

# 7 Statistical Appendix

The statistical appendix comprises 12 tables of selected indicators on economic integration for the 49 regional members of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The succeeding notes describe the country groupings and the calculation procedures undertaken.

## Regional Groupings

- Asia consists of the 49 regional members of ADB.
- Developing Asia refers to Asia excluding Australia, Japan, and New Zealand.
- European Union (EU) consists of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

## Table Descriptions

### Table A1: Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Integration Index

The Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Integration Index (ARCII) is a composite index that measures the degree of regional cooperation and integration in Asia and the Pacific. It comprises six dimensional indices based on 26 indicators to capture the contributions of six different aspects of regional integration: (i) trade and investment, (ii) money and finance, (iii) regional value chains, (iv) infrastructure and connectivity, (v) free movement of people, and (vi) institutional and social integration. The construction of ARCII follows two steps: first, the

26 indicators have been weight-averaged in each of the six dimensions to produce six composite dimensional indices; second, these six dimensional indices are weight-averaged to generate an overall index of regional integration. In each step, the weights are determined based on principal component analysis. For more details on the methodology and to download the data, please see Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Integration Index Database. <https://aric.adb.org/database/arici>.

### Table A2: Regional Integration Indicators—Asia (% of total)

The table provides a summary of regional integration indicators for three areas: movement in trade and investment, movement in capital, and people movement (migration, remittances, and visitors); for Asian subregions, including Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) plus 3 (including Hong Kong, China). Cross-border flows within and across subregions are shown as well as total flows with Asia and the rest of the world. Table Descriptions of Tables A3 and A9 (movement in trade and investment), Tables A7 and A8 (movement in capital), and Tables A10, A11 and A12 (people movement), provide additional description for each indicator.

### Table A3: Trade Share—Asia (% of total trade)

It is calculated as  $(T_{ij}/T_{iw}) \times 100$ , where  $T_{ij}$  is the total trade of economy “i” with economy “j” and  $T_{iw}$  is the total trade of economy “i” with the world. A higher share indicates a higher degree of regional trade integration.

### Table A4: Free Trade Agreement Status—Asia

It is the number and status of bilateral and plurilateral free trade agreements (FTAs) with at least one of the Asian economies as signatory. FTAs only proposed are excluded. It covers FTAs with the following status: Framework agreement signed—the parties initially negotiate the contents of a framework agreement, which serves as a framework for future negotiations; Negotiations launched—the parties, through the relevant ministries, declare the official launch of negotiations or set the date for such, or start the first round of negotiations; Signed but not yet in effect—parties sign the agreement after negotiations have been completed, however, the agreement has yet to be implemented; and Signed and in effect—provisions of the FTA come into force, after legislative or executive ratification.

### Table A5: Time to Export and Import—Asia (number of hours)

Time to export (import) data measures the number of hours required to export (import) by ocean transport, including the processing of documents required to complete the transaction. It covers time used for documentation requirements and procedures at customs and other regulatory agencies as well as the time of inland transport between the largest business city and the main port used by traders. Regional aggregates are weighted averages based on total exports (imports).

### Table A6: Logistics Performance Index—Asia (% to EU)

Logistics Performance Index scores are based on the following dimensions: (i) efficiency of border control and customs process; (ii) transport and trade-related infrastructure; (iii) competitively priced shipments; (iv) ability to track and trace consignments; and (v) timeliness of shipments. Regional aggregates are computed using total trade as weights. A score above

(below) 100 means that it is easier (more difficult) to export or import from that economy compared with the EU.

### Table A7: Cross-Border Portfolio Equity Holdings Share—Asia (% of total cross-border equity holdings)

It is calculated as  $(E_{ij}/E_{iw}) \times 100$  where  $E_{ij}$  is the holding of economy “i” of the equity securities issued by economy “j” and  $E_{iw}$  is economy i’s total holdings of cross-border equity securities. Calculations are based solely on available data in the Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS) database of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Rest of the world (ROW) includes equity securities issued by international organizations defined in the CPIS database and “not specified (including confidential) category”. A higher share indicates a higher degree of regional integration.

### Table A8: Cross-Border Portfolio Debt Holdings Share—Asia (% of total cross-border debt holdings)

It is calculated as  $(D_{ij}/D_{iw}) \times 100$  where  $D_{ij}$  is the holding of economy “i” of the debt securities issued by economy “j” and  $D_{iw}$  is economy i’s total holdings of cross-border debt securities. Calculations are based solely on available data in the CPIS database of the IMF. ROW includes debt securities issued by international organizations defined in the CPIS database and “not specified (including confidential) category”. A higher share indicates a higher degree of regional integration.

### Table A9: Foreign Direct Investment Inflow Share—Asia (% of total FDI inflows)

It is calculated as  $(F_{ij}/F_{iw}) \times 100$  where  $F_{ij}$  is the foreign direct investment (FDI) received by economy “i” from economy “j” and  $F_{iw}$  is the FDI received by economy “i” from the world. Figures are based on net FDI inflow data. A higher share indicates a higher degree of regional

integration. The bilateral FDI database was constructed using data from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, ASEAN Secretariat, Eurostat, and national sources. For missing data from 2017 to 2018, bilateral FDI estimates derived from a gravity model are used. All bilateral data available from 2001–2018 from the data sources were utilized to estimate the following gravity equation:  $\ln FDI_{ijt} = \alpha + \beta_1 \ln GDP_{it} + \beta_2 \ln GDP_{jt} + \gamma \cdot X_{ijt} + \delta_i \cdot F_i + \delta_j \cdot F_j + \delta_t \cdot F_t + v_{ijt}$ , where  $FDI_{ijt}$  is the FDI from economy “j” (home) to economy “i” (host) in year t,  $GDP_{it}$  is the gross domestic product (GDP) of economy “i” in year t,  $GDP_{jt}$  is the GDP of economy “j” at year t,  $X_{ijt}$  are the usual gravity variables (distance, contiguity, common language, colonial relationship) between economies “i” and “j”, and  $F_i$ ,  $F_j$ ,  $F_t$  are home, host, and year fixed effects, and  $v_{ijt}$  is the error term. Data on distance, contiguity, common language, colonial relationship are from the Centre d’Études Prospectives et d’Informations Internationales (the French Research Center in International Economics) and data on GDP are from the World Development Indicators of the World Bank. For more details on methodology and data sources, please see *Asian Economic Integration Report 2018* online Annex 1: [http://aric.adb.org/pdf/aeir2018\\_onlineannex1.pdf](http://aric.adb.org/pdf/aeir2018_onlineannex1.pdf)

### Table A10: Remittance Inflows Share—Asia (% of total remittance inflows)

It is calculated as  $(R_{ij}/R_{iw}) \cdot 100$  where  $R_{ij}$  is the remittance received by economy “i” from partner “j” and  $R_{iw}$  is the remittance received by economy “i” from the world. Remittances refer to the sum of the following: (i) workers’ remittances which are recorded as current transfers under the current account of the IMF’s Balance of Payments (BOP); (ii) compensation of employees which includes wages, salaries, and other benefits of border, seasonal, and other nonresident workers and which are recorded under the “income” subcategory of the current account; and (iii) migrants’ transfers which are reported under capital transfers in the BOP’s capital account. Transfers through informal channels are excluded.

