



8 Statistical Appendix

The statistical appendix comprises 10 tables of selected indicators on economic integration for the 49 Asia and Pacific members of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The succeeding notes describe the economy groupings and the calculation procedures undertaken.

Regional Groupings

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

Table Descriptions

Table A1: Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Integration Index

The Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Integration Index (ARCI) is a composite index that measures the degree of regional cooperation and integration in Asia and the Pacific. It comprises eight dimensional indexes based on 41 indicators to capture the contributions of eight different aspects of regional integration: (i) trade and investment, (ii) money and finance, (iii) regional value chains, (iv) infrastructure and connectivity,

(v) people and social integration, (vi) institutional arrangements, (vii) technology and digital connectivity, and (viii) environmental cooperation. The construction of ARCI follows two steps: first, the 41 indicators have been weight-averaged in each of the eight dimensions to produce eight composite dimensional indexes; second, these eight dimensional indexes 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/arci>.

Table A2: Regional Integration Indicators—Asia and the Pacific (% 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 tourism); 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 A7 (movement in trade and investment), Tables A5 and A6 (movement in capital), and Tables A8, A9, and A10 (people movement) provide additional description for each indicator.

Table A3: Trade Share—Asia and the Pacific (% of total trade)

It is calculated as $T_{ij}/T_{iw} \cdot 100$, 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 and the Pacific

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 that are 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: Cross-Border Portfolio Equity Holdings Share—Asia and the Pacific (% of total cross-border portfolio equity holdings)

It is calculated as $E_{ij}/E_{iw} \cdot 100$ where E_{ij} is portfolio equity holdings of economy “i” issued by economy “j”, and E_{iw} is the total global cross-border portfolio equity holdings of economy “i”. 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 A6: Cross-Border Portfolio Debt Holdings Share—Asia and the Pacific (% of total cross-border portfolio debt holdings)

It is calculated as $D_{ij}/D_{iw} \cdot 100$ where D_{ij} is portfolio debt holdings of economy “i” issued by economy “j”, and D_{iw} is the total global cross-border portfolio debt holdings of economy “i”. 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 A7: Foreign Direct Investment Inflow Share—Asia and the Pacific (% of total FDI inflows)

It is calculated as $F_{ij}/F_{iw} \cdot 100$ 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 in the last 2 years of the inclusive period, bilateral FDI estimates derived from a gravity model are used. All bilateral data available beginning 2001 were utilized to estimate the following gravity equation:

$$\ln FDI_{ijt} = \alpha + \beta_1 \ln GDP_{it} + \beta_2 \ln GDP_{jt} + \gamma X_{ijt} + \delta_i F_i + \delta_j F_j + \delta_t F_t + v_{ijt}$$

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_p , F_i , F_j , F_t are home, host, and year fixed effects, respectively, 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.

Table A8: Remittance Inflows Share—Asia and the Pacific (% 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 A9: Outbound Migration Share—Asia and the Pacific (% 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 A10a: Inbound Tourism Share—Asia and the Pacific (% of total inbound tourists)

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

Table A10b: Outbound Tourism Share—Asia and the Pacific (% of total outbound tourists)

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

Table A1: Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation Integration Index

a: Overall Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Integration Index and Dimensional Subindexes—Asia and the Pacific

Year	Dimensional Indexes								
	Overall Index	Trade and Investment Integration	Money and Finance Integration	Regional Value Chain	Infrastructure and Connectivity	People and Social Integration	Institutional Arrangements	Technology and Digital Connectivity	Environmental Cooperation
2006	0.447	0.439	0.332	0.553	0.450	0.562	0.213	0.361	0.499
2007	0.448	0.384	0.330	0.556	0.452	0.574	0.217	0.377	0.506
2008	0.444	0.406	0.335	0.547	0.454	0.560	0.224	0.385	0.508
2009	0.453	0.411	0.335	0.537	0.461	0.560	0.229	0.388	0.515
2010	0.471	0.444	0.352	0.544	0.478	0.580	0.233	0.416	0.513
2011	0.451	0.472	0.313	0.540	0.478	0.572	0.234	0.435	0.515
2012	0.454	0.444	0.317	0.544	0.482	0.577	0.237	0.428	0.514
2013	0.473	0.443	0.363	0.548	0.484	0.564	0.238	0.463	0.520
2014	0.469	0.424	0.352	0.542	0.481	0.561	0.240	0.462	0.526
2015	0.476	0.485	0.368	0.544	0.477	0.560	0.243	0.481	0.540
2016	0.479	0.449	0.341	0.542	0.481	0.565	0.244	0.481	0.550
2017	0.477	0.442	0.359	0.540	0.483	0.567	0.246	0.490	0.530
2018	0.475	0.470	0.359	0.530	0.493	0.568	0.247	0.522	0.511
2019	0.479	0.439	0.342	0.547	0.497	0.576	0.248	0.517	0.505

b: Overall Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Integration Index—Asian Subregions and Subregional Initiatives

