	12165.0	12221.3	***
Statistical discrepancy			***	100.1	2101.0	-201.8	-241.4	***
Structure of Demand % of GDP at curre	ent prices							
Private consumption	***			64.8	50.1	41.2	44.5	
Government consumption	++2	107		17.2	12.9	14.0	12.7	
Gross domestic capital formation	***	444	121	54.9	44.8	39.2	37.3	***
Exports of goods and services			10.5	32.6	36.6	53.8	40.7	***
Imports of goods and services	***	***		70.6	54.9	47.4	34.5	
At Current Market Prices '000 Manats								
Per capita GDP			148.1	2928.4	4076.4	5032.0	6434.0	7404.0*
Per capita GNP	***							***
PRODUCTION thousand matrie tones calendar up	ar							
Agriculture cron year	ai							
1. Cotton	1287	1457	1294	705	1304	1031	1137	490 *
2. Wheat	88	134	879	1229	1511	1705	2010	2312*
3. Cotton (lint)	388	437	379	158	234	184		
4. Grapes	112	169	163	140	153	195	238	246*
5. Barley	58	144	74	12	5	4	53	60 *
6. Rice, paddy	41	47	89	15	19	32	47	83 *
7. Maize	131	159	80	10	7	16	10	12 *
o. Polatoes	21	35	21	29	44	89	115	140*

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mining		1		1		1.000		
1. Natural gas, Mn cu.m.	83193	87767	32264	13257	22943	47153	51270	53399
3 Salt	553	4995	4292	220	223	201	218	8225
S. Sait	505	500	2.04	220	220	201	210	261
Manufacturing								
1. Cement	1006	1085	437	750	780	420	448	487
2. Crude steel	2200	2191	1107	636	350	341	356	1500
4. Wheat flour	312	412	443	372	513	545	561	537
5. Nitrogenous fertilizers, N content	59	39	54	62	68	89	72	103
Production Indexes period averages			102.0	00.5	00.0	05.0	00.1	01.0
Agriculture, $1989-91 = 100$ Mining $1990 = 100^{1}$	85.0	100.0	103.0	82.5	98.6	95.6	89.1 53.7	91.0
Manufacturing, $1990 = 100$ Manufacturing, $1990 = 100$	87.2	100.0	82.3	109.9	130.4	147.9	167.6	
a , b					22.223			
ENERGY annual values								
Electricity, Bn kWh	14.0	44.0	10.0		0.0	0.0	10.0	40.7
Production •	11.0	14.0	10.0	9.4	8.9	9.9	10.6	10.7
Imports	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.1
Consumption	11.8	15.7	7.8	6.3	8.5	9.0	9.6	10.1
MONEY AND BANKING Bn Manats; as of end	of period		400.0	1200.0				
Currency in circulation h	1.0.0		108.0	1300.0	1009.4	1517.0		1988
Demand deposits	G		51.4	259.8	1003.4	1017.0		
Quasi-money		(***)	12.2	152.6				
Money supply (M2)			120.2	1452.6	1795.3	3022.0		111
Manay sumply (M2) approximates	,		507.0	67.7	22.6	C 0 3		
M2 % of GDP	0		18.4	10.4	23.0	11.8	***	***
			2011	2011	0.0	a.a.u		
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Bn Manats; fiscal year	ar ending 31 L	December						
Central Government								
Total revenue and grants	1.777	1.12	122.0	2077 5	2005 /	66930	5262.0 *	
Current revenue			133.0	3071.3	3095.4	0002.0	5565.0	
Taxes								
Non-taxes	***							
Capital receipts			***			***		
Total expenditure and net lending		***					***	
Total expenditure			131.3	3440.3	3890.3	6604.9	5642.0 *	
Current expenditure		1.000	(227)					
Capital expenditure			***					
Net lending			199			***	***	***
Canital account surplus/deficit	***				110	***	. 1315	255
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit			2.5	-362.8	5.1	77.1 *	-279.0 *	
Government Finance % of GDP								
Total evenue	***		20.1	24.6	10 /	25.9	15.0 *	
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit			0.4	-2.6	0.0	0.3 *	-0.8 *	
(and a second		007.1	1997-1911		171.7.	1997 B.		
EXTERNAL TRADE Mn US dollars; calendar ye	ar			(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	100 July 100 100			
Exports, fob	***		1880.7	593.9	1187.0	2506.0	2620.2	2855.6
Trade balance	445		516 7	-413.6	-291 3	721.0	2348.8	736.2
Track and the	***		01011	110.0	201.0	1 and 10	- 1 A. 7	15012

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
External Trade annual change, %								
Exports			-13.6	-20.9	99.9	111.1	4.6	9.0
Imports			-19.3	-14.9	46.7	20.7		
		***	6.4	4.3	29.6	347.5	-62,4	1/1.3
Exports, by SITC section				- 0	5.0	4.0		2.4
Food and live animals	***			5.2	5.0	4.3	4.7	3.4
Beverage and tobacco	1.59		155.6	1.4	0.1	0.2	122.7	0.0
Mineral fuels atc				247.5	233.1	207.1	123.1	03.0
Animal vegetable oil and fate	100		1885	0.1	0.1	2029.1	0.6	2441.1
Chemicals	319			4.2	7.4	11.2	7.0	28.4
Basic manufactures		***		70.1	101.3	107.0	141.6	150.6
Machines, transport equipment	***			1.1	18.7	15.5	14.5	17.1
Miscellaneous manufactured goods				9.5	16.2	32.8	110	
Unclassified goods J				0.0	43.8	45.8		(177
Exports, by principal commodity								
1. Petrochemicals			185.0	214.1	210.7	513.1	367.4	406.4
2. Cotton fiber			790.5	135.6	209.8	223.4	88.6	48.3
3. Natural gas	111		970.5	69.5	388.9	1244.4	1501.0	1642.7
4. Crude oil			36.2	21.9	141.5	241.9	305.6	339.5
5. Cotton yam			4.6	20.2	56.8	54.5	56.0	36.2
6. Cotton fabric/textile	-144		1.7	19.4	21.2	29.5	38.4	43.4
Imports, by SITC section								
Food and live animals	500 F		244	75.2	170.5	180.4	129.4	114.3
Beverage and tobacco				7.5	96.5	25.2	56.8	70.1
Crude materials excl. fuels		- 20		13.6	11.1	14.2	17.7	23.3
Mineral fuels, etc.				46.5	60.0	21.3	39.1	25.7
Animal, vegetable oil and fats				1.9	7.7	3.8	6.2	10.9
Chemicals				103.4	150.0	159.0	178.6	210.8
Basic manufactures	***			215.2	286.5	382.4	448.7	394.2
Machines, transport equipment				439.9	483.8	782.5	1204.7	857.6
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	14/4		993	53.3	116.1	111.1	128.1	112.7
Unclassified goods	(***	0.44		50.3	96.1	105.1	138.8	299.7
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar yea	r							
Exports, total	* * *	64.9	1880.7	593.5	1187.1	2505.2	1132.4	1218.9
1. Russia			66.9	29.0	43.5	1029.3	35.5	23.4
2. Iran, Islamic Republic of	1.44		11.4	144.3	163.0	242.0	241.0	199.9
3. Ukraine	***	***	460.3	1.3	321.8	164.9	182.1	197.6
4. Germany		2004	32.6	23.1	119.0	404.8	5.8	10.5
5. Turkey		***	149.6	112.5	128.3	186.0	65.2	10.8
7. Switzerland	4.44		49.9	42.0	40.2	01.0	122.9	133.4
8 Afghanistan	.537.	3.63	0.1	20.4	40.0	36.0	42.0	45.5
9 Taiikietan	0.4+	(****	5.1	20.4	11 0	201	42.0 56.6	45.5
10. Kazakhstan		222	127.4	25.2	11.5	5.3	70.5	76.5
Imports, total			1364.0	1007.3	1478.3	1787.8	1557.5	1432.5
1. Ukraine	***		416.4	183.6	182.0	214.3	235.7	255.8
2. Turkey	343	***	160.4	149.0	260.1	253.3	115.8	125.7
3. Russia	100		95.8	131.8	167.3	254.5	153.4	152.3
4. United States			53.5	(2.9	66.3	62.8	273.4	51.9
5. United Arab Emirates	*14	- 444	13.2	22.2	123.7	146.6	158.2	168.2
7 Iran Islamic Penuble of	275	1000	02.1	18.0	(1.0 66 D	32.0	140.6	104.2
8 Franco			16.2	17.0	00.Z	90.9	30.1	104.3
9 Janan	194		7.5	7.0	67.4	144.4	35.0	60.0
10 Uzbekistan		:514	28.5	30.6	104.1	25.2	30.9	42.1
			2010	00.0	40.0	00.0	00.0	74.4

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mn US dollars; calend	dar year			-	1.100			
Merchandise exports, fob	***		***	614.1	1187.0	2513.0	2632.0	2866.0 *
Trade balance		.***	***	.323.0	.291.0	790.0	535.0	1000.0 *
Other goods, services and income			***	020.0	-201.0	150.0	555.0	1000.0
Credit								1000
Debit	3.43		***		***	1444		0.00
Current transfers, net	***	144	141	***	***			***
Current balance				-102.0	164.0	184.0	-50.0	47.0 *
Capital accounts	300		9993	***)	24443	2444	1444	1994
Direct investment		***	***					***
Other leng term capital			•••	***2	(1998)	***		***
Other short-term capital		***	***	***			***	
Net errors and omissions				***	***	***		***
Overall balance				***	11001	1999		
Reserves and related items								
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports				21.5	30.8	50.9	38.6	34.8
Imports				39,7	38.3	34.9	30.8	22.6
Trade balance				-11.3	-7.5	16.0	7.9	12.1
Current account balance	***	***	***	-3.6	4.3	3.7	-0.7	0.6
Overall balance	***	***			1.***).		***	
INTERNATIONAL RECEIVES Ma LIS dellami as	of and of april							
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Min US dollars; as	or end or perio	a	1170.00	1070.00	1607.00	1051 00	1025.00	
Gold national valuation			11/0.00	13/9.00	1007.00	1004.00	1935.00	***
Foreign exchange	***			***		1 044 2011		
Reserve position in the Fund			0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
SDRs	444							
Other banks' assets			***					
EXCHANGE RATES Manats per US dollar								
End of period	314	***	200.0	5200.0	5200.0	5200.0	5200.0	5200.0 *
Average of period	***	***	110.9	4890.2	5200.0	5200.0	5200.0	5200.0 *
EXTERNAL INDERTEDNESS Ma US dollars: as a	of and of yoor							
Total debt outstanding and disburged	or enu or year		102.2	2258 7				
Long-term debt	311	9888	384.9	1747 5	11000			
Public and publicly guaranteed	1		384.9	1731.2				
Private non-guaranteed				16.3				
Short-term debt			17.4	511.2				
Use of IMF credit		***	14		-	-		
External debt as % of GNI	***		6.8	78.0		304		
Total long-term debt as % of total debt		***	95.7	76.6		325		***
Short-term debt as % of total debt		0.000	4.3	22.6	***		***	9.84
Debt service as % of exports of goods			4.7	21.0				
and services	946		4.7	31.8				
Deht service Mn US dollars: transactions during	the year							
Principal repayments on long term debt	the year		80.3	219.1				
interest on long-term debt			22.1	66.1				
Interest on short-term debt			2.0	25.5				
Average terms of new commitments								
Interest (% p.a.)		2442	6.6	6.7	444	5464	197	4.44
Maturity (years)	***		8.2	5.6		122		
Grace period (years)			1.9	2.1	+++	509	***	(***)
Grant element (%)			11.9	9.7				1444

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	100				and the second second	111		

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Includes those not registered.
- b Includes those employed in forestry and fishery.
- c Includes those employed in services sector.
- d Adjusted to have consistent total figure between industry and expenditure accounts.

- Refers to distillate fuel oils.
 f Includes quarying.
 g Includes hydro and thermal sources.
 h Refers to cash (MO).
- i Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit.
- j Computed residual from total exports.
- k Computed residual from total imports.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION				10.05	10.05	10.10	10.00	
Total population thousand; as of 1 July	8.23	9.04	9.51	10.05	10.25	10.45	10.66	10.88
Population density persons per square knometer	214	21	12	330	20	340	300	303
ropulatori annuar change, xe	0.4	2.1	1.5	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ^a Thousand Australian dol At Current Factor Cost	lars; calen	dar year						
GDP by industrial origin	5034	11304	14874	20769	21606	23367	25937	
Agriculture	546	2895	3576	3484		1(444-)		
Mining }	444	160	128	638	344	(1995		
Manufacturing J	108	348	577	881			***	***
Electricity, gas and water	92	98	534	574				
Construction Trade ^b	481	1038	840	2952		+++	***	****
Traceport and communications	11	112	2290	1380			•••	
Finance ^C	340	1562	1769	2376				***
Public administration	2227	2732	3741	4806				
Others ^d	638	158	422	706				+++
Indirect taxes less subsidies		915	994	1275		***		
GDP at current market prices	5034	12218	15869	22045				
Structure of Output % of CDP at ourson	t orloop							
Adviculture	10.8	25.6	24.0	16.8				
Industry	13.5	14.5	14.0	24.3				•••
Services	75.6	59.9	62.0	58.9				
At Constant 1988 Factor Cost								
GDP by industrial origin	***	10280	11940	15660	16130	16614		(137)
Agriculture	***	2427	2355	2104				47.6
Manufacturing	111.	118	115	524		***		***
Electricity gas and water		98	476	414				***
Construction		766	750	2423				
Trade ^b		2162	1801	2285				
Transport and communications	***	103	804	1039				
Finance ^c	***	1314	1477	1877		(944)		
Public administration	***	2820	3578	3963	1.9.8	(900)		
Others "	***	105	284	545	12.0			***
Indirect taxes less subsidies	***		***	***	***		444	4.8.8
GDP at 1966 market prices	2885	346	443.	411.				
Growth of Output annual change, %								
GDP		15.4	-5.0	14.9	3.0	3.0		
Agriculture		13.1	0.6	0.7				
Industry		-32.1	-13.0	21.5		(****/)		
Services	***	36.1	-4.8	16.0	010		***	***
At Current Market Prices, Australian dollars								
Per capita GDP	612	1352	1669	2194	***	***		
PRODUCTION metric tons; calendar year								
Agriculture, crop year	-		10	10	10	10		
L. Copra	D	8	10	10	10	10		
Production Index period averages								
Agriculture, 1989-91 = 100	107.4	83.1	95.9	107.0	110.3	110.6	100.4	100.4
	1301911		2000	0.0202020				
ENERGY annual values								
Electricity, '000 KWh								
Production					***			
Consumption	***	1120	***	***	+++)		/10.	

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
PRICE INDEXES period averages Consumer (Funafuti), 4th Otr 1983 I								
Nov 1983 = 100	107.6 I	131.2	159.0	162.5	173.8			
Food	109.6 I	122.7	153.0					
Non-food	105.9 I	139,4	161.9	174.4				
Implicit GDP deflator, 1988 = 100		110.0	124.6	132.6	133.9	140.6	***	
Price Indexes annual change, %								
Consumer price index	3.7	2.0	5.6	0.6	7.0	220	227	
Food price index	5.4	-1.4	5.6	***	***			
Implicit GDP deflator		-2.8	5.1	3.6	1.0	5.0	***	
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Thousand Australian	dollars; fiscal y	ear ending 31 l	December					
Total revenue and grants		100					220	
Total revenue	2700		8328	26936	22208	47248	33519	43280
Current revenue e	2700	1000	8328	26936	22208	47248	33519	43280
Taxes	837		2776	3971	4166	5129	5598	5341
Non-taxes	1863	1.000	5552	22965	18041	42119	27922	37939
Capital receipts						***	***	
Grants	969							
Total expenditure and net lending								
Total expenditure	4800		7917	19911	27260	44456	33055	56209
Current expenditure	3919		7917	17092	18846	38196	24091	46825
Capital expenditure	881			2819	8414	6260	8965	9384
Net lending					444	***	444	***
Current surplus/deficit	-1219	***	411	9844	3362	9052	9429	-3544
Capital account surplus/deficit	-881			-2819	-8414	-6260	-8965	-9384
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit '	-1131	***	411	7025	-5052	2792	464	-12928
Domestic borrowing (net)								
Foreign borrowing (net)				***				
Use of cash balances					***			
Government Finance % of GDP	70.0			100.0				
Total revenue	53.6	+++	52.5	122.2	***	***	***	
Oracell budgatasi ourslus/dafisit	95.4		49.9	90.3	***			***
overall budgetary surplus/dencit	22.0		2.0	31.9				
Expenditure by Function, Central Governmen	nt							
Total	3531				***		***	1844
General public services ⁸	692		***		***			***
Defence					***			
Education	1129				***	***	***	
Health	141	2853			***	***		
Social security and welfare	10						+++	
Housing and community amenities	33			345	+++	***	6.44	***
Acriculture	1428	- 165	2000	2.5.0	***	***	****	
Industry	012			141	***			
Flectricity gas and water	218	1999	***		***		***	
Transport and communications k	428			***	***		***	***
Other economic services	70							
Others	98				***			
EVERNAL TRADE								
EXIEKNAL IKADE Thousand Australian dollar	s, calendar year	170	100	07				
Exports of	526	T18	189	11400	***	***	***	
Trada balance	4127		6272	11244	***	***	***	
Have Udiditive	-200T	4,00	-03/3	-11341	C755			
External Trade annual change, %								
Exports	-62.3	-42.9	-52.5	-82.0				
Imports	4.5		-39.9	40.1	***	***	****	
Trade_balance	-41.0		39.4	-46.0			222.0	

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Exports, by principal commodity								
1. Stamps	372	147		***				
2. Copra	152	29	- 11		***			***
Handicrafts	2	2						
4. Garments	444			449			50	***
VI. VI. VI. VI.								
Imports, by SITC section	1000							
Food and live animals	1098			+++		(444)	+++	***
Beverage and tobacco	124	***	344	***	1.4.5	3+4		***
Minoral fuels etc.	514		201	-54F.				221
Animal vegetable oil and fats	10		***		***			
Chemicals	206			***	***			***
Basic manufactures	737							
Machines, transport equipment	839							
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	404		***	210			44.4	
Unclassified goods	83		***	***	***			444
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; cale	ndar year							
Exports, total	0.23	0.78	0.82	0.45	1.32	0.65	0.79	1.31
1. Italy	-	-	-	-	0.86	0.04	-	0.24
2. Germany		-	0.02	0.02	-	0.07	0.30	0.07
3. Fiji Islands	0.14		0.01	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.12
4. United Kingdom	-	2	-	-	0.05	0.01	0.22	0.70
6 Poland		-		0.08	0.06	0.18	0.02	0.02
7 Greece	0.04		-	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01
8. Denmark	0,04		-	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.08
9. Indonesia	100		335	0.13			0.00	0.00
10. Hungary	***			0.01	0.03		-	-
Imports, total	3.33	3.86	8.83	9.30	11.00	13.13	14.19	78.61
1. Fiji Islands	1.37	-	3.48	5.55	6.78	8.02	9.25	10.11
2. Australia	0.88	1.29	2.62	1.88	1.99	2.57	2.31	2.40
3. New Zealand	0.61	0.05	0.56	0.59	0.58	0.60	1.09	0.97
4. Japan	-	0.82	0.20	0.28	0.44	0.14	0.19	9.97
5. United Kingdom	0.04	1.05	0.47	0.15	0.09	0.54	0.23	0.05
6, Denmark 7 Bechurol	10.01	-	-	0.33	0.06	OGE	0.28	0.29
8 Germany	_	0.01	0.17	0.07	0.12	0.00	0.06	0.01
9 Italy		0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.31	0.14
10. Korea, Republic of	-	0.13	-	0.12	-	0.15	0.14	0.16
							1011011	
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Thousand Aus	tralian dollars; calend	lar year						
Current account	817	2084	744	***	***			
Balance on goods	-3578	-5909	-9980	444	***			444
Exports	600	322	347				***	100
Imports	-4178	-6231	-10327	***				2.0
Services and income	384	1963	1693	4.64	***			
Debit	0203	7471	10190	***		+++		**
Current transfere	4015	6030	-0031	***				
Credit	4011	0000	0001					
Debit								11
Capital account	1491	-532	2022					
Financial account								
Direct investment	200		***					
Portfolio Investment	144		***	***			Same .	
Other long-term capital	244			6.40	***		100	111
Other short-term capital		1771		101			1.000	
Net errors and omissions	524	-25	227					
Overall balance	2832	1527	2993	***			***	
Reserves and related items								
Allocation of SDRS	2022	4507		•••	***	***	***	***
wonetary movements	-2832	-1027	-2993	***	***	***	***	100

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports	11.9	2.6	2.2		447			
Imports	-83.0	-51.0	-65.1				***	
Trade balance	-71.1	-48.4	-62.9			144		
Current account balance	16.2	17.1	4.7					
Overall balance	56.3	12.5	18.9		22.5	212	***	4.64
EXCHANGE RATES Australian dollars per US	S dollar							
End of period	1.4686	1.2932	1.3423	1.6289	1.5295	1.8051	1.9585	1.7662
Average of period	1.4269	1.2799	1.3486	1.5888	1.5496	1.7172	1.9319	1.8386

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Estimates for 1985, 1986 to 1987, and 1988 to 1989 are not comparable because of different techniques and assumptions as well as new data sources used in compiling some of the value-added estimates.
- b Includes hotels and restaurants.
- c Includes real estate and business services.
- d Refers to community and personal services less imputed bank charges.
- e Refers to total recurrent revenue from 1997 to 2001.
- f Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit. Data for grants and net lending are not available.
- g Refers to administration and law and order.
- h Refers to cultural and social development.
- i Includes fisheries.
- j Refers to energy, water and sanitation.
- k Includes land management, environment, and communications.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population million; as of 1 July	18.23	20.52	22.79	23.90	24.10	24.60	25.06	25.37
Population density persons per square kilor	neter 41	46	51	53	54	55	56	57
Population annual change, %	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.0	0,8	2.1	1.9	1.2
orban population so or total population	***		30.4					30.9
LABOR FORCE ^a thousand; calendar year		***	11222	11999	12297	12469	12718	
Employed	6619	7941	8449	8800	8885	8983	9136	9333
Agriculture	10.5	3120	3485	3467	3220	3093	3062	3030
Manufacturing b	***	1011	65 707	1114	1124	1145	1160	1196
Others		2910	4172	4219	4541	4745	4914	5117
Unemployed				33	39	35	38	35
Unemployment rate, %				0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Labor force annual change, %			2.3	2.9	2.5	1.4	2.0	
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND DUDING LARS	mar estender uner							
At Current Factor Cost	ims; calendar year							
GDP by industrial origin		32776	262990	1212694	1842834	2847925	4341200	6595711
Agriculture	***	10837	I 85113	379506	617746	978507	1476256	2283751
Mining								
Manufacturing		7350	1 51735	211506	304744	462423	696229	1052213
Electricity, gas and water		2452	1 21260	106210	142200	106190	2061200	200500
Trade	***	5455	1 15844	119533	1923/8	315556	511.411	731254
Transport and communications	1767		1 22053	95900	147187	250565	371259	612943
Finance	** >	11136	1 66878	44039	70757	123851	196414	1
Public administration	***		1	48579	65848	96447	164684	
Others			1	207312	300907	424396	638458	1545962
Indirect taxes less subsidies	***	-346	39798	203464	285826	407641	584070	873636
GDP at current market prices	***	32430	302787	1416157	2128660	3255567	4925270	7469347
GNP at current market prices		***	302018	1410387	2107576		***	
				2120001	E.L.O.I.O.I.O			
Structure of Output % of GDP at	current factor cost							
Agriculture	140	33.1	32.4	31.3	33.5	34.4	34.0	34.6
Industry		33.0	27.8	26.2	24.3	23.1	22.6	21.6
Services	****	34.0	39.8	42.5	42.2	42.5	43,4	43.8
At Current Market Prices								
Expenditure on GDP		32430	1 302787	1416157	2128660	3255567	4925270	7469347
Private consumption		26258	1 153223	843801	1322109	2016386	3485119	
Government consumption	***	1890	67404	290908	439258	607265	454148	19.85
Gross fixed capital formation	***	10433	99889	421083	5/8685	780991	13/53/8	
Exports of goods and services		-6150	1 95629	354057	462693	863987	1517478	
Less: Imports of goods and services		0100	I 86814	368376	459576	869278	1572391	
Statistical discrepancy		÷	- 1	-	10000	-	-	
Structure of Demand % of GDP a	at current prices	04.0	50.0	50.0	CO 4	01.0	70.0	
Covernment consumption	***	5.8	22.3	20.5	20.6	18.7	10.8	
Gross domestic capital formation	***	32.2	24.2	20.9	17.1	19.6	21.1	
Exports of goods and services			31.6	25.0	21.7	26.5	30.8	
Imports of goods and services			28.7	26.0	21.6	26.7	31.9	
At Constant Market Prices Mn Sums; o	calendar year		64006	1010100	4477545	0010000	2201402	5130000
Agriculture	***		04290	1018433	100520	627257	1019007	1566702
Mining			22191	201303	400039	031201	1010221	1000102
Manufacturing			10410	153362	214056	308554	474822	721390
Electricity, gas and water								
Construction	***		4512	75243	110476	147453	202852	295371
Trade	***		4533	91121	129454	205558	342593	508598
Transport and communications	***	217	3581	67133	99430	161367	258872	396522

