

# 6 Statistical Appendix

The statistical appendix comprises 10 tables of selected indicators on economic integration for the 50 Asia and Pacific members of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). These succeeding notes describe the economy groupings and the calculation procedures undertaken.

## Regional Groupings

- Asia and the Pacific refers to the 50 regional members of ADB, comprising 47 developing economies as well as three advanced economies—Australia, Japan, and New Zealand. The composition of economies for Central and West Asia, East Asia (including Japan), the Pacific (developing economies plus the advanced economies of Australia and New Zealand), South Asia, and Southeast Asia are outlined in ADB. Asia Regional Integration Center. Economy Groupings. <https://aric.adb.org/integrationindicators/groupings>. Beginning with this year’s edition of the Asian Economic Integration Report, Türkiye is included among the developing member economies. For further details, refer to the “Technical Note: Inclusion of Türkiye as a Regional Member of ADB” (page 143).
- Developing Asia refers to ADB’s regional members excluding Australia, Japan, and New Zealand.
- The European Union consists of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, 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 (ARCII) is a composite measure of 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 ARCII follows two steps: first, the 41 indicators are weight-averaged in each of the eight dimensions to produce eight composite dimensional indexes; and 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, see Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Integration Index Database. <https://aric.adb.org/database/aricii>.

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

This 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)

Trade share 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

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

This first two cross-border tables are 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 Portfolio Investment Positions (PIP) database of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Rest of the world (ROW) includes equity securities issued by international organizations defined in the PIP 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)

These shares are 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 PIP database of the IMF. ROW includes debt securities issued by international organizations defined in the PIP 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)

These foreign direct investment (FDI) shares are calculated as  $F_{ij}/F_{iw} \cdot 100$  where  $F_{ij}$  is the 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 Trade and Development, the ASEAN Secretariat,

Eurostat, and official sources. For missing data from 2018 onward, bilateral FDI estimates derived from a gravity model are used. All bilateral data available from 2001 until the latest year available from the data sources were utilized to estimate the following gravity equation:

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

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  $F_i$ ,  $F_j$ ,  $F_t$  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, 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 A8: Remittance Inflows Share—Asia and the Pacific (% of total remittance inflows)

These shares are 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)

These shares are 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)

These shares are 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)

These shares are 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.

## Technical Note: Inclusion of Türkiye as a Regional Member of ADB

On 6 May 2025, ADB welcomed Türkiye as a regional member, strengthening ADB's commitment in Central and West Asia. This edition of the *Asian Economic Integration Report* has taken this inclusion into account and adjusted regional groupings and estimates accordingly (Appendix figure).

### Trade and Global Value Chains

Türkiye's trade share with Asia and the Pacific rose from 18.2% in 2010 to 19.8% in 2024, with an average growth rate of 8.6% annually. Meanwhile its trade shares with the European Union and the United Kingdom went down from 41.9% in 2010 to 39.8% in 2024. Its trade shares with North America hovered around 5.9%. The economy's inclusion resulted in a minor decline of 0.5 percentage point in Asia's intraregional trade shares (from 56.4% to 55.9% in 2024) and 1.3 percentage points in Central and West Asia's intrasubregional trade shares (from 10.4% to 9.1%).

### Cross-Border Investment

Foreign investment in Türkiye reached \$10 billion in 2024, recovering from a 21% dip in 2023. Despite this, foreign investment flows into Türkiye remained broadly stable in the past decade, featuring a modest 1.1% annual growth on average. The economy's inclusion resulted in significant changes in Central and West Asia's intrasubregional shares (up 7 percentage points on average between 2014 and 2024) and minor differences in Asia and the Pacific's intraregional shares, hinting at Türkiye's importance as a destination for cross-border investments.

### Financial Integration

**Equity holdings.** Cross-border portfolio equity in Asia and the Pacific, including Türkiye, reached \$1.6 billion in 2024. The intraregional share of total equity flows

slightly increased from 20% in 2023 to 22% in 2024. Within Central and West Asia, Türkiye accounted for 50% of intrasubregional equity flows at \$1.2 billion in 2024, making it a significant contributor in strengthening Central and West Asia's capital market connectivity. Meanwhile, the inclusion of Türkiye did not result in any significant change in the intrasubregional share.

**Bond holdings.** The intraregional level of cross-border portfolio debt including Türkiye declined after 2021 but began to recover in 2023, rising to nearly \$1.2 million in 2024. The economy is a dominant contributor to debt holdings with an 80% share of Central and West Asia's total intrasubregional level. A slight increase in the intraregional share was also observed in 2024 with the inclusion of Türkiye.

### Movement of People

**Migration.** With Türkiye as part of Asia and the Pacific, total inbound migration to Central and West Asia was 11.7 million, a sharp increase from 5.7 million in 2010. The share of intrasubregional migration to total inbound migration to Central and West Asia declined to 18.8% in 2024 from 30.5% in 2020. This underscores the high degree of outbound migration from the subregion—for which Türkiye accounted for 38%. In comparison, total migration to Central and West Asia did not change significantly between 2010 and 2024 with Türkiye classified as a non-Asian economy. Without Türkiye, Central and West Asia displayed a stronger degree of intrasubregional migration, with shares rising to 36.4% in 2024 from 32.4% in 2010.

**Remittances.** Central and West Asia received a total remittance inflow of \$21.7 billion in 2024—about 3% (\$705 million) went to Türkiye. Between 2015 and 2021, remittance inflows to Central and West Asia had risen by \$8.8 billion in aggregate, fueled by rising out-migration from the subregion. No significant differences in the intraregional and intrasubregional shares are observed with Türkiye included in Asia and the Pacific—intraregional shares differed by less than 0.5% while intrasubregional shares differed by less than 2%.

**Tourism.** Central and West Asia attracted 81.9 million tourists in 2023, with Türkiye accounting for 58% of these arrivals. Arrivals to Türkiye increased by 7% compared to 2022. The intrasubregional share to total inbound tourism to Central and West Asia slightly rose from 31.9% in 2013 to 33.7% in 2023. However, the inclusion of Türkiye in Asia and the Pacific significantly altered

intraregional and intrasubregional dynamics. With Türkiye included, the intrasubregional share dropped sharply by 28 percentage points in 2023, while the intraregional share declined by 10.6 percentage points. This shift reflects Europe’s dominant role as a source market for Türkiye’s tourism industry.