### Table A11: Outbound Migration Share—Asia (% of total outbound migrants)

It is calculated as  $(M_{ij}/M_{iw}) \cdot 100$  where  $M_{ij}$  is the number of migrants of economy “i” residing in economy “j” and  $M_{iw}$  is the number of all migrants of economy “i” residing overseas. This definition excludes those traveling abroad on a temporary basis. A higher share indicates a higher degree of regional integration.

### Table A12.a: Inbound Visitor Share—Asia (% of total inbound visitors)

It is calculated as  $(TR_{ij}/TR_{iw}) \cdot 100$  where  $TR_{ij}$  is the number of nationals of economy “i” that have arrived as visitors in destination “j” and  $TR_{iw}$  is the total number of nationals of economy “i” that have arrived as visitors in all international destinations. A higher share indicates a higher degree of regional integration.

### Table A12.b: Outbound Visitor Share—Asia (% of total outbound visitors)

It is calculated as  $(TR_{ij}/TR_{iw}) \cdot 100$  where  $TR_{ij}$  is the number of nationals of economy “i” that have traveled as visitors in destination “j” and  $TR_{iw}$  is the total number of nationals of economy “i” that have traveled as visitors abroad. A higher share indicates a higher degree of regional integration.

**Table A1.a: Overall Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Integration Index and Dimensional Subindexes—Asia**

	Overall Index	Dimensional Subindexes					
		Trade and Investment	Money and Finance	Regional Value Chain	Infrastructure and Connectivity	Movement of People	Institutional and Social Integration
2006	0.495	0.527	0.440	0.517	0.473	0.479	0.313
2007	0.485	0.478	0.460	0.529	0.473	0.482	0.315
2008	0.485	0.504	0.405	0.512	0.482	0.484	0.323
2009	0.482	0.526	0.392	0.513	0.482	0.486	0.331
2010	0.499	0.533	0.432	0.514	0.487	0.483	0.334
2011	0.496	0.562	0.412	0.505	0.495	0.482	0.335
2012	0.497	0.522	0.396	0.507	0.489	0.489	0.336
2013	0.491	0.514	0.404	0.501	0.489	0.490	0.339
2014	0.500	0.515	0.405	0.495	0.491	0.481	0.341
2015	0.496	0.579	0.398	0.496	0.494	0.480	0.341
2016	0.515	0.547	0.416	0.502	0.528	0.482	0.340
2017	0.495	0.541	0.334	0.492	0.536	0.487	0.343

**Table A1.b: Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Integration Index—Asia Subregions and Subregional Initiatives**

	Central Asia	East Asia	Southeast Asia	South Asia	Oceania	ASEAN	CAREC	GMS	SASEC
2006	0.363	0.558	0.554	0.417	0.555	0.554	0.408	0.547	0.429
2007	0.350	0.530	0.567	0.432	0.531	0.567	0.417	0.571	0.435
2008	0.350	0.535	0.550	0.431	0.532	0.550	0.408	0.550	0.443
2009	0.361	0.534	0.551	0.423	0.540	0.551	0.412	0.550	0.433
2010	0.338	0.541	0.551	0.447	0.558	0.551	0.424	0.553	0.456
2011	0.363	0.537	0.558	0.443	0.540	0.558	0.419	0.552	0.456
2012	0.353	0.543	0.554	0.429	0.537	0.554	0.428	0.548	0.428
2013	0.369	0.544	0.560	0.412	0.544	0.560	0.427	0.557	0.418
2014	0.379	0.556	0.567	0.423	0.540	0.567	0.442	0.566	0.425
2015	0.374	0.546	0.564	0.428	0.522	0.564	0.434	0.564	0.435
2016	0.362	0.583	0.571	0.453	0.537	0.571	0.440	0.574	0.469
2017	0.375	0.558	0.553	0.435	0.520	0.553	0.438	0.548	0.441

ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, CAREC = Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, SASEC = South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation.

Notes:

- (i) The Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Integration Index (ARCII) for each subregion (subregional initiative) for each year is calculated by averaging the ARCII scores for all the economies in each subregion (member economies in each subregional initiative).
- (ii) ASEAN and Southeast Asia include Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Malaysia, the Philippines Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. CAREC includes Georgia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, and the People's Republic of China (PRC). Central Asia includes Georgia, Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic. East Asia includes Hong Kong, China; Japan; Mongolia; the PRC; and the Republic of Korea. GMS includes Cambodia, the Lao PDR, the PRC, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Oceania includes Australia and New Zealand. SASEC includes Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka. South Asia includes SASEC and Pakistan.

Sources: ADB. Asia Regional Integration Center. Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Integration Index Database. <https://aric.adb.org/database/arcii> (accessed October 2019); and methodology from C. Y. Park and R. Claveria. 2018. Constructing the Asia-Pacific Regional Integration Index: A Panel Approach. *ADB Economics Working Paper Series*. No. 544. Manila: Asian Development Bank (ADB); and H. Huh and C. Y. Park. 2018. Asia-Pacific Regional Integration Index: Construction, Interpretation, and Comparison. *Journal of Asian Economics*. 54. pp. 22–38.

**Table A1.c: Regional Integration Index—Asia versus Other Regions**

	Asia	European Union	Latin America	Africa
2006	0.428	0.376	0.567	0.382
2007	0.419	0.362	0.568	0.366
2008	0.424	0.383	0.568	0.377
2009	0.418	0.394	0.576	0.371
2010	0.432	0.382	0.564	0.376
2011	0.429	0.380	0.563	0.370
2012	0.431	0.385	0.566	0.384
2013	0.428	0.395	0.553	0.383
2014	0.437	0.404	0.586	0.409
2015	0.433	0.363	0.552	0.384
2016	0.449	0.392	0.602	0.419
2017	0.436	0.369	0.562	0.389

Note: The regional integration index for each region is calculated in the same method as the Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Integration Index calculation, but is based on worldwide normalization, i.e., normalizing raw indicator values using global minimum and maximum values.

Sources: ADB. Asia Regional Integration Center. Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Integration Index Database. <https://aric.adb.org/database/arcii> (accessed October 2019); and methodology from C. Y. Park and R. Claveria. 2018. Constructing the Asia-Pacific Regional Integration Index: A Panel Approach. *ADB Economics Working Paper Series*. No. 544. Manila: Asian Development Bank (ADB); and H. Huh and C. Y. Park. 2018. Asia-Pacific Regional Integration Index: Construction, Interpretation, and Comparison. *Journal of Asian Economics*. 54. pp. 22–38.