	Southeast								
	Central Asia	East Asia	Asia	South Asia	Oceania	ASEAN	CAREC	GMS	SASEC
2006	0.320	0.494	0.501	0.405	0.504	0.502	0.322	0.496	0.392
2007	0.323	0.484	0.503	0.415	0.483	0.504	0.367	0.497	0.416
2008	0.327	0.502	0.506	0.415	0.495	0.507	0.332	0.503	0.411
2009	0.346	0.510	0.508	0.406	0.508	0.512	0.352	0.505	0.400
2010	0.342	0.503	0.516	0.430	0.524	0.517	0.378	0.504	0.455
2011	0.351	0.492	0.512	0.429	0.515	0.521	0.366	0.503	0.427
2012	0.351	0.502	0.513	0.444	0.514	0.517	0.371	0.507	0.448
2013	0.371	0.507	0.524	0.447	0.521	0.527	0.395	0.519	0.446
2014	0.361	0.515	0.522	0.435	0.521	0.531	0.385	0.514	0.442
2015	0.373	0.525	0.531	0.444	0.522	0.541	0.400	0.520	0.442
2016	0.372	0.525	0.526	0.447	0.523	0.535	0.405	0.519	0.456
2017	0.373	0.522	0.522	0.436	0.516	0.537	0.404	0.509	0.448
2018	0.382	0.522	0.526	0.426	0.512	0.537	0.412	0.518	0.435
2019	0.381	0.527	0.524	0.424	0.512	0.536	0.413	0.508	0.409

c: Regional Integration Index—Asia and the Pacific and Other Regions

	Asia and the Pacific	EU+UK	Latin America	Africa	Middle East	North America
2006	0.447	0.619	0.417	0.347	0.402	0.541
2007	0.448	0.617	0.409	0.328	0.401	0.541
2008	0.444	0.612	0.398	0.329	0.407	0.559
2009	0.453	0.615	0.397	0.328	0.401	0.550
2010	0.471	0.614	0.409	0.351	0.416	0.558
2011	0.451	0.613	0.399	0.363	0.423	0.554
2012	0.454	0.611	0.406	0.363	0.437	0.562
2013	0.473	0.616	0.411	0.355	0.428	0.562
2014	0.469	0.615	0.408	0.374	0.431	0.563
2015	0.476	0.614	0.418	0.377	0.429	0.555
2016	0.479	0.622	0.410	0.378	0.426	0.552
2017	0.477	0.622	0.409	0.371	0.427	0.552
2018	0.475	0.617	0.396	0.379	0.445	0.542
2019	0.479	0.625	0.402	0.381	0.451	0.527

ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, CAREC = Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation, EU = European Union, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, SASEC = South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation, UK = United Kingdom.

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) The economy coverage for subregions and subregional initiatives include Central Asia (Georgia, Kazakhstan, and the Kyrgyz Republic); East Asia (the People's Republic of China [PRC]; Hong Kong, China; Japan; the Republic of Korea; and Mongolia); Southeast Asia (Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic [Lao PDR], Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam); South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka); Oceania (Australia and New Zealand); ASEAN (Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao PDR, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam); CAREC (the PRC, Georgia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, and Pakistan); GMS (Cambodia, the PRC, the Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam); SASEC (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka).
- (iii) The regional integration index for each region (Table A1c) is calculated in the same method as ARCII but is based on worldwide normalization, i.e., normalizing raw indicator values using global minimum and maximum values.
- (iv) In the Money and Finance dimension, there was a substantial decrease in the weight of Indicator II-d (Pair-wise correlation of equity returns averaged regionally minus that averaged globally).
- (v) Remittance data used in Indicator V-c (Proportion of intraregional remittances to total remittances) was changed to outward remittances.

Sources: ADB. Asia Regional Integration Center. Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Integration Index Database. <https://aric.adb.org/database/arcii> (accessed October 2019); methodology from C. Y. Park and R. Claveria. 2018. Constructing the Asia-Pacific Regional Integration Index: A Panel Approach. *ADB Economics Working Papers*. No. 544. Manila: ADB; H. Huh and C. Y. Park. 2018. Asia-Pacific Regional Integration Index: Construction, Interpretation, and Comparison. *Journal of Asian Economics*. 54. pp. 22–38; and H. Huh and C. Y. Park. 2017. Asia-Pacific Regional Integration Index: Construction, Interpretation, and Comparison. *ADB Economics Working Papers*. No. 511. Manila: ADB.

Table A2: Regional Integration Indicators—Asia and the Pacific (% of total)