**Comparisons on Intraregional and Intrasubregional Shares—New Versus Previous ADB Groupings (%)**



FDI = foreign direct investment.

Notes: Comparisons use the earliest and latest years with available data. For portfolio equity and bond holdings, intrasubregional shares range between 0% and 1%.

Sources: ADB calculations using data from ASEAN Secretariat. ASEANstats Database. <https://www.aseanstats.org> (accessed July 2025); CEIC Data Company; Eurostat. Balance of Payments. <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/balance-of-payments/data/database> (accessed July 2025); International Monetary Fund (IMF). Direction of Trade Statistics. <https://data.imf.org/DOT> (accessed November 2025); IMF. Portfolio Investment Positions. <https://data.imf.org/en/datasets/IMF.STA:PIP> (accessed November 2025); 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 2024); United Nations Trade and Development. World Investment Report 2024 Statistical Annex Tables. <https://unctad.org/topic/investment/world-investment-report> (accessed July 2025); United Nations World Tourism Organization. Tourism Satellite Accounts. <http://statistics.unwto.org> (accessed November 2025); and World Bank. World Bank Group. Global Knowledge Partnership for Migration and Development (KNOMAD). Bilateral Migration staff estimates (accessed June 2025).

**Table A1: Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and 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	0.434	0.400	0.546	0.534	0.476	0.559	0.223	0.341	0.329
2007	0.437	0.355	0.516	0.542	0.473	0.569	0.227	0.355	0.332
2008	0.428	0.379	0.386	0.530	0.476	0.559	0.234	0.352	0.332
2009	0.436	0.397	0.431	0.523	0.485	0.563	0.240	0.366	0.339
2010	0.439	0.402	0.435	0.529	0.483	0.573	0.243	0.389	0.336
2011	0.430	0.416	0.384	0.529	0.485	0.564	0.244	0.410	0.336
2012	0.436	0.425	0.419	0.530	0.489	0.577	0.246	0.403	0.336
2013	0.449	0.406	0.493	0.531	0.497	0.558	0.248	0.431	0.337
2014	0.446	0.406	0.465	0.524	0.493	0.558	0.247	0.431	0.336
2015	0.455	0.459	0.495	0.524	0.491	0.556	0.249	0.446	0.339
2016	0.453	0.430	0.465	0.547	0.498	0.555	0.250	0.448	0.342
2017	0.449	0.428	0.492	0.535	0.498	0.552	0.250	0.459	0.340
2018	0.454	0.445	0.473	0.516	0.507	0.556	0.252	0.480	0.339
2019	0.459	0.418	0.483	0.519	0.522	0.563	0.251	0.491	0.338
2020	0.452	0.399	0.468	0.522	0.522	0.564	0.250	0.501	0.345
2021	0.452	0.369	0.478	0.526	0.513	0.551	0.250	0.513	0.363
2022	0.458	0.400	0.470	0.536	0.527	0.554	0.252	0.510	0.361
2023	0.470	0.441	0.547	0.533	0.543	0.552	0.253	0.516	0.361

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

Year	Central and West Asia	East Asia	Southeast Asia	South Asia	Australia and New Zealand	ASEAN	CAREC	GMS	SASEC	IMT-GT	BIMP-EAGA	SAARC	BIMSTEC
	2006	0.381	0.462	0.409	0.347	0.453	0.424	0.326	0.377	0.366	0.415	0.374	0.353
2007	0.379	0.455	0.411	0.344	0.450	0.426	0.338	0.376	0.353	0.400	0.369	0.341	0.356
2008	0.387	0.462	0.418	0.327	0.451	0.425	0.341	0.376	0.326	0.417	0.375	0.321	0.326
2009	0.413	0.463	0.417	0.333	0.457	0.426	0.358	0.391	0.337	0.418	0.380	0.327	0.337
2010	0.387	0.470	0.420	0.348	0.467	0.426	0.353	0.392	0.361	0.419	0.385	0.345	0.353
2011	0.386	0.456	0.409	0.368	0.449	0.413	0.350	0.392	0.388	0.416	0.380	0.366	0.372
2012	0.393	0.465	0.415	0.351	0.456	0.425	0.353	0.390	0.364	0.401	0.373	0.346	0.354
2013	0.394	0.471	0.440	0.345	0.460	0.452	0.369	0.407	0.359	0.429	0.394	0.340	0.349
2014	0.379	0.479	0.420	0.335	0.448	0.433	0.370	0.404	0.353	0.414	0.386	0.336	0.343
2015	0.387	0.470	0.439	0.343	0.452	0.450	0.378	0.416	0.365	0.412	0.388	0.342	0.361
2016	0.393	0.480	0.424	0.349	0.453	0.435	0.363	0.422	0.373	0.410	0.383	0.347	0.362
2017	0.398	0.469	0.411	0.332	0.446	0.424	0.373	0.397	0.347	0.400	0.379	0.331	0.340
2018	0.406	0.473	0.420	0.326	0.437	0.433	0.381	0.406	0.350	0.409	0.387	0.326	0.345
2019	0.401	0.473	0.424	0.331	0.438	0.436	0.398	0.417	0.357	0.415	0.391	0.328	0.351
2020	0.415	0.473	0.448	0.338	0.447	0.461	0.393	0.426	0.368	0.427	0.394	0.338	0.357
2021	0.412	0.461	0.432	0.342	0.444	0.448	0.395	0.424	0.377	0.418	0.397	0.345	0.361
2022	0.418	0.478	0.446	0.345	0.440	0.465	0.395	0.440	0.376	0.423	0.410	0.347	0.364
2023	0.400	0.467	0.448	0.342	0.449	0.468	0.399	0.453	0.370	0.424	0.409	0.345	0.359