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Finance			3091	30196	48231	80907		
Public administration — — — — —	4.44		3384	35585	50345	74497	102255	
Others	244		11988	278491	425014	594706	846163	1641644
Net factor income from abroad	221		***	***				•••
nvestment Financing at current prices Mo	Rubles I Mn Su	ims						
Gross domestic capital formation		10433	1 73345	295768	364176	637206	1040915	
Gross national saving	***		I 81391	275677	346209			
Gross domestic saving		4283	82160	281448	367293	631916	986003	
Net factor income from abroad		1.1.1	1 -769	-5771	-21078	-49021	-86980	
Foreign saving		-	I -8045	20090	17967	***		444
Net transfer from abroad			1 510	-16041	-11850	-51224	-123606	
Net borrowing from abroad		***	I -8555	58886	87216	131562	196543	294458
Savings and Investment % of GDP a	t current prices							
Gross domestic saving		13.2	27.1	19.9	17.3	19.4	20.0	
Gross national saving		***	26.9	19.5	16.3			
Gross domestic capital formation	444	32.2	24.2	20.9	17.1	19.6	21.1	
t Current Market Prices								
ver capita GDP, Rubles I Sums		1580	1 13286	59253	88326	132340	196539	294417
Per capita GNP, Sums			13252	59012	87451	(444	222	***
RODUCTION thousand metric tons; calendar	' year							
Agriculture, crop year			2024	1000	1000	1 = 1 =		1000
1. Seed cotton		5058	3934	1890	1629	1545	1574	1573
2. Wheat	***	553	2347	3000	3602	3532	3090	4967
3. Rice	5664)	503	328	340	421	160	134	004
4. Barley	10.	385	106	124	160	121	134	447
6 Potatoos		431	100	601	100	721	741	777
7. Vegetables			2725	2403	2680	2645	2778	2936
Mining		0477	2054	0050	0050	0504	0744	0707
1. Coal	***	1000	3054	2952	2900	2501	2/11	2131
2. Grude petroleum 3. Natural gas Bri cui m	***	1280	1080	55	56	1034	7 <u>2</u> 50 57	7241
5. Natural gas, bit co. m.	244	41	.43	55	.50	50	51	00
Manufacturing								
1. Cement	***	6385	3419	3358	3331	3284	3722	3927
2. Steel		***	367	357	355	415	453	463
3. Rolled steel			322	322	325	372	403	420
Production Indexes period averages								La caso da como
Agnculture, 1989-91 = 100	3440		100.9	97.2	93.9	96.8	99.1	101.8
Mining, 1990 = 100 Manufacturing, 1990 = 100	84.5	100.0	95.1 94.2	107.3	105.6 119.1	107.5 127.6	110.8 138.6	
ENERGY approximation								
Natural das Malor m								
Production			19606	54700	55591	56401	57410	59400
Exports	***		+0020 5624	5229	5700	6957	7020	J6429
Imports			1416	1062	2126	1621	1568	94015
Consumption			42001	47348	49365	51288	50630	55417
Electricity, Mn kWh								
Production	0.22	56320	47454	45935	45372	46864	47961	121
Exports	222	18630	14199	10642	11114	12745	12959	
Imports		16470	12908	10818	12305	14026	13453	120
Consumption	***	72800	46163	46611	46563	48145	48455	
Retail prices, Sums/litre								
Gasoline, premium			12.39	33.97	55.46	104.36	164.16	224.10
Diesel	***		***	***	***		***	14.0

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
PRICE INDEXES previous year = 100; period a	verages					1010		
Consumer			***	117.9	129.1	124.9	127.4	127.6
Food	***	***	•••	112.6	125.6	118.9	127.9	128.0
Non-tood	***	***	***	118.8	133.7	136.6	121.1	119.3
Wholesale	***		***	141.1	138.2	160.9	142.2	148.0
Price Indexes annual change, %				17.0	22.4			
Consumer price index	***	***	***	17.9	29.1	24.9	27.4	27.6
Food price index			***	12.6	25.6	18.9	27.9	28.0
MONEY AND BANKING Mn Sums; as of end of	period		00054	107107	000015			
Money supply (M1)			20651	16/40/	228315		.***	
Currency in circulation			20651	101709	13/306		***	
Demand deposits	***	***	***	65698	91009			***
Quasi-money			32898	50395	60722	1998		
Money supply (M2)	4.4.5	1994	53549	217803	289037		940	
Foreign assets (net)	***	***	62658	92838	120966			
Domestic credit	***		22777	352532	489368			44.0
Claims on government sector (net)	4940		-8330	1217	28595	144.0	***	
Claims on private sector			31107	351315	460773			
Claims on other financial institutions						-	211	
Other items	÷**		-31886	-227567	-321297			
Money supply (M2) annual change %			152	28	33			
M2 % of GDP			18	15	14			
GOVERNMENT FINANCE Mn Sums; fiscal year e Central Government ^e Total revenue and grants	ending 31 De 	cember 	80012		6040EE	910424		***
Total revenue	2.8.1.	110	89912	440140	624055	910434		***
Current revenue	***	***	89912	440140	624055	910434	-414	***
laxes			84104	415093	593427			
Non-taxes	24.0		5808	25047	30628			
Capital receipts	+14	20144				***		
Grants								***
Total expenditure and net lending	* * *	.0.4		***	-++1	(1444		
Total expenditure	222	542	98685	468700	659727	942379	642	222
Current expenditure								
Capital expenditure	***		**1		***	***		444
Net lending		322	222		1.2.2			
Current surplus/deficit			-8773	-28560	-35672	-31945		
Capital account surplus/deficit								
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-							
Financing								
Domestic borrowing (net)				33066	46769	24994		
Foreign borrowing (net)	****			12661	12947	17663		
Use of cash balances				TEOOT	12041	11000		***
Covernment Finance V of ODD								
Total reveaue			20	24	00	00		
Total revenue			30	31	29	28	228	
lotal expenditure			33	33	31	29		***
EXTERNAL TRADE Mn US dollars; calendar year	<u>21239</u>		0710.0	00000			0470.4	0000 /
Exports, tob	****		3719.9	3528.2	3235.8	3264.7	3170.4	2988.4
imports, cif			2892,7	3288.7	3110.7	2947.4	3136.9	2712.0
Trade balance	•••	***	827.2	239.5	125.1	317.3	33.5	276.4
External Trade annual change, %								
Exports			38.3	-19.6	-8.3	0.9	-2.9	-5.7
Imports			10.9	-27.3	-5.4	-5.2	6.4	-13.5
Trade balance			928.9	276.8	-47.8	153.6	-89.4	725.1

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calenda	r year		0747.0	0010.0	1060.7	0105.0	2002.1	1000.0
t Puesia	***	397	2/17.9	2310.3	1962.7	2135.3	2028.1	1900.0
2. Talikistan			228.5	206.6	240.4	168 7	137.0	1/18 7
3 Italy	***		196 7	147.8	136.9	172.8	155.2	157.7
4. Ukraine			89.5	27.0	79.4	161.8	178.0	193.2
5. Korea, Republic of				129.8	189.8	94.5	124.3	134.9
6. Germany	93540 ####7	200	167.2	117.4	72.7	67.6	56.4	44.2
7. Kyrgyz Republic	÷		63.6	111.1	46.0	68.4	60.7	63.6
8. Kazakhstan			245.0	87.6	78.8	66.6	72.9	79.1
9. Poland	***		109.5	83.9	42.8	36.7	82.3	89.3
10. Turkey	***		14.6	87.5	43.2	78.0	32.8	35.6
Imports, total			3029.9	2930.9	2481.2	2078.1	2303.4	2370.1
1. Russia		-	906.5	533.2	264.1	301.9	400.2	486.9
2. Korea, Republic of	***	225	269.3	442.2	376.2	253.5	380.3	412.7
3. Germany	***	***	389.4	303.6	291.7	233.3	227.2	211.4
United States	***		69.5	162.3	386.7	182.7	162.5	151.9
5. Ukraine			151.6	153.5	85.4	125.4	138.4	150.3
6. Tajikistan		3036	145.2	138.2	199.1	107.6	95.9	104.1
7. Turkey	***	112	74.3	171.7	109.1	90.9	98.7	107.1
8. Kazakhstan	***		168.4	131.1	73.0	153.1	163.7	177.6
9. France	***	***	55.8	151.6	67.8	73.4	118.8	42.8
10. Kyrgyz Republic	***	***	97.8	42.5	51.2	98.3	52.7	31.5
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mn US dollars; ca	əlendar year							
Merchandise exports, fob	***	111	3475	3029	2946	2816		
Merchandise imports, fob	(11.7)	(2.2.2)	3237	2938	2587	2440		***
Trade balance		100	238	91	359	376		4.44
Other goods, services and income			-277	-309				***
Credit	***	.***	***					***
Uproduited transfers	***	***	10	12		44.6		***
Private	***		19	45	*** '		***	***
Official	***				49	13		
Current balance	247	100	-20	-94	-164	184		
Capital transfers	***			-50				
Direct investment	444.		-24	226				
Portfolio investment	202	222						
Other long-term capital "			491	655				
Other short-term capital			-212	-634	1			****
Net errors and omissions	444	111	197		1			***
Overall balance			432	103				
Allocation of SDRs	***		***	***		(as a)	(1894	
Monetary movements	218		-432	-103	***			
Balance of Payments % of GDP		1,000						
Exports		200	34.2	20.2	17.3	20.5	1025	
Imports			31.8	19.6	15.2	17.8		
Trade balance			2.3	0.6	2.1	2.7		110
Current account balance			-0.2	-0.6	-1.0	1.3		***
Overall balance		***	4.2	0.7	***	•••		***
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mn US dollars	; as of end of period							
Total ¹			1867.00	1168.00	1242.00	1100.00	***	
Gold, national valuation	***	1444		100 C		***	Cara .	
Foreign exchange		***	***	***	***			
Reserve position in the Fund	515		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
SDRS			1.21	0.23	0.56	0.40	0.77	1.07
EXCHANGE RATES Sums per US dollar								
End of period			35.50	110.00	140.00	325.00	686.90	970.00
Average of period			29.77	94.56	124.72	236.20	423.31	769.50
Uzbekistan

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as o	of end of year							
Total debt outstanding and disbursed			1798.4	3212.7	4772.6	4372.7	4627.1	
Long-term debt	***	***	1429.0	2833.2	3944.8	3963.6	4045.6	***
Public and publicly guaranteed		***	1417.6	2579.0	3476.2	3601.7	3759.3	
Private non-guaranteed			11.5	254.2	468.6	361.8	286.3	
Short-term debt	199.6		211.9	146.9	626.3	282.2	503.2	***
Use of IMF credit	+4.4		157.5	232.6	201.5	127.0	78.4	***
External debt as % of GNI	2.64	+ + +	17.7	21.6	28.2	32.3	41.8	0.0
Total long-term debt as % of total debt		7444	79.5	88.2	82.7	90.6	87.4	***
Short-term debt as % of total debt			11.8	4.6	13.1	6,5	10.9	
Debt service as % of exports of goods				1000	10.1			
and services	***	***	6.4	10.2	17.4	25.1	25.9	14
Debt seques Me LIC dellars: transations during	the upper							
Debt service win US donars, transactions during	the year		110.0	000.0	200.0	500.0		700.0
Principal repayments on long-term debt		400	149.0	206.3	326.9	560.2	5/1.2	/30.8
Interest on long-term debt			79.6	127.0	171.3	194.2	196.0	144.0
Interest on short-term debt	144		12.7	5.7	20.2	22.6	15.6	***
Average terms of new commitments								
Interest (% p.a.)			5.8	5.3	4.8	6.4	4.6	
Maturity (years)	***	***	15.3	12.5	12.0	14.5	12.9	
Grace period (years)			4.3	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.1	
Grant element (%)			23.6	22.3	25.0	19.2	24.4	

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

a Refers to total employed and inactive population.

b Refers to industry from 1998 - 2002.

- c In prices of the previous year.
- d Refers to hard coal and lignite.
 e Refers to State budget.
 f Refers to Services, net.

- g Refers to Transfers, net.
- h Refers to loans.
- i Includes correspondent account credits, commercial banks, and other capital.
- j Refers to gross official reserves.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population ^a thousand; as of 1 July	129.1	147.3	168.4	182.0	186.7	191.7	196.9	202.2
Population density persons per square kilometer	11	12	14	15	15	16	16	17
Population annual change, %	1.1	2,6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2,1	2.7	2.7
LABOR FORCE thousand; calendar year		***			117			***
Employed ^b	***	***		***	***	14.27		***
Agriculture			*** 0	***		0.75		141
Manufacturing	***					1.27		***
Others	***		•••		***	12.25		***
Unemployed ^c	***					12.20		474
Unemployment rate, %		***						
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS Ma Vatur calendar year								
At Current Market Prices								
GDP by industrial origin	12870	17638	25550	31303	31280	32233	33007	29787
Agriculture	3591	3658	4247	5576	5263	5245	5143	5184
Mining								
Manufacturing	551	962	1247	1450	1494	1468	1328	1151
Electricity, gas and water	205	357	539	609	634	598	685	701
Construction	403	847	1158	740	816	881	901	892
Trade	3386	4/61	8564	10561	10730	10679	10705	9846
Finance	1094	2013	2939	3809	3728	4082	4316	4423
Public administration	1824	2334	3216	12010	1344	4521	2124	2705
Others ^d	772	962	1791	2246	2303	2599	2542	4020
Net factor income from abroad	402	1366	-2817	-1055	-657	-1784	-579	-704
GNP	13272	19004	22733	30248	30623	30449	32428	29083
Structure of Output % of CDD at auro	ot prisos							
Adriculture	27 Q	20.7	16.6	17.8	16.8	16.3	15.6	17.4
Industry	9.0	12.3	11.5	8.9	9.4	91	8.8	92
Services	63.1	67.0	71.9	73.2	73.8	74.6	75.6	73.4
Expenditure on GDP	12870	17638	25419	31303	31280	32233	33007	29787
Private consumption	7080	11168	14300		***		***	2555
Gross fixed capital formation	4511	5952	6916			***		***
Increase in stocks	708	308	-141		1.00			1919
Exports of goods and services	6392	8730	11708					
Less: Imports of goods and services	9061	13525	13998					
Statistical discrepancy	561	-353	557					
Structure of Domand % of CDD at aur	rent prices							
Private consumption	55.0	63.3	56.0					
Government consumption	35.1	30.9	27.1				2444.5	311
Gross domestic capital formation	26.3	34.9	23.2					
Exports of goods and services	49.7	49.5	45.8	***	***			
Imports of goods and services	70.4	76.7	54.8					
At Constant 1983 Prices								
GDP by industrial origin	11021	10763	14829	17216	16668	17113	16807	15928
Agriculture	2656	2654	2635	3277	2877	3089	3095	3150
Mining						(***)		
Manufacturing	503	743	763	746	771	746	655	561
Electricity, gas and water	187	249	339	368	381	410	418	414
Construction	343	513	578	355	386	415	418	413
Trade	3127	2227	4776	5682	5611	5773	5490	5219
Finance	960	1207	1461	1758	918	995	1211	1205
Public administration	900	1005	2206	2430	2303	21/5	2117	18/2
Others d	708	557	940	1090	1091	1206	1205	

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Growth of Output annual change, %								
GDP	-6.4	0.0	0.0	11.5	-3.2	2.7	-1.8	-5.2
Agriculture	-7.3	15.5	2.9	15.1	-12.2	7.4	0.2	1.8
Industry	14.9	-1.1	-2.2	-4.3	4.7	2.1	-5.1	-6.9
Services	-8.4	-4.8	-0.4	20.5	-7.9	1.8	-0.5	444
At Current Market Prices, Vatu								
Per capita GDP	99690	119742	151722	171995	167561	168143	167633	147303
Per capita GNP	102804	129016	134994	166198	164042	158837	164693	143821
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons; calendar ye	ear							
Agriculture, crop year	0	44	40	12	10	10	10	10
1. Bananas	9	11	13	13	13	13	13	13
3 Coconut	322	357	275	380	280	248	180	200
4. Copra	39	45	30	40	31	240	27	200
5. Maize	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Production Index period averages		1222	12222				121210	1000000
Agriculture, 1989-1991 = 100	102.1	114.3	103.1	126.0	106.2	109.2	96.1	100.1
ENERGY annual values								
Production	25	26	24	27	20	15	12	
Consumption	25	26	34	37	38	41	42	***
ANY INCOMENTATION AND ANY								
Retail prices, * Vatu/litre								
Gasoline, premium	72	87	94	94		- 14.4		
Diesel	54		***		***			
PRICE INDEXES period averages								
Consumer (Vila), 01 1976 01 2000 = 100	196.7	292.1	1 90.4	97.5	99.6	102.3	105.6	107.9
Food	178.2	280.5	1 94.6	98.0	99.4	100.9	103.0	103.8
Implicit GDP deflator, 1983 = 100	116.8	163.9	172.3	188.3	194.4	196.7	204.5	
Price Indexes actual change %								
Consumer price index	1.1	5.1	1.8	33	22	2.7	3.2	22
Food price index	-2.5	5.1	3.8	3.7	1.4	1.5	2.1	0.8
Implicit GDP deflator	3.2	8.2	2.7	5.5	3.2	1.2	4.0	
MONEY AND BANKING Mn Vatu; as of end of p	period	0000	1070	1007	1000	1000	5005	5000
Currence in circulation	2182	2008	4278	4967	4898	4933	5085	5666
Currency in circulation	1040	915	1000	2042	1936	1834	1941	1910
Ouasi monou	1242	1/53	2/13	2925	2903	3099	3144	3/50
Money supply (M2)	11110	19262	24219	25202	21065	20002	30523	29343
Foreign assets (net)	0004	16600	20450	27273	22206	24677	20462	24744
Domestic credit	1955	4638	8029	11414	12682	12781	13482	15093
Claims on government sector (net)	-1348	-1412	-1194	535	291	924	710	1322
Claims on private sector	3287	6048	9170	10735	12306	11699	12451	13437
Claims on other financial institutions h	16	3	410	144	85	158	322	334
Other items	-740	-2975	-2688	-3485	-2922	-3722	-7336	-4828
Money supply (M2) annual change %	6.1	11.2	11.6	12.6	.0.2	5.6	5.6	.17
M2 % of GDP	86.4	104.1	111.5	108.6	98.7	100.2	103.9	105.9
Denesit Manage Banks								
Deposit Money Banks	1070	0040	1010	FEAT	F 407	COOF	FOT 4	0000
Time and savinds denosit	1019	2918	4842	27625	243/	0205	27642	22495
Domestic credits outstanding	3287	5066	0075	10605	243/0	20080	122043	12265
esimestic creates outstanding	0201	5500	5015	10000	12100	11000	12230	10200

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
-								
GOVERNMENT FINANCE ¹ Mn Vatu; fiscal year	ending 31 D	lecember						
Central Government	5540	5380	6063	7051	7274	6008	6824	7470
Total revenue	2809	4894	6186	6680	6749	6624	6384	6866
Current revenue	2809	4894	6186	6680	6749	6624	6384	6866
Taxes	2290	3981	5002	5932	5921	5920	5723	5794
Non-taxes	519	913	1184	748	828	704	661	1072
Capital receipts			-					-
Grants	2740	486	777	371	525	374	440	604
Total expenditure and net lending	5755	6826	7660	10111	7775	9372	8078	7966
Total expenditure	5/55	6636	7498	9220	7653	9372	8078	7966
Current expenditure	3130	5474	6103	0402	0/9/	(133	0902	1429
Net londing	2020	102	162	2010	122	2239	1110	557
Current surplus/deficit	-321	-580	83	278	-48	-509	-518	-563
Capital account surplus/deficit	-2625	-1162	-1395	-2818	-856	-2239	-1176	-537
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit k	-206	-1446	-697	-3060	-501	-2374	-1254	-496
Financing								
Domestic borrowing (net)	-	683	339	794	78	457	877	773
Foreign borrowing (net)	43	824	238	1429	113	1893	370	45
Use of cash balances	163	-60	121	2		222		
Government Finance % of GDP								
Total revenue	21.8	27.7	24.2	20.6	20.8	19.7	18.6	20.8
lotal expenditure	44.7	37.6	29.3	28.4	23.6	27.8	23.6	24.1
overall budgetary surplus/deficit	-1.6	-8.2	-2.1	-9.4	-1.5	-1.1	-3.7	-1.5
Expenditure by Function, Central Government								
Total	3129	3942	5609	10922	10899	10581	10395	10284
General public services	1356	1141	1518	1657	1751	1781	1853	1697
Defence	-	423	643	692	645	673	655	766
Education	785	887	1330	1581	1732	1841	1919	2062
Health	434	457	598	817	824	868	883	909
Social security and welfare	42	***		227	37	39	42	31
Housing and community amenities	-	93	357	35	33	38	16	26
Economic services	479	949	1129	2032	2009	1843	1713	1619
Agriculture	134	169	235	298	287	257	262	262
Industry		401	309	191	200	243	224	120
Transport and communications	241	245	336	613	171	135	113	306
Other economic services	104	134	189	480	614	518	526	512
Others ^m	33	-8	34	45	112	114	116	122
EXTERNAL TRADE ⁿ Mn Vatu; calendar year								
Exports, fob	3252	2204	3173	4323	3327	3622	3894	2793
Imports, cif	7378	11211	10659	11257	12451	12315	13533	12433
Trade balance	-4126	-9007	-7486	-6934	-9124	-8693	-9639	-9640
External Trade annual chaose %								
External frace allitual change, 16	-26.0	-14.5	9.0	5.8	-23.0	8.0	75	-28.3
Imports	83	34.3	2.5	3.4	10.6	-1.1	9.9	-20.5
Trade balance	-70.8	-56.1	0.1	-2.0	-31.6	4.7	-10.9	0.0
							2010	010
Exports, by principal commodity								
1. Beef	186	368	427	325	404	380	239	194
2. Cocoa	133	247	126	165	148	147	64	143
3. Copra	1392	528	1100	1704	1384	1096	323	174
4. Timber	136	91	252	521	363	415	334	197
Importe hu SITO costian 0								
Food and live animals	1210	1210	1644	2272	2267	0176	2240	2016
Reverage and tobacco	205	1312	274	2213	2307	2170	2240	156
Crude materials excl. fuels	68	135	109	174	161	253	164	169
Mineral fuels, etc.	651	863	864	938	862	1799	1859	1441
Animal, vegetable oil and fats	38	33	39	67	60	68	49	53
a second and the second s								