	Movement in Trade and Investment				Movement in Capital				People Movement					
	Trade (%)		FDI (%)		Equity Holdings (%)		Bond Holdings (%)		Migration (%)		Tourism (%)		Remittances (%)	
	2020		2020		2020		2020		2020		2018		2019	
Within Subregions														
ASEAN+3 (including HKG) ^a	46.7	▲	51.8	▼	19.0	▲	13.3	▲	36.8	▼	72.8	▼	30.2	▼
Central Asia	8.8	▲	2.4	▲	0.0	▼	0.1	▲	8.8	▼	60.7	▲	6.2	▼
East Asia	35.9	▲	51.1	▼	15.6	▲	9.2	▲	33.6	▲	54.9	▼	32.5	▼
South Asia	5.8	▲	0.3	▼	0.5	▲	0.0	—	19.5	▼	13.5	▼	7.1	▼
Southeast Asia	21.1	▼	27.4	▲	5.9	▼	6.9	▲	30.1	▼	51.8	▼	12.7	▼
Oceania and the Pacific	5.5	▼	13.3	▲	4.6	▲	4.1	▲	53.8	▼	19.8	▼	36.6	▲
Across Subregions														
ASEAN+3 (including HKG) ^a	11.7	▲	3.5	▼	3.0	▼	5.7	▲	13.2	▲	5.1	▼	8.7	▲
Central Asia	28.0	▲	38.9	▲	7.5	▼	16.0	▼	0.7	▲	1.9	▼	0.2	▼
East Asia	20.9	▼	8.1	▼	2.5	▼	7.6	▲	16.2	▲	18.8	▲	14.7	▼
South Asia	34.7	▲	34.0	▼	18.3	▼	5.7	▲	7.5	▲	28.3	▼	8.0	▲
Southeast Asia	47.9	▲	17.3	▼	33.5	▲	23.2	▲	20.2	▲	40.0	▲	17.5	▲
Oceania and the Pacific	67.1	▲	85.4	▲	13.1	▲	14.8	▼	4.6	▼	38.4	▼	7.2	▼
TOTAL (within and across subregions)														
Asia and the Pacific	58.5	▲	53.7	▼	21.4	▲	18.9	▲	35.2	▼	73.9	▼	26.9	▼
ASEAN+3 (including HKG) ^a	58.4	▲	55.2	▼	22.0	▲	19.0	▲	50.0	▲	77.9	▼	38.9	▼
Central Asia	36.8	▲	41.3	▲	7.5	▼	16.0	▼	9.5	▼	62.7	▲	6.5	▼
East Asia	56.8	▲	59.2	▼	18.1	▲	16.9	▲	49.8	▲	73.8	▼	47.2	▼
South Asia	40.5	▲	34.4	▼	18.8	▼	5.7	▲	27.0	▼	41.9	▼	15.1	▲
Southeast Asia	69.0	▲	44.7	▲	39.5	▲	30.1	▲	50.2	▲	91.7	▼	30.2	▼
Oceania and the Pacific	72.6	▲	98.8	▲	17.7	▲	18.8	▼	58.4	▼	58.1	▼	43.8	▲
With the rest of the world														
Asia and the Pacific	41.5	▼	46.3	▲	78.6	▼	81.1	▼	64.8	▲	26.1	▲	73.1	▲
ASEAN+3 (including HKG) ^a	41.6	▼	44.8	▲	78.0	▼	81.0	▼	50.0	▼	22.1	▲	61.1	▲
Central Asia	63.2	▼	58.7	▼	92.5	▲	84.0	▲	90.5	▲	37.3	▼	93.5	▲
East Asia	43.2	▼	40.8	▲	81.9	▼	83.1	▼	50.2	▼	26.2	▲	52.8	▲
South Asia	59.5	▼	65.6	▲	81.2	▲	94.3	▼	73.0	▲	58.1	▲	84.9	▼
Southeast Asia	31.0	▼	55.3	▼	60.5	▼	69.9	▼	49.8	▼	8.3	▲	69.8	▲
Oceania and the Pacific	27.4	▼	1.2	▼	82.3	▼	81.2	▲	41.6	▲	41.9	▲	56.2	▼

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

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

^a 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 People's Republic of China; the Philippines; the Republic of Korea; Singapore; and Thailand.

Migration—share of migrant stock to total migrants in 2020 (compared with 2015).

Tourism—share of outbound tourists to total tourists in 2018 (compared with 2017).

Remittances—share of inward remittances to total remittances in 2019 (compared with 2018).

Sources: ADB calculations using data from ASEAN Secretariat. ASEANstats Database. <https://www.aseanstats.org> (accessed July 2021); CEIC Data Company; Eurostat. Balance of Payments. <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/balance-of-payments/data/database> (accessed July 2021); Global Knowledge Partnership for Migration and Development. Bilateral Remittance staff estimates (May 2020); International Monetary Fund (IMF). Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey. <https://data.imf.org/CPIS> (accessed September 2021); IMF. Direction of Trade Statistics. <https://data.imf.org/DOT> (accessed January 2022); United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. International Migrant Stock 2020. <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/index.shtml> (accessed May 2021); United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. World Investment Report. <https://unctad.org/topic/investment/world-investment-report> (accessed July 2021); United Nations World Tourism Organization. Tourism Satellite Accounts. <http://statistics.unwto.org> (accessed April 2021).

Table A3: Trade Shares in 2020—Asia and the Pacific (% of total trade)

Reporter	Partner					
	Asia	of which		EU+UK	US	ROW
Central Asia	36.8	17.3	1.1	24.4	2.0	36.9
Armenia	21.4	13.5	0.7	18.6	2.1	57.9
Azerbaijan	19.1	7.5	0.8	38.2	2.7	40.1
Georgia	31.1	10.4	1.6	23.2	5.6	40.2
Kazakhstan	37.4	18.0	1.4	28.8	2.0	31.9
Kyrgyz Republic	38.0	13.8	0.4	23.2	2.2	36.7
Tajikistan	51.1	11.9	1.2	7.3	1.0	40.6
Turkmenistan	65.0	49.8	1.2	9.3	0.5	25.3
Uzbekistan	43.4	17.4	0.6	11.1	0.7	44.9
East Asia	56.8	15.5	5.8	13.1	12.1	18.1
China, People's Republic of	47.4		6.8	16.0	12.6	24.0
Hong Kong, China	79.0	49.4	4.2	8.0	5.6	7.5
Japan	58.8	24.0		11.6	15.0	14.6
Korea, Republic of	59.3	24.6	7.3	11.4	13.5	15.8
Mongolia	66.3	57.0	3.2	5.4	2.0	26.3
Taipei, China	74.0	33.6	9.1	7.9	11.7	6.4
South Asia	40.5	13.1	2.3	14.3	11.0	34.2
Afghanistan	73.3	14.2	2.5	2.5	0.7	23.5
Bangladesh	42.1	14.8	3.3	23.2	8.0	26.6
Bhutan	96.5	0.7	0.2	2.0	0.1	1.3
India	38.5	12.1	2.2	13.1	11.8	36.6
Maldives	63.6	13.4	1.1	10.2	2.3	23.9
Nepal	85.6	13.9	0.7	2.4	1.8	10.3
Pakistan	40.2	21.1	1.9	17.7	9.9	32.2
Sri Lanka	49.8	14.3	2.7	18.3	11.8	20.1
Southeast Asia	69.0	19.8	7.8	9.5	11.7	9.8
Brunei Darussalam	81.7	14.3	15.3	6.1	3.0	9.2
Cambodia	65.3	21.8	4.6	12.7	14.9	7.1
Indonesia	70.0	23.2	7.9	8.3	8.9	12.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	92.4	28.3	2.1	4.1	1.0	2.6
Malaysia	72.0	18.5	6.9	9.0	10.1	9.0
Myanmar	81.7	34.4	5.2	11.5	2.6	4.2
Philippines	75.0	19.4	12.1	8.8	10.9	5.3
Singapore	69.7	14.4	5.2	10.9	10.8	8.5
Thailand	66.5	18.3	11.6	8.7	11.2	13.6
Timor-Leste	69.5	11.9	1.5	1.6	1.2	27.7
Viet Nam	64.1	24.6	7.3	10.1	16.8	9.0
Oceania and the Pacific	72.6	32.7	8.8	12.3	8.2	6.9
Australia	73.3	34.7	9.4	12.3	8.2	6.2
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fiji	81.3	16.0	3.0	5.3	9.5	3.8
Kiribati	44.6	6.5	2.7	2.2	0.9	52.3
Marshall Islands	78.9	25.1	9.6	16.4	1.3	3.4
Micronesia, Federated States of	38.8	4.8	5.2	0.3	19.4	41.5
Nauru	92.0	1.1	2.7	0.9	2.4	4.7
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	65.4	25.3	5.8	12.8	10.3	11.5
Palau	35.1	18.7	8.0	5.1	28.0	31.7
Papua New Guinea	88.0	18.3	9.2	8.0	1.2	2.7
Samoa	61.5	10.6	3.6	0.5	4.9	33.1
Solomon Islands	86.6	45.9	1.9	8.9	0.9	3.6
Tonga	82.2	4.7	8.3	0.4	13.3	4.0
Tuvalu	75.9	1.6	9.2	1.5	7.5	15.1
Vanuatu	58.2	8.6	1.4	3.4	3.3	35.2
Asia and the Pacific	58.5	17.0	6.0	12.6	11.6	17.3
Developing Asia	57.9	15.5	6.5	12.7	11.4	18.0