## (c) Regional Integration Index—Asia and the Pacific and Other Regions

	Asia and the Pacific	European Union	Latin America and the Caribbean	Africa	Middle East	North America
2006	0.434	0.572	0.378	0.351	0.376	0.493
2007	0.437	0.569	0.371	0.334	0.393	0.495
2008	0.428	0.567	0.378	0.334	0.365	0.498
2009	0.436	0.582	0.377	0.327	0.372	0.496
2010	0.439	0.574	0.384	0.350	0.369	0.492
2011	0.430	0.574	0.387	0.356	0.378	0.497
2012	0.436	0.577	0.390	0.353	0.389	0.496
2013	0.449	0.573	0.399	0.351	0.387	0.497
2014	0.446	0.563	0.385	0.365	0.381	0.500
2015	0.455	0.570	0.392	0.369	0.370	0.492
2016	0.453	0.573	0.392	0.362	0.388	0.500
2017	0.449	0.571	0.392	0.359	0.384	0.499
2018	0.454	0.562	0.396	0.365	0.399	0.493
2019	0.459	0.562	0.396	0.372	0.404	0.496
2020	0.452	0.575	0.397	0.376	0.412	0.490
2021	0.452	0.568	0.399	0.376	0.407	0.496
2022	0.458	0.564	0.404	0.377	0.417	0.494
2023	0.470	0.574	0.412	0.378	0.420	0.496

ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, BIMP-EAGA = Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area, BIMSTEC = Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation, CAREC = Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, IMT-GT = Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle, SAARC = South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, SASEC = South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation.

## Notes:

- (i) The Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Integration Index (ARCI) for each subregion (subregional initiative) for each year is calculated by averaging the ARCI scores for all the economies in each subregion (member economies in each subregional initiative).
- (ii) The economy coverage for subregions and subregional initiatives are defined in ADB. Asia Regional Integration Center. Economy Groupings. <https://aric.adb.org/integrationindicators/groupings>.
- (iii) The regional integration index for each region (Table A1c) is calculated in the same method as ARCI but is based on worldwide normalization, i.e., normalizing raw indicator values using global minimum and maximum values.
- (iv) Estimates for the Asian subregions and subregional initiatives represent intrasubregional and intrasubregional initiative integration, respectively.
- (v) Remittance data used in Indicator V-c (Proportion of intraregional remittances to total remittances) were changed to outward remittances.
- (vi) Indicator VIII-c (environmental health score) is revised in the current estimation to ensure compatibility of values across time. It was recomputed using the time series data published by the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) team. Issue categories under the environmental health policy objective which do not have good data coverage from 2006 to 2020 were excluded from the computation (e.g., waste management).

Sources: ADB. Asia Regional Integration Center. Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Integration Index Database. <https://aric.adb.org/database/arici> (accessed October 2025); and methodology from Park, C. Y. and R. Claveria. 2018. Constructing the Asia-Pacific Regional Integration Index: A Panel Approach. *ADB Economics Working Paper Series*. No. 544; Huh, H. and C. Y. Park. 2018. Asia-Pacific Regional Integration Index: Construction, Interpretation, and Comparison. *Journal of Asian Economics*. 54. pp. 22–38; and Huh, H. and C. Y. Park. 2017. Asia-Pacific Regional Integration Index: Construction, Interpretation, and Comparison. *ADB Economics Working Paper Series*. No. 511.

**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 (%)							
	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2023	2021							
<b>Within subregions</b>														
ASEAN+3 (including HKG) <sup>a</sup>	44.2	▲	64.9	▲	19.7	▲	17.2	▲	42.8	▼	68.6	▲	30.3	▲
Central and West Asia	9.1	▼	11.1	▼	0.0	▼	0.7	▲	19.0	▲	33.7	▲	4.7	▼
East Asia	31.6	▲	81.5	▲	18.4	▲	11.9	▲	33.1	▼	64.8	▲	32.8	▲
South Asia	4.6	▲	0.5	▼	1.1	▲	—	▲	18.0	▼	24.4	▲	6.7	▼
Southeast Asia	21.1	▼	11.8	▼	6.8	▲	8.3	▲	29.4	▼	44.2	▼	10.8	▼
Pacific	4.8	▲	5.5	▲	3.1	▼	4.8	▲	69.7	▲	22.7	▼	42.5	▲
<b>Across subregions</b>														
ASEAN+3 (including HKG) <sup>a</sup>	13.2	▼	7.5	▲	3.6	▼	5.5	▲	13.3	▲	16.7	▼	8.9	▲
Central and West Asia	22.0	▲	35.0	▲	6.7	▼	11.0	▼	1.5	▲	9.6	▲	0.2	▼
East Asia	23.4	▼	16.8	▲	2.3	▼	7.2	▲	18.1	▲	23.6	▼	15.8	▲
South Asia	33.0	▼	70.6	▲	7.5	▲	0.0	—	9.0	▲	43.4	▲	8.9	▲
Southeast Asia	47.6	▲	28.9	▼	25.9	▼	29.4	▼	29.2	▲	45.3	▲	20.3	▲
Pacific	69.0	▼	29.6	▲	7.9	▼	11.5	▼	5.0	▼	66.7	▲	5.5	▼
<b>TOTAL (within and across subregions)</b>														
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>▲</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>▲</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>▲</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>▲</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>▼</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>▲</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>▼</b>
ASEAN+3 (including HKG) <sup>a</sup>	57.4	▲	72.4	▲	23.3	▲	22.8	▲	56.1	▲	82.4	▲	39.2	▲
Central and West Asia	31.2	▲	46.1	▲	6.7	▼	11.7	▲	20.5	▲	37.3	▲	4.9	▼
East Asia	55.0	▲	98.3	▲	20.7	▲	19.1	▲	51.2	▼	84.8	▲	48.6	▲
South Asia	37.6	▲	71.1	▲	8.5	▲	0.4	▼	27.0	▼	43.0	▲	15.6	▲
Southeast Asia	68.7	▼	40.7	▼	32.8	▼	37.7	▼	58.6	▲	80.8	▲	31.1	▲
Pacific	73.7	▼	35.1	▲	11.0	▼	16.3	▼	74.7	▼	68.2	▲	48.0	▲
<b>With the rest of the world</b>														
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>▼</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>▼</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>▼</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>▼</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>▲</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>▼</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>▲</b>
ASEAN+3 (including HKG) <sup>a</sup>	42.6	▼	27.6	▼	76.7	▼	77.2	▼	43.9	▼	17.6	▼	60.8	▼
Central and West Asia	68.8	▼	53.9	▼	93.3	▲	88.3	▲	79.5	▼	62.7	▼	95.1	▲
East Asia	45.0	▼	1.7	▼	79.3	▼	80.9	▼	48.8	▲	15.2	▼	51.4	▼
South Asia	62.4	▼	28.9	▼	91.5	▼	99.6	▲	73.0	▲	57.0	▼	84.4	▼
Southeast Asia	31.3	▲	59.3	▲	67.2	▲	62.3	▲	41.4	▼	19.2	▼	68.9	▼
Pacific	26.3	▲	64.9	▼	89.0	▲	83.7	▲	25.3	▲	31.8	▼	52.0	▼

— = 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.