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Chemicals	395	642	704	680	704	805	1449	1559
Basic manufactures	1083	1911	2091	1614	1872	1723	1704	1724
Machines, transport equipment	1387	3815	3028	3166	3730	3371	3219	2960
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	972	1355	1233	1259	1960	1148	1112	1451
Unclassified goods	286	290	217	236	212	241	449	205
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar	year .		00.04			22.02		00.50
Exports, total	43.09	24.90	29.01	79.63	90.82	86.28	76.04	83,53
1. Japan	2.87	5.13	7.28	22.43	9.49	16.29	6.50	4.02
2. Delgium 2. United States	And in case of the local		Steven Starter	16.46	4,98	21.57	23.73	25,75
A Indonesia		0.01	***	A 72	0.10	9.45	0.55	2.55
5 Germany		0.91		4.15	21,40	17 34	18 71	17 70
6. Russia	0.14	7.18	5.17	10.25	8.53	3.37	1.39	0.84
7. Korea, Republic of	Und	1120	-		24.73	0.01	-	-
8. Thailand	0.26	0.50	1.09	1.09	1.09	6.16	0.58	0.63
9. Chile			-		1.30	2.84	5.89	18.13
10. Greece		S.,	-	8.90	-	-	-	
Imports, total	60.22	285.72	151.20	141.59	195.52	123.86	172.10	124.42
1. Japan	7.35	173.93	61.92	14.34	90.82	23.70	43.72	25.45
2. Australia	21.64	25.03	32.04	30.69	35.10	31.07	27.26	29.33
3. Singapore	2.38		12.65	9.59	8.36	15.64	24.41	10.70
4. United States	0.44	6.49	1.21	44.44	8.80	1.54	0.88	0.66
5. New Zealand	6.59	7.78	9.67	6.74	8.07	8.59	11.32	13.31
6. Fiji Islands	4.01	0 57	0.28	6.09 E.15	0.44	7.40	8.14	8.84
7. France	4.98	0.07	4.57	0.10	3.13	3.50	17.00	3.90
9. New Caledonia	0.41	1 02	1.25	2.30	0.32	2.10	270	2.03
10. Hong Kong, China	-	0.05	0.11	0.30	0.25	5.50	6.07	6.59
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mo US dollars: cal	endar vear							
Current account	-10.37	-6.18	-18.25	5.76	-13.08	4.99	1.82	-13.00
Balance on goods	-33.62	-65.61	-51.16	-42.44	-58.80	-49.74	-58.07	-59.00
Exports	18.67	13.73	28.28	33.78	25.66	27.19	19.89	21.00
Imports	-52.29	-79.34	-79.44	-76.23	-84.46	-76.94	-77.96	-80.00
Services and income	4.31	34.91	9.66	48.70	37.62	46.69	42.27	25.00
Credit	64.90	92.09	94.72	134.93	135.80	148.55	136.49	136.00
Debit	-60.59	-57.18	-85.06	-86.23	-98.19	-101.86	-94,22	-111.00
Current transfers	18.95	24.51	23.25	-0.50	8.11	8.05	17.62	21.00
Credit	20.97	25.01	23.81	30.72	38.86	46.05	55.88	
Debit	-2.02	-0.50	-0.56	-31.22	-30.76	-38.00	-38.26	
Capital account	11.65	16.47	31.62	-20.86	-49.72	-23.58	-16.03	-3.20
Financial account	5.07	13.79	25.30	17.15	55.75	18.59	6.04	-2.00
Portfolio, investment	4.03	13.11	31.04	20.38	1.01	20.26	123	14.00
Other long-term capital	0,45	0.68	-5.74	-6,69	43.35	-2.36	-7.64	-12.00
Other short-term capital		0.4.6				***	***	
Net errors and omissions	-6.62	-19.38	-33.38	6.01	3.57	-0.88	7.55	-2.00
Overall balance	-0.26	4,69	5.30	-6,89	-23.19	-18.77	-10.27	5.00
Reserves and related items SDRs	-0.06	-0.14	-0.11	-0.12	-0.10	-0.13	-0.11	
Reserve position in the Fund			0.00					
Foreign exchange	0.32	-4.55	-5.18	-7.94	3.58	1.00	0.74	
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports	15.4	9.1	12.4	13.8	10.6	11.6	8.8	9.8
Imports	-43.1	-52.7	-34.9	-31.1	-34.9	-32.9	-34.3	-37.4
Trade balance	-27.7	-43.5	-22,4	-17.3	-24.3	-21.2	-25.6	-27.6
Current account balance	-8.5	-4.1	-8.0	2.3	-5.4	2.1	0.8	-6.1
Overall balance	-0.2	3.1	2.3	-2.8	-9.6	-8.0	-4.5	2.3

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ltem	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Mn US dollars; as o	of end of per	iod						
Total, excluding gold	10.61	37.69	48.29	44.67	41.35	38.92	37.66	36.52
Foreign exchange	8.71	34.69	44.16	40.41	37.10	34.76	33.53	31.98
Reserve position in the Fund	1.74	2.29	3.70	3.51	3.43	3.25	3.14	3.39
SDRs	0.16	0.71	0.43	0.74	0.83	0.91	0.99	1.15
EXCHANGE RATES Vatu per US dollar								
End of period	100.25	109.25	113.74	129.78	128.89	142.81	146.74	133.17
Average of period	106.03	117.06	112.11	127.52	129.07	137.64	145.31	139.20
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as o	of end of per	iod						
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	15.8	40.2	48.2	63.2	64.6	68.6	65.8	
Long-term debt	6.8	30.6	43.2	54.2	63.4	67.2	64.5	
Public and publicly guaranteed	6.8	30.6	43.2	54.2	63.4	67.2	64.5	
Private non-guaranteed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Short-term debt	9.0	9.6	5.0	9.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	
Use of IMF credit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		252		222		12212		
External debt as % of GNI	13.0	24.7	23.8	28.5	30.2	32.2	31.7	***
Total long-term debt as % of total debt	43.0	76.1	89.6	85.8	98.1	98.0	98.0	344
Short-term debt as % of total debt	57.0	23.9	10.4	14.2	1.7	2.0	2.1	***
Debt service as % of exports of goods								
and services	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	***
Debt service Mn US dollars; transactions during	the year							
Principal repayments on long-term debt	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Interest on long-term debt	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6
Interest on short-term debt	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	
Average terms of new commitments								
Interest (% p.a.)	4.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maturity (years)	27.0	0.0	0.0	39.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Grace period (years)	4.7	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Grant element (%)	37.7	0.0	0.0	57.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	•••

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Mid-year estimates based on the 1979 census. These estimates include both Ni-Vanuatu and non Ni-Vanuatu.
- b Data for 2000 is for the formal sector only. It does not capture the extent of agricultural employment as it only records "large scale plantation" type businesses.
 c Data for 1989 include not economically active population.
- d Includes real estate and business services, other community, social and personal services less imputed bank service charge.
- e Refers to average of quarterly prices. Data for 1986 is average of the first two quarters only.
- f Data referring to base period Q1 1976 are for the low income group only.
- g Excludes deposits of Government of Vanuatu but includes deposits of non-reporting (i.e., exempt) banks and other institutions held with reporting banks.
- h Includes claims on non-financial public enterprises.
- i Refers to claims on private sector of domestic commercial banks.
- j Data between periods 1985 to 1988 and 1989 to 2001 may not be comparable due to changes in compilation techniques and assumptions.
- k Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit.
- Refers to balancing item for financing of the overall surplus/deficit.
- m Includes recreation and culture and sectors not elsewhere specified.
- n Exports include re-exports while imports include importation of re-exports.
- o Refers to goods cleared for home consumption only.

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
POPULATION								
Total population a million; as of 1 July	59.87	66.02	72.00	75.46	76.60	77.64	78.69	79.73 *
Population density persons per square kilometer	184	203	221	232	235	239	242	245 *
Urban population % of total population	2.1	1.9	20.7	23.1	1.5	1.4 24.2	1.4 24.8	1.3 "
						20.4		
LABOR FORCE million; as of 1 July	26.0	20.4	22.0	36.9	31.1	38.4	***	
Adriculture	18.8	29.4	33.0	30.2	30.0	30.7	***	
Manufacturing 1	2.8	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.2		
Mining }	2.10	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		
Others	4.4	5.6	7.1	8.1	8.6	9.0		
Unemployed		444 ·	***	1.7	1.7	1.7	***	
Unemployment rate, %				4.5	4.4	4.4		
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ^c Bn Dong; calendar yea	r							
GDP by industrial origin d	117	41955	228892	361016	399942	441646	481295	536098 *
Agriculture *	47	16252	62219	93072	101723	108356	111858	123268 *
Mining	2	2185	11009	24196	33703	42606	44345	45937 *
Manufacturing	24	5142	34318	61906	70767	81979	95211	110284 *
Electricity, gas and water	2	573	4701	10339	11725	13993	16028	18868 *
Construction	4	1613	15792	20858	21764	23642	27931	31559 *
Trade	13	5460	37491	55783	59384	62836	67788	75617 *
Finance Cincerce	3	1449	9117	14076	15546	1/341	19431	21095
Public administration	10	3608	4004	3/12/	25269	37900	10802	9703
Others	11	5183	26764	40388	42474	44936	40032	54766 *
Net factor income from abroad		0.00	20101	-6648	-5328	-6327	-6435	547.00
GNP				354368	394614	435319	474860	
Structure of Output % of GDP at ourse	nt nrices							
Agriculture	40.2	38.7	27.2	25.8	25.4	24.5	23.2	23.0 *
Industry	27.4	22.7	28.8	32.5	34.5	36.7	38.1	38.5 *
Services	32.5	38.6	44.1	41.7	40.1	38.7	38.6	38.5 *
Expenditure on GDP	117	41955	228892	361016	399942	441646	481295	536098 *
Private consumption	Gaze	35559	168492	255921	274553	293507	312144	348060 *
Government consumption		5177	18741	27523	27137	28346	30463	33390 *
Gross fixed capital formation		5272	58187	97551	102799	122101	140301	160840 *
Increase in stocks			3944	7324	7704	8670	9732	11155 *
Exports of goods and services		15120	75106	161910	199836	243049	262864	297546 *
Less: Import of goods and services		18996	95925	188281	211254	253927	274085	319017 *
Statistical discrepancy		-1/7	341	-932	-833	-100	-124	4124
Structure of Demand % of GDP at cur	rent prices				22.2			2022
Private consumption	***	84.8	73.6	70.9	68.6	66.5	64.9	64.9 *
Government consumption		12.3	8.2	7.6	0.8	6.4	6.3	6.2
Exports of doords and services		36.0	32.8	29.0	50.0	29.0	54.6	55.5 *
Imports of goods and services		45.3	41.9	52.2	52.8	57.5	56.9	59.5 *
At Constant 1994 Market Prices								
GDP by industrial origin d	106176	131968	195567	244596	256272	273666	292535	313135 *
Agriculture e	36832	42003	51319	57866	60895	63717	65618	68283 *
Mining	875	4601	10345	15173	17200	18430	19185	19139 *
Manufacturing	16851	18511	30231	42694	46105	51492	57335	63983 *
Electricity, gas and water	1509	2095	3384	5136	5531	6337	7173	8206 *
Construction	7161	8014	14590	18761	19211	20654	23293	25754 *
Trade	19108	23512	33595	41170	41994	44644	4/779	51245 *
Finance	4697	5546 1945	7851	9536	10141	10/29	11441	6424 *
Public administration [†]	8277	12802	10331	23158	23011	24301	25674	27323 *
Others	9499	12949	20981	26259	26857	27712	29032	30526 *
		22010	20002	20200	20001	and the state	20002	00020

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
				1				
Net factor income from abroad	4+4			:		315		
GNP					***	***		447
Growth of Output annual change,	%							
GDP	***	5.1	9.5	5.8	4.8	6.8	6.9	7,0 *
Agriculture		1.0	4,8	3.5	5.2	4.6	3.0	4.1*
Services	444	10.2	9.8	6.3 5.1	2.3	5.3	6.1	9,4
Expenditure on GDP	106176	131968	195567	244596	256272	273666	292535	313135 *
Government consumption	***	***	142917	172498	17374	182420	190457	204113 *
Gross fixed capital formation		***	49715	70187	71294	78552	86972	96160 *
Increase in stocks		***	3534	4744	4536	4944	5515	6096 *
Exports of goods and services	2444	100.	-17877	-20530	-13157	-10085	-11695	-17103 *
Statistical discrepancy	244		1303	-729	.751	-410	1836	3373 *
				17.5	200		0707.70	
Investment Financing at current prices				101000				
Gross domestic capital formation	444	5272	62131	104875	110503	130771	150033	171995 *
Net factor income from abroad		*****	41000	-6648	-5328	-6327	-6435	104040
Savings and Investment % of GD/	P at current prices	5.	10.0	04 E	24.6	07.4	00.0	20.0.+
Gross domestic capital formation		12.6	27.1	21.5	24.0	27.1	28.8	28.8
	240	44.50		2010	200	and for the	O Links	19 fa : m
At Current Market Prices, Dong	12171						10000000	
Per capita GDP Per capita GNP	1954	635518	3179232	4784457	5221379	5688749	6116654	6724171 *
	144	100	. ***	4000000	9101011	0001202	0004010	
PRODUCTION thousand metric tons; calend	dar year							
Agriculture, crop year	15875	19225	24964	20146	31304	32530	32108	34064 *
2. Sugarcane	5560	5398	10711	13844	17760	15044	14657	16824 *
3. Cassava		2276	2212	1773	1801	1986	2806	994
4. Maize	587	671	1177	1612	1753	2006	2120	2300 *
6. Coconut	612	894	1165	1106	1104	885	1000	838 =
7. Coffee	12	92	218	427	553	803	841	689 *
8. Peanuts	***	213	335	386	318	355	363	397 *
9. Rubber 10. Sovaheans	48	58 87	125	194	249	291	313	331 *
TO. Suyabeans		01	120	141	141	743	1/4	201
Mining								
1. Crude petroleum	5700	2700	7620	12500	15217	16291	16800	16627 *
2. Coal 3. Salt	677	4600	689	11672	9629	11609	12962	15879 *
2967 Sec. 10	011	000				0.0.0	010	
Manufacturing	1000000							
1. Cement	1503	2534	5828	9738	10489	13298	15374	19482 *
3. Steel	552	101	470	1077	1357	1583	1906	2429 *
4. Sugar, sugar syrups		324	517	736	947	1209	1058	1078 *
5. Beer, '000 litres		100000	465000	670000	689800	779100	817000	893000 *
 Liquor, '000 litres Bricks million pieces 	10.0	58000	51379 6800	96093	112719	124166	126700	11010 *
8. Bicycle tubes, '000 pieces		8319	11917	22167	21544	21917	18700	TT010
9. Bicycle tires, '000 pieces	0.000 2.600	9238	9703	16945	18326	20675	21700	
10. Cigarettes, million packets	•••	1250	2147	2195	2147	2836	3047	3354 *
Production Index period average								
Agriculture, 1989-91 =100	82.1	100.1	130.0	153.0	165.7	175.7	178.5	178.5
			No. No.		144 g 2			

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ENERGY annual values								
Crude petroleum, '000 m.t.		2700	7620	12500	15017	16001	16900	16607 *
Exports		2617	7652	12145	14882	15424	16736	16853 *
Imports ^g		2851	5003	6852	7425	8747	8998	10000 *
Consumption		2860	4950	***		***		***
Coal, *000 m.t.								
Production	5700	4600	8350	11672	9629	11609	12962	15879 *
Exports	766	789	2821	3162	3260	3251	4290	5870*
Consumption	***	3838	4652				***	***
Electricity, Mn kWh	5000	0700	11005	24224	00500	00000	20004	05500.4
Fronts	5230	8790	14665	21694	23599	26682	30801	35563 ^
Imports		***	43.4					+++
Consumption	3800	6200	11795	+++)	***		444	÷7+
PRICE INDEVES								
Consumer, Dec. $1994 = 100^{h}$		***	110.2	129.6	135.1	133.0	132.5	
Implicit GDP deflator, 1994 =100	0.1	31.8	117.0	147.6	156.1	161.4	164.5	171.2 *
Duine Indouse secure about 0								
Consumer price index				7.8	4.2	-16	-0.4	
Implicit GDP deflator		***		8.8	5.7	3.4	1.9	4.1
MONEY AND BANKING ' Bn Dong; as of end of Money supply (M1)	period	7679	1 /16/0	78228	105447	150/07	101112	
Currency in circulation		3735	1 19170	26965	41547	52208	66319	
Demand deposits 1		3943	1 22479	51373	63900	100289	124794	
Quasi-money		3680	I 11061	24078	37198	70385	88667	144)
Foreign assets (net)	***	2626	1 52710	31204	61613	222882	117615	
Domestic credit (net)		9960	1 47055	81028	89559	155236	191205	
Claims on government sector (net)		4032	I 4684	8377	2933	-484	2102	
Claims on private sector	***:	620	I 18292	} 72651	86626	155720	189103	2,5,7
Other items (net)		-1228	-5195	-9816	-8526	-28046	-29039	20.2
		1220		0010	0020	20010	20000	
Money supply (M2) annual change, %		53.1	1 22.6	25.6	39.3	56.2	25.5	
M2 % of GDP		27.1	1 23.0	28.4	35.7	50.5	58.1	
Deposit Money Banks								
Demand deposits	17.10		***	***				
Savings deposits	2.60							
Time oppose	2100							
Interest Rates percent p.a.; as of end of period	d							
On deposits Savings		2.40		0.45	0.20	0.20	0.20	
Time 6 months		2.40		0.45	0.45	0.35	0.50	
12 months ⁿ	2.50		***	0.95	0.60	0.55	0.55	
COVEDNMENT FINANCE Do Doox front was	nding 21 D	aaambar						
Central Government	nuing or D	ecember						
Total revenue and grants ^o	19	6153	53370		-8.0.0			
Total revenue	19	6153	53370					***
Taxes ^p	19	6153	42264	50326	61210		111	344
Non-taxes	16	1343	8057	7314	* 6390 '			
Capital receipts	-	-	2949		(111)	1111		222
Grants "								
iotal experiatore and net lending	***	***	***		***		***	***

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
					1.1111111	1.11		
Total expenditure	35	9186	55089	69323 *	71498 *		100	
Current expenditure	24	7062	42510	49563 *	48498 *			
Capital expenditure	11	2124	12579	19760 *	23000 *		***	
Net lending		-	***					***
Current surplus/deficit	-5	-909	7911	17087 *	19102 *			
Capital account surplus/deficit	-11	-2124	-9630	9492	2245	49.9	10.00	144
Overall budgetary surplus/deficit 9	-16	-3033	-1719	***	+++		***	***
Financing								
Domestic borrowing (net)	9	1173	2709	635 *	2981 *		Same -	62a h
Foreign borrowing (net) *	6	1860	-990	1950 *	1900 *	***	***	***
Use of cash balances	1	-		***	***			***
Comment France W of CDD								
Government Finance % of GDP	10.0	447	00.0					
Total expenditure	10.2	21.0	23.3	10.2	17.0			***:
Overall huddetary sumlus/deficit	20.0	L.d.+J	24+1	10.2	11.5			***
(evol grants)	-13.7	-7.2	-0.8					
(aver. Branco)	10,1	1.146	0.0	+(+-	2.2.2			***
EXTERNAL TRADE ' Mn US dollars: calendar	lear							
Exports, fob	699	2404	5449	9360	11541	14483	15027	16706*
Imports, cif ⁵	1857	2752	8155	11500	11742	15637	16162	19733*
Trade balance	-1159	-348	-2706	-2140	-201	-1154	-1135	-3027 *
External Trade annual change, %								
Exports	7.5	23.5	34,4	1.9	23.3	25.5	3.8	11.2 *
Imports	6.4	7.3	40.0	-0.8	2.1	33.2	3.4	22.1 *
Trade balance	-5.8	43.9	-52.7	11.1	90.6	-473.1	1.7	-166.7 *
Exports, by SITC section				2122				
Food and live animals	444	826	2064	3158	3126	3441	***	
Beverage and tobacco		18	5	5	11	14	***	***
Grude materials excl. Tuels		327	3/1	283	241	330		-
Animal verstable oil and fate		10	1210	1044	2308	3622		***
Chemicals	414	18	21	11	110	102	*** ;	
Basic manufactures		107	350	441	816	794		
Machines transport equipment		1	89	809	471	711	10.5	1174
Miscellaneous manufactured goods		575	1315	3007	3454	3920		
Unclassified goods		22		4	932	1293		
Exports, by principal commodity								
1. Textile and sewing products	***	1000	850	1450	1746	1892	1975	2710 *
2. Marine products			621	858	974	1479	1778	2024 *
3. Rice	***	305	530	1020	1025	668	625	726 *
4. Coffee		92	596	594	585	501	392	317 *
Wood and wood products			115	125	244	311	335	
6. Rubber	30	66	188	127	146	166	165	263 *
7. Coal	40	33	89	102	96	94	113	149 *
Imparts by SITC sastion								
End and live onimals		114	200	160	240	450		
Powerade and tehacco	115	12	560	402	340	400		275
Crude materials avel fuels	***	90	457	382	244	284		***
Mineral fuels etc.		641	902	964	1092	2103		
Animal, vegetable oil and fats		1	95	53	40	47		
Chemicals	100	450	1285	2154	1736	2075		
Basic manufactures		612	1512	2380	2335	3421	1.1	
Machines, transport equipment		742	2343	3487	3198	4188	(1644)	***
Miscellaneous manufactured goods		67	1101	1491	1067	999		444
Unclassified goods	***	23	0	5	1663	2049		
Direction of Trade Mn US dollars; calendar y	/ear							
Exports, total	692.7	2524.6	5621.4	9306.8	11541.3	14481.7	13562.3	15122.9
1. Japan	32.3	340.3	1461.0	1514.5	1786.2	2575.2	2367.6	2246.1
2. Singapore	36.2	194.5	689,8	740.9	876.4	885.9	772.5	852.7

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
3. China, People's Republic of	111 21	7.8	361.9	440.1	746.4	1536.4	918.9	918.4
4. Australia	24	7.7	55.4	471.5	814.6	1272 5	1084.2	1171.8
5 Germany	20	41.2	218.0	552.5	654 3	730 3	985.8	1010 7
6 United States	2.0	0.0	169.7	469.0	504.1	733.0	1035.0	2349.8
7 United Kinddom	1.2	1.0	74.7	225.0	101.2	470.4	1055.0	2045.0
P. France	17.2	115 7	160.1	207.2	421.2	4/5.4	535.5	406.9
0. Philippings	12.5	115.7	109.1	291.3	304.9	302.1	000.4	490.0
 Philippines Korea, Republic of 	15.5	26.7	235.3	229.1	393.2	352.6	254.5	380.6
Imports, total	1842.2	2842.1	8358.5	11309.7	11740.9	15636.3	16611.1	18037.4
1 Singanore	23.8	497.0	1425.2	1964.0	1878 5	2694 3	2315 7	2289.7
2 Janan	142.1	169.0	015 7	1/81 7	1619.3	2301.0	1054.5	2203.1
2. Koron Dopublic of	142.1	52.1	1052.6	1401.7	1/05 0	1752.6	1004.9	2201.4
4 China Republic of	2.0	35.1	200.7	1420.9 E1E 0	272.4	1404.4	1004.0	2007.3
4. China, reopie's Republic of		4.0	329.7	515.0	0/3.1 564.0	1401.1	1904.9	2000.1
5. Inaliand	00.0	17.0	439.8	073.5	8,100	810.9	870.8	1042.0
6. Hong Kong, China	28.6	196.9	419.0	557.3	504.7	598.1	593.1	708.4
7. France	6.9	123.0	276.6	379.8	309.3	334.3	443.0	357.9
8. United States	0.9	0.6	130.4	326.4	323.1	364.0	507.0	638.3
9. Malaysia	-	0.8	190.5	249.0	305.0	388.9	521.2	617.1
10. Germany	4.3	118.6	175.5	360.0	268.7	295.2	421.1	499.5
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS Mn US dollars; ca	ilendar year							
Merchandise exports, fob	746	1731	5198	9361	11540	14448	15027	
Merchandise imports, fob	-1590	-1772	-7543	-10350	-10568	-14073	-14546	
Trade balance t	-844	-41	-2345	-989	972	375	481	
Other goods, services and income "		-356	-150	-1207	-976	-1001	-1049	1222
Credit				2743	2635	3033	3128	
Debit			1000	-3950	-3611	-4034	-4177	
Unrequited tracsfer V	.47	138	627	1122	1181	1732	1250	
Private		1.00	174	the state for the	1101	2102	1200	
Official		120	152	1.000				
Current holonon	901	100	100	4074	4477	1100		+++
Direct investment	-091	-209	+1808	-1074	11/7	1106	1002	
Direct Investment	1949	120	1/80	1071	1412	1298	1300	1.888
Portfolio investment	199.1					***		***
Other long-term capital	***	-41	-284		***	***		
Other short-term capital	343	48	311			44.0	***	
Net errors and omissions		-4	-115	-557	-918	-674	-862	11.1
Overall balance	-	-142	-176			***	441	
Allocations of SDRs		***				247	***	
Monetary movements *	1000	142	176			***		443
Balance of Payments % of GDP								
Exports	14.3	26.7	25.1	34.4	40.2	46.3	46.0	1444
Imports	-30.6	-27.4	-36.4	-38.0	-36.8	-45.1	-44.5	
Trade balance	-16.2	-0.6	-11.3	-3.6	3.4	1.2	1.5	
Current account balance	-17.1	-4.0	-9.0	-3.9	4.1	3.5	2.1	
Overall balance	()++ (-2.2	-0.8			***	***	444
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Min US dollars	as of end of or	eriod						
Total	and an action on the		1379.09	2100 51	3423 44	3509.63	3765.13	
Gold national valuation		****	55 /1	08.01	07.20	03.10	00.56	111
Foreigo exchande	***.	***	1200.41	1000.72	2224.60	2416.10	2660.00	***
Porcease position in the Fund	0.01	0.01	1320.41	1999.13	0.04	3410.16	3000.00	0.01
coo-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
SUKS			3.26	2.52	1.45	0.33	14.56	0.04
EXCHANGE RATES Dong per US dollar								
End of period	22,50	8125.00	11015.00	13890.00	14028.00	14514.00	15084.00	15403.00
Average of period	144	6482.80	11038.20	13268.00	13943.20	14167.70	14725.20	15279.50

Item	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS Mn US dollars; as	of end of yea	r						
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	10345	23270	25427	22502	23260	12835	12578	
Long-term debt	10112	21378	21777 _	19918	20529 .	-11594	-11428	+++
Public and publicly guaranteed		21378	21777	19918	20529	11594	11428	
Private non-guaranteed	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	144
Short-term debt	233	1780	3272	2193	2376	925	785	
Use of IMF credit		112	377	391	355	316	366	
External debt as % of GNI		384.0	124.0	84.4	82.2	41.6	38.4	
Total long-term debt as % of total debt	97.7	91.9	85.6	88.5	88.3	90.3	90.9	
Short-term debt as % of total debt Debt service as % of exports of goods	2.3	7.7	12.9	9.7	10.2	7.2	6.2	
and services				9.0	9.9	7.5	6.7	
Debt service Mn US dollars; transactions during	the year							
Principal repayments on long-term debt	15	99	225	587	1021	932	789	824
Interest on long-term debt	141	46	82	387	326	296	354	284
Interest on short-term debt	9	23	46	36	33	51	28	172
Average terms of new commitments								
Interest (% p.a.)		5.7	3.3	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.0	
Maturity (years)	1411	9.6	26.3	29.1	34.0	36.1	38.8	
Grace period (years)		4.2	7.9	8.2	9.1	9.6	9.8	
Grant element (%)		19.9	51.9	59.5	63.9	73.2	77.3	

Footnotes:

Some footnotes apply only to the 18-year time series available on-line.