**Table A2: Regional Integration Indicators — Asia** (% of total)

	Movement in Trade and Investment				Movement in Capital				People Movement					
	Trade		FDI		Equity Holdings		Bond Holdings		Migration		Visitors		Remittances	
	(\$Bn)		(\$Bn)		(\$Bn)		(\$Bn)		(\$Bn)		(\$Bn)		(\$Bn)	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Within Subregions														
ASEAN+3 (including HKG) <sup>a</sup>	46.5	▼	48.9	▼	15.1	▲	11.1	▲	38.3	▼	71.6	▲	32.6	▼
Central Asia	7.6	▲	2.9	▼	0.0	▲	0.4	▲	9.2	▼	60.7	▲	6.7	▲
East Asia	35.5	▼	46.4	▼	10.4	▼	7.6	▲	33.1	▼	65.2	▼	35.5	▼
South Asia	6.3	▲	0.1	▼	0.4	▲	1.7	▼	23.4	▼	26.2	▲	9.4	▼
Southeast Asia	23.1	▲	16.5	▼	7.1	▲	7.3	▼	32.4	▼	38.7	▼	12.4	▼
The Pacific and Oceania	5.9	▼	4.5	▼	4.6	▲	3.3	▲	56.7	▲	31.1	▼	28.9	▲
Across Subregions														
ASEAN+3 (including HKG) <sup>a</sup>	11.3	▲	3.8	▲	3.6	▲	6.0	▼	8.6	▼	9.1	▲	3.0	▼
Central Asia	25.7	▲	33.6	▲	11.1	▼	17.9	▲	0.4	▼	2.6	▼	0.7	▼
East Asia	20.0	▲	6.3	▼	3.1	▼	7.8	▲	13.9	▼	15.3	▲	15.4	▲
South Asia	33.7	▼	45.7	▲	36.4	▲	5.4	▼	5.7	▼	23.2	▼	5.8	▲
Southeast Asia	46.2	▲	34.8	▲	33.8	▲	17.6	▼	14.5	▼	43.4	▲	13.8	▲
The Pacific and Oceania	65.8	▲	20.0	▼	8.5	▼	10.3	▼	5.5	▼	42.1	▼	13.8	▼
TOTAL (within and across subregions)														
Asia	57.5	▼	48.2	▼	18.0	▼	16.8	▲	34.7	▼	78.4	▲	27.7	▼
ASEAN+3 (including HKG) <sup>a</sup>	57.8	▼	52.7	▼	18.8	▲	17.1	▲	47.0	▼	80.8	▲	35.6	▼
Central Asia	33.3	▲	36.5	▲	11.1	▼	18.3	▲	9.6	▼	63.3	▲	7.3	▲
East Asia	55.5	▼	52.7	▼	13.5	▼	15.4	▲	47.0	▼	80.5	▲	50.9	▼
South Asia	40.0	▼	45.9	▲	36.8	▲	7.1	▼	29.1	▼	49.4	▲	15.2	▼
Southeast Asia	69.3	▲	51.3	▲	40.8	▲	24.9	▼	46.9	▼	82.0	▲	26.2	▼
The Pacific and Oceania	71.7	▲	24.5	▼	13.1	▼	13.7	▼	62.2	▲	73.2	▼	42.8	▼
With the rest of the world														
Asia	42.5	▲	51.8	▲	82.0	▲	83.2	▼	65.3	▲	21.6	▼	72.3	▲
ASEAN+3 (including HKG) <sup>a</sup>	42.2	▲	47.3	▲	81.2	▼	82.9	▼	53.0	▲	19.2	▼	64.4	▲
Central Asia	66.7	▼	63.5	▼	88.9	▲	81.7	▼	90.4	▲	36.7	▼	92.7	▼
East Asia	44.5	▲	47.3	▲	86.5	▲	84.6	▼	53.0	▲	19.5	▼	49.1	▲
South Asia	60.0	▲	54.1	▼	63.2	▼	92.9	▲	70.9	▲	50.6	▼	84.8	▲
Southeast Asia	30.7	▼	48.7	▼	59.2	▼	75.1	▲	53.1	▲	18.0	▼	73.8	▲
The Pacific and Oceania	28.3	▼	75.5	▲	86.9	▲	86.3	▲	37.8	▼	26.8	▲	57.2	▲

▲ = increase from previous period; ▼ = decrease from previous period.

ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations; FDI = foreign direct investment; HKG = Hong Kong, China.

<sup>a</sup> Includes ASEAN (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam) plus Hong Kong, China; Japan; the People's Republic of China; and the Republic of Korea.**Trade**—no data available on the Cook Islands and Niue.**Equity and Bond Holdings**—based on investment from Australia; Bangladesh; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Japan; Kazakhstan; Malaysia; Mongolia; New Zealand; Pakistan; Palau; the Philippines; the Republic of Korea; Singapore; and Thailand.**Migration**—share of migrant stock to total migrants in 2017 (compared with 2015).**Visitors**—share of outbound visitors to total visitors in 2017 (compared with 2016).**Remittances**—share of inward remittances to total remittances in 2017 (compared with 2016).

Sources: ADB calculations using data from ASEAN Secretariat. ASEANstats Database. <https://www.aseanstats.org> (accessed July 2019); CEIC; Eurostat. Balance of Payments. <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/balance-of-payments/data/database> (accessed July 2019); International Monetary Fund (IMF). Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey. <http://cpis.imf.org> (accessed September 2019); IMF. Direction of Trade Statistics. <http://imf.org/en/data> (accessed September 2019); Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations. Trends in International Migrant Stock. <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates15.shtml> (accessed July 2018); United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Bilateral FDI Statistics. <http://unctad.org/en/Pages/Home.aspx> (accessed July 2019); United Nations World Tourism Organization. Tourism Satellite Accounts. <http://statistics.umwto.org> (accessed April 2019); World Bank. World Bank Migration and Remittances Data. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data> (accessed April 2019); and World Investment Report 2019 Statistical Annex Tables. [https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DIAE/World%20Investment%20Report/World\\_Investment\\_Report.aspx](https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DIAE/World%20Investment%20Report/World_Investment_Report.aspx) (accessed June 2019).