<sup>a</sup> Includes ASEAN (11 economies) plus Hong Kong, China; Japan; the People's Republic of China; and the Republic of Korea.

Notes:

- (i) Trade—no data available on the Cook Islands and Niue.
- (ii) Equity and Bond Holdings—based on investment from Australia; Bangladesh; the People's Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Japan; Kazakhstan; the Republic of Korea; Malaysia; Mongolia; New Zealand; Pakistan; Palau; the Philippines; Singapore; and Thailand.
- (iii) Migration—share of migrant stock to total migrants in 2024 (compared with 2020).
- (iv) Tourism—share of inbound tourists to total tourists in 2023 (compared with 2022). No data available for the People's Republic of China.
- (v) Remittances—share of inward remittances to total remittances in 2021 (compared with 2019).
- (vi) The Pacific includes the Pacific developing economies of ADB plus advanced economies, Australia and New Zealand.

Sources: ADB calculations using data from ASEAN Secretariat. ASEANstats Database. <https://www.aseanstats.org> (accessed July 2025); CEIC Data Company; Eurostat. Balance of Payments. <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/balance-of-payments/data/database> (accessed July 2025); Haver Analytics; International Monetary Fund (IMF). Direction of Trade Statistics. <https://data.imf.org/DOT> (accessed January 2026); IMF. Portfolio Investment Positions. <https://data.imf.org/en/datasets/IMF.STA:PIP> (accessed November 2025); 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 2024); United Nations Trade and Development. World Investment Report 2024 Statistical Annex Tables. <https://unctad.org/topic/investment/world-investment-report> (accessed July 2025); UN Tourism. UN Tourism Statistics Database. <https://www.e-unwto.org/to/c/unwto/tfb/current> (accessed October 2025); and World Bank. World Bank Group. Global Knowledge Partnership for Migration and Development (KNOMAD). Bilateral Migration staff estimates (accessed June 2025).

**Table A3: Trade Shares—Asia and the Pacific, 2024** (% of total trade)

Reporter	Partner					
	Asia and the Pacific	of which			EU+UK	US
		PRC	Japan			
<b>Central and West Asia</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>31.9</b>
Armenia	23.8	9.4	0.4	7.8	1.4	67.0
Azerbaijan	34.1	7.9	0.9	42.6	3.7	19.6
Georgia	47.4	8.2	2.4	22.7	9.3	20.6
Kazakhstan	46.2	26.4	1.5	44.2	3.7	5.9
Kyrgyz Republic	58.6	35.6	0.8	13.3	1.6	26.5
Tajikistan	64.6	20.5	1.3	6.0	1.6	27.8
Türkiye	19.8	8.0	0.9	39.8	5.4	35.0
Turkmenistan	90.1	52.2	0.2	7.1	0.5	2.3
Uzbekistan	47.8	21.1	0.7	10.6	1.2	40.5
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>21.3</b>
People's Republic of China	45.9	0.0	5.0	14.3	11.2	28.6
Hong Kong, China	80.7	49.6	3.7	6.2	5.0	8.0
Japan	56.3	20.1	0.0	11.3	15.6	16.8
Republic of Korea	56.8	20.7	5.9	11.0	15.3	17.0
Mongolia	69.7	61.2	3.4	3.2	2.1	25.0
Taipei, China	70.7	27.3	7.1	7.8	14.8	6.7
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>37.2</b>
Bangladesh	48.5	17.2	3.1	24.8	9.4	17.3
Bhutan	97.9	4.2	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.6
India	35.2	10.7	2.1	13.8	10.8	40.1
Maldives	57.8	13.1	1.3	9.2	2.7	30.3
Nepal	85.2	18.0	0.3	4.1	2.1	8.6
Pakistan	40.0	20.4	1.5	16.6	8.4	35.0
Sri Lanka	52.6	14.9	1.4	17.0	10.9	19.5
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>
Brunei Darussalam	85.8	14.3	8.6	1.5	2.1	10.6
Cambodia	63.8	27.1	3.8	11.3	18.1	6.8
Indonesia	73.8	27.2	7.1	6.6	7.7	11.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	91.3	34.0	1.6	6.1	1.4	1.2
Malaysia	70.4	16.8	5.3	8.2	11.3	10.1
Philippines	74.6	21.1	10.1	8.3	10.1	7.0
Singapore	69.7	13.2	4.1	9.5	10.4	10.5
Thailand	64.4	19.1	8.6	8.3	12.2	15.1
Timor-Leste	87.4	12.2	2.2	4.8	2.4	5.4
Viet Nam	63.6	26.8	6.0	10.0	17.5	8.9
<b>Pacific Developing Economies</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Fiji	76.9	12.3	3.0	2.6	9.4	11.1
Kiribati	87.8	12.0	5.6	3.7	2.2	6.3
Marshall Islands	80.2	28.2	6.8	13.3	0.8	5.7
Federated States of Micronesia	54.4	14.4	4.0	0.4	14.2	31.0
Nauru	91.7	7.7	2.8	0.3	1.2	6.9
Palau	48.2	10.2	6.5	21.5	24.1	6.3
Papua New Guinea	88.0	19.0	12.6	7.9	0.9	3.2
Samoa	86.7	11.0	3.0	2.5	8.9	1.9
Solomon Islands	87.4	42.4	1.6	9.7	1.4	1.5
Tonga	79.6	8.9	8.0	0.7	13.2	6.5
Tuvalu	95.7	0.8	0.1	0.9	1.7	1.7
Vanuatu	91.1	10.6	5.1	1.6	0.7	6.7
<b>Pacific Advanced Economies</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Australia	74.1	30.4	10.0	10.5	8.0	7.4
New Zealand	66.4	23.2	5.5	12.9	11.5	9.2
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>20.3</b>
<b>Developing Asia</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>21.2</b>

— = unavailable, EU = European Union (27 members), 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. International trade in goods. <https://data.imf.org/en/datasets/IMF.STA:IMTS> (accessed January 2026).