- a Midyear population estimate for 1989 was derived from the 1989 census figure.
- b Refers to total number of persons engaged in any activity regardless of age and sex.
- c In 1985, there was a revaluation of the currency whereby 10 old Dong = 1 new Dong.
- d From 1985 onward, GDP estimates are used following a directive from the government on the application of UN System of National Accounts (SNA) from Material Product System (MPS).
- e Item includes forestry and fishing.
- f Refers to public administration and defense, compulsory social security, science activities and technology, education and training, health and social work and recreation, cultural and sporting activities.
- g Refers to imports of refined petroleum products.
- h From 1989 onward, indexes were derived using computed growth rates.
- Beginning 1994, there has been an expansion in the monetary survey to include 4 government and 24 non-government commercial banks.
- j Prior to 1993, item includes time deposits. For 1993 onward, item includes time and savings deposits and deposit substitute.
- k Refers to foreign currency deposits.
- I Includes cooperatives,
- m Prior to 1998, item refers to claims on state enterprises.
- n Refers to maximum interest per annum for state enterprise deposits. Figure for 1989 refers to end of August.
- o Grants cannot be disaggregated from foreign borrowings (net) under financing items.
- p Prior to 1989, data exclude those from state enterprises. From 1989 onward, data include those from the government, cooperatives, private sector and state enterprises. For 1998 to 1999, item refers to tax revenue (non- state-owned enterprises) and tax and transfers from state-owned enterprises.
- q Figures exclude non-budgetary surplus/deficit, hence the item refers to overall budgetary surplus/deficit. Data for net lending are not available.
- r Trade with non-convertible areas were valuated using the conversion rate 1 Ruble = 1 Dollar for 1986 to 1991.
- s Includes foreign aid in goods.
- t For 1988 to 1990, non-convertible trade was valued at transferable Ruble 2.4 = 1 Dollar. From 1991 onward, trade with the former Council of Mutual Economic Assistance has been denominated in convertible currencies.
- u For 1996 2001, item refers to net services and income only.
- v Prior to 1996, item includes services. From 1996 onward, item actually refers to net current transfers.
- w Includes medium-term loans.
- x Refers to change in net foreign assets and arrears and rescheduling.



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Labor Force		For 1985 - 1997, BS, <i>Current Economic Statistics</i> , March 2000. For 1998 - 2000, BS, Official Communication, 1 April 2002.		
National Accounts	-	For 1985 - 1995, BS, <i>Current Economic Statistics</i> , March 2000 and past issues. For 1996 - 1997, BS, Official Communication, 25 May 2001. For 1998 - 2002, RBF, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.		
Production	-	For 1985 - 1997, BS, <i>Current Economic Statistics</i> , March 2000. For 1998 - 2000, BS, Official Communication, 1 April 2002. For 2001 - 2002, RBF, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.		
Production Indexes Agriculture	-	FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.		
Mining Manufacturing }	-	For 1985 - 1997, BS, <i>Current Economic Statistics</i> , March 2000. For 1998 - 2002, RBF, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.		
Energy Coal	-	For 1985 - 1995, UN, Energy Statistics Yearbook, 1995. For 1996 - 1997, ESCAP, SYAP 1999.		
Electricity	~	For 1985 - 2001, BS, Official Communication, 1 April 2002. For 2002, RBF, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.		
Price Indexes	-	For 1985 - 1999, BS, <i>Statistical News</i> , 29 December 2000. For 2000 - 2001, BS, Official Communication, 1 April 2002. For 2002, RBF, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.		
Money and Banking	~	For 1985 - 1991, BS, <i>Current Economic Statistics</i> , January - October 1998. For 1992 - 1999, RBF, <i>Quarterly Review</i> , December 2000. For 2000 - 2001, BS, Official Communication, 1 April 2002. For 2002, RBF, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.		
Government Finance	-	For 1998 - 2002, RBF, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.		

External Trade		0	For 1985 - 1995, BS, <i>Current Economic Statistics</i> , March 2000 and past issues. For 1996 - 2000, BS, Official Communication, 30 May 2001. For 2001, BS, Official Communication, 1 April 2002. For 2002, RBF, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
Direction of Trade		-	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Trade Indexes			NCDS, South Pacific Economic and Social Database, September 1997.
Balance of Payments		-	For 1985 - 1989, BS, Official Communication, 8 February 1996. For 1990 - 1997, BS, Official Communication, 8 June 2001. For 1998 - 2002, RBF, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
International Reserves Exchange Rates	}	-	IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
External Indebtedness		*-	WB, GDF 2003.

HONG KONG, CHINA

Population		~	For 1985 - 2001, Census and Statistics Department (C&SD), Hong Kong Annual Digest of Statistics, 2002 Edition and past issues. For 2002, C&SD, Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics, April 2003.		
Population Density –		5 7 25	For 1994 - 2002, C&SD, Hong Kong in Figures, 2003 Edition and past issues. For 1985 - 1993, C&SD, Hong Kong Social and Economic Trends, 1999 Edition and past issues.		
Labor Force		1 <u>221</u>	For 1985 - 2001, C&SD, Hong Kong Annual Digest of Statistics, 2002 Edition and past issues. For 2002, C&SD, Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics, April 2003.		
National Accounts			C&SD, 2002 Gross Domestic Product.		
Production Agriculture		*	For 1985 - 1992, C&SD, <i>Hong Kong Annual Report 1994</i> and past issues. For 1993 - 2002, C&SD, Official Communication, 29 April 2003 and past communications.		
Mining Manufacturing	}		C&SD, Official Communication, 29 April 2003 and past communications.		
Production Indexes Agriculture Manufacturing	}		C&SD, Official Communication, 29 April 2003 and past communications.		
Energy			C&SD Hond Kond Energy Statistics 2002 Annual Report		
Coal		_	Caso, hong hong chergy statistics 2002 Annual Report.		
Electricity		-	For 1985 - 1992, C&SD, <i>Energy Statistics Quarterly Report</i> , 3rd Quarter 1993 and past issues. For 1993 - 2002, C&SD, Official Communication, 29 April 2003 and past communications.		
Retail Prices		270	C&SD, Official Communication, 29 April 2003 and past communications.		
Price Indexes		-	For 1985 - 2001, C&SD, Hong Kong Annual Digest of Statistics, 2002 Edition and past issues. For 2002, C&SD, Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics, April 2003.		
Money and Banking			For 1985 - 2001, C&SD, <i>Hong Kong Annual Digest of Statistics,</i> 2002 Edition and past issues. For 2002, C&SD, Official Communication, 29 April 2003.		

Government Finance		-	C&SD, Official Communication, 29 April 2003 and past communications.		
External Trade		-	For 1985 - 2001, C&SD, Hong Kong Annual Digest of Statistics, 2002 Edition and past issues. For 2002, C&SD, Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics, April 2003.		
Direction of Trade		-	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.		
Trade Indexes		-	For 1985 - 2001, C&SD, Hong Kong Annual Digest of Statistics, 2002 Edition and past issues. For 2002, C&SD, Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics, April 2003.		
Balance of Payments		2	C&SD, Official Communication, 29 April 2003.		
International Reserves Exchange Rates	}		IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.		
External Indebtedness		-	For 1985 - 1998, OECD, Statistical Compendium CD-ROM 2003. For 1999 - 2000, OECD, External Debt Statistics Aggregates 1999-2000.		

INDIA

Population		÷	Central Statistical Organization (CSO), Official Communication, 2 May 2003 and past communication.	
Labor Force		÷	For 1985 - 1987, CSO, Official Communication, 26 June 1995 and past communication. For 1988 - 1996, CSO, <i>Monthly Abstract of Statistics</i> , December 1999 and past issues. For 1997 - 2002, CSO, Official Communication, 2 May 2003 and past communication.	
National Accounts			For 1985 - 1994, CSO, National Accounts Statistics 1998 and past issues. For 1995 - 2002, CSO, Official Communication, 2 May 2003 and past communication.	
Production		i.	For 1985 - 1993, CSO, <i>Monthly Abstract of Statistics</i> , January 1998 and past issues. For 1994 - 2002, CSO, Official Communication, 2 May 2003 and past communication.	
Production Indexes Agriculture		-	FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.	
Mining Manufacturing	}	-	For 1985 - 2002, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy 2002 CD-ROM.	
Energy		-	CSO, Official Communication, 2 May 2003 and past communication.	
Price Indexes				
Consumer			For 1985 - 1993, CS0, <i>Monthly Abstract of Statistics</i> , January 1998 and past issues. For 1994 - 2002, CS0, Official Communication, 2 May 2003 and past communication.	
Wholesale		-	RBI, Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy 2002 CD-ROM.	
Money and Banking			RBI, RBI Monthly Bulletin, May 2003.	
		2	Interest Rates: For 1985 - 1996, CSO, Official Communication, 28 June 2001 and past communication. For 1997 - 2002, RBI, Official Communication, 14 May 2003 and past communication.	
Government Finance		<u>(2</u>	For 1985 - 1996, RBI, Report on Currency and Finance 1997/98 and past issues. For 1997 - 2002, RBI, Official Communication, 14 May 2003 and past communication.	
External Trade		 For 1985 - 1992, Ministry of Finance, <i>Economic Survey</i> 1995-96 and past issues. For 1993 - 1996, CSO, Official Communication, 28 June 2001 and past communic For 1997 - 2002, RBI, Official Communication, 14 May 2002 and past communic 		

Trade by SITC Section and Export, by Principal Commodity		For 1985 - 1996, CSO, Official Communication, 28 June 2001 and past communication. For 1997 - 2002, RBI, Official Communication, 14 May 2003 and past communication.
Direction of Trade		IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Trade Indexes	~	For 1985 - 1993, CSO, <i>Monthly Abstract of Statistics</i> , January 1998 and past issues. For 1994 - 1996, CSO, Official Communication, 28 June 2001 and past communication. For 1997 - 2002, RBI, Official Communication, 14 May 2003 and past communication.
Balance of Payments	-	For 1985 - 1990, IMF, BOPS CD-ROM, May 2000. For 1991 - 2002, RBI, Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy 2002 CD-ROM.
International Reserves }	1	IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
External Indebtedness	-	WB, GDF 2003.

INDONESIA

Population Urban Population	-	Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), Internet Website. CBS, Welfare Indicators 1998 and 1999.	
Labor Force		For 1985 - 1991, CBS, Official Communication, 4 April 1991 and past communication. For 1992 - 1995, CBS, <i>Statistical Yearbook 1996</i> and past issues. For 1996, CBS, Official Communication, 5 May 2002. For 1997 - 2001, CBS, <i>Internet Website.</i> For 2002, Bank Indonesia (BI), <i>Annual Report 2002</i> .	
Labor Force Participation Ra	te –	For 1996, CBS, Statistical Yearbook 1998. For 1997 - 2002, BI, Annual Report 2002.	
Male/Female	-	CBS, Welfare Indicators 1998 and 1999.	
National Accounts -		For 1985 - 1987, CBS, National Income of Indonesia 1986-1991 and past issues. For 1988 - 1996, CBS, Official Communication, 9 April 1999. For 1997, CBS, National Income of Indonesia 1996-1999. For 1998 - 1999, CBS, Official Communication, 5 May 2002. For 2000 - 2002, BI, Official Communication, 2 May 2003.	
Production			
Agriculture }	-	For 1985 - 2000, CBS, Official Communication, 5 May 2002 and past communication. For 2001 - 2002, BI, Annual Report 2002.	
Manufacturing		For 1985 - 1987, CBS, Economic Indicators, January 1989 and past issues. For 1988 - 1998, CBS, Official Communication, 12 May 2000 and past communication. For 1999 - 2001, BI, Official Communication, 30 April 2002.	
Production Indexes		FAO FAOSTAT Database Internet Website	
Manufacturing	÷	For 1985 - 1993, CBS, <i>Economic Indicators</i> , February 1999 and past issues. For 1994 - 2001, CBS, Official Communication, 10 January 2003 and past communication. For 2002, BI, Official Communication, 30 April 2003.	
Energy Crude Petroleum	~	For 1985 - 1987, CBS, Official Communication, 29 May 1993 and past communication. For 1988 - 1997, BI, Official Communication, 1 April 1998. For 1998 - 2000, CBS, Official Communication, 23 May 2001.	
Coal		For 1985 - 2000, CBS, Official Communication, 23 May 2001 and past communication. For 2001, BI, Annual Report 2002.	

Natural Gas		For 1985 - 1995, UN, ESY 1995 and past issues. For 1996 - 2001, CBS, Official Communication, 5 May 2002 and past communication.
Electricity	-	For 1985 - 1987, UN, ESY 1990 and past issues. For 1988 - 1996, BI, Official Communication, 23 May 2001 and past communication. For 1997 - 2001, CBS, Official Communication, 5 May 2002. For 2002, BI, Annual Report 2002.
Retail Prices	51	For 1985 - 1989, BI, Official Communication, 28 December 1990 and past communication. For 1990 - 2000, CBS, Official Communication, 28 May 2001 and past communication.
Price Indexes		For 1985 - 1995, CBS, Statistical Yearbook 1998 and past issues. For 1996 - 2001, BI, Official Communication, 30 April 2002 and past communication. For 2002, BI, Annual Report 2002.
Money and Banking	-	For 1985 - 1992, BI, Indonesian Financial Statistics, March 1996 and past issues. For 1993 - 2002, BI, Official Communication, 29 April 2003 and past communication.
Government Finance	*	For 1985 - 1988, BI, <i>Indonesian Financial Statistics</i> , December 1989 and past issues. For 1989 - 1994, BI, Official Communication, 1 April 1998. For 1995, CBS, Official Communication, 9 April 1999. For 1996 - 2001, BI, Official Communication, 30 April 2002. For 2002, CBS, Official Communication, 16 April 2003.
External Trade	-	For 1985 - 1997, CBS, <i>Economic Indicators</i> , February 1999 and past issues. For 1998 - 2001, CBS, Official Communication, 5 May 2002. For 2002, CBS, <i>Internet Website</i> .
Direction of Trade	-	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Balance of Payments	~	For 1985 - 1991, IMF, BOPS CD-ROM, May 2001. For 1992 - 2002, BI, Official Communication, 29 April 2003.
International Reserves Exchange Rates	} -	IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
External Indebtedness	-	WB, GDF 2003.

KAZAKHSTAN

Population	-	Agency on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan (ASK), Internet Website, and Official Communication, 22 May 2003 and past communication	
Labor Force	-	ASK, Internet Website, and Official Communication, 22 May 2003 and past communication	
National Accounts	-	ASK, Internet Website, and Official Communication, 22 May 2003 and past communication.	
Production	-	ASK, Official Communication, 22 May 2003 and past communication.	
Production Indexes Agriculture	-	FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.	
Mining Manufacturing }	-	ASK, Official Communication, 22 May 2003 and past communication.	
Energy Crude Petroleum and Coal		ASK, Official Communication, 22 May 2003 and past communication.	
Natural Gas and Electricity	-	ASK, Official Communication, 22 May 2003 and past communication.	
Retail Prices	-	ASK, Official Communication, 9 May 2002 and past communication.	

Price Indexes	-	ASK, Internet Website, and Official Communication, 22 May 2003 and past communication.
Money and Banking	-	National Bank of Kyrgyz (NBK), Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
Government Finance		For 1985 - 1997, ASK, Official Communication, 22 May 2003 and past communication. For 1998-2002, Ministry of Finance, Official Communication, 21 May 2003,
External Trade	-	ASK, Official Communication, 22 May 2003 and past communication.
Direction of Trade	-	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Balance of Payments	-	NBK, Official Communication, 28 April 2003 and past communication
International Reserves		IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Exchange Rates		For 1987 - 1993, NBK, Official Communication, 28 April 2003 and past communication. For 1993 - 2002, IMF, <i>IFS CD-ROM</i> , May 2003.
External Indebtedness	1	WB, GDF 2003.

KIRIBATI

Population	~	National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Finance (MOF), Kiribati Statistical Yearbook 2002.			
Population Density	-	NSO, 1995 and 2000 Population Census as cited in ADB Pacific Study Series for Kiribati, 1997 Economic Report and December 2002.			
Labor Force		For 1985, NSO, Statistical Yearbook 1998. For 1995, NSO 1997 as quoted in ADB Pacific Study Series for Kiribati, December 2002. For 2000, NSO, MOF, Kiribati Statistical Yearbook 2002.			
National Accounts	-	For 1985 - 1989, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MFEP), Medium Term Strategy, November 1997. For 1990, MFEP, Economic Statement 1998, March 1999. For 1991 - 2002, NSO, Official Communication, 28 May 2003 and past communication.			
Production					
Agriculture		NSO, Official Communication, 28 May 2003 and past communication.			
Production Index	-	FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.			
Energy	+	For 1985 - 2000, NSO, MOF, <i>Kiribati Statistical Yearbook 2002</i> . For 2001, NSO, Official Communication, 28 May 2003.			
Price Indexes	÷	For 1985 - 1988, NSO, Statistical Yearbook 1998. For 1989 - 1995, SO, Retail Price Index, March 1996. For 1996 - 2002, NSO, Official Communication, 28 May 2003.			
Money and Banking	ал ж	M1: ADB, <i>Kiribati Economic Survey</i> , June 1998. M2: MFEP, Country Performance Indicators as cited in ADB Country Assistance Program as of			
		9 August 2000.			
Government Finance	-	For 1985 - 2000, NSO, MOF, Kiribati Statistical Yearbook 2002. For 2001, ADB Pacific Study Series for Kiribati, December 2002.			
Expenditure by Function	-	NSO, Official Communication, 9 May 2002.			

External Trade		For 1985 - 1986, NSO, International Trade - Imports and Exports, November 1995. For 1987- 1988, NSO, International Trade Statistics 1997, and NSO, as cited in ADB, Pacific Study Series for Kiribati, 1997 Economic Report. For 1989 - 2001, NSO, Official Communication, 28 May 2003 and past communication.
Direction of Trade	-	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Balance of Payments	3	For 1985 - 1990, NSO, Official Communication, 9 May 2002. For 1991 - 2000, MFEP, as cited in ADB, <i>Pacific Studies Series for Kiribati</i> , December 2002. For 2001, IMF, <i>2001 Article IV Consultation with Kiribati</i> , 21 Sept 2001.
International Reserves		For 1985, NSO, Official Communication, 7 March 1986. Reserve Position in the Fund and SDRs: For 1986 - 2002, IMF, <i>IFS CD-ROM</i> , May 2003.
External Indebtedness	12	For 1985 - 1995, National Economic Planning Office, <i>Economic Statement 1998</i> . For 1996 - 2000, IMF, 2001 Article IV Consultation with Kiribati, 21 September 2001. For 2001 - 2002, NSO, Official Communication, 28 May 2003.
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF		
Population	(The second seco	For 1985 - 2001, National Statistical Office (NSO), <i>Statistical Yearbook 2002</i> and past issues. For 2002, NSO, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
Labor Force	-	For 1985 - 2002, NSO, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
National Accounts	85	For 1985 - 2000, NSO, Statistical Yearbook 2002 and past issues. For 2001 - 2002, Bank of Korea (BOK), Official Communication, 30 April 2003.
Production	a A	For 1985 - 2001, NSO, Statistical Yearbook 2002 and past issues. For 2002, NSO, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
Production Indexes Agriculture	-	For 1985 - 1993, FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website. For 1994 - 2001, NSO, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
Mining Manufacturing }	-	For 1985 - 2002, NSO, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
Energy		For 1985 - 1997, NSO, Official Communication, 25 May 2001 and past communications. For 1998 - 2002, NSO, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
Price Indexes	-	For 1985 - 1990, NSO, Statistical Yearbook 2002 and past issues. For 1991 - 2002, NSO, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
Money and Banking	-	For 1985 - 1990, BOK, <i>Monthly Statistical Bulletin</i> , April 2000 and past issues. For 1991 - 2002, BOK, Official Communication, 30 April 2003.
Government Finance	-	For 1985 - 2001, NSO, Statistical Yearbook 2002 and past issues. For 2002, NSO, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
External Trade		For 1985 - 2001, NSO, Statistical Yearbook 2002 and past issues. For 2002, NSO, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
Exports, by Principal Commodity		BOK, Internet Website.
Direction of Trade	- 14	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Balance of Payments	÷	For 1985 - 2000, NSO, Statistical Yearbook 2002 and past issues. For 2001 - 2002, BOK, Official Communication, 30 April 2003.

International Reserves Exchange Rates	}	.=:	IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003
External Indebtedness			WB, GDF 2003.