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

Source: ADB calculations using data from International Monetary Fund. Direction of Trade Statistics. <https://data.imf.org/DOT> (accessed January 2022).

Table A4: Free Trade Agreement Status—Asia and the Pacific

Economy	Under Negotiation		Signed but Not Yet in Effect	Signed and in Effect	Total
	Framework Agreement Signed	Negotiations Launched			
Afghanistan	0	0	0	2	2
Armenia	0	3	2	13	18
Australia	0	5	1	17	23
Azerbaijan	0	1	0	10	11
Bangladesh	0	2	2	3	7
Bhutan	0	1	1	2	4
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	11	11
Cambodia	0	0	2	8	10
China, People's Republic of	0	9	3	20	32
Cook Islands	0	0	1	3	4
Fiji	0	0	1	4	5
Georgia	0	0	0	14	14
Hong Kong, China	0	1	0	8	9
India	1	14	0	15	30
Indonesia	0	5	3	14	22
Japan	0	6	0	20	26
Kazakhstan	0	5	2	13	20
Kiribati	0	0	1	3	4
Korea, Republic of	0	10	2	20	32
Kyrgyz Republic	0	3	2	13	18
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1	5	1	17	24
Maldives	0	1	2	1	4
Marshall Islands	0	0	1	4	5
Micronesia, Federated States of	0	0	1	4	5
Mongolia	0	0	0	2	2
Myanmar	1	1	0	8	10
Nauru	0	0	1	3	4
Nepal	0	1	0	2	3
New Zealand	0	6	1	13	20
Niue	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	1	6	1	9	17
Palau	0	0	1	3	4
Papua New Guinea	0	0	1	5	6
Philippines	0	2	0	10	12
Samoa	0	0	1	3	4
Singapore	0	6	1	27	34
Solomon Islands	0	0	1	4	5
Sri Lanka	0	3	0	6	9
Taipei, China	0	1	0	8	9
Tajikistan	0	0	0	8	8
Thailand	1	8	0	15	24
Timor-Leste	0	0	0	0	0
Tonga	0	0	1	3	4
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	5	5
Tuvalu	0	0	1	3	4
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	9	9
Vanuatu	0	0	1	4	5
Viet Nam	0	2	0	15	17

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. FTA Database. <https://aric.adb.org/fta> (accessed February 2022).

Table A5: Cross-Border Portfolio Equity Holdings as of December 2020—Asia and the Pacific (% of total cross-border portfolio equity holdings)

Reporter	Partner					
	Asia and the Pacific	of which		EU+UK	US	ROW
		PRC	Japan			
Central Asia	7.5	0.1	5.5	21.6	64.6	6.3
Armenia	–	–	–	–	–	–
Azerbaijan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kazakhstan	7.5	0.1	5.5	21.6	64.6	6.3
Kyrgyz Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	–	–
East Asia	18.1	5.7	1.0	12.8	25.1	44.0
China, People's Republic of	60.2	–	1.6	7.3	18.3	14.2
Hong Kong, China	19.7	15.5	1.1	8.6	4.3	67.5
Japan	5.4	0.7	–	15.3	35.9	43.4
Korea, Republic of	15.7	4.0	4.7	22.1	51.6	10.6
Mongolia	58.1	1.0	0.8	14.4	18.0	9.5
Taipei, China	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Asia	18.8	12.5	1.1	32.7	40.2	8.3
Afghanistan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	100.0	–	–	–	–	–
Bhutan	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	19.2	12.9	1.1	33.6	41.3	5.9
Maldives	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nepal	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	–	–	–	6.7	7.4	85.9
Sri Lanka	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southeast Asia	39.5	13.6	5.4	13.4	21.3	25.8
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodia	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	98.9	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	51.2	6.5	4.8	18.3	22.2	8.3
Myanmar	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines	23.1	0.0	4.8	49.5	22.8	4.5
Singapore	38.7	15.5	5.9	11.4	21.4	28.4
Thailand	19.1	0.4	0.6	35.4	20.9	24.6
Timor-Leste	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oceania and the Pacific	17.7	2.0	4.8	14.8	47.7	19.8
Australia	15.5	2.1	4.9	15.4	48.5	20.6
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fiji	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–
Micronesia, Federated States of	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	33.8	0.9	3.8	10.1	41.8	14.3
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solomon Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tonga	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asia and the Pacific	21.4	6.5	2.2	13.2	27.4	38.1
Developing Asia	31.5	10.8	2.9	11.5	17.9	39.0