**Table A4: Free Trade Agreement Status—Asia and the Pacific, as of December 2025**

Economy	Under Negotiation		Signed But Not Yet in Effect	Signed and in Effect	Total
	Framework Agreement Signed	Negotiations Launched			
Armenia	0	5	2	13	20
Australia	0	3	2	22	27
Azerbaijan	0	1	1	10	12
Bangladesh	0	3	0	5	8
Bhutan	0	1	1	3	5
Brunei Darussalam	0	1	0	11	12
Cambodia	0	1	1	10	12
China, People's Republic of	0	9	2	23	34
Cook Islands	0	0	0	4	4
Fiji	0	0	0	6	6
Georgia	0	0	0	15	15
Hong Kong, China	0	2	0	8	10
India	0	20	3	17	40
Indonesia	0	10	3	17	30
Japan	0	6	0	21	27
Kazakhstan	0	7	2	13	22
Kiribati	0	0	0	4	4
Korea, Republic of	0	11	4	23	38
Kyrgyz Republic	0	5	2	13	20
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	1	0	11	12
Malaysia	0	8	0	18	26
Maldives	0	1	1	2	4
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	5	5
Micronesia, Federated States of	0	0	0	5	5
Mongolia	0	1	0	2	3
Nauru	0	0	0	4	4
Nepal	0	1	0	2	3
New Zealand	0	3	1	17	21
Niue	0	0	0	4	4
Pakistan	0	6	2	11	19
Palau	0	0	0	4	4
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	7	7
Philippines	0	3	1	10	14
Samoa	0	0	0	5	5
Singapore	0	7	4	31	42
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	6	6
Sri Lanka	0	4	1	6	11
Taipei,China	1	2	2	5	10
Tajikistan	0	0	0	8	8
Thailand	1	8	3	15	27
Tonga	0	0	0	4	4
Turkmenistan	0	0	1	6	7
Türkiye	0	12	6	23	41
Tuvalu	0	0	0	4	4
Uzbekistan	0	1	0	13	14
Vanuatu	0	0	1	5	6
Viet Nam	0	2	1	17	20

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 December 2025).

**Table A5: Cross-Border Portfolio Equity Holdings—Asia and the Pacific, 2024** (% of total cross-border portfolio equity holdings)

Reporter	Partner					
	Asia and the Pacific	of which				
		PRC	Japan	EU+UK	US	ROW
<b>Central and West Asia</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Armenia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azerbaijan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kazakhstan	7.1	0.0	4.5	14.6	71.4	6.8
Kyrgyz Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tajikistan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Türkiye	0.8	0.4	0.0	8.6	89.3	—
Turkmenistan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uzbekistan	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>30.7</b>
China, People's Republic of	61.5	—	0.9	6.7	18.4	13.3
Hong Kong, China	28.3	22.1	3.7	15.8	6.7	49.1
Japan	4.4	0.4	—	13.7	47.4	34.4
Korea, Republic of	9.2	1.5	2.9	15.3	67.7	7.9
Mongolia	49.8	2.7	0.5	15.6	19.8	14.8
Taipei, China	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Bangladesh	100.0	—	—	—	—	0.0
Bhutan	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	7.9	0.1	0.3	26.1	59.1	6.9
Maldives	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nepal	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	—	—	—	0.4	0.2	99.4
Sri Lanka	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>23.7</b>
Brunei Darussalam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indonesia	97.5	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaysia	40.7	5.6	4.0	18.5	33.0	7.8
Philippines	3.2	0.1	0.0	74.1	21.6	1.1
Singapore	32.3	9.1	5.0	10.0	31.8	25.9
Thailand	13.8	0.4	0.4	41.8	19.8	24.5
Timor-Leste	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viet Nam	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>
Australia	9.8	1.9	3.4	11.6	57.8	20.8
Cook Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fiji	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiribati	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshall Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
Micronesia, Federated States of	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nauru	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	21.7	0.5	2.7	9.6	55.0	13.7
Niue	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palau	—	—	—	—	—	—
Papua New Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solomon Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonga	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuvalu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vanuatu	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>27.8</b>
<b>Developing Asia</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>26.3</b>

— = unavailable, PRC = People's Republic of China, EU = European Union (27 members), ROW = rest of the world, UK = United Kingdom, US = United States.

Source: ADB calculations using data from International Monetary Fund. Portfolio Investment Positions. <https://data.imf.org/en/datasets/IMF.STA:PIP> (accessed November 2025).

**Table A6: Cross-Border Portfolio Debt Holdings—Asia and the Pacific, 2024** (% of total cross-border portfolio debt holdings)

Reporter	Partner					
	Asia and the Pacific	of which				
		PRC	Japan	EU+UK	US	ROW
<b>Central and West Asia</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>26.8</b>
Armenia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azerbaijan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kazakhstan	11.9	1.0	1.9	15.6	45.3	27.2
Kyrgyz Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tajikistan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Türkiye	5.5	0.2	0.0	43.0	37.4	14.1
Turkmenistan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uzbekistan	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>16.2</b>
China, People's Republic of	29.8	—	2.2	13.0	31.0	26.1
Hong Kong, China	39.9	21.2	5.8	13.7	31.2	15.2
Japan	8.5	1.5	—	26.0	51.2	14.3
Korea, Republic of	13.1	3.4	3.0	21.4	50.7	14.7
Mongolia	46.6	5.4	0.7	25.2	22.6	5.6
Taipei, China	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Bangladesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhutan	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	0.3	—	—	17.4	82.3	0.1
Maldives	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nepal	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	2.6	—	—	—	—	97.4
Sri Lanka	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>18.4</b>
Brunei Darussalam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indonesia	92.1	0.9	0.1	-0.4	8.9	-0.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaysia	52.5	22.0	2.7	11.5	16.5	19.6
Philippines	30.4	1.1	4.5	5.6	50.8	13.2
Singapore	34.8	8.0	7.1	5.0	41.0	19.1
Thailand	62.4	8.8	19.0	8.5	14.8	14.3
Timor-Leste	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viet Nam	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>24.1</b>
Australia	14.5	2.3	5.2	24.8	35.9	24.8
Cook Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fiji	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiribati	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshall Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
Micronesia, Federated States of	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nauru	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	28.9	1.4	3.9	14.0	37.7	19.4
Niue	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palau	—	—	—	—	—	—
Papua New Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solomon Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonga	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuvalu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vanuatu	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>17.2</b>
<b>Developing Asia</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>18.7</b>

— = unavailable, PRC = People's Republic of China, EU = European Union (27 members), ROW = rest of the world, UK = United Kingdom, US = United States.