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Population	-	National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyz Republic (NSC), Internet Website, and Official Communication, 22 May 2003 and past communication.
Labor Force	-	NSC, Internet Website, and Official Communication, 22 May 2003 and past communication. For employment, 2001-2002, IMF, Selected Issues and Statistical Appendix, February 2003.
National Accounts	-	NSC, Internet Website and Official Communication, 22 May 2003 and past communication.
Production	-	NSC, Internet Website and Official Communication, 22 May 2003 and past communication.
Production Indexes Agriculture	-	FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.
Industry	-	NSC, Official Communication, 22 May 2003 and past communication.
Energy	-	NSC, Official Communication, 22 May 2003 and past communication.
Price Indexes	-	For 1990 - 1991, ADB, Economic Review and Bank Operations (ERBOP), October 1995. For 1992 - 2002, NSC, Internet Website and Official Communication, 22 May 2003 and past communication.
Money and Banking	-	For 1991 - 1992, ADB, <i>Economic Report</i> , November 1994. For 1993 - 2002, National Bank of Kyrgyz Republic (NBKR), Official Communication, 25 April 2003.
Government Finance		For 1985 - 1986, 1993 - 2002, NSC, <i>Internet Website</i> and Official Communication, 22 May 2003 and past communication. For 1987 - 1992, ADB, Economic Report, November 1994. For 1993 - 2002 NSC, <i>Internet Website</i> and Official Communication, 22 May 2003.
External Trade	-	NSC, Internet Website and Official Communication, 22 May 2003 and past communication.
Direction of Trade	-	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Balance of Payments	57.	For 1985 - 1992, NSO, Statistical Yearbook 1999. For 1993 - 2002, NBKR, Official Communication, 25 April 2003.
International Reserves	-	IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Exchange Rates		For 1992 - 1993, NBKR, Official Communication, 25 April 2003. For 1994 - 2002, IMF, <i>IFS CD-ROM</i> , May 2003.
External Indeptedness		WB CDE 2003

LAO, PDR

Population	 For 1985 - 1990, National Statistical Centre (NSC), 1975 - 1995 Basic Statistics Socio-Economic Development in the Lao PDR and past issues. For 1991, State Statistical Center (SSC), Official Communication, 19 March 1992 For 1992 - 1997, ADB, Country Economic Review (CER), September 1998 and p. and ADB, Lao: Country Assistance Plan (CAP), 2001 - 2003, June 2000. For 1998 - 2002, NSC, Official Communication, 9 May 2003. 	s about the 2. ast issues
Urban Population % of Total Population	 WB, WDI 2003 and past issues. 	
National Accounts	 For 1985 - 1991, Bank of Lao PDR (BOL), Official Communication, 24 June 1994 For 1992 - 1996, ADB, CER, September 1998 and past issues. For 1997 - 2002, NSC, Official Communication, 9 May 2003 and past communic 	i. ation.
Production		
Agriculture	 FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website. 	
Mining	 For 1985 - 1986, ADB, Economic Report on Lao PDR, November 1988. For 1987 - 1989, SSC, Basic Statistics about the Social and Economic Developm Lao PDR, 1989. For 1990 - 1992, SSC, Official Communication, 19 July 1993 and past communic For 1993 - 2000, NSC, Official Communication, 30 May 2001 and past communication 	nent of cation. lication.
Production Index	- FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.	
Energy Coal	 Coal Production: For 1986 - 1989, SSC, Basic Statistics about the Social and Economic Developm Lao PDR, 1992. For 1985, 1990 - 1995, NSC, 1975 - 1995 Basic Statistics about the Socio-Eco Development in the Lao PDR. For 1998 - 2002, NSC, Official Communication, 9 May 2003. 	nent of onomic
Electricity	 Electricity Production: For 1985 - 1995, NSC, 1975-1995 Basic Statistics about the Socio-Economic Development in the Lao PDR and past issues. For 1996 - 2002, NSC, Official Communication, 9 May 2003 and past communic 	cation.
	 Electricity Exports, Imports and Consumption: For 1985 - 1992, SSC, Basic Statistics about the Social and Economic Developed Lao PDR, 1992. For 1993 - 1996, NSC, Official Communication, 24 April 1998 and past communication. 	ment of nication.
Price Indexes	 For 1985, ADB, Economic Mission, 24 September 1987. For 1988 - 2002, NSC, Official Communication, 9 May 2003 and past communic 	ation.
Money and Banking	 For 1985 - 1986, ADB, Economic Review and Bank Operations (ERBOP) - Lao Pa August 1992. For 1987 - 2001, BOL, Official Communication, 30 April 2002 and past communication. 	DR, ication.
Government Finance	 For 1985 - 1991, BOL, Official Communication, 24 June 1994. For 1992 - 1995, ADB, CER, September 1998 and past issues. For 1996 - 1997, Ministry of Finance (MOF) as quoted in BOL, Official Communic 30 April 2002 and past communication. For 1998 - 2002, NSC, Official Communication, 9 May 2003. 	ation,
Expenditure by Function	 For 1985 - 1987, BOL, Official Communication, 24 June 1994. For 1988 - 1995, NSC, Official Communication, 30 May 1996 and past communication. 30 April 2002. For 1996 - 2001, MOF as guoted in BOL, Official Communication, 30 April 2002. 	ication.

External Trade	_	For 1985 - 1986, ADB, <i>ERBOP - Lao PDR</i> , November 1990. For 1987 - 2001, NSC, Official Communication, 9 May 2003 and past communication.
Exports, by Principal Commodity	-	Wood Products, Electricity and Coffee: For 1985 - 1986, ADB, <i>ERBOP - Lao PDR</i> , November 1990. For 1987 - 2001, BOL, Official Communication, 30 April 2002 and past communication.
	~	Garments: BOL, Official Communication, 30 April 2002.
Direction of Trade	77	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Balance of Payments	-	For 1985 -1999, BOL, Official Communication, 30 April 2002 and past communication. For 2000 - 2001, NSC, Official Communication, 9 May 2003.
International Reserves	-	For 1985 - 1988, ADB, ERBOP - LAO PDR, August 1992 and past issues. For 1989 - 2002, IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Exchange Rates	\leftrightarrow	IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
External Indebtedness	-	WB, GDF 2003.

MALAYSIA

Population	-	For 1985 - 1986, Department of Statistics (DOS), <i>Monthly Statistical Bulletin</i> , November 2001 and past issues. For 1987 - 1999, DOS, <i>Annual National Product and Expenditure Accounts</i> , 1987 - 2001. For 2000 - 2002, DOS, <i>Monthly Statistical Bulletin</i> , January 2003 and DOS, <i>Yearbook of Statistics Malaysia 2002</i> .
Urban Population % of Total Population	7	WB, WDI 2003 and past issues.
Labor Force	-	For 1985 - 1994, Ministry of Finance (MOF), <i>Economic Report 1998/99</i> . For 1995 - 1998, DOS, Yearbook of Statistics Malaysia 2001 and past issues. For 1999 - 2001, DOS, Official Communication, 2 May 2002 and past communication.
National Accounts		For 1985 - 1986, DOS, Official Communication, 26 April 1999. For 1987 - 1998, DOS, Annual National Product and Expenditure Accounts, 1987 - 2001. For 1999 - 2002, DOS, Quarterly National Product and Expenditure Accounts, Fourth Quarter 2002 and DOS, Official Communication, 29 April 2003.
Production		
Agriculture		For 1985 - 1994, Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM), <i>Quarterly Bulletin, Third Quarter</i> 1997. For 1995 - 2001, DOS, <i>Monthly Statistical Bulletin</i> , January 2003 and past issues. For 2002, DOS, Official Communication, 29 April 2003.
Mining	÷)	For 1985 - 1994, BNM, <i>Quarterly Bulletin, Third Quarter</i> 1997. For 1995 - 2001, DOS, <i>Monthly Statistical Bulletin</i> , January 2003 and past issues. For 2002, DOS, Official Communication, 29 April 2003.
Manufacturing	- :	Cement, Iron and Steel Bars and Rods, Kerosene, Prepared Animal Feeds, LPG and Refined Sugar: For 1985 - 1994, BNM, <i>Quarterly Bulletin, Third Quarter</i> 1997. For 1995 - 2001, DOS, <i>Monthly Statistical Bulletin</i> , January 2003 and past issues. For 2002, DOS, Official Communication, 29 April 2003.
	8	Diesel Oil, Fuel Oil and Wheat Flour: For 1993 - 2001, DOS, <i>Monthly Statistical Bulletin</i> , January 2003 and past issues. For 2002, DOS, Official Communication, 29 April 2003.

Agriculture		-	FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.
Mining Manufacturing	}		For 1985 - 1996, BNM, Quarterly Bulletin, Third Quarter 1997. For 1997 - 2001, DOS, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, January 2003. For 2002, DOS, Official Communication, 29 April 2003.
Energy Crude Petroleum		-	Production: For 1985 - 1991, DOS, Official Communication, 5 April 1993. For 1992 - 1995, UN, ESY 1995. For 1996 - 2001, DOS, <i>Monthly Statistical Bulletin</i> , January 2003 and past issues.
			Exports and Imports: For 1985 - 1991, DOS, Official Communication, 5 April 1993. For 1992 - 1995, UN, ESY 1995. For 1996 - 2001, DOS, <i>Monthly Statistical Bulletin</i> , January 2003 and past issues. For 2002, DOS, Official Communication, 29 April 2003.
			Consumption: UN, ESY 1995.
Coal Electricity	}	-	For 1985 - 1995, UN, ESY 1995 and past issues. For 1996 - 2001, DOS, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, January 2003 and past issues. For 2002, DOS, Official Communication, 29 April 2003.
Retail Prices		Ξ	For 1985 - 1996, DOS, Official Communication, 10 April 1997 and past communication. For 1997 - 1999, MOF, Official Communication, 31 May 2000.
Price Indexes Consumer		-	For 1985 - 1991, DOS, Official Communication, 17 April 1995 and past communication. For 1992 - 2000, DOS, <i>Monthly Statistical Bulletin</i> , January 2003 and past issues. For 2001 - 2002, DOS, Official Communication, 29 April 2003.
Producers		-	For 1985 - 1995, MOF, <i>Economic Report</i> 1998/99 and past issues. For 1996 - 2001, DOS, <i>Monthly Statistical Bulletin</i> , January 2003 and past issues. For 2002, DOS, Official Communication, 29 April 2003.
Money and Banking Money Supply			For 1985 - 1991, BNM, <i>Quarterly Bulletin, Third Quarter 1997</i> . For 1992 - 1995, BNM, <i>Monthly Statistical Bulletin</i> , February 1998. For 1996 - 1997, BNM, Official Communication, 29 April 2002 and past communication. For 1998 - 2000, BNM, <i>Internet Website</i> , 19 March 2003. For 2001 - 2002, BNM, Official Communication, 25 April 2003.
Deposit Money Ban	ks	-	For 1985 - 1991, BNM, <i>Quarterly Bulletin, Third Quarter 1997.</i> For 1992 - 1995, BNM, <i>Monthly Statistical Bulletin</i> , February 1998. For 1996 - 2002, BNM, Official Communication, 25 April 2003 and past communication.
Interest Rates		-	For 1985 - 1991, BNM, Quarterly Bulletin, Third Quarter 1997. For 1992 - 1995, BNM, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, February 1998. For 1996 - 2002, BNM, Official Communication, 25 April 2003 and past communication.
Government Finance		-	For 1985 - 1996, BNM, <i>Monthly Statistical Bulletin</i> , April 2001. For 1997 - 2002, BNM, Official Communication, 25 April 2003 and past communication.
External Trade		-	For 1985 - 1991, BNM, Quarterly Bulletin, Third Quarter 1997.
Exports and Imports by SITC Section		-	For 1992 - 2001, DOS, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, January 2003 and past issues. For 2002, DOS, Official Communication, 29 April 2003.

Exports, by Principal Commodity		 Petroleum, Saw Logs and Sawn Timber, Palm Oil and Rubber: For 1985 - 1991, BNM, <i>Quarterly Bulletin, Third Quarter</i> 1997. For 1992 - 1995, DOS, <i>Monthly Statistical Bulletin</i>, January 2001 and past issues. For 1996, DOS, Official Communication, 28 May 2001. For 1997 - 2000, DOS, <i>Monthly Statistical Bulletin</i>, January 2003. For 2001 - 2002, DOS, Official Communication, 29 April 2003. Thermionic Valves, Tubes and Photocells, Parts and Accessories for Office Machines and Automatic Data Processing Equipment, Telecommunications Equipment, Parts and Accessories, Sound Recorders and Reproducers, incldg. TV Images, Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories and Liquefied Natural Gas: For 1988 - 2000, DOS, <i>Yearbook of Statistics Malaysia 2002</i> and past issues. For 2001 - 2002, DOS, Official Communication, 29 April 2003.
Direction of Trade	57	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Balance of Payments	-	For 1985 - 1991, DOS, Official Communication, 6 April 1998 and past communication. For 1992 - 2002, DOS, <i>Quarterly Balance of Payments Report, 4th Quarter 2002</i> and past issues.
International Reserves }	-	IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
External Indebtedness		WB, GDF 2003.

MALDIVES

Population	 Ministry of Planning and National Development (MPND), Official Communication, 19 May 2003 and past communication.
Labor Force	 For 1985 and 1990, Maldives Monetary Authority (MMA), Official Communication, 11 April 1993. For 1995 and 2001, MPND, Official Communication, 6 May 2002 and past communication.
National Accounts	 For 1985 - 1997, MPND, Official Communication, 4 July 2001 and past communication and Maldives: Technical Report on Sources and Methods of GDP Compilation "Macro-Economic Budget Extrapolation (MEB) Approach", May 2001. For 1998 - 2002, MPND, Official Communication, 19 May 2003.
Production	 For 1985 - 1996, Ministry of Planning, Human Resources and Environment (MPE), Statistical Yearbook 1997 and past issues. For 1997 - 2002, MPND, Official Communication, 19 May 2003 and past communication.
Production Index	- FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.
Energy Electricity	Production: – For 1985 - 1989, MPE, <i>National Development Plan</i> 1991-93. For 1990 - 1991, MPE, <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 1992. For 1992 - 2002, MPND, Official Communication, 19 May 2003 and past communication.
	Consumption: – For 1985 - 1989, MPE, <i>National Development Plan</i> 1991-1993. For 1990 - 1992, ESCAP, SYAP 1996. For 1993 - 2002, MPND, Official Communication, 19 May 2003 and past communicaton.
Retail Prices	- For 1985 - 1993, MMA, Official Communication, 3 April 1993.
Price Indexes	 For 1985 - 1997, MMA, Official Communication, 6 May 2002. For 1998 - 2002, MPND, Official Communication, 19 May 2003.

Money and Banking		For 1985 - 1992, MMA, Official Communication, 22 April 1996. For 1993 - 2002, MPND, Official Communication, 19 May 2003 and past communication.
Government Finance	-	For 1985 - 1987, MMA, Official Communication, 22 April 1996. For 1988 - 1994, MPND, Official Communication, 24 May 2000. For 1995 - 2002, Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MOFT), 30 April 2003 and past communication.
External Trade	1	For 1985 - 1987, MMA, Official Communication, 22 April 1996. For 1988 - 2002, MPND, Official Communication, 19 May 2003 and past communication.
Exports by Principal Commodity		For 1985 - 1994, MPND, Official Communication, 24 May 2000. For 1995 - 2002, Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MOFT), Official Communication, 30 April 2003 and past communication.
Direction of Trade	-	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Balance of Payments		For 1985, IMF, BOPS CD-ROM, April 1999. For 1986 - 1992, MMA, Official Communication, 11 April 1993. For 1993 - 1997, MPND, Official Communication, 4 July 2001. For 1998 - 2002, MOFT, Official Communication, 30 April 2003.
International Reserves Exchange Rates	-	IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
External Indebtedness	-	WB, GDF 2003.

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Population	-	Office of Planning and Statistics (OPS), Marshall Islands Statistical Abstract 1998 and 1999.
Urban Population		United Nations Population Division, World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision.
Labor Force		For 1988, OPS, Marshall Islands Statistical Abstract 1998 and 1999. For 1996 - 2000, OPS, Official Communication, 25 May 2001.
National Accounts		For 1985 - 1997, OPS, Marshall Islands Statistical Abstract 1998 and 1999. For 1998 - 2000, OPS, Official Communication, 25 May 2001. For 2001, IMF, Marshall Islands: Selected Issues, January 2002. For 2002, IMF, Article IV Consultation with the Republic of the Marshall Islands, 22 February 2002.
Production	-	For 1985 - 1995, OPS, Marshall Islands Statistical Abstract 1998 and 1999. For 1996 - 2000, OPS, Official Communication, 25 May 2001.
Production Indexes	-	FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.
Energy	-	For 1987 - 1997, OPS, Marshall Islands Statistical Abstract 1998 and 1999. For 1998 - 2000, OPS, Official Communication, 25 May 2001.
Price Indexes		For 1985 - 1996, OPS, Marshali Islands Statistical Abstract 1998 and 1999. For 1997 - 2000, OPS, Official Communication, 25 May 2001. For 2001 - 2002, IMF, Article IV Consultation with the Republic of the Marshall Islands, 22 February 2002.
Government Finance	÷	For 1986 - 1996, IMF, Recent Economic Development, 15 June 1998 and past issues. For 1997 - 2002, IMF, Article IV Consultation Discussions with the Republic of the Marshall Islands Concluding Statement by the IMF Mission, 18 October 2001.
External Trade	-	For 1985 - 1996, OPS, Marshall Islands Statistical Abstract 1998 and 1999. For 1997 - 2000, OPS, Official Communication, 25 May 2001.

Balance of Payments		For 1986 - 1994, IMF, Recent Economic Development, 15 June 1998 and past issues. For 1995 - 2001, Government of Marshall Islands, Meto2000 - Economic Report and Statement of Development Strategies, April 2001. For 2002, IMF, Article IV Consultation with the Republic of the Marshall Islands, 22 February 2002.
External Indebtedness	-	For 1988 - 1995, IMF, Recent Economic Developments, 15 June 1998. For 1996 - 2000, Government of Marshall Islands, Meto2000 - Economic Report and Statement of Development Strategies, April 2001. For 2001, ADB, Asian Development Outlook 2002.

MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF

Population	 Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), FSM Economic Review, October 2002 and past issues.
Labor Force	 For 1990, Office of Planning and Statistics (OPS), Second National Development Plan 1992-1996. For 1994, OPS, 1994 Population and Housing Census Report. For 1997, DEA, 1997 Labor Force Survey. For 1998, DEA, 1998 Household Income and Expenditures Survey. For 2000, DEA, 2000 Population and Housing Census Report.
National Accounts	- DEA, FSM Economic Review, October 2002 and past issues.
Production	 For 1985 - 1991, IMF Staff estimates, 22 February 1992. For 1994 - 1998, DEA, FSM Statistical Yearbook 1999. For 1999 - 2001, DEA, Official Communication, 30 April 2002.
Price Indexes	- DEA, FSM Economic Review, October 2002 and past issues.
Government Finance	- DEA, FSM Economic Review, October 2002 and past issues.
External Trade	 For 1985 - 1986, ADB, Economic Report on the Federated States of Micronesia, February 1991. For 1987 - 1996, DEA, Trade Bulletin No. 9, November 1998. For 1997 - 1999, DEA, Official Communication, 23 May 2000.
Direction of Trade	 Exports: For 1988, ADB, Economic Report on the Federated States of Micronesia, February 1991. For 1989, 1991 - 1996, DEA, Trade Bulletin No. 9, November 1998. For 1997 - 1999, DEA, Official Communication, 23 May 2000.
	Imports: – For 1985 - 1996, DEA, Trade Bulletin No. 9, November 1998. For 1997 - 1999, DEA, Official Communication, 23 May 2000.
Balance of Payments	 For 1986 - 1987, IMF Staff estimates, 22 May 1992. For 1988 - 1993, Government of the Federated States of Micronesia, Report to the Consultative Group of Donors Meeting, October 1996. For 1994 - 2002, DEA, FSM Economic Review, October 2002.
External Indebtedness	- DEA, FSM Economic Review, October 2002.

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Population	 ADB Staff estimates based on National Statistical Office (NSO), Official Communication, 12 June 2003 and past communication.
Labor Force	 For 1985 - 1989, 1996 - 2002, NSO, Official Communication, 12 June 2003 and past communication. For 1990 - 1995, NSO, Statistical Yearbook 1996.
National Accounts	 For 1985 - 1987, 1995 - 2002, NSO, Official Communication, 12 June 2003 and past communication. For 1988 - 1994, NSO, Statistical Yearbook 1996.
Production	 NSO, Official Communication, 12 June 2003 and past communication.
Production Index	- FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.
Energy Coal and Electricity	 For 1985 - 1993, NSO, Statistical Yearbook 1996. For 1994 - 2002, NSO, Official Communication, 12 June 2003 and past communication.
Retail Prices	 For 1988 - 1990, ADB, Economic Report, September 1991. For 1992, ADB, Economic Mission, July 1993. For 1993 - 2002, NSO, Official Communication, 12 June 2003 and past communication.
Price Indexes	 For 1985 - 1990, IMF, Mongolia Towards a Market Economy, April 1991. For 1991 - 1995, NSO, Statistical Yearbook 1996. For 1996 - 2002, NSO, Official Communication, 12 June 2003 and past communication.
Money and Banking	 For 1985, ADB, Economic Report, September 1991. For 1986 - 1988, ADB, Mongolia A Centrally Planned Economy in Transition 1992. For 1989, ADB, Economic Review and Bank Operations (ERBOP), June 1995. For 1990 - 2002, Bank of Mongolia (BOM), Monthly Bulletin, April 2003 and past issues and Official Communication, 1 May 2003.
Interest Rates	 For 1985, ADB, Economic Report, September 1991. For 1986 - 1988, ADB, Mongolia: A Centrally Planned Economy in Transition 1992. For 1989 - 1994, BOM, Monthly Bulletin, February 1998 and past issues. For 1995 - 2002, BOM, Official Communication, 1 May 2003 and past communication.
Government Finance	 For 1985 - 1988, ADB, Mongolia: A Centrally Planned Economy in Transition 1992. For 1989 - 1990, ADB, ERBOP, June 1995. For 1991 - 1995, NSO, Statistical Yearbook 1999 and past issue. For 1996 - 2002, NSO, Monthly Bulletin and Official Communication, 12 June 2003 and past communication.
External Trade	 For 1985 - 1995, NSO, Statistical Yearbook 1996. For 1996 - 2002, NSO, Monthly Bulletin and Official Communication, 12 June 2003 and past communication.
Direction of Trade	- IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Balance of Payments	 For 1984 - 1994, IMF, BOPS CD-ROM, May 2002 For 1995 - 2002, BOM, Official Communication, 1 May 2003 and past communication.
International Reserves	- IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
	For reserves and foreign exchange: – For 1985 - 1991, ADB, Mongolia: A Centrally Planned Economy in Transition 1992.

	Exchange Rates		For 1985 - 1989, ADB, Mongolia: A Centrally Planned Economy in Transition 1992. For 1990 - 2002, IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
	External Indebtedness		WB, GDF 2003.
MYANMAR			
	Population	2	For 1985 - 2000, Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development (MNPED), The Union of Myanmar, <i>Review of the Financial, Economic and Social Conditions for</i> 1995/96 and Central Statistical Organization (CSO), <i>MNPED, Myanmar Data on CD-ROM 2001.</i> For 2001, CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 21 April 2003. For 2002, ADB Staff estimate.
	Urban Population % of Total Population	-	WB, WDI 2003 and past issues.
	Labor Force	1	For 1985 - 1989, CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 4 April 1990 and past communication. For 1990 - 1995, MNPED, The Union of Myanmar, <i>Review of the Financial, Economic and Social Conditions for 1995</i> /96. For 1996 - 2002, CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 21 April 2003 and past communication.
	Labor Force Participation Rate	-	Forr 1990, CSO, MNPED, Myanmar Data on CD-ROM 2001.
	National Accounts	~	For 1985 - 1992, MNPED, <i>Review of the Financial, Economic and Social Conditions for 1995/96</i> and past issues. For 1993 - 2001, CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 21 April 2003 and past communication.
	Production Agriculture Mining }	-	For 1985 - 1991, CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 9 April 1996. For 1992 - 1995, CSO, MNPED, <i>Statistical Abstract 1996</i> . For 1996 - 2002, CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 21 April 2003 and past communication.
	Manufacturing	-	CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 21 April 2003 and past communication.
	Production Indexes Agriculture	÷	FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.
	Mining	. 4	For 1985 - 1994, MNPED, Review of the Financial, Economic and Social Conditions for 1995/96 and past issues. For 1995 - 1996, Foreign Economic Relations Department, MNPED, Official Communication, 24 August 1999.
	Manufacturing	~	For 1985 - 1994, MNPED, <i>Review of the Financial, Economic and Social Conditions for</i> 1995/96 and past issues. For 1995 - 1998, Foreign Economic Relations Department, MNPED, Official Communication, 24 August 1999.
	Energy Crude Petroleum	-	For 1985, ESCAP, SYAP 1994. For 1986 - 1995, UN, ESY 1995 and past issues.
	Coal	~	For 1985, CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 9 April 1996 and past communication and ESCAP, SYAP 1994. For 1986 - 1995, UN, ESY 1995 and past issues. For 1996 - 2002, CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 21 April 2003 and past communication.

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Natural Gas		-	For 1985, CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 22 May 1995 and past communication. For 1986 - 1995, UN, ESY 1995 and past issues.
Electricity		-	For 1985, CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 11 April 1997 and past communication and ESCAP, SYAP 1994. For 1986 - 1995, UN, ESY 1995 and past issues. For 1996 - 2000, CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 29 May 2001 and past communication.
Retail Prices		-	CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 11 April 1997 and past communication.
Price Indexes		-	CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 21 April 2003 and past communication.
Money and Banking		-	For 1985 - 1992, CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 11 April 1997 and past communication. For 1993 - 2002, Central Bank of Myanmar as quoted in Foreign Economic Relations Department, MNPED, Official Communication, 13 May 2003 and past communication.
Government Finance		1	CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 22 June 2001 and past communication.
External Trade			For 1986 - 1989, CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 22 May 1995 and past communication. For 1990 - 1993, CSO, MNPED, <i>Statistical Abstract 1994</i> . For 1985, 1994 - 1999, CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 22 May 2002 and past communication and CSO, MNPED, <i>Myanmar Data on CD-ROM 2001</i> . For 2000 - 2001, CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 21 April 2003.
Exports, by Principal Commodity			 For 1986 - 1989, CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 22 May 1995 and past communication. For 1990 - 1993, CSO, MNPED, Statistical Abstract 1994. For 1985, 1994 - 2000, CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 22 May 2002 and past communication and CSO, MNPED, Myanmar Data on CD-ROM 2001. For 2001, CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 21 April 2003.
Direction of Trade		175	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Trade Indexes		-	For 1985 - 1994, MNPED, <i>Review of the Financial, Economic and Social Conditions for</i> 1995/96. For 1995 - 2001, CSO, MNPED, Official Communication, 29 January 2003 and past communication.
Balance of Payments		-	For 1985 - 1992, IMF, BOPS on CD-ROM, May 2003. For 1993 - 2001, Central Bank of Myanmar as quoted in Foreign Economic Relations Department, MNPED, Official Communication, 13 May 2003 and past communication.
International Reserves Exchange Rates	}	ΞŦ.	IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
External Indebtedness			WB, GDF 2003.
Population		ц	For 1985 - 1994, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), Statistical Yearbook of Nepal 1997. For 1995 - 2002, CBS, Official Communication, 2 May 2003 and past communication.
Labor Force		_	CBS, Official Communication, 2 May 2003.
National Accounts			For 1985 - 1996, CBS, National Accounts of Nepal 1999 and past issues. For 1997 - 2002, CBS, Official Communication, 2 May 2003 and past communication.
Production Agriculture		_	For 1985 - 1993, MOF, Economic Survey 1996/97, For 1994 - 2002, CBS, Official Communication, 2 May 2003 and past communication.