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

Source: ADB calculations using data from International Monetary Fund. Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey. <https://data.imf.org/CPIs> (accessed September 2021).

Table A6: Cross-Border Portfolio Debt Holdings as of December 2020—Asia and the Pacific (% of total cross-border portfolio debt holdings)

Reporter	Partner					
	Asia and the Pacific	of which		EU+UK	US	ROW
Central Asia	16.0	3.0	5.7	19.0	45.3	19.6
Armenia	–	–	–	–	–	–
Azerbaijan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kazakhstan	16.0	3.0	5.7	19.0	45.3	19.6
Kyrgyz Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	–	–
East Asia	16.9	4.9	1.6	27.4	38.9	16.8
China, People's Republic of	30.4	–	2.2	11.4	22.9	35.4
Hong Kong, China	45.3	24.4	7.5	16.2	22.1	16.4
Japan	8.7	0.7	–	32.0	44.3	15.0
Korea, Republic of	14.2	2.3	3.0	24.7	43.6	17.4
Mongolia	50.2	14.3	–	7.5	12.8	29.5
Taipei, China	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Asia	5.7	–	–	45.9	44.1	4.2
Afghanistan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bhutan	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	5.6	–	–	47.7	45.9	0.7
Maldives	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nepal	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	8.1	–	–	–	–	91.9
Sri Lanka	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southeast Asia	30.1	8.7	0.6	9.1	31.4	29.5
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodia	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	68.2	2.1	0.3	1.8	6.7	23.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	40.4	5.8	2.5	15.4	15.2	29.1
Myanmar	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines	34.2	3.9	0.6	8.0	35.5	22.4
Singapore	28.0	9.2	–	9.1	33.2	29.7
Thailand	53.6	3.0	14.5	8.2	7.3	30.9
Timor-Leste	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oceania and the Pacific	18.8	1.5	6.8	27.7	26.2	27.2
Australia	18.1	1.7	6.6	29.9	29.9	22.1
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fiji	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–
Micronesia, Federated States of	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	24.1	–	8.2	12.6	–	63.3
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	–	–	–	–	100.0	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solomon Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tonga	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asia and the Pacific	18.9	5.2	1.9	24.7	37.0	19.4
Developing Asia	33.2	12.0	3.6	13.9	28.8	24.1

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

Source: ADB calculations using data from International Monetary Fund. Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey. <https://data.imf.org/CPIIS> (accessed September 2021).

Table A7: Foreign Direct Investment Inflow Share in 2020—Asia and the Pacific (% of total FDI inflows)

Reporter	Partner					
	Asia and the Pacific	of which		EU+UK	US	ROW
		PRC	Japan			
Central Asia	41.3	14.6	8.4	152.3	37.1	(130.8)
Armenia	11.6	8.6	0.0	(2.3)	(6.0)	96.8
Azerbaijan	153.6	1.5	67.8	414.1	93.7	(561.4)
Georgia	(4.1)	(5.8)	1.1	105.0	16.0	(16.9)
Kazakhstan	53.6	24.7	7.5	223.8	57.8	(235.2)
Kyrgyz Republic	(54.4)	(41.2)	(0.2)	(30.5)	(1.9)	186.8
Tajikistan	39.5	15.2	0.0	62.4	15.7	(17.7)
Turkmenistan	3.4	1.5	0.0	12.0	2.7	81.9
Uzbekistan	6.5	1.3	0.6	7.8	1.8	83.9
East Asia	59.2	7.1	3.1	18.0	11.8	11.0
China, People's Republic of	82.4		2.3	4.5	1.5	11.6
Hong Kong, China	31.6	14.4	3.8	9.1	5.5	53.8
Japan	82.3	13.2		323.4	205.4	(511.1)
Korea, Republic of	46.0	16.9	7.9	26.8	57.5	(30.3)
Mongolia	31.6	20.7	2.8	9.7	2.8	55.9
Taipei, China	29.6	7.1	6.2	3.2	1.7	65.5
South Asia	34.4	2.0	2.3	22.0	21.2	22.4
Afghanistan	61.5	29.4	0.0	129.1	30.2	(120.9)
Bangladesh	34.6	3.6	1.4	37.1	11.6	16.8
Bhutan	591.6	0.0	0.0	112.4	0.0	(604.0)
India	33.1	0.2	2.3	20.8	22.2	23.9
Maldives	16.3	5.7	1.9	26.3	8.5	48.9
Nepal	37.4	15.7	7.0	7.7	10.7	44.3
Pakistan	71.3	53.4	2.8	37.1	6.0	(14.3)
Sri Lanka	47.6	7.3	5.4	41.0	9.4	2.0
Southeast Asia	44.7	3.5	3.3	7.1	3.3	45.0
Brunei Darussalam	16.7	1.9	1.7	5.4	1.7	76.2
Cambodia	5.1	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.4	92.9
Indonesia	89.4	4.4	11.2	(4.9)	3.3	12.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6.7	1.2	0.6	1.9	0.6	90.8
Malaysia	235.6	11.2	4.8	24.1	5.9	(165.6)
Myanmar	18.3	3.2	1.6	7.0	1.9	72.7
Philippines	14.5	0.8	10.7	4.9	2.5	78.1
Singapore	36.8	3.6	1.6	9.7	3.6	49.8
Thailand	(6.6)	(0.9)	(0.6)	(2.5)	(0.7)	109.7
Timor-Leste	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	98.7
Viet Nam	3.2	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.3	95.5
Oceania and the Pacific	98.8	5.6	60.6	43.1	(34.6)	(7.3)
Australia	97.2	5.5	70.3	44.7	(41.2)	(0.6)
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fiji	22.4	2.2	2.8	8.2	11.1	58.3
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–
Micronesia, Federated States of	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	69.5	0.4	1.1	6.0	(1.8)	26.4
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	45.4	9.7	25.4	0.0	37.5	17.0
Papua New Guinea	(23.2)	(2.6)	(0.3)	(14.1)	(7.6)	144.9
Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solomon Islands	117.9	19.8	12.4	103.5	69.7	(191.0)
Tonga	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	179.1	22.0	27.9	108.7	0.0	(187.8)
Asia and the Pacific	53.7	5.5	5.7	18.8	9.2	18.3
Developing Asia	51.3	5.4	3.2	11.6	7.3	29.8