**Table A3: Trade Shares—Asia, 2018** (% of total trade)

Reporter	Partner					
	Asia	of which		EU	US	ROW
<b>Central Asia</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>33.3</b>
Armenia	18.4	10.4	1.3	24.9	3.1	53.7
Azerbaijan	18.9	4.2	1.3	41.7	2.8	36.6
Georgia	29.8	8.2	0.7	26.8	4.1	39.2
Kazakhstan	27.9	12.5	2.2	40.6	2.6	28.9
Kyrgyz Republic	50.3	30.5	0.7	15.7	2.0	31.9
Tajikistan	38.5	11.1	0.4	5.9	0.5	55.1
Turkmenistan	79.2	64.9	0.2	6.9	0.4	13.6
Uzbekistan	47.5	20.0	2.4	10.5	1.1	40.8
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>19.8</b>
China, People's Republic of	46.2		7.1	14.8	13.7	25.3
Hong Kong, China	78.6	49.7	4.3	7.6	6.5	7.3
Japan	55.2	21.0		11.3	14.8	18.7
Korea, Republic of	58.4	23.6	7.5	10.5	11.6	19.5
Mongolia	76.1	65.7	4.6	6.4	1.7	15.8
Taipei, China	72.9	31.1	9.7	8.5	10.5	8.1
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>36.6</b>
Afghanistan	74.0	14.4	5.0	1.8	0.7	23.5
Bangladesh	45.5	15.4	3.0	22.8	6.6	25.1
Bhutan	94.7	0.7	0.5	1.6	2.5	1.1
India	37.0	10.8	2.1	13.3	10.2	39.5
Maldives	63.1	15.5	0.7	11.5	2.1	23.3
Nepal	81.2	9.9	0.6	4.7	1.1	13.0
Pakistan	40.6	19.3	3.0	16.1	7.9	35.3
Sri Lanka	54.6	13.1	5.7	16.4	10.6	18.4
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>11.5</b>
Brunei Darussalam	92.3	17.4	22.8	2.9	3.9	0.9
Cambodia	64.8	24.4	5.2	17.1	9.6	8.5
Indonesia	71.4	19.5	10.1	8.4	7.7	12.5
Lao PDR	92.3	26.6	2.2	3.7	1.1	2.9
Malaysia	74.8	17.7	7.5	10.4	5.1	9.7
Myanmar	84.1	32.5	5.8	9.5	2.2	4.1
Philippines	72.4	17.1	11.3	9.7	10.4	7.4
Singapore	67.2	12.8	5.4	11.0	9.4	12.3
Thailand	66.4	16.0	12.0	9.4	8.6	15.5
Viet Nam	66.0	22.4	7.9	11.7	12.6	9.6
<b>The Pacific</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fiji	84.0	13.8	5.6	4.2	6.8	4.9
Kiribati	82.3	2.8	1.9	1.4	3.3	12.9
Marshall Islands	72.4	16.6	10.1	22.1	2.3	3.2
Micronesia, Federated States of	48.1	5.0	5.0	0.2	12.8	38.9
Nauru	74.0	1.6	3.3	0.5	2.6	22.9
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	37.7	8.8	12.2	2.0	30.0	30.3
Papua New Guinea	87.9	16.7	9.0	7.6	1.3	3.2
Samoa	82.3	10.7	4.6	1.3	10.1	6.3
Solomon Islands	90.7	44.5	1.8	5.9	1.4	2.0
Timor-Leste	80.0	20.5	2.6	6.7	2.8	10.4
Tonga	82.7	5.9	5.6	2.1	13.6	1.6
Tuvalu	79.3	0.7	9.4	2.2	5.3	13.2
Vanuatu	83.7	7.7	2.2	5.4	5.0	5.8
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Australia	72.6	29.4	11.9	11.4	7.0	9.0
New Zealand	63.2	21.8	6.5	13.6	10.0	13.2
<b>Asia</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>19.1</b>
<b>Developing Asia</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>19.7</b>

– = unavailable, EU = European Union, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, ROW = rest of the world, US = United States.

Notes: Calculations use bilateral trade data. The mirror trade approach was used to fill in missing data.

Source: ADB calculations using data from International Monetary Fund. Direction of Trade Statistics. <https://www.imf.org/en/Data> (accessed September 2019).

**Table A4: Free Trade Agreement Status—Asia**

Economy	Under Negotiation		Signed but Not Yet In Effect	Signed and In Effect	Total
	Framework Agreement Signed	Negotiations Launched			
<b>Central Asia</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>56</b>
Armenia	0	5	2	11	18
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	9	9
Georgia	0	0	0	13	13
Kazakhstan	0	7	2	11	20
Kyrgyz Republic	0	5	2	11	18
Tajikistan	0	0	0	8	8
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	5	5
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	9	9
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>94</b>
China, People's Republic of	0	11	2	17	30
Hong Kong, China	0	1	1	7	9
Japan	0	8	0	17	25
Korea, Republic of	0	13	1	16	30
Mongolia	0	0	0	1	1
Taipei, China	0	1	0	8	9
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>53</b>
Afghanistan	0	0	0	2	2
Bangladesh	0	2	1	3	6
Bhutan	0	1	0	2	3
India	1	16	0	13	30
Maldives	0	1	2	1	4
Nepal	0	1	0	2	3
Pakistan	0	7	1	10	18
Sri Lanka	0	3	0	6	9
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>90</b>
Brunei Darussalam	0	1	0	10	11
Cambodia	0	1	0	7	8
Indonesia	0	7	4	10	21
Lao PDR	0	1	0	9	10
Malaysia	1	6	1	16	24
Myanmar	1	2	0	7	10
Philippines	0	3	0	9	12
Singapore	0	8	1	24	33
Thailand	1	9	0	14	24
Viet Nam	0	3	1	12	16
<b>The Pacific</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
Cook Islands	0	0	1	3	4
Fiji	0	0	1	4	5
Kiribati	0	0	1	3	4
Marshall Islands	0	0	1	4	5
Micronesia, Federated States of	0	0	1	4	5
Nauru	0	0	1	3	4
Niue	0	0	1	3	4
Palau	0	0	1	3	4
Papua New Guinea	0	0	1	5	6
Samoa	0	0	1	3	4
Solomon Islands	0	0	1	4	5
Timor-Leste	0	0	0	0	0
Tonga	0	0	1	3	4
Tuvalu	0	0	1	3	4
Vanuatu	0	0	1	4	5
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>34</b>
Australia	0	5	4	13	22
New Zealand	0	6	1	12	19
<b>Asia</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>259</b>
<b>Developing Asia</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>239</b>

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

## Notes:

- (i) Framework agreement signed: The parties initially negotiate the contents of a framework agreement, which serves as a framework for future negotiations.
- (ii) Negotiations launched: The parties, through the relevant ministries, declare the official launch of negotiations or set the date for such, or start the first round of negotiations.
- (iii) Signed but not yet in effect: Parties sign the agreement after negotiations have been completed. However, the agreement has yet to be implemented.
- (iv) Signed and in effect: Provisions of free trade agreement come into force, after legislative or executive ratification.

Source: ADB, Asia Regional Integration Center. <https://aric.adb.org> (accessed August 2019).