Manufacturing	-	For 1994 - 2002, Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB), Official Communication, 2 May 2003 and past communication.
Production Indexes		
Agriculture	28. 1	FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.
Manufacturing	-	For 1985 - 1995, MOF, <i>Economic Survey</i> 1996-97. For 1996 - 2002, CBS, Official Communication, 2 May 2003 and past communication.
Energy		
Coal	:5	For 1985 - 1987, UN, ESY 1995 and past issues. For 1988 - 1998, UN, SYAP 2001.
Electricity	-	For 1985 - 1994, MOF, <i>Economic Survey</i> 1996-97. For 1995 - 2002, NRB, Official Communication, 2 May 2003.
Retail Prices	-	For 1985 - 1991, CBS, Official Communication, 18 April 1999 and past communication. For 1992 - 2002, NRB, Official Communication, 2 May 2003 and past communication.
Price Indexes	-	For 1985 - 1994, MOF, Economic Survey 1996-97. For 1995 - 2002, NRB, Official Communication, 2 May 2003.
Money and Banking	-	For 1985 - 1993, MOF, <i>Economic Survey</i> 1996-97. For 1994 - 2002, NRB, Official Communication, 2 May 2003 and past communication.
Government Finance	~	For 1985 - 1994, MOF, <i>Economic Survey</i> 1996-97. For 1995 - 2002, NRB, Official Communication, 2 May 2003 and past communication.
External Trade	.+	For 1985 - 1993, MOF, Economic Survey 1996-97. For 1994 - 2002, NRB, Official Communication, 2 May 2003 and past communication.
Direction of Trade	-	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Balance of Payments	-	For 1985 - 1993, IMF, BOPS CD-ROM, May 2000. For 1994 - 2002, NRB, Official Communication, 2 May 2003 and past communication.
International Reserves Exchange Rates	-	IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
External Indebtedness		WB. GDF 2003

PAKISTAN

Population		Government of Pakistan (GOP), Economic Survey 2001 - 2002 and past issues.	
Labor Force		GOP, Economic Survey 2001 - 2002 and past issues.	
National Accounts	~	For 1985 - 1990, Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS), <i>Monthly Statistical Bulletin</i> , June 1996 and past issues. For 1991 - 2002, FBS as quoted in the GOP Economic Survey 2001-2002.	
Production	~	For 1985 - 1995, FBS, Pakistan Statistical Yearbook 1998/1999. For 1996 - 2002, FBS, Official Communication, 6 May 2003.	
Production Indexes Agriculture	-	FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.	
Mining Manufacturing	} -	For 1985 - 1997, FBS, Pakistan Statistical Yearbook 1998/1999. For 1998 - 2002, FBS, Official Communication, 6 May 2003.	
Energy		FBS, Official Communication, 6 May 2003 and past communication.	
Price Indexes		-	For 1985 - 1990, FBS, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, February 1994 and past issues. For 1991 - 2002, FBS, Official Communication, 6 May 2003.
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Money and Banking		-	FBS, Official Communication, 6 May 2003 and past communication.
Government Finance		-	Government of Pakistan, Economic Survey 2001 - 2002 and past issues.
External Trade		1	For 1985 - 1992, FBS, Pakistan Statistical Yearbook 1995. For 1993 - 1996, FBS, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, June 1997. For 1997 - 2002, FBS, Official Communication, 6 May 2003.
Direction of Trade		-	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Balance of Payments		-	FBS, Official Communication, 6 May 2003 and past communication.
International Reserves Exchange Rates	}	πi	IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
External Indebtedness		-	WB, GDF 2003.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Population	æ	ADB, Staff estimates.
National Accounts	-	 For 1985 - 1991, National Statistical Office (NSO), National Income, Expenditure and Product, 1987-1991 and past issues. For 1992, NSO, Official Communication, 14 July 2000. For 1993 - 1997, NSO, National Income, Expenditure and Product, 1993-1998, May 2000. For 1998 - 1999, NSO, Official Communication, 8 June 2001. For 2000 - 2002, Departments of Finance and Treasury (DFT), 2003 Budget.
Production Agriculture	ंस	FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.
Mining	-	For 1985 - 1989, Bank of Papua New Guinea (BPNG), Quarterly Economic Bulletin, December 1999. For 1990 - 2002, BPNG, Quarterly Economic Bulletin, December 2002.
Manufacturing	. .	ESCAP, SYAP 2000.
Production Indexes Agriculture		FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.
Energy	-	For 1985 - 1995, UN, ESY 1995. For 1996 - 1997, ESCAP, SYAP 2000. For 1998 - 2000, BPNG, Official Communication, 30 January 2002.
Price Indexes	-	BPNG, Quarterly Economic Bulletin, December 2002 and past issues.
Money and Banking	<i>H</i> .	BPNG, Quarterly Economic Bulletin, December 2002 and past issues.
Government Finance	-	For 1985 - 1988, NSO, Government Finance Statistics 1984-1988. For 1989 - 1994, NSO, Official Communication, 3 May 1996. For 1995 - 2000, DFT, Economic and Development Policies Budget 2001 and past issues. For 2001 - 2002, BPNG, Quarterly Economic Bulletin, December 2002.
Expenditure by Function	-	For 1995, NSO, Government Finance Statistics 1994-1998. For 1996 - 1999, NSO, Official Communication, 8 June 2001.

External Trade		-	For 1985 - 1994, NSO, Official Communication, 3 May 1996. For 1995 - 1998, BPNG, <i>Quarterly Economic Bulletin</i> , June 2000. For 1999 - 2001, BPNG, <i>Quarterly Economic Bulletin</i> , December 2002. For 2002, BPNG, <i>Budget 2003</i> , <i>Volume 1</i> .
Direction of Trade		~	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Balance of Payments		-	For 1985 - 1989, IMF, BOPS CD-ROM, May 2003. For 1990 - 2001, BPNG, Quarterly Economic Bulletin, December 2002. For 2002, BPNG, Budget 2003, Volume 1.
International Reserves Exchange Rates	}	-	IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
External Indebtedness		2	WB, GDF 2003.

PHILIPPINES

NES			
	Population	-	National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), Official Communication, 25 April 2003 and past communication.
	Labor Force	1	For 1985 - 1991, NSCB, Philippine Statistical Yearbook 1997. For 1992 - 2001, National Statistics Office (NSO), Integrated Survey of Households Bulletin. For 2002, NSO. Internet Website.
	National Accounts	-	NSCB, Official Communication, 25 April 2003 and past communication.
	Production Agriculture	-	FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.
	Mining	-	NSCB, Philippine Statistical Yearbook 2002.
	Manufacturing	Ξ	For 1985 - 1986, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Official Communication, 7 April 1988. For 1987 - 1997, NSCB, <i>Philippine Statistical Yearbook</i> 1998. For 1998 - 2002, NSCB, Official Communication, 25 April 2003.
	Production Indexes Agriculture	<i></i>	FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.
	Mining Manufacturing	≈	For 1985, NEDA, Official Communication, 7 April 1988. For 1986 - 2002, NSCB, Official Communication, 25 April 2003 and past communication.
	Energy		NSCB, Official Communication, 25 April 2002 and past communication.
	Price Indexes	-	For 1985 - 1987, NSCB, Philippine Statistical Yearbook 1997. For 1988 - 2002, NSCB, Official Communication, 25 April 2003 and past communication.
	Money and Banking		For 1985 - 1988, NSCB, Official Communication, 23 April 1998. For 1989 - 2002, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), Official Communication, 21 April 2003. and past communication.
	Government Finance		For 1985 - 2000, Bureau of the Treasury (BTr), Official Communication, 30 January 2001. For 2001-2002, BTr, Internet Website.
	Expenditure by Function	8	NSCB, Official Communication, 25 April 2003 and past communication.
	Provincial and Other Local Governments		For 1985 - 1993, NSCB, Official Communication, 11 April 1997. For 1994 - 1995, NSCB, Philippine Statistical Yearbook 1997. For 1996 - 2000, NSCB, Official Communication, 25 April 2003 and past communiation.

External Trade	77.)	For 1985 - 1996, NSCB, Official Communication, 11 April 1997. For 1998 - 2002, NSO, Official Communication, April 2003
Direction of Trade	70	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Trade Indexes	-	For 1998 - 2002, NSO, Official Communication, April 2003.
Balance of Payments	-	BSP, Official Communication, 21 April 2003 and past communication. For 2002, BSP, Internet Website.
International Reserves }	-	IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
External Indebtedness	-	WB, GDF 2003.

SAMOA

Population	 For 1985 - 1996, Department of Statistics (DOS), <i>Quarterly Statistical Bulletin</i>, January to December 1994. For 1997 - 2000, Treasury Department of Samoa (TDS), Official Communication, 30 April 2002. For 2001 - 2002, TDS, Official Communication, 1 April 2003.
National Accounts	 For 1985 - 1988, DOS, Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, January to December 1994. For 1989 - 1993, Central Bank of Samoa (CBS), Official Communication, 20 March 1998. For 1994 - 2002, TDS, Official Communication, 1 April 2003.
Production	- FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.
Production Indexes Agriculture	 FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.
Manufacturing	 For 1985 - 1993, CBS, Central Bank of Samoa Bulletin, December 1994. For 1994, CBS, Official Communication, 20 March 1998. For 1995 - 1996, CBS, Central Bank of Samoa Bulletin, September 1999. For 1997 - 2000, TDS, Official Communication, 30 April 2002. For 2001 - 2002, TDS, Official Communication, 1 April 2003.
Energy	 For 1985, DOS, Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, July-December 1986. For 1986 - 1991, UN, ESY 1991. For 1992 - 1996, CBS, Official Communication, 2 May 2000. For 1997 - 1998, TDS, Official Communication, 30 April 2002. For 1999 - 2002, TDS, Official Communication, 1 April 2003.
Price Indexes	 For 1985 - 1992, CBS, Central Bank of Samoa Bulletin, December 1994. For 1993 - 1996, DOS, Official Communication, 25 January 1999. For 1997 - 1998, TDS, Official Communication, 30 April 2002. For 1999 - 2002, TDS, Official Communication, 1 April 2003.
Money and Banking	 For 1985 - 1996, CBS, Central Bank of Samoa Bulletin, September 1999. For 1997, TDS, Official Communication, 30 April 2002. For 1998 - 2002, TDS, Official Communication, 1 April 2003.
Government Finance	 For 1985 - 1990, CBS, Central Bank of Samoa Bulletin, December 1994. For 1991 - 1993, CBS, Official Communication, 20 March 1998. For 1994 - 1996, TDS, Official Communication, 13 July 2001. For 1997 - 2000, TDS, Official Communication, 30 April 2002. For 2001 - 2002, TDS, Official Communication, 1 April 2003.

External Trade			For 1985 - 1993, CBS, <i>Central Bank of Samoa Bulletin</i> , December 1994. For 1994 - 1996, CBS, Official Communication, 2 May 2000. For 1997 - 2001, TDS, Official Communication, 30 April 2002. For 2002, TDS, Official Communication, 1 April 2003.
Direction of Trade		<i></i>	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Trade Indexes		-	For 1985 - 1996, CBS, Central Bank of Samoa Bulletin, September 1999. For 1997, TDS, Official Communication, 30 April 2002. For 1998 - 2001, TDS, Official Communication, 1 April 2003.
Balance of Payments			For 1985 - 1990, IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2000. For 1991 - 1994, CBS, Official Communication, 25 January 1999. For 1995 - 1996, CBS, Central Bank of Samoa Bulletin, September 1999. For 1997 - 2001, TDS, Official Communication, 30 April 2002. For 2002, TDS, Official Communication, 1 April 2003.
International Reserves Exchange Rates	}	**	IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
External Indebtedness		-	WB, GDF 2003.

SINGAPORE

Population		Department of Statistics (DOS), Official Communication, 25 April 2003 and past communication.
Labor Force		For 1992 - 1997, Ministry of Manpower, Official Communication, 26 April 2002 and past communication. For 1998 - 2002 and 1985 - 1991, DOS, Official Communication, 25 April 2003 and past communication.
Labor Force Participation Rate	-	For 1990 and 2000, DOS, Internet Website. For 1991 - 1999 and 2001 - 2002, Ministry of Manpower, Internet Website.
National Accounts	-	DOS, Official Communication, 25 April 2003.
Production	-	Economic Development Board (EDB), Official Communication, 22 May 2002.
Production Indexes Agriculture Manufacturing	-	FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website, EDB, Official Communication, 26 March 2003 and past communication.
Energy Crude Petroleum Coal		For 1985 - 1992, UN, ESY 1993 and past issues. For 1993 - 2002, International Enterprise Singapore (IES), formerly Singapore Trade Development Board, Official Communication, 15 April 2003 and past communication.
Retail Prices and Electricity	-	DOS, Official Communication, 25 April 2003 and past communication.
Price Indexes	5	DOS, Official Communication, 25 April 2003.
Money and Banking	-	Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS), Official Communication, 23 April 2003 and past communication.
Government, Finance	-	For 1985 - 1997, IMF, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2001 and past issues. For 1998 - 2001, Ministry of Finance, Official Communication, 9 April 2003.
External Trade	-	IES, Official Communication, 15 April 2003 and past communication.
Exports and Imports by HS Classification	-	For 1985 - 1997, DOS, Official Communication, 22 April 2002. For 1998 - 2002, IES, Official Communication, 15 April 2003.

Direction of Trade	6		IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Trade Indexes	-		For 1985 - 1995, DOS, Official Communication, 8 April 1996. For 1996 - 2000, IES, Official Communication, 15 April 2003 and past communication. For 2001 - 2002, MAS, <i>Monthly Statistical Bulletin</i> , January 2003.
Balance of Payments	54	-	DOS, Official Communication, 25 April 2003 and past communication.
International Reserves Exchange Rates	}		IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003,
External Indebtedness		-	OECD, Statistical Compendium CD-ROM 2003-1.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Population	-	For 1985 - 1999, Statistics Office (SO), Solomon Islands 1998 Statistical Yearbook. For 2000, Central Bank of Solomon Islands (CBSI), Official Communication, 29 June 2001. For 2001 - 2002, ADB staff estimate.
Labor Force	-	For 1985 - 1992, S0, Solomon Islands 1993 Statistical Yearbook. For 1993 - 1995, S0, Official Communication, 8 April 1998. For 1996, ADB, Country Economic Report, June 1998.
National Accounts		
GDP at Current Prices	-	For 1985 - 1987, SO, National Accounts of Solomon Islands, 1984-1987. For 1988 - 1989, NCDS, South Pacific Economic and Social Database, September 1997. For 1990 - 1994, SO, Statistical Bulletin No. 3/2000.
GDP at Constant Prices	-	For 1985 - 1989, ADB, Solomon Islands Economic Report, 16 February 1998 For 1990 - 1994, SO, Statistical Bulletin No. 3/2000.
Production		For 1985 - 1992, SO. Solomon Islands 1993 Statistical Yearbook. For 1993 - 1998, CBSI, Statistical Bulletin, December 1998. For 1999 - 2001, CBSI, Official Communication, 24 May 2002. For 2002, CBSI, Quarterly Review, December 2002.
Production Index	-	FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.
Energy	1	For 1985 - 1994, UN, ESY 1995. For 1995 - 2002, CBSI, Quarterly Review, December 2002.
Price Indexes	-	For 1985 - 1999, CBSI, Statistical Bulletin, December 1999. For 2000 - 2001, CBSI, Official Communication, 24 May 2002.
Money and Banking	-	For 1985 - 1989, IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2002. For 1990 - 1994, CBSI, 20th Annual Report, 30 April 2002. For 1995 - 2002, CBSI, Quarterly Review, December 2002.
Government Finance	-	For 1985 - 1986, S0, Solomon Islands 1985/86 Statistical Yearbook. For 1987 - 1988, IMF, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 1996. For 1989 - 1992, NCDS, South Pacific Economic and Social Database, September 1997. For 1993 - 1995, S0, Official Communication, 8 April 1998. For 1996 - 2000, CBSI, Official Communication, 29 June 2001. For 2001 - 2002, CBSI, Quarterly Review, December 2002.
External Trade	-	For 1985 - 1995, SO, Statistical Bulletin, December 1998 and past issues. For 1996, CBSI, <i>Quarterly Review</i> , December 2001. For 1997 - 2002, CBSI, <i>Quarterly Review</i> , December 2002.
Direction of Trade	125	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.

Trade Indexes	ie.	SO, Solomon Islands 1993 Statistical Yearbook. For 1985 - 2002, CBSI, Quarterly Review, December 2002.
Balance of Payments	-	For 1985 - 1999, IMF, BOPS CD-ROM, May 2003. For 2000 - 2002, CBSI, Quarterly Review, December 2002.
International Reserves	-	IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Exchange Rates	-	For 1985 - 2000, IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003. For 2001 - 2002, CBSI, Quarterly Review, December 2002.

WB, GDF 2003.

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SRI LANKA

External Indebtedness

Population	 For 1985 - 1999, Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL), CBSL Annual Report 2000. For 2000 - 2002, CBSL, Official Communication, 30 April 2003.
Labor Force	 For 1985 - 1999, CBSL, CBSL Annual Report 2000. For 2000 - 2002, CBSL, Official Communication, 30 April 2003.
National Accounts	 For 1985 - 1995, Department of Census and Statistics (DCS), Official Communication, 8 April 1998 and past communication. For 1996 - 2002, CBSL, Official Communication, 30 April 2003 and past communication.
Production	
Agriculture	 For 1985 - 1990, DCS, Official Communication, 14 April 1992. For 1991 - 1994, CBSL, CBSL Bulletin, August 1997. For 1995 - 2002, CBSL, Official Communication, 30 April 2003 and past communication.
Mining	 For 1985 - 1991, DCS, Official Communication, 14 April 1992. For 1992 - 1994, CBSL, CBSL Bulletin, August 1997. For 1995 - 2002, CBSL, Official Communication, 30 April 2003 and past communication.
Manufacturing	 For 1985 - 1991, DCS, Official Communication, 11 May 1999 and past communication. For 1992 - 1994, CBSL, CBSL Bulletin, August 1997. For 1995 - 2002, CBSL, Official Communication, 30 April 2003 and past communication.
Production Index Agriculture	- FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.
Energy Crude Petroleum	 For 1985 - 1991, DCS, Official Communication, 14 April 1992 and past communications. For 1992 - 2002, CBSL, Official Communication, 30 April 2003 and past communication.
Electricity	 For 1985 - 1987, DCS, Official Communication, 30 December 1988. For 1988, CBSL, CBSL Bulletin, June 1989. For 1989 - 2002, CBSL, Official Communication, 30 April 2003 and past communication.
Price Indexes	 For 1985 - 1990, CBSL, CBSL Bulletin, August 1993 and past issues. For 1991 - 1999, CBSL, CBSL Annual Report 2000. For 2000 - 2002, CBSL, Official Communication, 30 April 2003.
Money and Banking	 For 1985 - 1990, CBSL, CBSL Bulletin, August 1993 and past issues. For 1991 - 1999, CBSL, CBSL Annual Report 2000. For 2000 - 2002, CBSL, Official Communication, 30 April 2003.
Government Finance	 For 1985 - 1990, CBSL, Official Communication, 25 May 2000 and past communication. For 1991 - 1999, CBSL, CBSL Annual Report 2000.
Expenditure by Function	 CBSL, Official Communication, 13 July 2001 and past communication.

Provincial and Other Local Governments		CBSL, Official Communication, 13 July 2001 and past communication. For 2000 - 2002, CBSL, Official Communication, 30 April 2003.
External Trade		
Total Trade and Exports by Principal Commodity		For 1985 - 1994, CBSL, CBSL Bulletin, August 1997 and past issues. For 1995 - 2002, CBSL, Official Communication, 30 April 2003 and past communication.
Trade by SITC section	-	For 1985, ESCAP, Foreign Trade Statistics for Asia and the Pacific, 1983-1987. For 1986 - 2002, CBSL, Official Communication, 30 April 2003 and past communication.
Direction of Trade	-	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Trade Indexes		For 1985 - 1999, CBSL, CBSL Annual Report 2000. For 2000 - 2002, CBSL, Official Communication, 30 April 2003.
Balance of Payments	-	For 1995 - 2002, CBSL, Official Communication, 30 April 2003 and past communication.
International Reserves }		IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
External Indebtedness	-	WB, GDF 2003.

TAIPEI, CHINA

Population	2		For 1985 - 2001, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of China 2002. For 2002, DGBAS, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the Republic of China, February 2003.
Labor Force			For 1985 - 2001, DGBAS, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of China 2002. For 2002, DGBAS, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the Republic of China, February 2003.
National Accounts			For 1985 - 2001, DGBAS, National Income in Taiwan Area of the Republic of China 2002. For 2002, DGBAS, Internet website.
Production Agriculture		-	For 1985 - 2001, DGBAS, <i>Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of China 2002</i> and past issues. For 2002, The Central Bank of China (CBC), Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
Mining Manufacturing	}		For 1985 - 2001, DGBAS, Official Communication, 26 April 2002 and past communications. For 2002, CBC, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
Production Indexes			For 1985 - 2001, DGBAS, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of China 2002 and past issues. For 2002, CBC, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
Energy		-	DGBAS, Official Communication, 22 May 2002 and past communications.
Price Indexes	3		DGBAS, Internet website.
Money and Banking			CBC, Financial Statistics (IFS Format), January 2003 and past issues. For interest rates, CBC, Financial Statistics Monthly, November 2002.
Government. Finance		-	CBC, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
External Trade			For 1985 - 2001, MOF, Monthly Statistics of Exports and Imports, December 2002 and past issues. For 2002, CBC, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.

Direction of Trade		For 1985 - 2001, MOF, Monthly Statistics of Exports and Imports, December 2002 and past issues.
		For 2002, DGBAS, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the Republic of China, February 2003.
Trade Indexes	5	For 1985 - 2001, MOF, Monthly Statistics of Exports and Imports, December 2002 and past issues. For 2002, CBC, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
Balance of Payments	*	For 1985 - 2001, CBC, Balance of Payments Quarterly, November 2002 and past issues. For 2002, CBC, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
International Reserves	÷	CBC, Financial Statistics (IFS Format), November 2002 and past issues.
Exchange Rates		For 1985 - 1997, CBC, Financial Statistics (IFS Format), November 2002 and past issues. For 1998 - 2002, CBC, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
External Indebtedness		For 1985 - 1992, OECD, External Debt Statistics Resource Flows. Debt Stocks and Debt Service 1994-1995 and past issues.
		For 1993 - 1998, OECD, External Debt Statistics 1997-1998, 1999 edition and past issues For 1999 - 2001, CBC, Balance of Payments Quarterly, November 2002 and past issues. For 2002, CBC, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
Debt Service	-	For 1985 - 1997, OECD, External Debt Statistics Supplement 1986 - 1997 and past issues

TAJIKISTAN

Population	541	For 1985, 1995 WB. WDI 2003 Online. For 1996 - 2002, State Statistical Committee (SSC), Official Communication, 12 May 2003.
Labor Force	-	For 1985 - 1995, ESCAP, SYAP 2000 and past issues. For 1996 - 2002, State Statistical Committee (SSC), Official Communication, 12 May 2003.
National Accounts	-	For 1992 - 1994, ADB, Country Economic Report (CER), April 2000. For 1995, IMF, Republic of Tajikistan: Statistical Appendix, 8 May 2001. For 1996 - 2002, SSC, Official Communication, 12 May 2003.
Production Agriculture	~	For 1986 - 1995, ESCAP, SYAP 2000 and past issues. For 1996 - 2002, SSC, Official Communication, 12 May 2003.
Mining		SSC, Official Communication, 12 May 2003.
Manufacturing		SSC, Official Communication, 12 May 2003.
Production Indexes Agriculture		FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.
Mining	-	ESCAP, SYAP 2000 and past issues. For 1996 - 2002, SSC, Official Communication, 12 May 2003.
Manufacturing		For 1986 - 1995, ESCAP, SYAP 2000 and past issues. For 1996 - 2002, SSC, Official Communication, 12 May 2003.
Energy Crude Petroleum, Coal and		
Natural Gas	-	For 1991 - 1995, ADB, Economic Report, October 1998. For 1996 - 2002, SSC, Official Communication, 12 May 2003.
Electricity	-	For 1985 - 1990, ESCAP. SYAP 1998 and past issues. For 1991 - 1995, ADB, <i>Economic Report</i> , October 1998. For 1996 - 2002, SSC, Official Communication, 12 May 2003.