Source: ADB calculations using data from International Monetary Fund. Portfolio Investment Positions. <https://data.imf.org/en/datasets/IMF.STA:PIP> (accessed November 2025).

**Table A7: Foreign Direct Investment Inflow Share—Asia and the Pacific, 2024** (% of total FDI inflows)

Reporter	Partner					
	Asia and the Pacific	of which				ROW
		PRC	Japan	EU+UK	US	
<b>Central and West Asia</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-47.0</b>
Armenia	82.6	38.2	0.0	38.0	54.2	-74.8
Azerbaijan	70.7	32.9	7.5	131.7	16.7	-119.1
Georgia	26.4	2.2	3.8	56.9	7.4	9.2
Kazakhstan	-166.4	-46.7	-18.4	-343.7	34.1	576.0
Kyrgyz Republic	75.4	40.6	0.3	23.3	2.2	-0.9
Tajikistan	29.4	13.8	2.8	16.7	3.8	50.1
Türkiye	8.3	0.4	0.3	48.8	6.5	36.4
Turkmenistan	26.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	73.6
Uzbekistan	7.7	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	91.4
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-11.7</b>
China, People's Republic of	80.0	0.0	1.8	7.8	2.3	9.9
Hong Kong, China	121.5	80.2	7.9	8.4	4.9	-34.9
Japan	91.6	10.1	0.0	48.1	-67.6	27.9
Korea, Republic of	61.0	7.3	40.2	25.2	34.4	-20.6
Mongolia	53.3	8.5	5.5	91.7	5.7	-50.7
Taipei, China	95.5	40.8	21.8	1.8	0.9	1.8
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>-31.0</b>
Bangladesh	110.9	50.5	8.8	27.7	6.1	-44.8
Bhutan	19.6	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	76.5
India	69.9	0.0	6.5	45.6	21.4	-36.9
Maldives	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	98.3
Nepal	172.6	78.5	14.0	36.0	11.4	-120.0
Pakistan	90.1	65.7	1.1	22.9	4.3	-17.4
Sri Lanka	57.9	20.2	4.8	22.3	4.8	15.0
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>23.9</b>
Brunei Darussalam	195.2	117.0	-130.8	131.1	9.5	-235.7
Cambodia	87.7	59.3	4.2	1.6	1.0	9.8
Indonesia	86.6	10.4	6.7	6.6	2.6	4.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	18.3	5.7	1.2	2.3	0.6	78.8
Malaysia	91.6	0.1	11.9	-14.2	22.3	0.2
Philippines	9.2	0.1	7.2	6.7	1.2	82.8
Singapore	29.8	5.4	7.3	24.0	26.0	20.2
Thailand	68.8	23.4	14.0	10.6	14.1	6.5
Timor-Leste	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.8	0.0	96.2
Viet Nam	25.0	8.9	1.7	2.8	0.7	71.6
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>18.8</b>
Australia	32.4	1.0	22.6	29.0	18.3	20.3
Cook Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fiji	20.9	5.9	3.2	6.4	8.7	64.0
Kiribati	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshall Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
Micronesia, Federated States of	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nauru	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
New Zealand	110.1	1.6	0.0	23.2	-14.6	-18.7
Niue	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palau	17.7	4.9	11.3	0.0	7.4	74.9
Papua New Guinea	43.2	10.2	5.4	8.1	6.8	41.9
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solomon Islands	125.9	37.1	21.0	19.7	32.9	-78.5
Tonga	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuvalu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vanuatu	134.1	51.5	27.6	73.5	60.3	-167.8
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Developing Asia</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

— = unavailable, PRC = People's Republic of China, EU = European Union (27 members), FDI = foreign direct investment, ROW = rest of the world, UK = United Kingdom, US = United States.

Sources: ADB calculations using data from the ASEAN Secretariat. ASEANstats Data Portal. <https://data.aseanstats.org> (accessed July 2025); CEIC Data Company; Eurostat. Balance of Payments. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat> (accessed July 2025); International Monetary Fund. World Economic Outlook Database, April 2025 <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2025/April> (accessed April 2025); and UN Trade and Development. World Investment Report 2025 Statistical Annex Tables. <https://unctad.org/topic/investment/world-investment-report> (accessed July 2025).

**Table A8: Remittance Inflows Share—Asia and the Pacific, 2021** (% of total remittance inflows)

Reporter	Partner				
	Asia and the Pacific	Middle East	EU+UK	US	ROW
<b>Central and West Asia</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>82.1</b>
Armenia	4.7	0.1	14.8	12.3	68.1
Azerbaijan	15.7	1.6	5.6	3.1	74.1
Georgia	13.1	1.1	21.9	5.0	59.0
Kazakhstan	2.1	0.3	30.0	0.9	66.7
Kyrgyz Republic	6.8	0.3	15.2	1.4	76.2
Tajikistan	6.2	0.3	7.5	1.5	84.5
Türkiye	2.7	3.0	85.6	3.8	4.9
Turkmenistan	—	—	—	—	100.0
Uzbekistan	—	—	—	—	100.0
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>
China, People's Republic of	53.0	0.2	11.1	23.9	11.8
Hong Kong, China	39.0	0.0	12.7	22.9	25.3
Japan	23.3	0.0	16.3	44.0	16.4
Korea, Republic of	37.3	0.0	5.7	48.3	8.7
Mongolia	40.9	—	35.4	—	23.7
Taipei, China	—	—	—	—	—
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Bangladesh	34.7	52.4	7.2	4.2	1.4
Bhutan	85.6	—	4.1	—	10.3
India	9.9	58.2	9.1	17.7	5.1
Maldives	74.1	—	18.6	—	7.3
Nepal	49.6	36.5	4.7	8.3	0.9
Pakistan	8.3	61.9	17.1	8.0	4.8
Sri Lanka	21.2	46.8	19.1	2.9	10.0
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Brunei Darussalam	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodia	69.5	—	8.9	18.5	3.1
Indonesia	41.5	51.2	3.9	2.5	1.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	76.0	—	5.1	17.3	1.6
Malaysia	88.9	0.0	4.7	4.2	2.3
Philippines	16.5	27.4	9.0	35.0	12.1
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—
Timor-Leste	41.6	1.9	25.6	24.1	6.8
Thailand	85.2	—	14.5	—	0.3
Viet Nam	35.7	0.0	13.6	43.7	7.0
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Australia	28.8	0.7	46.4	16.2	7.9
Cook Islands	—	—	—	—	—
Fiji	63.5	—	3.1	21.6	11.8
Kiribati	90.5	—	7.5	—	2.0
Marshall Islands	0.8	—	0.1	97.4	1.6
Micronesia, Federated States of	—	—	—	—	—
Nauru	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	78.4	0.0	12.4	6.7	2.5
Niue	—	—	—	—	—
Palau	13.1	—	8.2	—	78.7
Papua New Guinea	93.8	—	4.7	—	1.5
Samoa	68.5	—	0.8	22.5	8.2
Solomon Islands	87.1	—	12.3	—	0.6
Tonga	57.0	—	0.7	40.0	2.2
Tuvalu	—	—	—	—	—
Vanuatu	56.9	—	16.5	—	26.6
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>
<b>Developing Asia</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>