**Table A5: Time to Export and Import—Asia** (number of hours)

	Time to Export		Time to Import	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
<b>Central Asia</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>81</b>
Armenia	41	41	5	5
Azerbaijan	62	50	68	47
Georgia	8	8	17	17
Kazakhstan	261	233	8	8
Kyrgyz Republic	41	26	108	108
Tajikistan	141	117	233	233
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	286	208	285	285
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>50</b>
China, People's Republic of	47	35	158	72
Hong Kong, China	2	2	20	20
Japan	25	25	43	43
Korea, Republic of	14	14	7	7
Mongolia	230	230	163	163
Taipei, China	22	22	51	51
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>160</b>
Afghanistan	276	276	420	420
Bangladesh	315	315	360	360
Bhutan	14	14	13	13
India	145	81	326	126
Maldives	90	90	161	161
Nepal	99	99	109	109
Pakistan	130	130	263	263
Sri Lanka	91	91	120	120
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>
Brunei Darussalam	272	272	180	180
Cambodia	180	180	140	140
Indonesia	115	115	206	206
Lao PDR	73	69	74	71
Malaysia	55	38	79	43
Myanmar	286	286	278	278
Philippines	78	78	168	216
Singapore	12	12	36	36
Thailand	62	55	54	54
Viet Nam	105	105	132	132
<b>The Pacific</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>145</b>
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–
Fiji	112	112	76	76
Kiribati	96	96	144	144
Marshall Islands	84	84	144	144
Micronesia, Federated States of	62	62	91	91
Nauru	–	–	–	–
Niue	–	–	–	–
Palau	174	174	180	180
Papua New Guinea	138	138	192	192
Samoa	75	75	109	109
Solomon Islands	170	170	145	145
Timor-Leste	129	129	144	144
Tonga	160	160	98	98
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	110	110	174	174
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>
Australia	43	43	43	43
New Zealand	40	40	26	26
<b>Asia</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Developing Asia</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>76</b>

– = unavailable, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Notes: Time to export (import) data measures the number of hours required to export (import) by ocean transport, including the processing of documents required to complete the transaction. It covers time used for documentation requirements and procedures at customs and other regulatory agencies as well as the time of inland transport between the largest business city and the main port used by traders. Regional aggregates are weighted averages based on total exports (imports).

Source: ADB calculations using data from World Bank. Doing Business Database. <https://doingbusiness.org> (accessed May 2019).

**Table A6: Logistics Performance Index—Asia (% to EU)**

	2014	2016	2018
<b>Central Asia</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>68.9</b>
Armenia	69.2	55.9	67.0
Azerbaijan	63.4	–	–
Georgia	64.9	59.7	62.8
Kazakhstan	69.8	69.8	72.2
Kyrgyz Republic	57.2	54.7	65.5
Tajikistan	65.4	52.3	60.1
Turkmenistan	59.6	56.1	61.9
Uzbekistan	62.0	61.0	66.3
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>95.5</b>
China, People's Republic of	91.4	92.9	92.7
Hong Kong, China	99.0	103.2	100.8
Japan	101.3	100.7	103.5
Korea, Republic of	94.9	94.3	92.9
Mongolia	61.0	63.6	61.0
Taipei, China	96.2	93.8	92.5
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>77.8</b>
Afghanistan	53.5	54.3	50.1
Bangladesh	65.9	67.6	66.2
Bhutan	59.3	58.9	55.8
India	79.7	86.7	81.7
Maldives	71.1	63.7	68.5
Nepal	67.0	60.3	64.6
Pakistan	73.1	74.1	62.2
Sri Lanka	69.7	–	66.8
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>87.7</b>
Brunei Darussalam	–	72.8	69.6
Cambodia	70.9	71.0	66.3
Indonesia	79.7	75.7	81.0
Lao PDR	61.8	52.4	69.4
Malaysia	92.9	86.9	82.8
Myanmar	58.2	62.4	59.1
Philippines	77.7	72.4	74.6
Singapore	103.6	105.1	102.7
Thailand	88.7	82.6	87.7
Viet Nam	81.6	75.5	84.2
<b>The Pacific</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>57.5</b>
Cook Islands	–	–	–
Fiji	65.9	58.7	60.5
Kiribati	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	–	–	–
Micronesia, Federated States of	–	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–
Niue	–	–	–
Palau	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	62.9	63.7	55.9
Samoa	–	–	–
Solomon Islands	67.0	61.3	66.1
Timor-Leste	–	–	–
Tonga	–	–	–
Tuvalu	–	–	–
Vanuatu	–	–	–
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>96.9</b>
Australia	98.6	96.2	96.4
New Zealand	94.3	85.9	99.6
<b>Asia</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>92.2</b>
<b>Developing Asia</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>90.5</b>

– = unavailable, EU = European Union, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Source: ADB calculations using data from World Bank. Logistics Performance Index. <https://lpi.worldbank.org> (accessed August 2019).

**Table A7: Cross-Border Equity Holdings Share—Asia, 2018** (% of total cross-border equity holdings)

Reporter	Partner					
	Asia	of which		EU	US	ROW
<b>Central Asia</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Armenia	–	–	–	–	–	–
Azerbaijan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kazakhstan	11.1	0.0	7.9	23.1	56.0	9.8
Kyrgyz Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>46.1</b>
China, People's Republic of	44.4	–	2.6	13.8	26.7	15.1
Hong Kong, China	24.6	20.8	0.9	11.4	3.7	60.3
Japan	5.9	0.8	–	16.0	29.9	48.1
Korea, Republic of	17.9	3.9	5.7	22.7	48.5	10.9
Mongolia	61.7	0.4	0.2	15.7	15.3	7.3
Taipei, China	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>15.0</b>
Afghanistan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhutan	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	39.5	28.3	1.0	16.5	34.8	9.2
Maldives	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nepal	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	4.7	88.1
Sri Lanka	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>24.6</b>
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodia	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	56.6	13.0	0.2	0.5	38.4	4.4
Lao PDR	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	47.0	2.9	0.9	11.0	37.3	4.6
Myanmar	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines	12.5	0.2	0.1	49.6	28.8	9.1
Singapore	40.8	12.7	6.4	10.0	21.8	27.4
Thailand	24.8	1.3	1.1	47.1	18.2	9.9
Viet Nam	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>The Pacific</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fiji	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–
Micronesia, Federated States of	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solomon Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–
Timor-Leste	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tonga	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>22.5</b>
Australia	10.3	0.0	4.8	19.2	47.2	23.2
New Zealand	35.1	0.8	3.8	10.6	37.2	17.1
<b>Asia</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>39.6</b>
<b>Developing Asia</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>37.7</b>

– = unavailable, EU = European Union, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, ROW = rest of the world, US = United States.

Source: ADB calculations using data from International Monetary Fund. Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey. <http://cpis.imf.org> (accessed September 2019).