Money and Banking		For 1992 - 1995, ADB, CER, April 2000. For 1996 - 2001, IMF, <i>Republic of Tajikistan: Statistical Appendix</i> , January 2003 and past issues. For 2002, National Bank of Tajikistan (NBT), Official Communication, 16 April 2003.
Government Finance	~	For 1992 - 1995, ADB, CER, April 2000. For 1996 - 2001, IMF, Republic of Tajikistan: Statistical Appendix, January 2003 and past issues.
Expenditure by Function	9	For 1992 - 1995, ADB, Economic Report, October 1998. For 1996 - 2001, IMF, Republic of Tajikistan: Statistical Appendix, January 2003 and past issues.
External Trade	-	For 1992 - 1995, ADB, Economic Report, October 1998. For 1996- 2002, SSC, Official Communication, 12 May 2003.
Direction of Trade	_	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Trade Indexes		For 1993 - 1995, IMF, Republic of Tajikistan: Statistical Appendix, 8 May 2001. For 1996 - 2001, SSC, Official Communication, 12 May 2003.
Balance of Payments	-	For 1992 - 1995, ADB, CER, April 2000. For 1996 - 2002, NBT, Official Communication, 16 April 2003.
International Reserves } Exchange Rates	-	IFS, CD-ROM, May 2003.
External Indebtedness		WB, GDF 2003.

THAILAND

Population		For 1985 - 1989, Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), Population Projections for Thailand 1980 - 2015 as quoted in National Statistical Office (NSO), Official Communication, 9 April 2003, For 1990 - 2002, NESDB, Population Projections for Thailand, Whole Kingdom 1990 - 2020 as quoted in NSO, Official Communication, 9 April 2003.
Urban Population		
% of Total Population	-	WB, WDI 2003 and past issues.
Labor Force		NSO, Report of the Labor Force Survey, Whole Kingdom (Round 3) July - September as quoted in NSO, Official Communication, 9 April 2003.
Labor Force Participation Rate	20	For 1994 and 1996, NSO, Report of the Labor Force Survey, Whole Kingdom (Round 3) August 1994 and August 1996.
National Accounts		For 1985 - 1988, NESDB as quoted in Bank of Thailand (BOT), Official Communication, 4 April 1994. For 1989 - 2001, NESDB, National Income of Thailand 2001 and past issues, as quoted in NESDB, Internet Website, 20 March 2003. For 2002, NESDB, Internet Website, 19 March 2003.
Production Agriculture		All items except Tapioca Roots:
		For 1988 - 2002, BOT, Internet Website, 20 March 2003.
	-	Tapioca Roots: For 1985 - 1997, BOT, Quarterly Bulletin, September 2000 and past issues. For 1998 - 2002, BOT, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.

Mining	-	For 1985 - 1992, BOT, <i>Quarterly Bulletin</i> , September 2000 and past issues. For 1993 - 2001, BOT, <i>Internet Website</i> , 20 March 2003. For 2002, BOT, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
Manufacturing	-	All items except Tin Plate: For 1985 - 1986, BOT, <i>Quarterly Bulletin</i> , September 2000 and past issues. For 1987 - 2002, BOT, <i>Internet Website</i> , 20 March 2003.
	-	Tin Plate: For 1985 - 1993, BOT, <i>Quarterly Bulletin</i> , September 2000 and past issues. For 1994 - 2002, BOT, Official Communication, 28 April 2003 and past communication.
Production Indexes Agriculture	-	FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.
Mining	-	BOT, Official Communication, 28 April 2003 and past communication.
Manufacturing	-	For 1985 - 1986, BOT, Official Communication, 30 March 1990. For 1987 - 2001, BOT, <i>Internet Website</i> , 20 March 2003. For 2002, BOT, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
Energy Crude Petroleum		For 1985 - 1988, UN, ESY 1991 and past issues. For 1989 - 1993, NSO, Official Communication, 20 April 1995 and past communication. For 1994 - 1995, BOT, Offical Communication, 25 April 1997.
Coal	-	 For 1985 - 1988, UN, ESY 1991 and past issues. For 1989 - 1990, NSO, Official Communication, 31 March 1992. For 1991 - 1993, Department of Energy Affairs, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment as quoted in NSO, Official Communication, 20 April 1995 and past communication. For 1994 - 2001, BOT, Official Communication, 30 April 2002 and past communication.
Electricity	-	For 1985 - 1988, UN, ESY 1991 and past issues. For 1989 - 1991, NSO, Official Communication, 13 April 1993. For 1992 - 2002, BOT, Official Communication, 28 April 2003 and past communication.
Retail Prices	-	For 1985 - 1990, BOT, <i>Quarterly Bulletin</i> , September 2000 and past issues. For 1991 - 2002, BOT, <i>Internet Website</i> , 20 March 2003.
Price Indexes		
Consumer	ie.	For 1985 - 1989, BOT, Quarterly Bulletin, September 2000 and past issues. For 1990 - 2002, BOT, Internet Website, 20 March 2003.
Producers	-	For 1995 - 2002, BOT, Internet Website, 20 March 2003.
Money and Banking Money Supply Deposit Money Banks	-	For 1985 - 1993, BOT, <i>Quarterly Bulletin</i> , September 2000 and past issues. For 1994 - 2002, BOT, <i>Internet Website</i> , 20 March 2003.
Interest Rates	-	Interest Rates on Deposits: For 1985 - 1999, BOT, <i>Quarterly Bulletin</i> , September 2000 and past issues. For 2000, BOT, <i>Internet Website</i> , 24 May 2002. For 2001 - 2002, BOT, <i>Internet Website</i> , 20 March 2003.
	-	Interest Rates on Loans and Discounts: BOT, Official Communication, 9 May 2000 and past communication.
Government Finance		
Central Government		For 1985 - 1995, BOT, Quarterly Bulletin, September 2000 and past issues. For 1996 - 2002, BOT, Internet Website, 20 March 2003.

Expenditure by Function	-	For 1985 - 1994, BOT, Quarterly Bulletin, September 2000 and past issues. For 1995 - 2002, BOT, Internet Website, 20 March 2003.
External Trade	-	Total Exports, Total Imports and Trade Balance, Exports and Imports, by SITC Section: BOT, Internet Website, 20 May 2003.
Exports, by Principal Commodity		For 1985 - 1992, BOT, <i>Quarterly Bulletin</i> , September 2000 and past issues. For 1993 - 2002, BOT, <i>Internet Website</i> , 20 May 2003.
Direction of Trade	-	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Trade Indexes	-	For 1985 - 1995, BOT, <i>Quarterly Bulletin</i> , September 2000 and past issues. For 1996 - 2002, BOT, <i>Internet Website</i> , 20 May 2003.
Balance of Payments	-	BOT, Official Communication, 28 April 2003 and past communication.
International Reserves } Exchange Rates	-	IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
External Indebtedness	-	WB, GDF 2003.

TIMOR-LESTE

Population	-	For 1985 - 2001, FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website. For 2002, ADB Staff estimate.
Labor Force	-	For 1985 and 1995, Indonesia Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) Indonesia Intercensal Survey. For 1990, CBS, Indonesia Population Census. For 1999, CBS, Survey Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (SUSENAS) 1999. For 2001, UN, Common Country Assessment for East Timor as quoted in UNDP, East Timor Human Development Report 2002.
National Accounts	-	ADB Special Office in Timor-Leste (SOTL), Official Communication, 21 April 2003.
Production	575 (1	For 1996 - 1998, Indonesian Central Statistics Bureau, Statistical Yearbook 1996 and 1999 as quoted in UNDP, East Timor Human Development Report 2002. For 2001, ADB, Surco Survey as quoted in UNDP, East Timor Human Development Report 2002.
Price Indexes Money and Banking Government Finance Balance of Payments		ADB SOTL, Official Communication, 21 April 2003.
Exchange Rates	-	UN, Internet Website.

TONGA

Population	 Statistics Department (SD), Official Communication, 7 February 2003 and past communication.
Labor Force	 SD, Official Communication, 29 April 2002 and past communication.
National Accounts	 For 1985 - 1996, SD, National Accounts Statistics Year 2001, March 2001. For 1997 - 2001, SD, Official Communication, 29 April 2002. For 2002 preliminary estimates, IMF, Tonga: Selected Issues and Statistical Appendix, February 2003.
Production	- FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.

Energy	-	For 1985 - 1996, ESCAP, Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2001 and past issues. For 1997 - 2002, National Reserve Bank of Tonga (NRBT), Quarterly Bulletin, June 2000.
Price Indexes	-	For 1985 - 1997, SD, Official Communication, 7 February 2003 and past communication. For 1998 - 2002, SD, Official Communication, 23 April 2003.
Money and Banking	-	For 1985 - 1992, SD, Statistical Abstract 1993 and past issues. For 1993 - 1995, NRBT, <i>Quarterly Bulletin</i> , June 2000. For 1996 - 2002, NRBT, <i>Quarterly Bulletin</i> , June 2002.
Government Finance	-	For 1985 - 1990, SD, Statistical Abstract 1993 and past issues. For 1991 - 1995, Ministry of Finance, Official Communication, 12 September 2002. For 1996 - 2002, IMF, <i>Tonga: Selected Issues and Statistical Appendix</i> , February 2003.
Expenditure by Function		For 1991 - 1996, NRBT, Quarterly Bulletin, June 2000. For 1996 - 2000, SD, Official Communication, 29 April 2002.
External Trade		For 1985 - 1992, SD, Statistical Abstract 1993 and past issues. For 1993 - 2001, SD, Official Communication, 29 April 2002.
Direction of Trade		IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Balance of Payments		For 1985 - 1989, SD, Statistical Abstract 1993 and past issues. For 1990 - 2000, SD, Official Communication, 29 April 2002. For 2001 - 2002, SD, Official Communication, 23 April 2003.
International Reserves } Exchange Rates	27	IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
External Indebtedness	-	WB, GDF 2003.

TURKMENISTAN

Population		-	National Institute of Statistics of Turkmenistan (NIS), Official Communication, 30 April 2003.
Labor Force		Ξ.	For 1985 - 1989, ESCAP, SYAP 1999 and past issues. For 1990 - 2002, NIS, Official Communication, 30 April 2003.
National Accounts			NIS, Official Communication, 30 April 2003, For per capita GDP, ADB, Staff estimates.
Production			
Agriculture		-	NIS, Uticial Communication, 30 April 2003.
Mining		-	NIS, Official Communication, 30 April 2003.
Manufacturing			NIS, Official Communication, 30 April 2003.
Production Indexes Agriculture		-	FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.
Mining Manufacturing	}		NIS, Official Communication, 30 April 2003.
Energy			
Electricity		-	NIS, Official Communication, 30 April 2003.
Money and Banking		-	NIS, Official Communication, 30 April 2003.
Government Finance			NIS, Official Communication, 30 April 2003.

External Trade	-	NIS, Official Communication, 30 April 2003.
Direction of Trade	-	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Balance of Payments	-	For 1985 - 1997, IMF, <i>BOPS CD-ROM</i> , May 2001. For 1998 - 2001, ADB, Economic Report and Interim Operational Strategy for Turkmenistan (ERIOS), 14 May 2002 and NIS, Official Communication, 30 April 2003.

International Reserves		~	Reserve Position in the Fund: IMF, <i>IFS</i> , <i>CD-ROM</i> , May 2003. For 1998 - 2001 total, ADB, <i>ERIOS</i> , 14 May 2002 and past issues.
Exchange Rates External Indebtedness	}	-	NIS, Official Communication, 30 April 2003. WB, GDF 2003.

TUVALU

Population	-	For 1985 - 1990, NCDS, South Pacific Economic and Social Database, March 1995. For 1991, Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Commerce, & Industry, Central Statistics Division (CSD), 1991 Population and Housing Census. For 1992 - 1998, CSD, <i>Tuvalu National Accounts</i> 1996 - 1998, September 1999. For 1999 - 2002, ADB, Staff estimates.
National Accounts	2	For 1985 - 1989, NCDS, South Pacific Economic and Social Database, March 1995. For 1990 - 1993, CSD, Tuvalu National Accounts 1990 - 1995, July 1997. For 1994 - 1995, CSD, Official Communication, 12 February 1999. For 1996 - 1998, CSD, Tuvalu National Accounts 1996 - 1998, September 1999. For 1999 - 2001, ADB, Staff estimates.
Production	~	FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.
Energy		NCDS, South Pacific Economic & Social Database, March 1995.
Price Indexes		For 1985, Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB), <i>Tuvalu Economic Situation and Development Prospects</i> , February 1993. For 1986 - 1998, CSD, Official Communication, 27 April 1999. For 1999, ADB, Asian Development Outlook 2000.
Government Finance	-	For 1985 - 1986, NCDS, South Pacific Economic & Social Database, March 1995. For 1994 - 1996, CSD, Official Communication, 12 March 1998. For 1997 - 2001, CSD, Tuvalu National Budget 2002.
External Trade		For 1985 - 1989, AIDAB, Tuvalu Economic Situation and Development Prospects, February 1993.
Direction of Trade		IMF, DOTS CD-ROM May 2003.
Balance of Payments	~	For 1985 - 1996, ADB, Tuvalu Economic Situation, Policies, and Prospects, September 1994.
Exchange Rates	-	IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.

UZBEKISTAN

Population	-	For 1985 - 1995, ESCAP, SYAP 1998 and past issues. For 1996 - 2002, State Department of Statistics (SDS), Ministry of Macroeconomics and Statistics, Official Communication, 30 May 2003 and past communication.
Labor Force	-	For 1985, ESCAP, Asia-Pacific in Figures 1998. For 1989 - 1995, ESCAP, SYAP 1998 and past issues. For 1993 - 1995 IMF, Rep. of Uzbekistan: Recent Economic Developments, 29 March 2000. For 1996 - 2002, SDS, Official Communication, 30 May 2003 and past communication.
National Accounts GDP at Current Factor Cost by Industrial Origin and at Current Market Prices		For 1987 - 1993, ADB, <i>Economic Report</i> , September 1996. For 1994 - 1995, ADB, <i>Country Economic Review (CER)</i> , August 1999. For 1996, Ministry of Macroeconomics and Statistics (MMS), Official Communication, 6 February 2001. For 1997 - 2002, SDS, Official Communication, 30 May 2003 and past communication.
	÷	Net factor income from abroad and GNP at current prices: For 1994 - 1996, MMS, Official Communication, 24 March 1998. For 1997 - 1999, SDS, Official Communication, 29 April 2002.
Expenditure on GDP at Current Market Prices		For 1987 - 1993, ADB, <i>Economic Report</i> , September 1996. For 1994 - 1996, MMS, Official Communication, 6 February 2001 and past communication. For 1997 - 2002, SDS, Official Communication, 30 May 2003 and past communication.
GDP at Constant Market Prices		For 1994 - 1997, MMS, Official Communication, 6 February 2001 and past communication. For 1998 - 2002, SDS, Official Communication, 30 May 2003.
Investment Financing	-	For 1987 - 1993, ADB, <i>Economic Report</i> , September 1996. For 1994 - 1996, MMS, Official Communication, 6 February 2001 and past communication. For 1997 - 2002, SDS, Official Communication, 30 May 2003 and past communication. For per capita GDP and GNP, ADB, Staff estimates.
Production	1	For 1985 - 1997, ESCAP, SYAP 1998 and past issues. For 1998, ADB, CER, August 1999 based on MMS, Official Communication. For vegetables, 1992 - 1993, ADB, <i>Economic Report</i> , September 1996. For vegetables, 1994 - 1997, ADB, CER, August 1999 based on MMS, Official Communication. For 1998 - 2002, SDS, Official Communication, 30 May 2003.
Production Indexes Agriculture	-	FAO, FAOSTAT Databse, Internet Website.
Mining	-	For 1987 - 1991, ESCAP, SYAP 1998. For 1995, MMS, Official Communication, 24 March 1998. For 1996 - 2002, SDS, Official Communication, 30 May 2003 and past communication.
Manufacturing	17	For 1985 - 1986, ESCAP, Asia-Pacific in Figures 1998. For 1987 - 1992, ESCAP, SYAP 1998 and past issues. For 1993 - 1995, MMS, Official Communication, 24 March 1998. For 1996 - 2002, SDS, Official Communication, 30 May 2003 and past communication.
Energy		For 1986 - 1995, ESCAP, SYAP 1998 and past issues. For 1996 - 1997, MMS, Official Communication, 10 March 1999. For 1998 - 2002, SDS, Official Communication, 30 May 2003.
Price Indexes	.7	SDS, Official Communication, 30 May 2003 and past communication.
Money and Banking	-	For 1992 - 1993, ADB, <i>Economic Report</i> , September 1996. For 1994, ADB, CER, August 1999. For 1995 - 1999, SDS, Official Communication, 18 May 2000.

Government Finance	- F F	or 1995 - 1999, SDS, Official Communication, 31 May 2001and past communication. or 2000, MMS, Official Communication, 6 February 2001.
External Trade	- 5	DS, Official Communication, 30 May 2003 and past communication.
Direction of Trade	- 11	MF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003
Balance of Payments	– F F F	for 1991 - 1992, ADB, <i>Economic Report</i> , September 1996. for 1993 - 1998, ADB, <i>CER</i> , August 1999. for 1999 - 2000, SDS, Official Communication, 31 May 2001.
International Reserves	– F F F	otal (gross official reserves): For 1992, ADB, <i>Economic Report</i> , September 1996. For 1993 - 1998, ADB, <i>CER</i> , August 1999. For 1999 - 2000, MMS, Official Communication, 6 February 200
	- II	Reserve position in the Fund and SDRs: MF, <i>IFS CD-ROM</i> , May 2003.
Exchange Rates	- F F	For 1991 - 1992, ADB, <i>Economic Report</i> , September 1996. For 1993 - 1998, ADB, <i>CER</i> , August 1999. For 1995 - 2002, SDS, Official Communication, 30 May 2003 and past communication.
External Indebtedness	- 1	NB, GDF 2003.

VANUATU

Population	-	Statistics Office (SO), Statistical Indicators, 4th Quarter 2001 and past issues.
Labor Force	55	For 1989, SO, Reports on the Census of Population 1989. For 2000, Ministry of Finance and Economic Management, Fiscal Strategy Report, 2001.
National Accounts		For 1985 - 1987, SO, Vanuatu National Accounts Revisions 1983-1999, December 2000. For 1988 - 1997, SO, Statistical Indicators, 4th Quarter 2001. For 1998 - 2002, Reserve Bank of Vanuatu (RBV), Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
Production	•	FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.
Energy	8	For 1985 - 1990, UN, ESY 1991 and past issues. For 1991 - 2001, SO, Official Communication, 15 May 2002 and past communication.
Price Indexes	12	S0, Statistical Indicators, 4th Quarter 2001 and past issues. For 1998 - 2002, RBV, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
Money and Banking	12	For 1985 - 1991, SO, <i>Monetary and Banking Statistics</i> , 3rd Quarter 1988 and past issues. For 1992 - 2000, Reserve Bank of Vanuatu (RBV), <i>Quarterly Economic Review</i> , September 2001 and past issues. For 2001 - 2002, RBV, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
Government Finance	65	For 1985 - 1988, SO, Official Communication, 12 January 1990 and past communication. For 1989 - 1997, SO, Statistical Indicators, 4th Quarter 2001. For 1998 - 2002, RBV, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
External Trade	-	For 1985 - 1996, SO, Statistical Indicators, 4th Quarter 1998. For 1997 - 2000, SO, Official Communication, 15 May 2002. For 2001 - 2002, RBV, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.
Direction of Trade	=1	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Balance of Payments	-	IMF, BOPS CD-ROM, May 2003. For 2002, RBV, Official Communication, 28 April 2003.

International Reserves } Exchange Rates		IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
External indeptedness		WD, GDF 2003.
Population	-	For 1985 - 1988, General Statistical Office (GSO), <i>Statistical Yearbook 1996</i> . For 1989, midyear population estimate was derived from the 1989 census figure. For 1990 - 2002, GSO, Official Communication, 10 April 2003 and GSO, <i>Statistical Yearbook 2001</i> .
Urban Population % of Total Population	-	GS0, Statistical Yearbook 2001.
Labor Force	-	For 1985, GS0, Statistical Yearbook 1994. For 1986 - 2000, GSO, Official Communication, 10 April 2003 and past communication.
National Accounts GDP, by Industrial Origin at Current and Constant Prices	-	For 1985 - 1994, 2001 - 2002, GSO, Official Communication, 10 April 2003 and past communication. For 1995 - 2000, GSO, Statistical Yearbook 2001 and past issues.
Expenditure on GDP, at Current and Constant Prices	-	For 1991 - 1993, ADB, Economic Mission, 4 April 1997. For 1995 - 2000, GSO, <i>Statistical Yearbook 2001</i> and past issues. For 1990, 1994, 2001 - 2002, GSO, Official Communication, 10 April 2003 and past communication.
	-	Exports of Goods and Services, Imports of Goods and Services, at current prices: GSO, Official Communication, 10 April 2003 and past communication.
Production Agriculture	-	 Rice, Paddy, Coffee and Rubber: For 1985 - 2000, GSO, <i>Statistical Yearbook 2001</i> and past issues. For 2001 - 2002, GSO, Official Communication, 10 April 2003. Sugarcane: For 1985 - 1989, ESCAP, <i>SYAP 1997</i> and past issues. For 1990 - 2000, GSO, <i>Statistical Yearbook 2001</i> and past issues. For 2001 - 2002, GSO, Official Communication, 10 April 2003. Cassava, Sweet Potatoes, Peanuts and Soyabeans: For 1990 - 2000, GSO, <i>Statistical Yearbook 2001</i> and past issues. For 1990 - 2000, GSO, <i>Statistical Yearbook 2001</i> and past issues. For 2001 - 2002, GSO, Official Communication, 10 April 2003. Maize and Coconut: For 1985 - 1989, FAO. Statistics Division, 14 February 1995 and past communication.
	75	For 1990 - 2000, GSO, Statistical Yearbook 2001. For 2001 - 2002, GSO, Official Communication, 10 April 2003.
Mining	_	Crude Petroleum: For 1990 - 1992 1995 - 2000, GSO, Statistical Yearbook 2001 and past issues

.992,1995 - 2000, GSO, Statistical Yearbook 2001 a For 1993 - 1994, 2001 - 2002, GSO, Official Communication, 10 April 2003 and past communication.

Coal and Salt:

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For 1990 - 2000, GSO, Statistical Yearbook 2001 and past issues. For 1985 - 1989, 2001 - 2002, GSO, Official Communication, 10 April 2003 and past communication.