— = unavailable, EU = European Union (27 members), ROW = rest of the world, UK = United Kingdom, US = United States.

Source: ADB calculations using data from Ratha, Plaza, and Kim (2024).

**Table A9: Outbound Migration Share—Asia and the Pacific, 2024** (% of total outbound migrants)

Reporter	Partner					
	Asia and the Pacific	of which				
		PRC	Japan	EU+UK	US	ROW
<b>Central and West Asia</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>44.0</b>
Armenia	24.1	—	—	12.6	—	63.4
Azerbaijan	44.8	0.0	—	1.6	—	53.5
Georgia	17.9	0.4	—	37.2	—	45.0
Kazakhstan	6.1	0.0	—	34.6	—	59.3
Kyrgyz Republic	30.3	—	—	1.4	—	68.3
Tajikistan	11.3	0.1	—	0.4	—	88.3
Türkiye	2.0	0.0	0.2	83.0	5.6	9.4
Turkmenistan	66.2	0.3	—	0.5	—	33.3
Uzbekistan	49.0	0.1	0.3	1.1	—	49.9
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>
China, People's Republic of	56.3	—	6.9	10.1	21.3	12.4
Hong Kong, China	47.7	34.0	1.1	11.5	21.7	19.2
Japan	31.3	4.0	—	2.4	54.3	12.0
Korea, Republic of	34.4	3.2	19.4	1.8	53.3	10.4
Mongolia	87.7	0.6	11.5	8.8	—	3.5
Taipei, China	42.2	20.5	7.5	1.9	48.6	7.4
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>52.7</b>
Bangladesh	31.3	0.0	0.3	6.1	4.1	58.5
Bhutan	88.9	0.2	—	1.0	—	10.1
India	21.0	0.0	0.3	10.6	17.1	51.3
Maldives	97.7	—	—	0.6	—	1.6
Nepal	63.4	0.1	7.0	1.1	10.0	25.5
Pakistan	16.3	0.1	0.4	16.6	6.5	60.5
Sri Lanka	34.4	0.0	3.3	23.0	—	42.6
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>17.0</b>
Brunei Darussalam	90.5	—	—	0.1	—	9.4
Cambodia	67.2	0.8	3.2	7.7	22.0	3.1
Indonesia	78.2	0.1	4.2	3.0	—	18.8
Lao People's Democratic Republic	65.2	1.5	0.6	5.6	26.7	2.5
Malaysia	95.5	0.4	0.5	2.9	—	1.6
Philippines	20.2	0.1	4.6	7.3	32.4	40.1
Singapore	75.6	3.4	1.3	18.1	—	6.3
Thailand	54.4	0.5	5.2	11.1	26.1	8.4
Timor-Leste	97.8	—	—	2.2	—	0.0
Viet Nam	44.4	2.4	16.0	10.2	38.8	6.5
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Australia	38.6	3.2	2.8	49.9	—	11.5
Cook Islands	100.0	—	—	—	—	0.0
Fiji	86.5	—	—	0.0	—	13.5
Kiribati	99.7	—	—	0.1	—	0.2
Marshall Islands	23.5	—	—	—	—	76.5
Micronesia, Federated States of	4.9	—	—	—	—	95.1
Nauru	99.3	—	—	0.1	—	0.6
New Zealand	89.7	0.6	0.6	8.0	—	2.3
Niue	100.0	—	—	—	—	0.0
Palau	10.9	—	—	7.5	—	81.6
Papua New Guinea	99.8	—	—	0.1	—	0.1
Samoa	86.0	—	—	0.4	—	13.5
Solomon Islands	99.7	—	—	0.0	—	0.2
Tonga	95.8	—	—	0.0	—	4.1
Tuvalu	95.2	—	—	0.8	—	4.0
Vanuatu	69.5	—	—	0.7	—	29.8
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>35.9</b>
<b>Developing Asia</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>36.5</b>

— = unavailable, PRC = People's Republic of China, EU = European Union (27 members), ROW = rest of the world, UK = United Kingdom, US = United States.

Source: ADB calculations using data from United Nations, Population Division. International Migrant Stock 2024. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/content/international-migrant-stock> (accessed May 2025).