**Table A8: Cross-Border Debt Holdings Share—Asia, 2018** (% of total cross-border debt holdings)

Reporter	Partner					
	Asia	of which		EU	US	ROW
<b>Central Asia</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>
Armenia	–	–	–	–	–	–
Azerbaijan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kazakhstan	18.3	1.2	5.5	20.0	48.1	13.5
Kyrgyz Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>17.8</b>
China, People's Republic of	31.1	–	1.3	10.7	26.3	32.0
Hong Kong, China	45.6	22.9	7.2	15.1	23.3	15.9
Japan	8.0	0.4	–	32.9	42.2	16.9
Korea, Republic of	15.0	2.5	3.4	25.8	39.8	19.3
Mongolia	19.6	1.0	0.0	6.7	18.9	54.9
Taipei, China	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Afghanistan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	13.9	2.1	2.7	59.3	15.2	11.7
Bhutan	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	98.2	1.3
Maldives	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nepal	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	22.8	59.2
Sri Lanka	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>32.9</b>
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodia	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	9.3	1.0	0.8	60.7	6.1	23.9
Lao PDR	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	55.8	2.2	1.7	7.5	21.8	14.9
Myanmar	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines	37.0	3.8	0.8	7.0	39.3	16.8
Singapore	22.2	5.4	0.0	10.5	32.7	34.6
Thailand	59.1	19.0	9.2	6.7	9.5	24.7
Viet Nam	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>The Pacific</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fiji	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–
Micronesia, Federated States of	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solomon Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–
Timor-Leste	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tonga	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>28.7</b>
Australia	12.3	0.0	5.5	31.1	32.3	24.4
New Zealand	25.7	0.0	6.1	8.8	0.0	65.5
<b>Asia</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>20.9</b>
<b>Developing Asia</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>24.9</b>

– = unavailable, EU = European Union, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, ROW = rest of the world, US = United States.

Source: ADB calculations using data from International Monetary Fund. Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey. <http://cpis.imf.org> (accessed September 2019).

**Table A9: Foreign Direct Investment Inflow Share—Asia, 2018** (% of total FDI inflows)

Reporter	Partner					
	Asia	of which		EU	US	ROW
		PRC	Japan			
<b>Central Asia</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>(128.9)</b>
Armenia	5.3	4.7	0.0	33.8	3.4	57.5
Azerbaijan	6.3	1.4	1.1	20.2	3.4	70.2
Georgia	28.6	5.3	0.4	46.4	8.4	16.6
Kazakhstan	65.6	39.0	10.6	294.9	140.0	(400.6)
Kyrgyz Republic	805.6	719.3	0.9	219.3	12.2	(937.1)
Tajikistan	9.8	5.8	0.0	25.2	6.6	58.4
Turkmenistan	1.4	0.7	0.0	5.9	1.4	91.3
Uzbekistan	14.6	5.2	3.5	31.0	8.1	46.3
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>25.9</b>
China, People's Republic of	77.4		2.7	7.5	1.9	13.1
Hong Kong, China	27.7	12.9	3.3	9.1	5.5	57.7
Japan	49.0	8.1		110.1	59.9	(118.9)
Korea, Republic of	32.2	8.1	9.0	27.9	40.6	(0.7)
Mongolia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Taipei, China	36.3	3.3	21.8	70.7	3.8	(10.8)
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>36.3</b>
Afghanistan	5.5	3.4	0.0	11.2	3.9	79.4
Bangladesh	10.7	2.0	1.3	8.0	1.9	79.4
Bhutan	229.8	0.0	0.0	45.8	0.0	(175.6)
India	48.9	0.9	6.0	17.2	0.4	33.5
Maldives	8.2	2.8	2.2	16.9	4.6	70.3
Nepal	12.3	6.3	2.9	14.6	4.7	68.5
Pakistan	85.1	64.9	3.8	32.0	6.1	(23.2)
Sri Lanka	6.4	1.6	1.2	8.8	2.3	82.5
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>28.9</b>
Brunei Darussalam	160.7	0.5	12.4	(68.0)	0.0	7.2
Cambodia	84.3	25.7	6.4	5.7	1.9	8.1
Indonesia	94.4	9.7	22.5	(5.5)	4.9	6.2
Lao PDR	100.6	79.2	3.6	0.2	0.4	(1.2)
Malaysia	40.7	2.2	14.8	27.6	20.1	11.6
Myanmar	93.5	13.1	3.5	6.2	0.1	0.1
Philippines	26.9	3.1	3.4	5.3	2.5	65.4
Singapore	23.9	4.8	6.4	22.3	5.6	48.2
Thailand	100.6	4.9	53.9	17.7	6.0	(24.3)
Viet Nam	85.3	7.0	24.2	5.1	1.6	8.0
<b>The Pacific</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>(230.0)</b>
Cook Islands	917.6	55.6	0.0	1,349.1	0.0	(2,166.7)
Fiji	1.4	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.5	96.0
Kiribati	3,725.4	0.0	0.0	6,040.7	0.0	(9,666.1)
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–
Micronesia, Federated States of	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	48.5	9.9	27.8	0.0	47.7	3.8
Papua New Guinea	56.2	5.6	7.4	32.5	19.6	(8.3)
Samoa	570.3	69.2	94.4	255.0	365.6	(1,090.8)
Solomon Islands	155.8	0.0	37.5	156.2	115.1	(327.2)
Timor-Leste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tonga	95.0	15.2	0.0	100.5	101.1	(196.5)
Tuvalu	253.3	0.0	0.0	470.0	540.0	(1,163.3)
Vanuatu	42.2	5.6	7.4	9.6	0.0	48.2
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>61.1</b>
Australia	19.6	4.3	8.8	9.8	4.5	66.1
New Zealand	184.0	8.4	13.0	42.3	26.8	(153.1)
<b>Asia</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>
<b>Developing Asia</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>27.4</b>

(-) = negative, – = unavailable, EU = European Union, FDI = foreign direct investment, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, ROW = rest of the world, US = United States.

Sources: Association of Southeast Asian Nations Secretariat. ASEANstats Database. <https://www.aseanstats.org> (accessed July 2019); CEIC; Eurostat. Balance of Payments. <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/balance-of-payments/data/database>; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Bilateral FDI Statistics. <http://unctad.org/en/Pages/Home.aspx> (all accessed July 2019); and World Investment Report 2019 Statistical Annex Tables. [https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DIAE/World%20Investment%20Report/World\\_Investment\\_Report.aspx](https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DIAE/World%20Investment%20Report/World_Investment_Report.aspx) (accessed June 2019).