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

Sources: ADB calculations using data from ASEAN Secretariat. ASEANstats Database. <https://www.aseanstats.org>; CEIC Data Company; Eurostat. Balance of Payments. <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/balance-of-payments/data/database>; and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. World Investment Report. <https://unctad.org/topic/investment/world-investment-report> (all accessed July 2021).

Table A8: Remittance Inflows Share in 2019—Asia and the Pacific (% of total remittance inflows)

Reporter	Partner				
	Asia and the Pacific	Middle East	EU+UK	US	ROW
Central Asia	6.5	0.9	9.0	2.5	81.1
Armenia	17.6	0.4	9.9	12.2	60.0
Azerbaijan	14.1	4.2	4.3	2.3	75.1
Georgia	12.8	2.1	20.2	3.9	61.0
Kazakhstan	1.5	0.5	26.8	0.8	70.3
Kyrgyz Republic	3.4	0.7	14.2	1.2	80.4
Tajikistan	5.4	0.4	6.4	1.2	86.7
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	100.0
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	100.0
East Asia	47.2	0.2	9.8	30.2	12.5
China, People's Republic of	49.5	0.2	9.7	27.5	13.1
Hong Kong, China	40.4	0.0	13.1	23.9	22.6
Japan	22.9	0.3	17.4	42.9	16.6
Korea, Republic of	41.1	0.0	5.3	50.6	3.1
Mongolia	42.0	0.3	24.6	–	33.1
Taipei, China	–	–	–	–	–
South Asia	15.1	59.1	9.5	12.6	3.7
Afghanistan	21.8	59.2	13.7	2.6	2.7
Bangladesh	38.3	51.0	5.9	3.7	1.1
Bhutan	83.4	0.0	4.6	–	12.0
India	8.7	60.7	8.1	17.3	5.3
Maldives	69.4	0.5	18.2	–	11.8
Nepal	43.8	44.6	4.8	6.0	0.9
Pakistan	7.6	67.2	15.8	8.2	1.1
Sri Lanka	19.7	52.9	20.5	3.4	3.4
Southeast Asia	30.2	22.6	10.7	33.3	3.2
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodia	65.6	0.0	8.3	23.1	3.0
Indonesia	41.1	51.2	4.1	2.6	1.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	72.7	0.0	4.5	21.3	1.5
Malaysia	87.9	0.0	4.8	4.6	2.6
Myanmar	84.6	8.9	0.8	5.2	0.5
Philippines	17.8	31.5	9.2	38.8	2.6
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand	84.7	0.0	14.9	–	0.4
Timor-Leste	32.4	2.1	25.3	29.3	10.9
Viet Nam	28.5	0.0	14.9	53.5	3.2
Oceania and the Pacific	43.8	0.7	28.6	17.0	9.9
Australia	25.4	1.3	45.9	17.0	10.5
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–
Fiji	60.6	0.0	3.3	24.2	11.9
Kiribati	89.4	–	7.6	–	3.0
Marshall Islands	1.8	0.0	0.2	95.8	2.2
Micronesia, Federated States of	2.8	–	0.8	55.2	41.1
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	82.8	0.1	10.6	5.0	1.5
Niue	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	20.3	–	7.0	–	72.7
Papua New Guinea	14.5	0.0	0.8	–	84.8
Samoa	70.9	0.0	0.8	18.6	9.7
Solomon Islands	83.4	0.0	13.3	–	3.3
Tonga	49.8	–	0.7	31.4	18.1
Tuvalu	55.9	0.0	1.6	–	42.4
Vanuatu	34.5	0.1	21.9	–	43.5
Asia and the Pacific	26.9	31.8	10.0	21.8	9.4
Developing Asia	26.9	32.5	9.7	21.6	9.3

– = unavailable, EU = European Union, ROW = rest of the world, UK = United Kingdom, US = United States.

Source: ADB calculations using data from Global Knowledge Partnership for Migration and Development. Bilateral Remittance staff estimates (May 2020).