**Table A10a: Inbound Tourism Share—Asia and the Pacific, 2023** (% of total inbound visitors)

Destination	Origin				
	Asia and the Pacific	of which PRC	EU+UK	US	ROW
<b>Central and West Asia</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>32.2</b>
Armenia	29.8	0.9	7.6	2.5	60.1
Azerbaijan	41.1	1.1	5.1	0.8	53.0
Georgia	52.7	0.8	7.3	0.8	39.3
Kazakhstan	66.2	2.6	1.9	0.3	31.6
Kyrgyz Republic	91.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	7.6
Tajikistan	—	—	—	—	—
Türkiye	12.3	0.5	47.4	2.8	37.5
Turkmenistan	—	—	—	—	—
Uzbekistan	95.8	0.7	2.4	0.4	1.4
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>
People's Republic of China	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong, China	94.2	75.1	2.1	2.5	1.2
Japan	82.6	9.9	5.8	8.3	3.3
Republic of Korea	77.9	18.4	6.4	9.9	5.8
Mongolia	56.1	21.7	4.8	2.2	36.8
Taipei, China	83.7	3.5	4.3	8.2	3.8
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>17.0</b>
Bangladesh	—	—	—	—	—
Bhutan	—	—	—	—	—
India	48.0	0.3	21.1	18.6	12.3
Maldives	34.8	10.2	38.6	4.1	22.6
Nepal	48.9	12.3	28.0	20.2	3.0
Pakistan	—	—	—	—	—
Sri Lanka	20.5	4.7	31.6	3.2	44.7
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Brunei Darussalam	87.3	16.0	8.4	2.7	1.6
Cambodia	85.2	10.1	7.6	3.4	3.7
Indonesia	77.5	7.3	13.9	3.7	5.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	91.9	19.0	3.9	1.9	2.4
Malaysia	89.4	13.6	6.7	2.1	1.8
Philippines	62.5	5.3	9.8	18.1	9.6
Singapore	81.8	10.4	9.8	4.9	3.4
Thailand	72.5	12.5	13.1	3.3	11.1
Timor-Leste	—	—	—	—	—
Viet Nam	82.6	15.3	8.4	6.3	2.7
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Australia	65.0	7.8	17.6	9.6	7.8
Cook Islands	95.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.4
Fiji	82.0	3.0	3.4	11.7	2.9
Kiribati	72.1	14.3	4.8	23.1	0.0
Marshall Islands	—	—	—	—	—
Federated States of Micronesia	—	—	—	—	—
Nauru	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	67.8	5.3	12.7	11.8	7.6
Niue	—	—	—	—	—
Palau	72.9	26.3	5.3	20.2	1.6
Papua New Guinea	89.4	9.9	3.9	5.3	1.3
Samoa	83.2	0.0	0.0	9.2	7.6
Solomon Islands	87.7	6.4	2.5	8.8	0.9
Tonga	80.6	3.8	2.2	16.4	0.7
Tuvalu	80.2	3.0	7.3	10.2	2.4
Vanuatu	89.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	10.1
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>14.0</b>
<b>Developing Asia</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>15.4</b>

— = unavailable, EU = European Union (27 members), PRC = People's Republic of China, ROW = rest of the world, UK = United Kingdom, US = United States.

Sources: ADB calculations using data from CEIC Data Company (accessed October 2025); Haver Analytics (accessed October 2025); UN Tourism Statistics Database, October 2025. <https://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed November 2025); and official sources (accessed October 2025).

**Table A10b: Outbound Tourism Share—Asia and the Pacific, 2022** (% of total outbound visitors)

Reporter	Partner				
	Asia and the Pacific	of which PRC	EU+UK	US	ROW
<b>Central and West Asia</b>	<b>53.4</b>	—	<b>39.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Armenia	75.7	—	5.7	1.1	17.4
Azerbaijan	8.7	—	88.9	0.0	2.3
Georgia	85.2	—	12.4	0.4	2.1
Kazakhstan	92.5	—	2.2	0.4	4.9
Kyrgyz Republic	96.3	—	0.6	0.2	3.0
Tajikistan	92.4	—	4.0	0.1	3.6
Türkiye	20.0	—	61.7	1.5	16.7
Turkmenistan	49.8	—	42.1	0.6	7.5
Uzbekistan	95.1	—	0.2	0.1	4.5
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>42.4</b>	—	<b>14.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>33.2</b>
People's Republic of China	22.9	—	12.7	3.9	60.4
Hong Kong, China	48.4	—	9.6	2.8	39.2
Japan	46.4	—	25.9	19.2	8.5
Republic of Korea	60.9	—	15.2	14.4	9.5
Mongolia	91.6	—	1.4	5.6	1.5
Taipei, China	67.8	—	11.6	10.5	10.0
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>36.7</b>	—	<b>12.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>41.1</b>
Bangladesh	39.1	—	3.4	4.5	53.0
Bhutan	17.9	—	80.9	0.6	0.6
India	43.1	—	15.4	14.1	27.4
Maldives	68.7	—	11.7	0.7	18.9
Nepal	60.8	—	19.3	9.8	10.1
Pakistan	18.0	—	5.5	3.3	73.2
Sri Lanka	67.0	—	6.3	5.3	21.4
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>85.9</b>	—	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>
Brunei Darussalam	96.8	—	0.1	0.2	2.9
Cambodia	98.5	—	0.2	1.0	0.3
Indonesia	69.6	—	1.9	1.5	27.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	99.2	—	0.5	0.2	0.1
Malaysia	87.2	—	3.2	0.8	8.8
Philippines	67.0	—	10.2	8.4	14.4
Singapore	92.2	—	3.9	1.5	2.4
Thailand	99.7	—	0.2	0.0	0.1
Timor-Leste	88.5	—	4.6	1.9	4.9
Viet Nam	94.4	—	1.1	3.1	1.4
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>55.0</b>	—	<b>26.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Australia	50.2	—	30.7	8.8	10.3
Cook Islands	91.9	—	3.5	0.8	3.8
Fiji	82.5	—	0.8	12.2	4.6
Kiribati	87.3	—	2.4	4.6	5.7
Marshall Islands	30.2	—	48.5	4.0	17.3
Federated States of Micronesia	12.6	—	1.1	4.3	82.0
Nauru	93.7	—	3.7	0.9	1.7
New Zealand	72.4	—	13.2	8.1	6.3
Niue	87.7	—	3.0	0.9	8.4
Palau	33.5	—	2.8	3.8	60.0
Papua New Guinea	96.4	—	1.5	1.2	1.0
Samoa	89.6	—	0.6	7.6	2.2
Solomon Islands	88.0	—	2.8	3.6	5.6
Tonga	87.5	—	2.4	8.6	1.5
Tuvalu	79.9	—	3.0	7.5	9.7
Vanuatu	86.8	—	2.3	1.1	9.8
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>57.8</b>	—	<b>20.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>16.9</b>
<b>Developing Asia</b>	<b>58.5</b>	—	<b>20.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>17.9</b>

— = unavailable, EU = European Union (27 members), PRC = People's Republic of China, ROW = rest of the world, UK = United Kingdom, US = United States.

Sources: ADB calculations using data from CEIC Data Company (accessed October 2025); Haver Analytics (accessed October 2025); UN Tourism Statistics Database, October 2025. <https://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed November 2025); and official sources (accessed October 2025).