**Table A10: Remittance Inflows Share—Asia, 2017** (% of total remittance inflows)

Reporter	Partner				
	Asia	Middle East	EU	US	ROW
<b>Central Asia</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>81.0</b>
Armenia	4.4	0.4	10.5	13.8	70.8
Azerbaijan	24.1	4.0	3.4	2.0	66.4
Georgia	9.2	2.7	16.8	2.4	69.0
Kazakhstan	4.2	0.7	22.2	0.8	72.2
Kyrgyz Republic	4.7	0.9	12.8	0.6	80.9
Tajikistan	12.8	0.4	4.2	0.9	81.7
Turkmenistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Uzbekistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>12.6</b>
China, People's Republic of	52.7	0.1	9.0	25.3	12.9
Hong Kong, China	22.6	0.0	11.6	30.8	35.0
Japan	39.7	0.3	13.1	34.8	12.1
Korea, Republic of	43.4	0.0	4.5	44.8	7.3
Mongolia	45.1	0.4	20.0	0.3	34.3
Taipei, China	–	–	–	–	–
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Afghanistan	31.6	56.5	8.0	2.1	1.8
Bangladesh	36.2	54.1	5.5	3.3	0.9
Bhutan	97.0	0.0	1.8	0.2	1.0
India	13.0	55.8	8.7	17.0	5.5
Maldives	58.0	1.3	12.7	0.0	28.0
Nepal	21.4	70.4	3.0	4.8	0.4
Pakistan	5.4	70.2	14.0	6.7	3.7
Sri Lanka	17.0	51.3	19.1	3.1	9.5
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodia	68.8	0.0	7.4	20.8	3.0
Indonesia	40.0	51.6	4.6	2.8	1.1
Lao PDR	74.6	0.0	4.2	19.5	1.8
Malaysia	89.3	0.0	4.3	3.8	2.6
Myanmar	66.4	27.1	0.7	5.4	0.4
Philippines	18.3	31.6	7.1	33.8	9.1
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand	37.1	4.1	25.2	27.6	6.0
Viet Nam	19.6	0.0	15.6	56.1	8.6
<b>The Pacific</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–
Fiji	59.7	0.0	3.2	23.1	14.1
Kiribati	50.7	0.0	0.8	46.5	2.0
Marshall Islands	2.5	0.0	0.2	94.3	3.0
Micronesia, Federated States of	1.6	0.0	0.0	71.8	26.5
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–
Niue	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	7.1	0.0	0.4	56.0	36.5
Papua New Guinea	89.3	0.9	1.1	7.7	0.9
Samoa	64.3	0.0	0.2	12.5	23.0
Solomon Islands	88.8	0.1	2.1	4.4	4.5
Timor-Leste	93.7	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.4
Tonga	57.1	0.0	0.3	39.3	3.3
Tuvalu	77.2	0.2	1.3	5.1	16.1
Vanuatu	21.2	0.0	10.2	2.1	66.6
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Australia	31.5	1.6	41.8	14.9	10.2
New Zealand	84.1	0.1	9.2	3.9	2.7
<b>Asia</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>
<b>Developing Asia</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>

– = unavailable, EU = European Union, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, ROW = rest of the world, US = United States.

Source: ADB calculations using data from World Bank. World Bank Migration and Remittances Data. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data> (accessed April 2019).

**Table A11: Outbound Migration Share—Asia, 2017** (% of total outbound migrants)

Reporter	Partner					
	Asia	of which		EU	US	ROW
<b>Central Asia</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>73.4</b>
Armenia	19.4	0.0	0.0	8.7	9.7	62.2
Azerbaijan	14.7	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.8	80.0
Georgia	11.8	0.0	0.0	20.0	3.2	65.0
Kazakhstan	1.4	0.0	0.0	26.2	0.7	71.8
Kyrgyz Republic	3.7	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.8	83.1
Tajikistan	5.9	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.8	87.6
Turkmenistan	2.5	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.9	92.3
Uzbekistan	21.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.0	71.6
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>
China, People's Republic of	51.5		7.4	10.0	24.0	14.5
Hong Kong, China	40.8	25.1	0.0	9.3	22.3	27.6
Japan	22.7	0.8		17.1	44.3	15.9
Korea, Republic of	40.1	7.6	23.7	4.0	48.0	7.9
Mongolia	39.0	0.0	0.0	25.8	0.0	35.2
Taipei, China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>54.4</b>
Afghanistan	32.5	0.0	0.0	6.4	1.5	59.6
Bangladesh	48.9	0.1	0.1	5.1	2.9	43.1
Bhutan	89.1	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	7.0
India	19.7	0.1	0.2	7.5	13.5	59.4
Maldives	75.3	0.0	0.0	14.9	0.0	9.8
Nepal	50.8	0.0	0.0	5.4	6.1	37.7
Pakistan	24.3	0.1	0.2	14.0	6.2	55.5
Sri Lanka	20.8	0.3	0.6	21.4	3.1	54.7
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>24.1</b>
Brunei Darussalam	77.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	11.0
Cambodia	71.0	0.0	0.3	6.6	16.2	6.1
Indonesia	42.8	1.0	0.7	4.3	2.4	50.4
Lao PDR	79.5	0.0	0.0	3.8	16.2	0.5
Malaysia	89.1	0.3	0.5	4.7	3.7	2.6
Myanmar	84.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.6	10.2
Philippines	15.8	1.3	4.2	8.7	36.8	38.7
Singapore	65.3	0.0	0.8	18.2	10.9	5.6
Thailand	34.5	1.7	5.2	26.7	29.2	9.5
Viet Nam	24.6	1.1	3.1	15.0	51.9	8.6
<b>The Pacific</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>13.4</b>
Cook Islands	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiji	62.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	21.4	13.4
Kiribati	94.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	2.2
Marshall Islands	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	94.2	3.9
Micronesia, Federated States of	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	38.2	58.0
Nauru	96.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.5
Niue	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Palau	12.2	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	80.4
Papua New Guinea	49.5	0.0	0.0	30.8	0.0	19.7
Samoa	69.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	15.7	13.8
Solomon Islands	91.3	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.3
Timor-Leste	89.7	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.2
Tonga	62.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	32.1	4.6
Tuvalu	78.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	20.0
Vanuatu	23.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	65.5
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Australia	26.9	1.0	1.9	45.5	16.2	11.4
New Zealand	83.6	0.0	0.4	9.6	4.0	2.7
<b>Asia</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>41.7</b>
<b>Developing Asia</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>42.6</b>

– = unavailable, EU = European Union, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, ROW = rest of the world, US = United States.

Source: ADB calculations using data from United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. International Migrant Stock 2017. <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/index.shtml> (accessed July 2018).