Table A9: Outbound Migration Share in 2020—Asia and the Pacific (% of total outbound migrants)

Reporter	Partner					
	Asia and the Pacific	of which		EU+UK	US	ROW
		PRC	Japan			
Central Asia	9.5	–	–	16.4	0.8	73.3
Armenia	18.9	–	–	10.3	4.3	66.4
Azerbaijan	14.5	–	–	4.5	0.8	80.3
Georgia	11.0	–	–	20.9	0.8	67.3
Kazakhstan	1.4	–	–	28.8	0.1	69.7
Kyrgyz Republic	3.7	–	–	13.4	0.2	82.7
Tajikistan	6.2	–	–	6.2	0.3	87.2
Turkmenistan	2.5	–	–	4.6	0.2	92.7
Uzbekistan	22.5	–	–	3.9	0.7	72.9
East Asia	49.8	2.5	8.5	10.8	31.6	7.8
China, People's Republic of	55.2	–	7.4	10.9	27.7	6.2
Hong Kong, China	39.2	20.8	–	12.6	26.7	21.5
Japan	24.0	0.7	–	19.5	43.4	13.0
Korea, Republic of	38.4	6.6	20.7	5.6	49.2	6.8
Mongolia	42.6	–	–	27.6	–	29.8
Taipei, China	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Asia	27.0	0.0	0.2	9.1	1.4	62.4
Afghanistan	29.0	–	–	10.1	0.5	60.5
Bangladesh	42.2	0.0	0.2	6.1	0.3	51.3
Bhutan	86.8	–	–	3.5	–	9.7
India	18.3	0.0	0.2	7.9	2.5	71.3
Maldives	78.8	–	–	13.6	–	7.5
Nepal	58.2	–	–	3.0	0.1	38.7
Pakistan	20.5	0.1	0.3	14.6	1.5	63.4
Sri Lanka	22.4	0.2	1.3	19.1	0.7	57.8
Southeast Asia	50.2	1.7	3.1	7.5	8.3	33.9
Brunei Darussalam	75.0	–	–	13.5	–	11.5
Cambodia	75.8	–	0.4	7.5	10.8	5.9
Indonesia	42.7	0.7	1.2	3.8	1.1	52.4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	80.8	–	–	4.4	13.2	1.6
Malaysia	88.0	0.3	0.6	5.6	1.8	4.6
Myanmar	87.5	–	–	0.7	0.5	11.3
Philippines	17.0	0.9	4.5	8.8	15.0	59.2
Singapore	64.7	–	0.9	20.1	3.7	11.5
Thailand	86.9	–	–	12.9	–	0.2
Timor-Leste	43.4	1.1	4.9	24.6	9.8	22.2
Viet Nam	38.5	8.9	9.9	13.1	16.0	32.4
Oceania and the Pacific	55.7	0.2	0.8	19.8	5.1	19.4
Australia	24.7	0.7	1.9	45.5	7.1	22.8
Cook Islands	106.5	–	–	0.0	–	(6.5)
Fiji	59.0	–	–	3.0	6.8	31.3
Kiribati	78.2	–	–	4.8	–	17.0
Marshall Islands	1.3	–	–	0.0	10.0	88.6
Micronesia, Federated States of	2.8	–	–	0.6	11.0	85.6
Nauru	94.1	–	–	0.9	–	4.9
New Zealand	77.4	–	0.4	12.4	1.9	8.3
Niue	106.8	–	–	–	–	(6.8)
Palau	12.1	–	–	7.6	–	80.3
Papua New Guinea	45.1	–	–	38.7	–	16.2
Samoa	64.0	–	–	0.7	8.4	26.9
Solomon Islands	87.1	–	–	11.0	–	1.8
Tonga	51.6	–	–	0.7	14.3	33.4
Tuvalu	70.2	–	–	1.6	–	28.1
Vanuatu	26.6	–	–	16.1	–	57.3
Asia and the Pacific	35.0	0.8	2.2	10.0	7.9	47.0
Developing Asia	34.8	0.9	2.3	9.7	7.7	47.8

(–) = negative, – = unavailable, EU = European Union, PRC = People's Republic of China, ROW = rest of the world, UK = United Kingdom, US = United States.

Source: ADB calculations using data from United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. International Migrant Stock 2020. <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/index.shtml> (accessed May 2021).

Table A10a: Inbound Tourism Share in 2018—Asia and the Pacific (% of total inbound tourists)