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Manufacturing		Cement and Chemical Fertilizers: For 1990 - 2001, GSO, Statistical Yearbook 2001 and past issues. For 1985 - 1989, 2002, GSO, Official Communication, 10 April 2003 and past communication.
		 Steel, Beer, Elduor, Bricks, Bicycle Tubes, Bicycle Tires, Sugar and Sugar Syrups and Cigarettes; For 1990 - 2001, GSO, Statistical Yearbook 2001 and past issues. For 2002, GSO, Official Communication, 10 April 2003.
Production Index		FAO, FAOSTAT Database, Internet Website.
Energy Crude Petroleum	-	Crude Petroleum Production: For 1990 - 1992, 1995 - 2000, GSO, Statistical Yearbook 2001 and past issues. For 1993 - 1994, 2001 - 2002, GSO, Official Communication, 10 April 2003 and past communication.
	-	Crude Petroleum Exports: For 1995 - 2000, GSO, Statistical Yearbook 2001 and past issues. For 1990 - 1994, 2001 - 2002, GSO, Official Communication, 10 April 2003 and past communication.
	-	Petroleum Products, Refined Imports: For 1995 - 2000, GSO, Statistical Yearbook 2001 and past issues. For 1990 - 1994, 2001 - 2002, GSO, Official Communication, 10 April 2003 and past communication.
		Crude Petroleum Consumption: GSO, Official Communication, 11 April 1997 and past communication.
Coal		Production: For 1990 - 2000, GSO, <i>Statistical Yearbook 2001</i> and past issues. For 1985 - 1989, 2001 - 2002, GSO, Official Communication, 10 April 2003 and past communication.
		Exports: For 1995 - 2000, GSO, Statistical Yearbook 2001 and past issues. For 1985 - 1994, 2001 - 2002, GSO, Official Communication, 10 April 2003 and past communication.
		Consumption: GSO, Official Communication, 11 April 1997 and past communication.
Electricity		Production: For 1990 - 1991, 1995 - 2001, GSO, Statistical Yearbook 2001 and past issues. For 1985 - 1989, 1992 - 1994, 2002, GSO, Official Communication, 10 April 2003 and past communication.
	-	Consumption: GSO, Official Communication, 6 May 1996 and past communication.
Price Index	-	For 1994 - 1997, GSO, Statistical Handbook 1999 and past issues. For 1995, 1998 - 2001, GSO, Statistical Yearbook 2001.
Money and Banking Money Supply		For 1986 - 1988, ADB, <i>ERBOP</i> - Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. September 1993 and past issues. For 1989 - 1990, ADB, <i>Economic Update - Socialist Republic of Viet Nam</i> , December 1994. For 1991 - 1996, ADB, Economic Mission, 4 April 1997. For 1997 - 2001, State Bank of Vietnam (SBV), Official Communication, 2 May 2002 and past communication.

Deposit Money Banks	_	ADB, Economic Report of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, October 1989.
Interest Rates on Deposits	-	 For 1985 - 1988, ADB, <i>ERBOP</i> - Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, September 1993 and past issues (for time: 12 months). For 1989, ADB, <i>Economic Update</i> - Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, December 1994 (for time: 12 months). For 1990 - 1994, GSO, Official Communciation, 6 May 1996 (for savings and time: 6 months). For 1997 - 2001, SBV, Official Communication, 2 May 2002.
Government Finance		For 1985 -1988, ADB, Economic Report of the Socialist Rep. of Viet Nam, October 1989. For 1989 - 1990, GSO, Official Communication, 26 March 1994 and past communication. For 1991 - 1997, Ministry of Finance (MOF), Official Communication, January 1999 and past communication. For 1998 - 1999, ADB, UNDP and WB, Viet Nam 2010: Entering the 21st Century (Pillars of Development).
External Trade	-	Total Exports, Total Imports and Trade Balance: For 1985 - 2001, GSO, Statistical Yearbook 2001 and past issues. For 2002, GSO, Official Communication, 4 April 2003.
	-	Exports and Imports, by SITC Section: GSO, Official Communication, 4 April 2003 and past communication.
	70	Textile and Sewing Products, Products and Wood and Wood Products: For 1995 - 2001, GSO, Statistical Yearbook 2001 and past issues. For 2002, GSO, Official Communication, 4 April 2003.
	<u>2</u> 77	Rice, Coffee, Rubber and Coal: For 1991 - 1994, ADB, Economic Mission, 4 April 1997. For 1983 - 1990, 1995 - 2002, GSO, Official Communication, 4 April 2003 and past communication.
Direction of Trade	\rightarrow	IMF, DOTS CD-ROM, May 2003.
Balance of Payments	-	 For 1985 - 1987, ADB, Economic Report of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, October 1989. For 1988, ADB, ERBOP - Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, September 1993. For 1989, ADB, Economic Update - Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, December 1994. For 1990 - 1994, SBV as quoted in ADB, Economic Mission, 16 April 1996. For 1995, ADB, Economic Mission, 17 January 1997. For 1996 - 2001, SBV, Official Communication, 2 May 2002 and past communication.
International Reserves Exchange Rates }	20	IMF, IFS CD-ROM, May 2003.
External Indebtedness	÷	For 1985 - 1988, OECD, External Debt Statistics 1984 - 1995. For 1989 - 2001, WB, GDF 2003.



DEFINITIONS

A set of definitions and brief notes on the basic concepts and methods underlying the indicators reported in the regional tables are reproduced below. These notes are taken mostly from the Reference Manual currently used by the ADB Development Indicators and Policy Research Division (ERDI). ERDI largely follows the international standard definitions that have been established by the following organizations and agencies: FAO on land use and agriculture production; ILO on labor force and employment; IMF on money and banking, balance of payments, international reserves and exchange rates; ITU on telecommunications and use of Internet: OECD on official development assistance: UNAIDS on HIV/AIDS: UNESCO on education: UNICEF and WHO on health and nutrition. United Nations on national accounts, population and other social statistics; and the World Bank on external indebtedness

Data on direction of trade contained in most country tables are based on data shown in the Direction of Trade Statistics (DOTS) yearbooks and CD-ROMs of the IMF, which in turn are reported by the respective countries. However, such data may not be fully consistent with those reported by their trading partners.

Readers interested in obtaining further information and detail are encouraged to refer to both national data sources and publications and to international guidelines and manuals that set out methods, concepts and classifications.

POVERTY

Gini Coefficient measures the degree to which an economy's income distribution diverges from perfect equal distribution. A value of zero implies perfect equality while a value of one implies perfect inequality.

Human Development Index, as compiled by UNDP, is a 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\$).

Income Ratio of Highest 20% to Lowest 20% is the income share that accrues to the highest fifth income bracket of the population divided by the share of the lowest fifth income bracket.

Population Below \$1 a Day (%) refers to the percentage of the population whose income/consumption falls below US\$1.08 per person per day measured at 1993 purchasing power.

Population in Poverty (%) refers to the percentage of the population whose income/consumption falls below the national poverty line.

Poverty Gap Ratio at \$1 a Day measures the magnitude of poverty, considering both the number of poor people, and how poor they are. The poverty gap ratio is a combined measurement of incidence of poverty (based on the \$1 a day poverty line) and depth of poverty (which is the proportion by which each individual is below the \$1 a day poverty line). It represents the mean proportionate poverty gap across the whole population (zero gap for the non-poor).

Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) is the number of currency units required to buy goods equivalent to what can be bought with one unit of the currency of the base country, usually the US dollar, or with one unit of the common currency of a group of countries. The PPP may be calculated over all of GDP, but also at levels of aggregation, such as capital formation and household consumption.

Share of Poorest Quintile in National Consumption (%) is the share of income or consumption that accrues to the poorest 20 percent of the population. Data on personal or household income or consumption come from nationally representative household surveys. The distribution is based on percentiles of population, rather than of households, with households ranked by income or expenditures per person.

EDUCATION

Adult Literacy Rate 15 Years and over (%) is the 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.

Adult Literacy Rate 15–24 Years old (%) is the estimated number of literates (15–24 years old) expressed as a percentage of the population in the corresponding age group. A person is considered literate if he/she can read and write with understanding a simple statement in any language.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (%) for pre-primary, primary, secondary, and tertiary levels of education is the number of pupils enrolled in the given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population which, according to national regulations, should be enrolled at this level. For countries with universal primary (secondary) education, the gross enrolment ratio may exceed 100 percent because some enrolled pupils are below or above the official school age.

Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education (%) is the total number of pupils within the official primary school age enrolled at this level, expressed as a percentage of the total population which, according to national regulations, should be enrolled at this level.

Pupils Starting Grade 1 who Reach Grade 5 (%) refer to the percentage of children starting primary school who eventually attain grade 5. The estimate is based on the reconstructed cohort method, which uses data on enrolment and repeaters for two consecutive years. Repeaters are pupils who are enrolled in the same grade as the previous year.

Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education is the percentage of girls to boys enrolled at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels in public and private schools.

Ratio of Literate Females to Males of 15–24 Year-Olds is the percentage of females to males aged 15–24 years who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement in any language.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Daily Per Capita Protein Supply (grams) and Daily Per Capita Calorie Supply (calories) requires the estimation of total food supply by summing the total production and quantity imported, and adjusting for any change in stocks from the beginning to the end of the year or period. Part of this total available supply is used as feed, seed, exported, put to industrial and other non-food uses or lost during storage and transportation, with the remainder as the food supplies available for human consumption. The latter quantity (by individual food items) is divided by the population size to obtain per capita estimates, which are finally expressed in terms of nutrient elements by applying appropriate food composition factors.

Death Rates Associated with Malaria is the number of deaths attributable to malaria per 100,000 people in a given year.

Death Rates Associated with Tuberculosis is the number of deaths attributable to tuberculosis per 100,000 people in a given year.

Number of Children Orphaned by HIV/AIDS is the estimated number of children who have lost one or both natural parents to AIDS.

Population with Access to Safe Water (%) is the share of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of safe water (including treated surface water and untreated but uncontaminated water such as from springs, sanitary wells, and protected boreholes). In urban areas the source may be a public fountain or stand-post located no more than 200 meters away. In rural areas, the definition implies that members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate part of the day fetching water.

Population with Access to Sanitation (%) is the percentage of the population with access to adequate and properly maintained human waste disposal facilities.

Prevalence of Underweight Children Under Five Years of Age measures the proportion of underweight children under-five as a percentage of child population under-five. A child is considered to be underweight if his or her weight-for-age ratio is more than two standard deviations below the median weight-for-age of the reference population (National Center for Health Statistics and World Health Organization standard). Underweight is called 'severe' if the weight-forage ratio is more than three standard deviations below the median weight-for-age of the reference population

Proportion of Population Below Minimum Level of Dietary Energy Consumption is the percentage of the population not meeting nutrient requirements of 100 percent of the recommended daily allowance for energy and protein in their daily diets as determined by the World Health Organization.

Proportion of Population with Access to Affordable Essential Drugs on a Sustainable Basis focuses on the percentage of population having access to those drugs that satisfy the health care needs of the majority of the population. Rational selection and use of essential drugs are based on development of a national essential drugs list.

Proportion of Tuberculosis Cases Detected and Cured Under Directly Observed Treatment Short (DOTS) Course The five elements of the WHO-recommended control strategy for tuberculosis, "DOTS", are: political commitment, diagnosis of patients by sputum smear microscopy, treatment of active tuberculosis cases by standardized short-course chemotherapy, establishment and maintenance of a reliable drug supply, and use of a standardized recording and reporting system.

Proportion of Urban Population with Access to Improved Sanitation refers to the percentage of the population living in urban areas with adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Suitable facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with sewerage. To be effective, all facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

MORTALITY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel (%) refers to the number of deliveries supervised by a trained health staff (from pregnancy to delivery and care of the newly-born) as a percentage of the total number of births in the same period. Skilled health personnel include doctors (specialist or nonspecialist), and/or persons with midwifery skills who can manage normal deliveries, and diagnose, manage or refer obstetric complications. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (% of married woman 15–49 years) is the percentage of married women in the 15–49 years age bracket practicing any form of contraception (including women whose partner is engaged in contraception method).

Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) is the 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 (per 1,000 population) is the ratio of the number of deaths occurring within one year to the mid-year total population, expressed per 1,000 people.

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) is the number of deaths (excluding fetal deaths) between birth and age one year during the specified year per 1,000 live births within the same year.

Life Expectancy at Birth (years) is the average number of years that a newborn could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life subject to the age-specific mortality rates of a given period. Its estimation requires construction of a life table, which is a summary presentation of the experience of a cohort over its period of life, in respect with its passage from one state to another. In its simplest form, a life table shows the number living and dying at each age. In practice, life tables are built from estimates of mortality rates by sex and by age or age groups obtained from vital registration records, censuses and surveys. Despite the availability of sophisticated methods of constructing life tables under different conditions of data availability and quality, the primary determinant to the accuracy of life expectancy estimates still is the accuracy of mortality data. Moreover, the validity of life expectancy estimates to a newborn depends on the assumption that the same mortality rates will prevail throughout his or her life.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births) counts the number of women who do not survive pregnancy and childbirth complications per 100,000 live births.

Prevalence of HIV among 15–24 Year-Old Women (%) refers to the percentage of females aged 15–24 years who are infected with HIV.

Proportion of 1-Year Old Children Immunized Against Measles (%) is the percentage of children under one year of age receiving vaccination coverage for measles. A child is considered adequately immunized against measles after receiving one dose of vaccine.

Total Fertility Rate (births per woman) is the 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.

Under-Five Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births) is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.

ENVIRONMENT

Annual Rate of Deforestation (%) refers to the permanent conversion of natural forest area to other uses during a calendar year, including shifting cultivation, permanent agriculture, ranching, settlements, and infrastructure development. A negative rate indicates reforestation.

Carbon Dioxide Emissions (per capita metric tons) measures emissions of carbon dioxide from industrial processes and land use change. It is the ratio of metric tons of carbon dioxide emission from industrial processes and land from use change, including industrial contributions to the carbon dioxide flux from solid fuels, liquid fuels, gas fuels, gas flowing, cement manufacture and deforestation and the total population.

Consumption of Ozone Depleting CFCs (ODP metric tons) is the consumption of chlorofluorocarbons that deplete the ozone layer. Chlorofluorocarbons are synthetic compounds formerly used as refrigerants and aerosol propellants and known to be harmful to the ozone layer of the atmosphere. The "ozone layer" is a layer in the earth's stratosphere at an altitude of about 10 km containing a high concentration of ozone, which absorbs most of the ultraviolet radiation reaching the earth from the sun. Ozone depleting potential metric tons is metric tons of the controlled substance multiplied by a factor of ozone-depleting potential.

Energy Use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP) is the amount of commercial energy used, in kilograms oil equivalent, per \$1 GDP (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. **GDP Per Unit of Energy Use** refers to GDP per kilogram of oil equivalent of commercial energy use in 1995 US\$. Commercial energy is defined as energy obtained from the organized energy supply industries; it includes any energy form sold in the course of commerce or provided by a public utility. It covers the following energy forms: solid fuels (e.g. coal), liquids (e.g. crude petroleum, natural gas liquids and petroleum products), gas (e.g. natural gas), and electricity (e.g. hydro, nuclear and geo-thermal power). This ratio provides a measure of energy efficiency.

National Protected Areas (as % of land area) refer to the percentage of total land area taken as national parks, monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes and seascapes with limited access by the public (protected areas are considered provided they are at least 1,000 hectares).

Proportion of Land Area Covered by Forest (%) is the percentage of total land area with tree crown cover (at least 10% for developing countries and more than about 20% for developed economies). It includes natural forest and forest plantations.

Ratio of Area Protected to Maintain Biological Diversity to Surface Area (%) is the proportion of protected land and water area out of the total surface area. Protected land and water area is the 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.

LAND USE

Arable Land refers to cultivated land that includes all types of registered and unregistered land, including reclaimed riverbed, reclaimed tidal land, slope-land, and virgin land, which have been used for farming purposes. It is land under temporary crops (double cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow or lying idle.

Cropped Land is the land used for agriculture. It is the total of arable land and land under permanent crops. Cropped land can be subdivided further into cropped land irrigated and cropped land non-irrigated.

Land Area is the total area excluding areas under inland water bodies.

Permanent Cropland is land planted to perennial crops that need not be replanted after each harvest. Examples are coconut, banana, coffee and rubber plantations.

Total Area (1,000 sq km) comprises the land area of the country including areas under inland water bodies (major rivers and lakes).

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

Per Capita Cereal Production refers to all cereals—including wheat, paddy rice, barley, maize, millet and sorghum—divided by total population. Cereal data refer to the calendar year in which the whole harvest or bulk of harvest took place.

Per Capita Coconut Production refers to total coconut production divided by total population.

Per Capita Maize Production refers to total maize production divided by total population.

Per Capita Paddy Production refers to total rice paddy production divided by total population.

POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Age Dependency Ratio is the ratio of the non-working age population to the working age population. Since countries define working age population differently, straightforward application to the definition will lead to non-comparable data. In the interest of comparability, ADB uses the UN definition which can be computed directly from a population's age distribution: working age population is the population aged 15–64 years, and non working age population is the sum of the population 0–14 years + 65 years and over.

Age Distribution (as % of total population) divides the total population into age categories namely: 0-14, 15-64, 65 and above. The frequency count for each age category is divided by the total population.

Economically Active Population comprises the total labor force. It is further divided into employed and unemployed.

Population Growth Rate (%) is the number of people added to (or subtracted from) a population in a year due to natural increase and net migration expressed as a percentage of the population at the beginning of the time period.

Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Non-Agricultural Sector is the share of female workers in the nonagricultural sector (industry and services), expressed as a percentage of total. Industry includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, and water, corresponding to divisions 2–5 of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories C-F (ISIC revision 3). Services include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services-corresponding to divisions 6–9 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories G-P (ISIC revision 3).

Total Population refers to the midyear *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.

Unemployment Rate (%) is the ratio of unemployed persons over the total labor force.

Urban population Because of national differences in the characteristics that distinguish urban from rural areas, the distinction between urban and rural population 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 which is not urban is considered rural.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

The current methodology for computing the national accounts is contained in the international standards embodied in the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA).

However, many countries have yet to adopt this latest system and continue to compile their national accounts in accordance with the methods contained in the 1968 version of the SNA. The transition economies, during the period prior to the abandonment of central planning, compiled their national accounts in accordance with the methods and concepts prescribed in the Material Product System (MPS). The MPS differed from the SNA in a number of ways, more particularly by excluding a large number of services considered "non-productive". The transition countries have in recent years endeavored to implement the SNA.

Expenditure on GDP is made up of private (or household) consumption expenditure, general government consumption expenditure, gross fixed capital formation (private and public investment), changes in inventories, and net exports (exports minus imports) of goods and services. Such expenditures are generally recorded in purchaser prices and so include net indirect taxes.

General Government Consumption includes all current outlays on purchases of goods and services (including wages and salaries). It also includes most expenditure on national defence and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of public investment.

Gross Capital Formation is gross fixed capital formation plus increase in stocks.

Gross Domestic Product (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. 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. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 3. Thus Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry and fishing, Industry comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas (ISIC divisions 10-45), Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to divisions 15-37, Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99.

Data on GDP estimates converted through purchasing power parities (PPP) under the International Comparison Program (ICP) coordinated by the United Nations are not shown in this publication, mainly because of the lack of continuous series and more current data for many of the Bank's DMCs.

Gross Domestic Saving is calculated as the difference between GDP and total consumption, made up of private household consumption and general government consumption.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation covers outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy. Fixed assets include land improvements, plant, machinery and equipment, and the construction of roads, railways and the like, including commercial and industrial buildings, offices, schools, hospitals, and private residential dwellings. Net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation.

Gross National Income (GNI) is the new term for gross national product (GNP). It is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. The special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank to smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). For 2001 onwards, these countries include the Euro Zone, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Increase in Stocks refers to goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales represent assets. Changes reflect investment/disinvestments.

Net Exports and Imports of Goods and Services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to or received from the rest of the world. Included is the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. Labor and property income (formerly called factor services) is also included, plus statistical discrepancy.

Per Capita GNI (US\$), formerly per capita GNP, is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the mid-year population.

Private Consumption is the 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 expenditures of nonprofit institutions are also recorded as the consumption of households. In practice, private consumption may include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.

Resource Gap is the difference between gross capital formation and gross domestic savings.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Fiscal Balance (Surplus/ Deficit) is the difference between total revenue and total expenditure. 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.

Total Expenditure is the sum of current and capital expenditures. Current expenditure comprises purchases of goods and services by the central government, transfers to non-central government units and to households, subsidies to producers, 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 land and intangible assets, as well as capital transfers to domestic and foreign recipients. Loans and advances for capital purposes are also included. **Total Revenue** includes current and capital revenues. Current revenue is the revenue accruing from taxes, as well as all current non-tax revenues except transfers received from other (foreign or domestic) governments and international institutions. Major items of non-tax 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.

MONEY SUPPLY

Broad Money (M2) is the total of M1 and Quasi-money. It represents the liabilities of the monetary system.

Narrow Money (M1) relates to the liability of the monetary system in currency and demand deposits to the domestic private sector. Currency refers to currency in circulation which is obtained by deducting from currency issue the inactive cash held in the vaults of the central bank, government and commercial banking system. Deposit money means deposits unrestrictedly exchangeable on demand into currency at par and without penalty.

Quasi-Money consists of time and savings deposits and foreign currency deposits of residents held in deposit money banks.

PRICE INDEXES

Consumer Price Index (CPI) or cost of living index measures change over time in the cost of a typical basket of goods and services purchased by a chosen group of consumers. 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.

Inflation Rate is the rate of increase of the level of prices (measured by the consumer price index) during a given period.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Harmonized System (HS) is a multipurpose international product nomenclature developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO). The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, generally referred to as "Harmonized System" or simply "HS", comprises about 5,000 commodity groups, each identified by a six digit code, arranged in a legal and logical structure and is supported by well-defined rules to achieve uniform classification. The system is used by more than 177 countries and economies as a basis for their customs tariffs and for the collection of international trade statistics. Over 98% of the merchandise in international trade is classified in terms of the HS. The HS is thus a universal economic language and code for goods, and an indispensable tool for international trade.

Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3 is used for compiling international trade statistics on all merchandise entering international trade and to promote international comparability of international trade statistics. The commodity groupings of SITC reflect (a) the materials used in production, (b) the processing stage, (c) market practices and uses of the products, (d) the importance of the commodities in terms of world trade, and (e) technological changes. The SITC identifies subgroups identified in the UN's Standard International Trade Classification Revision 3 and includes all commodities of international trade. The SITC is linked to the Harmonized System, which is the primary classification for recording external merchandise trade.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Current Account Balance refers to the balance on goods, services and income or that balance plus either private unrequited transfers or all unrequited transfers. The balance on goods, services and income alone measures the net transfer of real resources between an economy and the rest of the world.

Foreign Direct Investment covers all capital transactions between investment enterprises and the direct investors themselves or any of those investors' other direct investment enterprises. The sub-classification of investment abroad and in the reporting economy into equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and shortterm capital should not be seen as contradicting the basic premise that the behavior of direct investment flows reflects a lasting interest on the part of the direct investor.

Merchandise Exports/Imports covers all movable goods, with a few specified exceptions, the ownership of which changes between a resident and a foreigner. For export, it represents the value of the goods and related distributive services at the customs frontier of the exporting economy, i.e. the f.o.b. value. Merchandise imports, on the other hand, are reported in c.i.f. (cost plus insurance plus freight) values. Adjustments in terms of coverage of goods, time of recording, and valuation are made to bring the customs figures in line with BOP concepts.

Portfolio Investment covers investment in long-term bonds and corporate equities other than "direct investment" and "reserves".

Total Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services, calculated as a share of GNP.

Trade Balance is the difference between exports and imports of goods and services.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

Ratio of International Reserves to Imports (months) is the international reserves outstanding at the end of the year as percentage of imports from the balance of payments during the year, where imports are expressed in terms of monthly average.

Total Reserves is the 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 (SDRs), reserve positions in the IMF, and foreign exchange. For purposes of comparability, the regional table on international reserves value gold holdings at London market prices, unless otherwise specified. However, the country tables record gold at national valuation. SDRs 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 non-marketable claims arising from inter-central bank and inter-governmental arrangements, without regard to whether the claim is denominated in the currency of the debtor or the creditor.

DEBT INDICATORS

Concessional Debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service.

Concessional Debt/Long-term Debt refers to the ratio of longterm concessional debt to total long-term debt.

Debt Service as a Percentage of Exports of Goods and Services Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. Goods and services include all government payments in exchange for goods and services, whether in the form of wages and salaries to employees or other purchases of goods and services. Data are usually shown for central government only.

Total External Debt consists of public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt, private non-guaranteed longterm debt, estimated short-term debt, and use of IMF credit. It also includes interest arrears on long-term debt whenever available.

FINANCIAL FLOWS

Aggregate Net Resource Flows refer to the sum of net official and private capital flows. Net flow is disbursements less principal repayments.

Net Private Flows refer 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 non-guaranteed debt.

Official Flows refer to net flows of long-term public and publicly-guaranteed debt from official creditors and grants, including technical cooperation grants.

OTHERS

Internet Users (per 100 population) refers to the percentage of the population with access to the worldwide network of computers wherein users at any one computer, if they have permission, get information from other computers in the network.

Personal Computers in Use (per 100 population) is the estimated number of personal computers in use in the country per 100 population. Personal computers are self-contained computers designed to be used by a single individual.

Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliament is the percentage of seats held by women in national legislative assemblies. The number of seats refers to both elected and appointed members.

Telephone Lines and Cellular Subscribers (per 100 population) refer to the number of fixed lines and mobile telephones per 100 people. These are telephone lines connecting a customer's equipment to the public switched telephone network and portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology that provides access to the public switched telephone network, per 100 people.