**Table A12.a: Inbound Visitor Share—Asia, 2017** (% of total inbound visitors)

Destination	Origin				
	Asia	of which PRC	EU	US	ROW
<b>Central Asia</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>32.7</b>
Armenia	9.2	1.1	21.0	17.5	52.3
Azerbaijan	25.3	0.4	4.0	0.6	70.2
Georgia	46.2	0.3	4.7	0.6	48.6
Kazakhstan	70.6	1.2	2.9	0.4	26.1
Kyrgyz Republic	86.1	0.8	1.0	0.3	12.6
Tajikistan	57.8	1.5	3.0	0.7	38.6
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	91.9	0.6	0.8	0.0	7.2
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>
China, People's Republic of	76.9	–	2.1	1.5	19.5
Hong Kong, China	88.3	66.0	4.4	3.1	4.2
Japan	87.6	25.7	4.7	4.8	2.9
Korea, Republic of	82.9	31.9	4.6	6.7	5.9
Mongolia	60.1	30.4	9.6	3.6	26.7
Taipei, China	90.8	25.8	2.4	5.3	1.5
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>15.3</b>
Afghanistan	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	–	–	–	–	–
Bhutan	54.0	10.3	21.9	14.8	9.3
India	48.5	2.5	21.5	13.8	16.3
Maldives	44.7	22.1	36.4	2.8	16.0
Nepal	64.8	11.8	20.3	8.9	6.0
Pakistan	–	–	–	–	–
Sri Lanka	50.4	12.8	32.7	2.7	14.2
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Brunei Darussalam	88.9	20.5	7.7	1.6	1.7
Cambodia	77.3	21.8	13.0	4.6	5.0
Indonesia	80.7	17.4	12.7	2.9	3.7
Lao PDR	94.8	16.7	3.2	1.0	1.0
Malaysia	93.2	8.8	3.7	0.8	2.3
Myanmar	90.6	29.6	6.3	2.2	1.0
Philippines	69.0	15.1	8.6	15.0	7.4
Singapore	85.3	19.1	8.3	3.4	3.1
Thailand	74.0	29.1	12.9	3.0	10.1
Viet Nam	80.0	32.7	8.7	5.0	6.3
<b>The Pacific</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Cook Islands	85.3	0.5	6.3	5.3	3.1
Fiji	81.5	6.4	5.6	10.7	2.2
Kiribati	51.0	3.3	9.8	36.7	2.5
Marshall Islands	35.6	–	0.7	61.0	2.6
Micronesia, Federated States of	–	–	–	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–
Niue	95.7	0.0	1.7	2.6	0.0
Palau	89.9	47.6	2.9	6.2	1.1
Papua New Guinea	85.6	8.1	6.9	6.3	1.2
Samoa	77.5	1.8	1.9	7.5	13.2
Solomon Islands	86.8	5.9	4.4	7.9	0.9
Timor-Leste	82.3	13.0	12.9	3.5	1.2
Tonga	81.4	2.7	3.8	14.1	0.8
Tuvalu	76.7	6.4	6.2	14.5	2.6
Vanuatu	82.3	4.0	1.2	0.0	17.7
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Australia	66.1	15.4	17.1	8.9	7.9
New Zealand	69.1	11.4	14.7	9.0	7.2
<b>Asia</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>Developing Asia</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>13.4</b>

– = unavailable, EU = European Union, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, ROW = rest of the world, US = United States.

Source: ADB calculations using data from United Nations World Tourism Organization. Tourism Satellite Accounts. <http://statistics.unwto.org> (accessed April 2019).

**Table A12.b: Outbound Visitor Share—Asia, 2017** (% of total outbound visitors)

Origin	Destination				
	Asia	of which PRC	EU	US	ROW
<b>Central Asia</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>42.8</b>
Armenia	64.2	0.3	1.3	0.6	34.0
Azerbaijan	35.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	64.1
Georgia	17.7	0.3	2.6	0.1	79.6
Kazakhstan	55.2	2.5	0.9	0.3	43.6
Kyrgyz Republic	76.7	1.5	0.1	0.1	23.1
Tajikistan	70.5	1.6	0.1	0.1	29.3
Turkmenistan	30.3	2.5	0.4	0.2	69.1
Uzbekistan	86.2	0.9	0.4	0.2	13.2
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>
China, People's Republic of	61.1		8.2	3.2	27.6
Hong Kong, China	92.5	85.6	0.3	0.2	7.0
Japan	59.2	11.6	14.9	15.6	10.3
Korea, Republic of	71.9	12.7	8.9	7.7	11.5
Mongolia	82.4	74.5	0.1	0.5	17.0
Taipei, China	84.4	32.8	4.7	2.7	8.3
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>36.4</b>
Afghanistan	18.2	1.3	1.1	0.2	80.5
Bangladesh	85.5	2.8	0.5	1.0	13.0
Bhutan	96.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.7
India	48.6	6.2	12.7	9.7	28.9
Maldives	94.3	3.0	0.2	0.1	5.3
Nepal	86.8	24.6	0.7	5.9	6.6
Pakistan	12.5	3.3	3.1	2.4	82.0
Sri Lanka	85.3	6.9	1.3	2.5	10.8
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Brunei Darussalam	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.5
Cambodia	98.5	4.7	0.1	0.4	1.1
Indonesia	79.9	6.2	1.6	1.0	17.5
Lao PDR	99.9	30.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Malaysia	91.1	9.8	2.0	0.6	6.3
Myanmar	99.7	91.5	0.0	0.1	0.2
Philippines	80.9	17.2	2.5	4.6	12.0
Singapore	95.9	4.7	1.5	0.7	1.9
Thailand	92.6	7.2	1.6	1.0	4.8
Viet Nam	97.9	56.1	0.1	1.0	0.9
<b>The Pacific</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>
Cook Islands	95.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	3.7
Fiji	88.5	4.3	0.4	6.4	4.7
Kiribati	90.9	31.7	0.4	2.9	5.7
Marshall Islands	42.9	12.9	0.8	4.4	52.0
Micronesia, Federated States of	9.6	1.8	0.4	2.8	87.2
Nauru	92.1	3.9	1.6	1.8	4.5
Niue	95.7	0.0	0.2	0.9	3.2
Palau	11.5	1.7	0.6	3.2	84.7
Papua New Guinea	96.4	2.3	0.1	1.1	2.4
Samoa	77.9	4.2	0.1	0.0	22.0
Solomon Islands	91.2	6.4	1.0	1.7	6.1
Timor-Leste	93.7	6.9	0.9	1.1	4.3
Tonga	89.1	3.5	0.2	9.3	1.4
Tuvalu	81.0	10.3	1.1	2.6	15.4
Vanuatu	81.6	3.1	0.4	0.6	17.4
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Australia	54.7	4.5	26.3	8.2	10.8
New Zealand	73.4	3.9	11.2	8.0	7.4
<b>Asia</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>16.2</b>
<b>Developing Asia</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>

– = unavailable, EU = European Union, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, ROW = rest of the world, US = United States.

Source: ADB calculations using data from United Nations World Tourism Organization. Tourism Satellite Accounts. <http://statistics.unwto.org> (accessed April 2019).