Destination	Origin				
	Asia and the Pacific	of which PRC	EU+UK	US	ROW
Central Asia	68.9	0.6	3.2	0.7	27.2
Armenia	14.1	1.6	27.6	15.7	42.6
Azerbaijan	29.2	0.6	4.0	0.6	66.2
Georgia	43.6	0.5	5.7	0.6	50.0
Kazakhstan	73.9	0.6	2.5	0.4	23.3
Kyrgyz Republic	90.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	8.6
Tajikistan	81.7	0.8	0.9	0.3	17.0
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	89.6	0.6	1.5	0.2	8.6
East Asia	80.7	14.6	2.8	2.6	13.8
China, People's Republic of	77.1	–	2.0	1.6	19.3
Hong Kong, China	88.6	67.6	4.2	3.2	4.0
Japan	87.2	26.9	4.9	4.9	3.0
Korea, Republic of	83.8	31.7	4.2	6.4	5.6
Mongolia	59.7	31.0	8.7	3.4	28.2
Taipei, China	90.6	24.7	2.5	5.3	1.5
South Asia	49.1	6.4	25.2	10.9	14.8
Afghanistan	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	–	–	–	–	–
Bhutan	47.6	10.9	25.4	16.7	10.4
India	49.0	2.7	21.4	13.8	15.7
Maldives	42.2	19.1	38.6	2.9	16.3
Nepal	65.3	15.1	21.1	9.0	4.6
Pakistan	–	–	–	–	–
Sri Lanka	46.8	11.4	35.7	3.2	14.3
Southeast Asia	83.2	22.2	8.5	3.4	4.9
Brunei Darussalam	89.4	23.2	7.0	1.5	2.1
Cambodia	80.7	32.7	11.1	4.1	4.2
Indonesia	80.5	14.2	11.6	2.6	5.4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	94.9	19.4	3.1	1.2	0.9
Malaysia	92.1	11.4	4.0	1.0	2.9
Myanmar	92.7	27.6	4.7	1.9	0.8
Philippines	69.5	17.9	8.7	14.8	7.0
Singapore	84.6	19.1	8.7	3.6	3.0
Thailand	78.5	28.9	11.0	3.0	7.5
Timor-Leste	78.7	12.2	16.4	3.8	1.2
Viet Nam	82.1	33.4	7.8	4.6	5.5
Oceania and the Pacific	69.1	13.7	14.7	8.7	7.4
Australia	66.6	15.5	16.7	8.5	8.1
Cook Islands	85.7	0.4	6.4	4.8	3.1
Fiji	81.3	6.3	5.5	10.9	2.2
Kiribati	55.1	–	8.7	32.6	3.5
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–
Micronesia, Federated States of	–	–	–	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	69.5	11.8	14.0	9.3	7.3
Niue	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	88.2	39.2	3.1	7.6	1.2
Papua New Guinea	88.5	7.0	4.7	5.2	1.6
Samoa	79.3	1.8	1.7	8.7	10.2
Solomon Islands	86.4	5.9	5.3	7.4	0.9
Tonga	81.1	2.3	3.7	14.4	0.7
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	84.0	4.3	–	–	–
Asia and the Pacific	79.1	15.5	5.7	3.2	11.9
Developing Asia	78.9	14.7	5.5	2.9	12.8

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

Source: ADB calculations using data from United Nations World Tourism Organization. Tourism Satellite Accounts. <http://statistics.unwto.org> (accessed April 2021).

Table A10b: Outbound Tourism Share in 2018—Asia and the Pacific (% of total outbound tourists)

Origin	Destination				
	Asia and the Pacific	of which PRC	EU+UK	US	ROW
Central Asia	62.7	1.0	0.9	0.2	36.2
Armenia	59.1	0.4	1.1	0.6	39.2
Azerbaijan	30.6	0.3	0.8	0.1	68.5
Georgia	21.7	0.4	3.8	0.0	74.5
Kazakhstan	55.4	2.0	1.1	0.3	43.3
Kyrgyz Republic	80.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	19.1
Tajikistan	84.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	15.7
Turkmenistan	40.8	2.1	0.3	0.1	58.7
Uzbekistan	93.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	6.0
East Asia	73.8	33.0	6.2	3.3	16.7
China, People's Republic of	60.0		8.4	2.6	29.0
Hong Kong, China	92.1	84.9	0.5	0.2	7.2
Japan	59.9	10.9	15.8	14.2	10.0
Korea, Republic of	72.8	12.8	9.2	6.8	11.2
Mongolia	82.9	74.7	0.1	0.5	16.5
Taipei, China	84.0	32.3	4.9	2.5	8.6
South Asia	41.9	4.0	7.2	5.3	45.7
Afghanistan	16.4	1.1	0.7	0.2	82.8
Bangladesh	81.0	2.8	0.4	1.0	17.7
Bhutan	87.1	2.7	1.8	2.0	9.0
India	39.3	3.9	10.7	7.6	42.4
Maldives	90.6	2.6	3.5	0.1	5.7
Nepal	77.3	22.1	0.6	4.5	17.7
Pakistan	11.8	3.0	3.1	2.2	83.0
Sri Lanka	78.2	5.8	1.3	1.9	18.5
Southeast Asia	91.7	25.9	1.3	0.9	6.0
Brunei Darussalam	99.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.3
Cambodia	96.7	6.6	0.0	0.4	2.9
Indonesia	80.7	6.1	1.3	0.9	17.1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	99.8	11.8	0.0	0.1	0.1
Malaysia	90.9	9.2	2.2	0.6	6.3
Myanmar	99.7	93.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
Philippines	72.1	15.0	2.5	3.9	21.5
Singapore	94.8	5.3	2.0	0.9	2.3
Thailand	91.7	7.1	2.2	0.9	5.2
Timor-Leste	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Viet Nam	97.8	57.0	0.2	0.9	1.1
Oceania and the Pacific	58.1	4.3	22.2	7.9	11.8
Australia	53.8	4.4	25.3	8.0	12.9
Cook Islands	96.0	–	0.1	0.5	3.4
Fiji	87.2	4.0	1.4	6.5	4.9
Kiribati	90.5	28.2	0.2	2.3	7.0
Marshall Islands	45.8	9.3	0.7	2.7	50.8
Micronesia, Federated States of	11.2	1.2	0.4	3.5	84.9
Nauru	92.1	3.1	1.6	1.5	4.7
Niue	93.9	–	0.2	1.3	4.7
New Zealand	73.1	3.8	11.5	8.0	7.4
Palau	18.4	1.3	0.2	2.5	78.9
Papua New Guinea	99.1	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.5
Samoa	97.8	4.2	0.1	–	–
Solomon Islands	91.0	6.3	1.1	1.7	6.3
Tonga	92.0	3.5	0.2	6.8	1.0
Tuvalu	78.7	8.5	1.6	2.7	16.9
Vanuatu	79.1	2.5	0.2	0.7	20.0
Asia and the Pacific	73.9	26.0	5.6	2.9	17.6
Developing Asia	75.6	27.9	4.2	2.0	18.3

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

Source: ADB calculations using data from United Nations World Tourism Organization. Tourism Satellite Accounts. <http://statistics.unwto.org> (accessed April 2021).